8 May 2025

Market Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Level 4
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

APS 330 Pillar 3 Disclosure at 31 March 2025

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ) today released its APS 330 Pillar 3 Disclosure as at 31 March 2025.

It has been approved for distribution by ANZ's Continuous Disclosure Committee.

Yours faithfully

Simon Pordage
Company Secretary
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

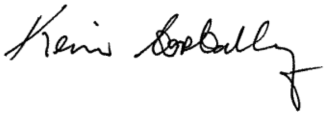
2025 Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosure

As at 31 March 2025
APS 330: Public Disclosure

Important notice

This document has been prepared by ANZ Bank HoldCo as the head of ANZ's Level 2 Banking Group (ANZ) to meet its disclosure obligations under the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) ADI Prudential Standard (APS) 330: Public Disclosure.

I, KEVIN CORBALLY, Group Chief Risk Officer, am the Accountable Person responsible for APRA prudential compliance with APS 330 Public Disclosure and confirm that the disclosures required by APRA's Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure for the period ending 31 March 2025, have been prepared in accordance with ANZ's Public Disclosure of Prudential Information Policy in all material respects.



KEVIN CORBALLY
Group Chief Risk Officer

08 May 2025

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[1] Each table reference adopted in this document aligns to those required by APS 330, as defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and adjusted by APRA for the Australian context.

Introduction

Purpose of this document

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) ADI Prudential Standard (APS) 330: Public Disclosure.

APS 330 Public Disclosure Prudential Standard requires locally-incorporated authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) to meet minimum requirements for the public disclosure of key information on their capital and risk exposures and, where applicable, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio, net stable funding ratio and indicators for the identification of potential global systemically important banks, so as to contribute to the transparency of financial markets and to enhance market discipline.

This document is prepared for ANZ BH Pty Ltd (ANZ Bank HoldCo) in accordance with ANZ Board policy and the APS 330 reporting standard requirements. It presents information on Capital Adequacy and Risk Weighted Assets calculations for credit risk, securitisation, traded market risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and operational risk.

The APS 330 disclosure has been prepared on the Level 2 basis being ANZ Bank HoldCo as the head of ANZ's Level 2 Banking Group following a restructure on 3 January 2023 (formerly Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited for prior years).

Any reference to ANZ / the Group refers to ANZ's Level 2 Banking Group.

Basel in ANZ

ANZ operates under capital adequacy requirements applying to Australian incorporated registered banks, which are set out in APRA's Banking Prudential Standard documents. The capital adequacy requirements were updated from 1 January 2023 and included changes to APS 110 Capital Adequacy (APS 110), APS 112 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk (APS 112) and APS 113 Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings-based Approach to Credit Risk (APS 113) with key features of the changes including:

- improving the flexibility of the capital framework, through larger capital buffers that can be used by banks to support lending during periods of stress;
- changes to risk weighted assets (RWA) through more risk-sensitive risk weights increasing capital requirements for higher risk lending and decreasing it for lower risks;
- changes to loss given default rates (LGD) including approved use of an internal ratings-based (IRB) approved LGD model for mortgage portfolios;
- an increase in the IRB scaling factor (from 1.06x to 1.1x);
- requirement that IRB ADIs calculate and disclose RWA under the standardised approach and the introduction of a capital floor at 72.5% of standardised RWA; and
- use of prescribed New Zealand authority's equivalent prudential rules for the purpose of calculating the Level 2 regulatory capital requirement.

In addition, operational RWA is calculated under APS 115 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Measurement Approach to Operational Risk (APS 115) which replaced the previous advanced methodology from December 2022.

Suncorp Bank Acquisition

On 31 July 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the shares in SBGH Limited, the immediate holding company of Suncorp Bank. The transaction was undertaken to accelerate the growth of the Group's retail and commercial businesses while also improving the geographic balance of its business in Australia. The reported figures at 31 March 2025 include Suncorp Bank for the period since ownership where applicable.

Suncorp Bank is the trading name of Norfina Limited ABN 66 010 831 722 (formerly Suncorp-Metway Limited). Norfina Limited is an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) and a wholly owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZBGL). The ultimate parent entity is ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ANZGHL). ANZGHL and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the ANZGHL Group.

Suncorp Bank is a standardised ADI with Credit RWA calculated based on APS 112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk. Suncorp Bank is exposed to a similar range of inter-related business risks as the pre-existing ANZ portfolio and has its own Risk Management Framework, Risk Management Strategy, Risk Appetite Statement and supporting suite of policies and procedures to manage these risks. Work is in progress to ensure a smooth transition of risk management frameworks and policies, and effective integration into the ANZ risk management operating model.

Verification of disclosures

These Pillar 3 disclosures have been verified in accordance with Board-approved policy, including ensuring consistency with information contained in ANZBGL and ANZGHL Financial Reports, and in Pillar 1 returns provided to APRA. In addition, ANZ's external auditor has performed an agreed-upon procedures engagement with respect to these disclosures.

Comparison to ANZBGL's Financial Reporting

These disclosures have been produced in accordance with regulatory capital adequacy concepts and rules, rather than with accounting policies adopted in ANZBGL's financial reports. As such, there are different areas of focus and measures in some common areas of these disclosures. These differences are most pronounced in the credit risk disclosures, for instance:

- The principal method for measuring the amount at risk is Exposure at Default (EAD), which is the estimated exposure owed on a credit obligation at the time of default. Under the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach in APS 113 Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings-based Approach to Credit Risk, banks are accredited to provide their own estimates of EAD or use supervisory estimates for all exposures (drawn, commitments or contingents) reflecting the current balance as well as the likelihood of additional drawings prior to default. Note APS 113 no longer permits the use of own estimates (internally modelled credit conversion factors (CCFs)) for committed non-retail exposures and non-revolving retail, therefore ANZ applies supervisory CCFs as detailed in APS 112.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss expected in the event of default. LGD is essentially calculated as the amount at risk (EAD) less expected net recoveries from realisation of collateral as well as any post default repayments of principal and interest.
- Most credit risk disclosures split ANZ's portfolio into regulatory asset classes, which span different areas of ANZ's internal divisional and business unit organisational structure.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are rounded to AUD millions.

Key Changes in the Pillar 3 report

In December 2022, APRA finalised the ADI public disclosure requirements (APS 330), effective 1 January 2025. Some of the key aims of the new requirements are to improve transparency and comparability and to align with updated international and domestic standards.

In accordance with APS 330, an ADI must make the prudential disclosures as set out in the Standard issued by the *Basel Committee on Banking Supervision* (BCBS Standard) titled "Disclosure requirements", subject to the modifications specified in Attachment A of APS 330. The BCBS Standard, including disclosure templates and tables that an ADI must complete and disclose, is available on the *Bank of International Settlements* website.

An ADI may make minor modifications to the content of its disclosures under the BCBS Standard where there are inconsistencies between the BCBS Standard and the applicable requirements in any Prudential Standards[1]. These modifications are noted in the respective disclosure tables throughout this document and outlined in detail in Appendix 1.

Certain comparative period disclosures for the updated templates will be included over future reporting periods.

[1] APS 330, Para. 19-20

DIS20: Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA

KM1: Key metrics (at consolidated group level)

The table below sets out the key regulatory metrics and ratios covering capital (including buffer requirements and ratios), RWA, Leverage ratio, LCR and NSFR.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

		Mar 25 $M	Dec 24 $M	Sep 24 $M	Jun 24 $M	Mar 24 $M
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	55,229	54,333	54,469	57,576	58,412
2	Tier 1	62,672	62,699	62,676	65,846	66,709
3	Total capital	95,503	92,447	91,865	93,141	94,932
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	468,999	472,434	446,582	433,213	432,779
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	456,940	461,059	441,710	412,882	429,784
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	11.8%	11.5%	12.2%	13.3%	13.5%
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	12.1%	11.8%	12.3%	13.9%	13.6%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.4%	13.3%	14.0%	15.2%	15.4%
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	13.7%	13.6%	14.2%	15.9%	15.5%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.4%	19.6%	20.6%	21.5%	21.9%
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	20.9%	20.1%	20.8%	22.6%	22.1%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.7219%	0.7276%	0.7247%	0.6971%	0.6777%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	5.47%	5.48%	5.47%	5.45%	5.43%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	7.3%	7.0%	7.7%	8.8%	9.0%
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	1,427,834	1,432,615	1,344,137	1,250,307	1,228,121
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.4%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	316,323	295,673	275,264	256,996	285,454
16	Total net cash outflow	237,584	225,783	207,942	195,514	207,608
17	LCR ratio (%)	133.17%	130.95%	132.38%	131.40%	137.50%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	737,456	721,838	704,909	648,532	640,439
19	Total required stable funding	630,563	634,312	607,169	558,211	542,472
20	NSFR ratio	116.95%	113.80%	116.10%	116.18%	118.06%

Common Equity Tier 1

The Group's CET1 ratio decreased -42 bps to 11.78% during the March 2025 half. Key drivers of the movement in the CET1 ratio were:

- Cash profit increased the CET1 ratio by +78 bps.
- Higher underlying RWA usage (excluding impact of Markets RWA and foreign currency translation) decreased the CET1 ratio by -30 bps primarily driven by lending growth in the Institutional, Australia Retail and New Zealand divisions, partially offset by lower IRRBB RWA.
- Markets RWA usage decreased the CET1 ratio by -4 bps, including Markets Credit RWA usage partially offset by lower Traded Market Risk.
- Payment of the 2024 final dividend reduced the CET1 ratio by -55 bps.
- Capital deductions and offsetting RWA initiatives reduced the CET1 ratio by net -12 bps driven by Suncorp Bank acquisition related adjustment impacts[1], higher deferred tax assets and loss in FVOCI reserves.

[1] Refer to page 8 of the ANZ Group Holdings Limited Consolidated Financial Report Dividend Announcement and Appendix 4D for further details of the acquisition related adjustments.

- An increase in the capital floor decreased the CET1 ratio by -19 bps, as volume growth increased standardised RWA more than IRB RWA and IRRBB RWA was lower.

The additional $250 million operational risk capital overlay (announced on 3 April 2025) increases operational risk RWA by $3.1 billion (inclusive of the capital floor impact the net RWA increase is $2.3 billion) and will apply at both Level 1 and Level 2 from 30 April 2025.

Leverage ratio

APRA leverage ratio moved -27 bps during the March 2025 half. Key drivers of the movement were:

- Net organic capital generation, less dividends paid increased the leverage ratio by 7 bps,
- Net Additional Tier 1 capital impact decreased the leverage ratio by 7 bps,
- Growth in exposures (excluding the impacts from foreign currency translation) reduced the leverage ratio by 21 bps driven by lending growth, mainly in the Australia Retail and Institutional divisions, and Markets exposure growth, and
- Net other impacts decreased the leverage ratio by 6 bps.

Total Risk Weighted Assets

For key movements in RWA see table OV1: Overview of RWA.

Liquidity

The Group's average LCR for the 3 months to 31 March 2025 has increased 2.2% from 131.0% as at 31 December 2024 to 133.2% with total liquid assets exceeding net cash outflows by an average of $78.7 billion.

Through the period the LCR has remained within the range 126% to 139%. The liquid asset portfolio was made up of on average 46% ($143.6 billion) cash and central bank reserves and 49% ($152.7 billion) HQLA1 securities, with the remaining mainly consisting of HQLA2 securities.

The Group's NSFR has increased 3.2% over the quarter from 113.8% as at 31 December 2024 to 117.0% as at 31 March 2025 largely due to increases in wholesale funding.

The main sources of Available Stable Funding (ASF) at 31 March 2025 were deposits from Retail and SME customers, at 49%, with other wholesale funding at 29% and capital at 15% of the total ASF.

The majority of ANZ's Required Stable Funding (RSF) at 31 March 2025 was driven by mortgages at 51% and other lending to non-FI customers at 28% of the total RSF.

Key metrics - Suncorp Bank

The table below sets out the key regulatory metrics and ratios covering capital and RWA for Suncorp Bank.

Following the acquisition of Suncorp Bank on 31 July 2024, the reported figures include Suncorp Bank for the period since ownership where applicable. Suncorp Bank will no longer be producing a separate Pillar 3 report starting from March 2025. The table below sets out the key information on regulatory metrics and ratios covering capital and RWAs for Suncorp Bank.

Suncorp Bank is a standardised ADI with Credit RWA calculated based on APS 112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk.

		Mar 25 $M	Dec 24 $M	Sep 24 $M
	Available capital (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	3,559	3,440	3,345
2	Tier 1	4,119	4,000	3,905
3	Total capital	4,955	4,830	4,751
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)			
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	33,356	33,516	33,422
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA			
5	CET1 ratio (%)	10.7%	10.3%	10.0%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.3%	11.9%	11.7%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	14.9%	14.4%	14.2%

OV1: Overview of RWA

The table below shows RWA and minimum capital requirements by risk type and approach. For the purpose of this table, the minimum capital requirement is defined to be 8% of RWA.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		Mar 25	Sep 24	Mar 25
		$M	$M	$M
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**357,140**	**342,306**	**28,571**
2	of which: standardised approach (SA)	42,612	42,720	3,409
3	of which: foundation internal ratings-based (FIRB) approach	69,351	64,417	5,548
4	of which: supervisory slotting approach	15,360	12,692	1,229
5	of which: advanced internal ratings-based (AIRB) approach[1]	229,817	222,477	18,385
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**13,809**	**12,382**	**1,105**
7	of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	13,097	11,886	1,048
8	of which: IMM	-	-	-
9	of which: other CCR	712	496	57
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**4,736**	**4,045**	**379**
16	**Securitisation exposures in banking book**	**2,396**	**2,452**	**191**
17	of which: securitisation IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-
18	of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)	780	831	62
19	of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	1,616	1,621	129
20	**Market risk**	**6,854**	**7,823**	**548**
21	of which: standardised approach (SA)	1,288	1,588	103
22	of which: internal model approach (IMA)	5,566	6,235	445
24	**Operational risk[2]**	**50,648**	**49,650**	**4,052**
25a	**IRRBB regulatory RWA**	**21,357**	**23,052**	**1,709**
26	Output floor applied (%)	72.5%	72.5%	
28	Floor adjustment	**12,059**	**4,872**	**965**
29	**Total**	**468,999**	**446,582**	**37,520**

[1] Includes a $3.1 billion overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgages PD model introduced from 30 June 2024 reporting period.

[2] Reporting periods 31 March 2025 and 30 September 2024 include $9.4 billion ($750 million capital) operational risk RWA overlay, applied to both Level 1 and Level 2. An additional operational risk RWA overlay of $3.1 billion ($250 million capital) will apply at both Level 1 and Level 2 from 30 April 2025.

The **minimum capital requirement** is based on an 8% capitalisation rate, however ANZ's current CET1 ratio is 11.8% as at 31 March 2025.

Credit Risk Weighted Assets

Credit RWA for 31 March 2025 totalled $378.1 billion (which includes Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk, CVA and Securitisation), a $16.9 billion increase half on half. The main drivers of this increase include:

- Volume growth (+$15.2 billion) predominantly driven by the Institutional business ($10.3 billion) from lending growth in Corporate Finance and Trade combined an increase in Markets-related exposures. There was also growth in the Australia Retail business ($2.6 billion) driven by Home Loans and growth across New Zealand ($0.9 billion) and Commercial Divisions ($0.8 billion).
- Portfolio Risk was marginally lower (-$0.8 billion) mostly from portfolio upgrades within the Institutional business (-$1.7 billion) partially offset by an increase in risk migration in Australia Home Loans (+$0.9 billion).
- Data, models and methodology (-$2.2 billion) from continued refinement in processes, data and associated methodology treatments.
- Foreign exchange and other movements (+$4.7 billion).

Market Risk, Operational Risk and IRRBB RWA

Traded Market Risk RWA decreased by $1.0 billion over the half, mainly driven by decrease in 10-day Standard VaR, Specific risk and capital multipliers.

IRRBB RWA decreased by $1.7 billion over the half primarily due to a reduction in Embedded Losses.

Operational Risk RWA increased $1.0 billion due to annual refresh as per APS 115 prudential requirements and improved financial performance of the bank in the FY24 financial year.

Floor adjustment RWA

The RWA floor adjustment is the additional RWA required after comparing total actual RWA to the floor of 72.5% of RWA calculated under the full standardised approach. For 31 March 2025, the RWA floor adjustment was $12.1 billion, an increase of $7.2 billion over the half. This increase was due to higher RWA calculated under the full standardised approach which increased $30.9 billion (or $22.4 billion after applying 72.5%) whilst total actual RWA (before the floor adjustment) increased by $15.2 billion.

The increase in the RWA floor adjustment was driven by credit and counterparty credit risks, mainly from growth in higher quality assets in the Corporate and Financial Institutions asset classes which receive higher standardised risk weighting relative to their IRB treatment. IRRBB also decreased $1.7 billion, which has a corresponding increase to the RWA floor adjustment.

DIS21: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

The table below outlines the comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at Risk level.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

		Mar 25			
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach
		$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	314,528	42,612	357,140	554,974
2	Counterparty credit risk	12,604	1,205	13,809	27,287
3	Credit valuation adjustment		4,736	4,736	4,736
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book		2,396	2,396	2,396
5	Market risk	5,566	1,288	6,854	6,854
6	Operational risk		50,648	50,648	50,648
7a	IRRBB	21,357		21,357	
7	Residual RWA[1]	-	12,059	12,059	-
8	**Total**	**354,055**	**114,944**	**468,999**	**646,895**

[1] Reflects the standardised floor adjustment.

In accordance with current prudential regulations, APRA (and RBNZ in the New Zealand context) has approved ANZ's use of the internal ratings-based approach for calculating the required capital for the majority of credit risk and counterparty credit risk exposures, with the standardised approach used for only a relatively small proportion of credit exposures, noting the acquired Suncorp Bank portfolio continues to measure required capital under the standardised approach.

Methodological differences primarily arise due to the measurement of exposure at default (EAD) and the risk weights applied. In both cases, the treatment of credit risk mitigation, such as collateral, can have a significant effect. In line with the BCBS objectives, the internal model approach aims to balance the maintaining of prudent levels of capital while encouraging, where appropriate, the use of advanced risk management techniques.

Risk weights

Under the internal ratings-based approach, internal estimates of the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD), and for Wholesale exposures the maturity, are used as inputs to the risk-weight formula for calculating RWA. Additionally, a 1.10 scaling factor is applied to internal ratings-based exposures. Under the standardised approach, risk weights are less granular and are driven by ratings provided by external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) or the amount of collateral which an exposure is secured which is used in the loan to value ratio (LVR).

EAD measurement

Prescribed credit conversion factors (CCF's) applied to off-balance sheet amounts are mostly consistent across internal ratings-based and standardised approaches. Some differences are observed in non-revolving retail exposures (requiring 100% CCF in internal ratings-based) and revolving retail exposures (allowing an internal estimate under internal ratings-based).

The material divergences between the Standardised and Internal Ratings-Based approaches are in the Corporate and Financial Institutions asset classes. Much of this comes about due to the limited availability of external credit ratings across the portfolios, including for high-quality Institutional customers. Under the Standardised rules for unrated exposures, the risk-weight outcome is relatively conservative with only minor difference in treatment between customer credit profiles, resulting in a material divergence to the Internal Ratings-Based outcome for the same portfolios.

The Retail Residential Mortgage sub-asset class also exhibits conservatism in the standardised approach driven by the prescribed risk weights primarily using LVR.

CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class level

The table below outlines the comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at asset class level.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

		Mar 25			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	**RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used**	**Total Actual RWA**	**RWA calculated using full standardised approach**
		$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
1	Sovereign	10,983	-	10,983	12,634
2	Financial Institutions	23,781	170	23,951	58,042
5	Corporates	101,166	13,828	114,994	202,614
	of which: FIRB is applied	34,587		34,587	70,824
	of which: AIRB is applied	66,579		66,579	117,962
6	Retail	109,096	22,137	131,233	177,453
	of which: qualifying revolving retail	3,155	-	3,155	6,434
	of which: other retail	1,636	167	1,803	1,479
	of which: retail residential mortgages[1]	94,747	21,970	116,717	159,147
	of which: retail SME	9,558	-	9,558	10,393
7	Specialised lending[2]	6,929	143	7,072	10,006
8	Others	-	4,329	4,329	4,329
9	RBNZ regulated entities	62,573	2,005	64,578	89,896
10	**Total**	**314,528**	**42,612**	**357,140**	**554,974**

[1] Retail Residential Mortgages RWA include a $3.1 billion overlay for the PD model introduced from 30 June 2024 reporting period.

[2] Specialised Lending exposures subject to supervisory slotting approach are those where the main servicing and repayment is from the asset being financed and includes project finance.

For key drivers of differences between the internally modelled amounts and those that would be disclosed under the standardised approach, see Table CMS1.

Suncorp Bank is a standardised ADI with Credit RWA calculated based on APS 112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk and as such is reflected in the above table under RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used, predominantly in the Corporates and Residential Mortgages Asset Classes.

DIS25: Composition of capital

The head of the Level 2 Group to which this prudential standard applies is ANZ BH Pty Ltd (ANZ Bank HoldCo).

Table CC1 of this chapter consists of a Common Disclosure template that assists users in understanding the differences between the application of the Basel III reforms in Australia and those rules as detailed in the document *Finalised Basel III post-crisis reforms* issued by the Bank for International Settlements. The capital disclosure template in this chapter is the post January 2018 version as ANZ is fully applying the Basel III regulatory adjustments, as implemented by APRA.

The information in the lines of the template has been mapped to ANZ's Level 2 balance sheet, which adjusts for non-consolidated subsidiaries as required under APS 001: Definitions.

Restrictions on Transfers of Capital within ANZ

ANZ operates branches and locally incorporated subsidiaries in many countries. These operations are capitalised at an appropriate level to cover the risks in the business and to meet local prudential requirements. This level of capitalisation may be enhanced to meet local taxation and operational requirements. Any repatriation of capital from subsidiaries or branches is subject to meeting the requirements of the local prudential regulator and/or the local central bank. Apart from ANZ's operations in New Zealand, local country capital requirements do not impose any material call on ANZ's capital base.

ANZ undertakes banking activities in New Zealand principally through its wholly owned subsidiary, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (ANZ New Zealand), which is subject to minimum capital requirements as set by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ). ANZ New Zealand maintains a buffer above the minimum capital base required by the RBNZ. This capital buffer has been calculated via the ICAAP undertaken for ANZ New Zealand, to ensure ANZ New Zealand is appropriately capitalised under stressed economic scenarios.

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

Details of the main features of the ANZ Group's regulatory capital instruments, together with the terms and conditions of those capital instruments, are available at https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/reporting/regulatory-disclosure/regulatory-capital-instruments/.

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

The table below shows the components of regulatory capital[1].

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

		Amounts Mar 25 $M	Amounts Sep 24 $M	Source based on reference of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	26,725	26,762	
2	Retained earnings	43,638	42,401	a
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(750)	(1,556)	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 capital (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)	2	2	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	69,615	67,609	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments	-	-	
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	4,117	4,273	b
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)	1,482	1,078	
10	Deferred tax assets (DTA) that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	(219)	(422)	c
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	304	210	
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in [CAP30.14])	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	257	140	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	130	113	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
20	MSR (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
21	DTA arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-	
24	of which: MSR	-	-	
25	of which: DTA arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	8,315	7,748	
26a	of which: treasury shares	-	-	
26b	of which: Offset to dividends declared under a dividend reinvestment plan (DRP), to the extent to that the dividends are used to purchase new ordinary shares issued by the ADI	-	-	
26c	of which: deferred fee income	(496)	(430)	d
26d	of which: equity investment in financial institutions not reported in rows 18, 19 and 23	2,926	2,721	
26e	of which: deferred tax assets not reported in rows 10, 21 and 25	3,412	3,112	
26f	of which: capitalised expenses	2,430	2,337	
26g	of which: investments in commercial (non-financial) entities that are deducted under APRA rules	5	5	
26h	of which: covered bonds in excess of asset cover in pools	-	-	
26i	of which: undercapitalisation of a non-consolidated subsidiary	-	-	
26j	of which: other national specific regulatory adjustments not reported in rows 26a to 26i	38	3	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital**	14,386	13,140	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	55,229	54,469	

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		Amounts Mar 25 $M	Amounts Sep 24 $M	Source based on reference of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	7,602	8,384	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	7,602	8,384	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group additional Tier 1 capital)	-	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	7,602	8,384	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	155	155	e
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	4	22	
41a	of which: holdings of capital instruments in group members by other group members on behalf of third parties	-	-	
41b	of which: investments in the capital of financial institutions that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidations not reported in rows 39 and 40	4	22	
41c	of which: other national specific regulatory adjustments not reported in rows 41a and 41b	-	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital**	159	177	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	7,443	8,207	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	62,672	62,676	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	31,492	27,888	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2 Capital	-	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
50	Provisions	1,639	1,712	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	33,131	29,600	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	100	100	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	86	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	200	225	
56a	of which: holdings of capital instruments in group members by other group members on behalf of third parties	-	-	
56b	of which: investments in the capital of financial institutions that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation not reported in rows 54 and 55	192	114	
56c	of which: other national specific regulatory adjustments not reported in rows 56a and 56b	8	111	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**300**	**411**	
58	**Tier 2 capital**	**32,831**	**29,189**	
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier2)**	**95,503**	**91,865**	
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**468,999**	**446,582**	

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		Amounts Mar 25 $M	Amounts Sep 24 $M	Source based on reference of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Capital adequacy ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	11.8%	12.2%	
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	13.4%	14.0%	
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	20.4%	20.6%	
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	9.972%	9.975%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement[1]	4.75%	4.75%	
66	of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.7219%	0.7247%	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	-	-	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	**7.3%**	**7.7%**	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	
70	National minimum Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	
71	National minimum Total capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	270	206	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	2,852	2,651	
74	MSR (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
75	DTA arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	3,412	3,112	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	352	377	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardised approach	570	565	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	1,287	1,335	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under internal ratings-based approach	1,980	1,881	

[1] Includes 1.0% buffer applied by APRA to ADIs deemed as domestic systemically important.

See commentary on drivers of changes in Capital over the reporting period in table KM1: Key Metrics.

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

The table below shows the bank's regulatory balance sheet and shows the link between a bank's balance sheet in its published financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of capital disclosure template set out in CC1.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on these modifications has been provided in Appendix 1.

	Assets	Balance sheet as in published financial statements As at Mar 25 $M	Under regulatory scope of consolidation As at Mar 25 $M	Reference
1	Cash and Cash Equivalents	195,788	195,788	
2	Settlement Balances owed to ANZ	6,225	6,225	
3	Collateral Paid	10,464	10,464	
4	Trading securities	45,745	45,745	
4a	of which: Financial Institutions capital instruments		-	
5	Derivative financial instruments	49,552	49,552	
6	Investment Securities	155,072	154,907	
6a	of which: significant investment in financial institutions equity instruments		1,096	
6b	of which: non-significant investment in financial institutions equity instruments		73	
6c	of which: Other entities equity investments		5	
6d	of which: collectively assessed provision		(31)	
8	Net loans and advances	820,852	816,265	
8a	of which: deferred fee income		(496)	d
8b	of which: collectively assessed provision		(3,415)	
8c	of which: individual provisions		(346)	
8d	of which: capitalised brokerage & Loan/Lease origination fees		(4,335)	
8f	of which: CET1 margin lending adjustment		-	
8g	of which: AT1 margin lending adjustment		12	
9	Regulatory deposits	644	644	
11	Due from controlled entities	-	54	
11a	of which: Significant investments in the Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation		-	
12	Shares in controlled entities	-	494	
12a	of which: Investment in deconsolidated financial subsidiaries		339	
12b	of which: AT1 significant investment in banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation		155	e
13	Investment in associates	1,479	1,479	
13a	of which: Financial Institutions		1,479	
14	Current tax assets	43	43	
15	Deferred tax assets	3,180	3,175	
16	Goodwill and other intangible assets	5,780	5,718	
16a	of which: Goodwill		4,117	b
16b	of which: Software		997	
16c	of which: other intangible assets (WDv)		603	
18	Premises and equipment	2,325	2,325	
19	Other assets	5,822	5,696	
19a	of which: Defined benefit superannuation fund net assets		177	
19b	of which: Capitalised Costs of Disposal		51	
	Total assets	**1,302,971**	**1,298,574**	

Balances under "of which" are disclosed in column: Under regulatory scope of consolidation.

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (continued)

		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at Mar 25	As at Mar 25	
Liabilities		**$M**	**$M**	
20	Settlement Balances owed by ANZ	16,085	16,085	
21	Collateral Received	10,129	10,129	
22	Deposits and other borrowings	973,630	973,662	
23	Derivative financial instruments	44,279	44,279	
24	Due to controlled entities	-	848	
25	Current tax liabilities	306	230	
26	Deferred tax liabilities	190	190	
26a	of which: related to intangible assets		182	
26b	of which: related to capitalised expenses		9	
26c	of which: related to defined benefit superannuation fund		47	
30	Payables and other liabilities	15,726	15,374	
31	Employee Entitlements	655	655	
32	Provisions	1,704	1,707	
32a	of which: collectively assessed provision		833	
32b	of which: individually assessed provision		18	
33	Debt Issuances	169,555	164,969	
33a	of which: Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments		7,503	
33b	of which: Additional Tier 1 Instruments		-	
33d	of which: Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments		32,444	
	Total liabilities	**1,232,259**	**1,228,128**	
	Net Assets	**70,712**	**70,446**	
Shareholders' equity		**$M**	**$M**	
34	Ordinary Share Capital	27,028	26,951	
34a	of which: Share reserve		226	
35	Reserves	(902)	(907)	
35a	of which: Cash flow hedging reserves		(219)	c
36	Retained earnings	43,822	43,638	a
37	**Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the company**	**69,948**	**69,682**	
38	Non-controlling interests	764	764	
39	**Total shareholders' equity**	**70,712**	**70,446**	

Balances under "of which" are disclosed in column: Under regulatory scope of consolidation.

DIS31: Asset encumbrance

ENC: Asset encumbrance

The table below differentiates assets which are used to support funding or collateral needs ("encumbered assets") as at 31 March 2025 from those assets which are "unencumbered". Each of the reported values in the table is based on the carrying amount on the balance sheet using period-end values.

ANZBGL Group mainly has the following sources of encumbrance:

- Assets pledged under repurchase agreements: Collateralised financing transactions through repurchase agreements are a form of short-term funding. The asset used as collateral is debt securities.
- Covered bonds: The Group operates various global covered bond programs to raise funding in primary markets. Residential mortgages are used as collateral.
- External Securitisation: Residential mortgages securitised under the Group's securitisation program.
- Collateral is used to mitigate risks arising from derivative and hedging arrangements.

As at 31 March 2025, ANZ Group has $117.7 billion of encumbered assets, which is predominantly Debt securities $59.7 billion and Net loans and advances of $37.1 billion.

Assets pledged under repurchase agreements increased by $13.9 billion from 30 September 2024. There was a corresponding increase in liabilities relating to repurchase agreements.

		Mar 25		
		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total[3]
		$M	$M	$M
1	**Assets of the reporting institution**	**117,725**	**1,185,246**	**1,302,971**
2	Debt securities[1]	59,658	222,380	282,038
3	Net Loans and advances	37,059	767,352	804,411
4	of which: Covered Bonds	32,403	-	32,403
5	of which: Securitisations	4,656	-	4,656
6	Collateral posted in connection with derivatives contracts[2]	21,008	-	21,008
7	Other assets	-	195,514	195,514

1 Including securities held by reverse repurchase agreements.

2 Initial margins required to open the position and any collateral placed for the market value of derivatives transactions.

3 Total Balance sheet as in published financial statements

DIS40: Credit risk

CR1: Credit quality of assets

The table below presents a view of the credit quality of on- and off-balance sheet assets.
Non-performing exposures are exposures captured by the definition of default (refer below table).

		Mar 25						
		Gross carrying values of[1]			Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures			
		Non-performing exposures	Performing exposures	Allowances/ impairments[2]	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Loans	8,077	808,198	(3,761)	(53)	(292)	(3,416)	812,514
2	Debt Securities	-	153,730	(31)	-	-	(31)	153,699
2a	of which: measured at amortising cost	-	6,783	(31)	-	-	(31)	6,752
2b	of which: measured at fair value	-	146,947	-	-	-	-	146,947
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	229	251,825	(852)	(4)	(60)	(788)	251,202
3a	Other financial assets	-	298,501	-	-	-	-	298,501
4	**Total**	**8,306**	**1,512,254**	**(4,644)**	**(57)**	**(352)**	**(4,235)**	**1,515,916**

[1] Gross carrying values exclude capitalised brokerage & loan/lease origination fees and unearned income.

[2] Allowances/impairments of $4,644 million include Collectively Assessed Provision for Credit Impairment of $4,280 million, and Individually Assessed Provisions for Credit Impairment of $364 million.

Definition of default

ANZ uses the following definition of default:

- the customer is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse to actions such as realising security, or
- the customer is greater than or equal to 90 days past due on a credit obligation, or
- the customer's overdraft or other revolving facility(ies) have been continuously outside approved limits for 90 or more consecutive days.

CR2: Changes in stock of non-performing loans and debt securities

The table below presents the non-performing exposure balances, the flows between performing and non-performing exposure categories and reductions in the non-performing exposure balances due to write-offs.[1]

		Mar 25
		$M
1	**Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period**	**7,451**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	4,179
3	Returned to performing status	(1,499)
4	Amounts written off	(172)
5	Other changes[2]	(1,653)
6	**Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period**	**8,306**

1 Includes off-balance sheet exposures.

2 Other changes include repayments and foreign exchange impacts.

CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

The following table presents a detailed breakdown of our unsecured and secured loan and debt securities exposures.

		Mar 25				
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured[1]	Exposures secured by collateral[2]	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Loans	139,021	673,493	664,074	9,419	-
2	Debt securities	148,538	5,161	5,161	-	-
3	**Total**	**287,559**	**678,654**	**669,235**	**9,419**	**-**
4	of which: non-performing	133	7,100	7,100	-	-

1 Includes exposures partly or totally secured by collateral, financial guarantees, or credit derivatives.

2 Eligible Collateral could include physical collateral, cash collateral (cash, certificates deposits and bank bills issued by the lending ADI), gold bullion and highly rated debt securities.

CR4: Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

The table below presents on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures before and after credit conversion factors (CCF) and CRM as well as associated RWA and RWA density by asset classes.

		Mar 25					
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
1	Sovereigns	11,854	-	11,834	-	-	0%
4	Banks	850	-	850	-	170	20%
6	Corporate Exposures	1,571	2,449	1,564	1,834	3,122	92%
6a	Specialised lending	78	71	78	52	143	110%
6b	Commercial Property	12,076	1,461	12,064	783	9,028	70%
6c	ADC	510	341	508	333	1,239	147%
8	Other Retail	99	93	96	41	160	117%
9	Residential Property	57,191	10,230	57,184	4,992	21,222	34%
10	Non-performing Exposures	1,035	18	1,035	11	1,193	114%
11	Other Exposures	7,452	1	7,452	1	912	12%
11a	Fixed Assets	3,417	-	3,417	-	3,418	100%
12	RBNZ regulated entities	26,050	1,795	26,080	1,003	2,005	7%
14	**Total**	**122,183**	**16,459**	**122,162**	**9,050**	**42,612**	**32%**

Suncorp Bank is a standardised ADI with Credit RWA calculated based on APS 112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk and as such is reflected in the above table, predominantly in the Sovereign, Residential and Commercial Property Asset Classes.

CR5: Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

The table below shows exposure at default post-CCF and CRM, broken down by Credit Exposure Class and risk weight.

		Mar 25																							
	Risk Weight %	**0**	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**	**100**	**105**	**110**	**130**	**150**	**250**	**400**	**1,250**	**Other**	**Total**
		Credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM) $M																								
1	Sovereigns	11,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11,834**
4	Banks	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**850**
6	Corporate Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	112	-	1,990	-	104	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,398**
6a	Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	**130**
6b	Commercial Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,675	-	3,579	566	-	1,832	845	121	-	223	-	6	-	-	-	-	**12,847**
6c	ADC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	795	-	-	-	-	**841**
8	Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	**137**
9	Residential Property	-	10,944	11,621	11,052	12,004	5,717	5,887	1,165	255	1,518	149	-	-	189	-	1,363	290	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	**62,176**
10	Non-performing Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	413	-	-	153	305	-	-	-	-	**1,046**
11	Other Exposures	6,592	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	**7,453**
11a	Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,417**
12	RBNZ regulated entities	22,785	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**27,083**
14	**Total**	**41,211**	**14,135**	**11,621**	**11,052**	**12,004**	**5,717**	**5,887**	**2,144**	**5,930**	**1,518**	**3,728**	**678**	**175**	**4,011**	**845**	**7,464**	**290**	**1,433**	**153**	**1,175**	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**131,212**

CR5: Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (continued)

		Mar 25			
	Risk weight	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF[1]	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Less than 40%	85,205	10,186	47%	90,023
2	40–70%	23,593	2,247	59%	24,924
3	75%	577	148	68%	678
4	85%	3,014	1,442	81%	4,186
5	90–100%	7,712	1,101	54%	8,309
6	105–130%	1,213	938	71%	1,876
7	150%	828	397	87%	1,175
8	250%	41	-	-	41
9	400%	-	-	-	-
10	1250%	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposures**	**122,183**	**16,459**	**55%**	**131,212**

[1] Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

CR6: IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range

The table below provides the key parameters used for the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk exposures under the IRB approach.[1 2 3]

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on this modification has been provided in Appendix 1.

	Portfolio/ PD scale	Mar 25											
		Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Borrowers	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
	AIRB	$M	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	Yr	$M	%	$M	$M
	Corporates												
1	0.00 to <0.15	13,641	10,658	44%	18,296	0.11%	685	40%	2.25	4,979	27%	8	
2	0.15 to <0.25	8,498	6,398	40%	11,076	0.20%	1,204	34%	2.38	4,309	39%	8	
3	0.25 to <0.50	30,967	13,336	57%	38,622	0.37%	6,033	26%	2.10	14,366	37%	36	
4	0.50 to <0.75	24,672	6,714	65%	29,060	0.65%	7,793	22%	2.19	12,919	44%	42	
5	0.75 to <2.50	34,311	8,728	67%	40,185	1.35%	16,952	23%	2.44	23,944	60%	121	
6	2.50 to <10.00	3,328	588	53%	3,639	4.30%	2,253	21%	2.12	2,632	72%	33	
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,106	600	24%	1,250	25.05%	3,475	32%	2.27	2,387	191%	105	
8	100.00 (Default)	964	53	66%	999	100.00%	864	30%	2.80	1,043	104%	247	
9	**Sub-Total AIRB Corporates**	**117,487**	**47,075**	**54%**	**143,127**	**1.66%**	**39,259**	**27%**	**2.26**	**66,579**	**47%**	**600**	**1,245**
	Residential Mortgages												
10	0.00 to <0.15	126,780	21,426	100%	148,255	0.08%	407,409	13%	-	10,133	7%	15	
11	0.15 to <0.25	21,678	1,320	100%	22,999	0.18%	43,055	14%	-	2,270	10%	6	
12	0.25 to <0.50	70,184	2,688	100%	72,873	0.36%	176,852	14%	-	11,546	16%	38	
13	0.50 to <0.75	14,203	1,273	100%	15,479	0.64%	41,718	16%	-	4,014	26%	16	
14	0.75 to <2.50	68,637	6,915	100%	75,552	1.26%	179,890	17%	-	32,177	43%	158	
15	2.50 to <10.00	24,362	112	100%	24,474	4.15%	60,234	15%	-	18,285	75%	156	
16	10.00 to <100.00	2,524	20	100%	2,543	18.53%	6,405	18%	-	3,886	153%	84	
17	100.00 (Default)	3,937	9	100%	3,945	100.00%	9,443	28%	-	12,436	315%	220	
18	**Sub-Total AIRB Residential Mortgages**	**332,305**	**33,763**	**100%**	**366,120**	**1.88%**	**925,006**	**15%**	**-**	**94,747**	**26%**	**693**	**651**

1 Excludes Specialised Lending subject to supervisory slotting.

2 Average maturity has been excluded for retail as it is not used in the RWA calculation.

3 The definition of a “borrower” differs across portfolios. In some instances a wholesale borrower can be reported across more than one PD band.

CR6: IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

	Mar 25											
	Portfolio/ PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Borrowers	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
	AIRB	$M	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	Yr	$M	%	$M	$M
	Retail SME												
19	0.00 to <0.15	21	107	83%	110	0.12%	1,217	14%	-	5	4%	-	
20	0.15 to <0.25	19	50	81%	60	0.19%	553	17%	-	4	7%	-	
21	0.25 to <0.50	347	480	78%	723	0.39%	9,250	27%	-	137	19%	1	
22	0.50 to <0.75	226	278	63%	402	0.65%	10,364	38%	-	143	35%	1	
23	0.75 to <2.50	4,029	1,214	80%	4,996	1.60%	41,267	26%	-	1,901	38%	19	
24	2.50 to <10.00	7,475	1,415	93%	8,796	4.42%	57,940	29%	-	4,877	55%	109	
25	10.00 to <100.00	917	90	91%	999	16.78%	28,661	50%	-	1,260	126%	77	
26	100.00 (Default)	487	36	98%	523	100.00%	5,757	40%	-	1,231	235%	174	
27	**Sub-Total AIRB Retail SME**	**13,521**	**3,670**	**84%**	**16,609**	**7.02%**	**155,009**	**30%**	**-**	**9,558**	**58%**	**381**	**517**
	Qualifying Revolving Retail (QRR)												
28	0.00 to <0.15	1,495	6,004	74%	5,938	0.11%	641,900	74%	-	308	5%	5	
29	0.15 to <0.25	175	875	73%	811	0.19%	111,495	74%	-	68	8%	1	
30	0.25 to <0.50	630	1,973	77%	2,148	0.36%	259,648	75%	-	302	14%	6	
31	0.50 to <0.75	164	267	96%	420	0.65%	38,814	74%	-	94	22%	2	
32	0.75 to <2.50	1,095	894	99%	1,976	1.35%	192,619	79%	-	814	41%	21	
33	2.50 to <10.00	827	235	125%	1,121	4.07%	112,903	82%	-	1,057	94%	37	
34	10.00 to <100.00	177	30	130%	215	19.77%	30,378	81%	-	453	210%	34	
35	100.00 (Default)	38	2	100%	40	100.00%	4,817	76%	-	59	148%	27	
36	**Sub-Total AIRB QRR**	**4,601**	**10,280**	**78%**	**12,669**	**1.38%**	**1,392,574**	**76%**	**-**	**3,155**	**25%**	**133**	**214**
	Other Retail												
37	0.00 to <0.15	5	36	99%	41	0.09%	20,891	78%	-	8	19%	-	
38	0.15 to <0.25	-	1	72%	1	0.19%	4	84%	-	-	36%	-	
39	0.25 to <0.50	7	21	116%	31	0.36%	43,514	77%	-	15	49%	-	
40	0.50 to <0.75	3	2	124%	6	0.65%	14,311	76%	-	4	69%	-	
41	0.75 to <2.50	620	62	111%	689	1.26%	198,812	77%	-	650	94%	7	
42	2.50 to <10.00	527	23	105%	551	3.89%	109,932	78%	-	673	122%	17	
43	10.00 to <100.00	82	3	105%	85	30.02%	23,756	78%	-	174	204%	20	
44	100.00 (Default)	53	-	100%	54	100.00%	20,709	80%	-	112	209%	41	
45	**Sub-Total AIRB Other Retail**	**1,297**	**148**	**107%**	**1,458**	**7.54%**	**431,929**	**78%**	**-**	**1,636**	**112%**	**85**	**130**
46	**Total AIRB**	**469,211**	**94,936**	**75%**	**539,983**	**1.99%**	**2,943,777**	**20%**	**2.26**	**175,675**	**33%**	**1,892**	**2,757**

CR6: IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

	Mar 25											
	Portfolio/ PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Borrowers	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
	FIRB	$M	$M	%	$M			%	Yr	$M	%	$M	$M
	Corporates												
47	0.00 to <0.15	28,377	56,618	41%	51,525	0.09%	732	46%	1.94	12,769	25%	20	
48	0.15 to <0.25	11,493	15,232	39%	17,372	0.20%	442	49%	2.07	7,894	45%	17	
49	0.25 to <0.50	11,070	13,970	41%	16,796	0.34%	477	47%	2.11	10,085	60%	27	
50	0.50 to <0.75	1,267	4,118	27%	2,377	0.59%	120	42%	1.84	1,702	72%	6	
51	0.75 to <2.50	1,381	1,326	43%	1,951	1.22%	108	37%	1.59	1,541	79%	8	
52	2.50 to <10.00	11	149	72%	119	7.74%	15	3%	1.02	11	9%	-	
53	10.00 to <100.00	193	64	54%	228	21.23%	15	46%	1.17	584	256%	22	
54	100.00 (Default)	264	104	48%	314	100.00%	29	48%	0.43	1	0%	150	
55	**Sub-Total FIRB Corporates**	**54,056**	**91,581**	**40%**	**90,682**	**0.60%**	**1,938**	**46%**	**1.98**	**34,587**	**38%**	**250**	**487**
	Sovereign												
56	0.00 to <0.15	245,516	5,893	29%	247,227	0.02%	220	9%	2.39	4,699	2%	5	
57	0.15 to <0.25	1,275	80	40%	1,307	0.20%	6	50%	1.14	554	42%	1	
58	0.25 to <0.50	1,432	44	41%	1,450	0.27%	5	50%	0.81	684	47%	2	
59	0.50 to <0.75	126	26	40%	137	0.58%	5	50%	1.63	111	81%	-	
60	0.75 to <2.50	1,221	173	89%	1,375	1.32%	44	50%	1.28	1,360	99%	9	
61	2.50 to <10.00	2,183	-	0%	2,183	5.00%	6	50%	0.29	3,519	161%	55	
62	10.00 to <100.00	16	161	2%	20	23.91%	7	50%	0.09	56	278%	2	
63	100.00 (Default)	-	-	100%	-	100.00%	-	50%	-	-	0%	-	
64	**Sub-Total FIRB Sovereign**	**251,769**	**6,377**	**30%**	**253,699**	**0.07%**	**293**	**10%**	**2.35**	**10,983**	**4%**	**74**	**34**
	Financial Institutions												
65	0.00 to <0.15	58,041	53,624	51%	85,161	0.06%	764	48%	1.27	19,046	22%	24	
66	0.15 to <0.25	902	2,443	33%	1,701	0.20%	67	51%	1.41	917	54%	2	
67	0.25 to <0.50	3,082	2,753	32%	3,972	0.35%	149	48%	0.82	2,601	65%	7	
68	0.50 to <0.75	823	350	18%	886	0.59%	96	49%	0.72	750	85%	3	
69	0.75 to <2.50	325	568	19%	432	1.28%	210	42%	2.02	402	93%	2	
70	2.50 to <10.00	5	7	78%	11	4.09%	19	41%	2.48	18	162%	-	
71	10.00 to <100.00	15	551	0%	15	34.86%	174	48%	4.40	47	316%	3	
72	100.00 (Default)	4	-	83%	4	100.00%	16	50%	4.28	-	0%	2	
73	**Sub-Total FIRB Financial Institutions**	**63,197**	**60,296**	**48%**	**92,182**	**0.09%**	**1,495**	**48%**	**1.25**	**23,781**	**26%**	**43**	**214**
74	**Total FIRB**	**369,022**	**158,254**	**43%**	**436,563**	**0.19%**	**3,726**	**25%**	**2.04**	**69,351**	**16%**	**367**	**735**

CR6: IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range (continued)

	Mar 25											
	Portfolio/ PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Borrowers	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density	EL	Provisions
	RBNZ regulated entities	**$M**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**Yr**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**$M**
	Corporates												
75	0.00 to <0.15	4,097	5,457	76%	8,206	0.07%	254	52%	2.94	2,216	27%	3	
76	0.15 to <0.25	680	1,066	93%	1,636	0.20%	333	50%	1.93	807	49%	2	
77	0.25 to <0.50	6,126	2,288	88%	8,078	0.37%	3,557	29%	2.11	3,095	38%	9	
78	0.50 to <0.75	6,064	1,408	88%	7,284	0.65%	3,849	31%	2.07	3,881	53%	15	
79	0.75 to <2.50	9,118	1,856	88%	10,733	1.40%	6,790	32%	1.91	7,253	68%	48	
80	2.50 to <10.00	1,745	198	96%	1,935	4.79%	1,116	30%	1.62	1,899	98%	28	
81	10.00 to <100.00	940	139	93%	1,068	22.71%	1,728	40%	1.14	2,356	221%	104	
82	100.00 (Default)	260	20	96%	279	100.00%	192	32%	0.75	451	162%	60	
83	**Sub-Total NZ Corporates**	**29,030**	**12,432**	**83%**	**39,219**	**2.17%**	**17,819**	**37%**	**2.15**	**21,958**	**56%**	**269**	**477**
	Residential Mortgages												
84	0.00 to <0.15	14,747	6,918	105%	22,005	0.08%	155,497	16%	-	825	4%	3	
85	0.15 to <0.25	4,545	117	105%	4,667	0.19%	28,478	17%	-	355	8%	1	
86	0.25 to <0.50	33,628	836	105%	34,506	0.37%	163,141	18%	-	4,727	14%	23	
87	0.50 to <0.75	6,839	827	101%	7,674	0.66%	33,808	19%	-	1,747	23%	10	
88	0.75 to <2.50	30,308	304	106%	30,631	1.37%	132,375	20%	-	11,481	37%	85	
89	2.50 to <10.00	10,177	41	106%	10,219	4.00%	38,316	21%	-	7,379	72%	84	
90	10.00 to <100.00	437	14	106%	451	11.50%	1,873	20%	-	516	114%	10	
91	100.00 (Default)	1,034	1	100%	1,035	100.00%	4,405	20%	-	156	15%	203	
92	**Sub-Total NZ Residential Mortgage**	**101,715**	**9,058**	**105%**	**111,188**	**1.91%**	**557,893**	**18%**	**-**	**27,186**	**24%**	**419**	**174**
	Other Retail												
93	0.00 to <0.15	43	1,566	101%	1,617	0.11%	164,163	77%	-	884	55%	25	
94	0.15 to <0.25	120	936	101%	1,064	0.19%	132,119	78%	-	615	58%	16	
95	0.25 to <0.50	302	717	101%	1,030	0.34%	156,215	78%	-	691	67%	15	
96	0.50 to <0.75	228	307	109%	564	0.62%	54,005	81%	-	430	76%	5	
97	0.75 to <2.50	655	311	90%	934	1.28%	149,414	78%	-	871	93%	12	
98	2.50 to <10.00	662	253	104%	926	4.59%	170,368	86%	-	1,258	136%	36	
99	10.00 to <100.00	128	4	113%	133	18.46%	109,909	86%	-	246	185%	20	
100	100.00 (Default)	35	3	100%	38	100.00%	7,335	81%	-	3	8%	28	
101	**Sub-Total NZ Other Retail**	**2,173**	**4,097**	**101%**	**6,306**	**2.03%**	**943,528**	**79%**	**-**	**4,998**	**79%**	**157**	**92**
102	**Total RBNZ regulated entities**	**132,918**	**25,587**	**94%**	**156,713**	**1.98%**	**1,519,240**	**26%**	**2.15**	**54,142**	**35%**	**845**	**743**

CR7: IRB – Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

The table below shows the effect of credit derivatives on the IRB credit risk approach.[1]

		Mar 25	
		Pre-credit derivatives RWA	Actual RWA
		$M	$M
1	Sovereign – FIRB	10,983	10,983
3	Financial Institutions – FIRB	23,781	23,781
5	Corporate – FIRB	34,587	34,587
6	Corporate – AIRB	66,579	66,579
8	Specialised lending	6,929	6,929
9	Retail – qualifying revolving (QRRE)	3,155	3,155
10	Retail – residential mortgage exposures	94,747	94,747
11	Retail – SME	9,558	9,558
12	Other retail exposures	1,636	1,636
17	RBNZ regulated entities	62,573	62,573
18	**Total**	**314,528**	**314,528**

1 ANZ does not have any credit derivatives with CRM impact in the banking book. Hence both columns are identical.

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

The table below presents the changes in IRB RWA amounts over the reporting period for the key drivers of credit risk[1].

		Mar 25	Dec 24
		RWA Amount	RWA Amount
		$M	$M
1	RWA as at end of previous reporting period	313,949	299,585
2	Asset size	409	12,816
3	Asset quality	613	(1,119)
4	Model updates	-	747
5	Methodology and policy	(340)	(1,556)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(103)	3,476
8	Other	-	-
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**314,528**	**313,949**

1 The attribution of Credit RWA movements requires assumptions and judgement; different assumptions could lead to different attributions. This table presents the contribution of changes in Credit Risk RWA amounts under the IRB approach only and hence may not directly reconcile to Group level Credit RWA attributions.

CR10: IRB (specialised lending under the slotting approach, other than HVCRE)

The table below shows quantitative disclosures of banks' specialised lending exposures using the supervisory slotting approach.[1]

					Mar 25						
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount					RWA	Expected losses
					PF[2]	OF[2]	CF[2]	IPRE[2]	Total		
	Regulatory categories	Residual maturity	$M	$M		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Strong	Less than 2.5 years	5,679	1,038	70%	1,754	-	-	4,870	6,624	4,984	26
2	Strong	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	3,114	2,758	70%	4,745	-	-	846	5,591	3,979	22
3	Good	Less than 2.5 years	2,415	674	90%	960	-	-	1,966	2,926	2,829	23
4	Good	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	903	1,040	90%	1,686	-	-	192	1,878	1,714	15
5	Satisfactory		682	75	115%	322	-	-	419	741	901	21
6	Weak		338	10	250%	-	-	-	347	347	953	28
7	Non Performing		293	4	-	-	-	-	297	297	-	149
8	**Total**		**13,424**	**5,599**	**-**	**9,467**	**-**	**-**	**8,937**	**18,404**	**15,360**	**284**

[1] NZ exposures are mapped to the RW categories before application of the scalar of 1.1.

[2] PF: Project finance, OF: Object finance, CF: Commodities finance, and IPRE: Income producing real estate.

DIS42: Counterparty credit risk

CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach

The table below provides a comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate counterparty credit risk exposures and the main parameters used within each method.

		Mar 25					
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
		$M	$M	$M		$M	$M
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	7,754	21,555		1.4	40,847	11,826
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					2,928	712
5	Value-at-risk (VaR) for SFTs					-	-
6	RBNZ regulated entities					3,622	793
7	**Total**						**13,331**

CCR3: Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

The table below presents a breakdown of counterparty credit risk exposures calculated according to the standardized approach by portfolio and risk weight.

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on this modification has been provided in Appendix 1.

		Mar 25									
	Risk Weight %	**0%**	**0-10%**	**10-20%**	**20-50%**	**50-75%**	**75-100%**	**100-150%**	**Greater than 150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposure**
		$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
1	Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	213
4	Banks	-	-	194	-	276	-	-	-	-	470
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	1	110	62	-	-	173
8	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	RBNZ regulated entities	1,352	-	427	296	3	-	-	-	-	2,078
11	**Total**	**1,352**	**-**	**621**	**296**	**280**	**323**	**62**	**-**	**-**	**2,934**

CCR4: IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale

The table below presents a detailed view of CCR exposures subject to IRB approach by asset classes and PD scale.[1]

ANZ applies the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SACCR) for calculating Exposure at Default (EAD) across all IRB exposures as per APRA requirements. The exception is for exposures under its RBNZ regulated entities, which follow the Current Exposure Method (CEM) in line with Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) requirements.

		Mar 25						
	Portfolio/ PD scale	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Counterparties[2]	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density
	FIRB	**$M**	**%**		**%**	**Yr**	**$M**	**%**
	Sovereign							
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,981	0.02%	54	9%	1.18	48	1%
2	0.15 to <0.25	71	0.20%	2	50%	0.37	26	37%
3	0.25 to <0.50	603	0.26%	3	50%	0.05	232	38%
4	0.50 to <0.75	7	0.57%	2	50%	0.79	5	73%
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	1.74%	2	50%	-	-	111%
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	21.00%	1	50%	0.01	1	276%
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**Sub-total**	3,662	0.06%	64	16%	0.99	312	8%
11	RBNZ regulated entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Total FIRB Sovereign**	**3,662**	**0.06%**	**64**	**16%**	**0.99**	**312**	**8%**
	Corporates							
13	0.00 to <0.15	3,166	0.09%	242	47%	3.49	1,093	35%
14	0.15 to <0.25	2,195	0.20%	112	50%	1.54	965	44%
15	0.25 to <0.50	814	0.34%	111	50%	1.08	460	57%
16	0.50 to <0.75	48	0.57%	14	50%	1.83	38	79%
17	0.75 to <2.50	73	1.12%	21	52%	0.50	69	94%
18	2.50 to <10.00	-	5.00%	1	50%	0.01	-	161%
19	10.00 to <100.00	-	21.00%	2	50%	0.26	1	276%
20	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	**Sub-total**	6,296	0.18%	503	49%	2.45	2,626	42%
23	RBNZ regulated entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	**Total FIRB Corporates**	**6,296**	**0.18%**	**503**	**49%**	**2.45**	**2,626**	**42%**
	Financial Institutions							
25	0.00 to <0.15	26,601	0.06%	1,905	50%	0.87	5,024	19%
26	0.15 to <0.25	1,101	0.20%	117	52%	1.07	533	49%
27	0.25 to <0.50	1,982	0.36%	328	50%	1.21	1,362	69%
28	0.50 to <0.75	960	0.63%	137	51%	0.60	861	90%
29	0.75 to <2.50	294	1.98%	52	51%	0.39	354	121%
30	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	10.00 to <100.00	-	35.00%	1	50%	-	-	287%
32	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	**Sub-total**	30,938	0.12%	2,540	50%	0.88	8,134	26%
35	RBNZ regulated entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	**Total FIRB Financial Institutions**	**30,938**	**0.12%**	**2,540**	**50%**	**0.88**	**8,134**	**26%**
37	**Total FIRB**	**40,896**	**0.12%**	**3,107**	**47%**	**1.13**	**11,072**	**27%**

CCR4: IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale (continued)

	Portfolio/ PD scale	Mar 25						
		EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD	Number of Counterparties	Average LGD	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density
	AIRB	**$M**	**%**		**%**	**Yr**	**$M**	**%**
	Corporates							
38	0.00 to <0.15	1,041	0.08%	146	48%	5.38	364	35%
39	0.15 to <0.25	176	0.20%	173	43%	2.50	79	45%
40	0.25 to <0.50	328	0.35%	311	39%	2.51	163	50%
41	0.50 to <0.75	115	0.66%	209	34%	2.15	85	74%
42	0.75 to <2.50	91	1.20%	218	33%	2.64	80	90%
43	2.50 to <10.00	1	5.54%	19	21%	1.40	1	68%
44	10.00 to <100.00	3	33.00%	16	41%	0.71	6	233%
45	100.00 (Default)	1	100.00%	6	26%	3.29	1	124%
47	**Sub-total**	1,756	0.32%	1,098	44%	4.19	779	45%
48	RBNZ regulated entities	1,536	0.20%	750	60%	1.55	551	36%
49	**Total AIRB Corporates**	**3,292**	**0.27%**	**1,848**	**52%**	**2.95**	**1,330**	**41%**
50	**Specialised Lending subject to Supervised Slotting**	**275**		**69**		**4.40**	**202**	**76%**
51	**Total AIRB**	**3,567**	**0.28%**	**1,917**	**50%**	**3.06**	**1,532**	**43%**

1 The definition of a "borrower" differs across portfolios. In some instances a wholesale borrower can be reported across more than one PD band.

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

The table shows a breakdown of collateral posted or received to support or reduce the CCR exposures related to derivative transactions or securities financing transactions (SFTs), including the value of settlements posted or received under the Settled-to-Market (STM) model with central counterparties (CCPs).

		Mar 25					
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
		$M	$M		$M	$M	$M
1	Cash – domestic currency	2	5,142	-	760	12,177	30,753
2	Cash – other currencies	7	9,547	-	17,049	45,865	49,628
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	63	-	-	27,369	11,779
4	Other sovereign debt	1,648	3,685	2,330	869	51,585	46,979
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	336	155	-	-	10,848	1,996
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	2,686
9	**Total**	**1,993**	**18,592**	**2,330**	**18,678**	**147,844**	**143,821**

Increase in collateral used in derivative transactions is primarily driven by the depreciation of AUD and NZD (–9.5%), which impacted the mark-to-market (MtM) of FX and cross-currency positions with financial counterparties covered by collateral agreements.

Collateral used in SFTs has risen due to both an increase in customer flow and FX translation from AUD depreciation, as the portfolio is predominantly denominated in USD.

CCR6: Credit derivatives exposures

The table below presents credit derivatives bought or sold by notional and fair values.

		Mar 25	
		Protection bought	Protection sold
		$M	$M
1	**Notionals**		
2	Single-name credit default swaps	923	937
3	Index credit default swaps	9,855	8,249
4	Total return swaps	-	-
5	Credit options	-	-
6	Other credit derivatives	-	-
7	**Total notionals**	10,778	9,186
8	**Fair values**	-	-
9	Positive fair value (asset)	8	-
10	Negative fair value (liability)	3	7

Credit derivatives are transacted by the Markets business within the Institutional division (with offsetting bought and sold protection). Index credit default swaps are used primarily to hedge credit and funding exposures on derivative trades with customers, and single-name credit default swaps are used primarily to hedge exposures on bond trading inventories.

CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties

The table below presents a comprehensive view of exposures and RWAs to CCPs.

		Mar 25	
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
		$M	$M
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**478**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	7,326	147
3	(i) OTC derivatives	7,113	143
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	213	4
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	3,187	64
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	1,197	267
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

DIS43: Securitisation

SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book

The table below presents the bank's securitisation exposures in the banking book.[1]

		Mar 25					
		Bank acts as originator/sponsor[2]			Bank acts as investor[3]		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	**Retail (total)**	**86,515**	**-**	**86,515**	**9,679**	**-**	**9,679**
2	of which: Residential mortgages	86,515	-	86,515	8,899	-	8,899
3	of which: Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	of which: Other retail exposures	-	-	-	780	-	780
5	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,128**	**-**	**5,128**
7	of which: Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which: Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	of which: Lease and receivables	-	-	-	3,618	-	3,618
10	of which: Other wholesale	-	-	-	1,510	-	1,510
11	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Securitisation exposures that are prudentially regulated by a prescribed New Zealand authority are disclosed as part of the New Zealand credit RWA, per APS 330, Att. A, para. 31.

2 This includes self-securitisation assets of $81,971 million ($81,919 million as at 30 September 2024).

3 Securitisation exposures relating to third party securitisation transactions.

SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book

The Group has no traditional or synthetic securitisation exposures in the trading book.

SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor

The table below present securitisation exposures in the banking book when the bank acts as originator or sponsor and the associated capital requirements.[1]

		Mar 25													
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			RWA[2] (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap[3]		
		≤20%	>20% to 50%	>50% to 100%	>100% to <1250% RW	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	**Total exposures**	**206**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**206**	**-**	**-**	**41**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**
2	Traditional Securitisation	206	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	41	-	-	3	-	-
3	of which: Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	of which: Retail underlying	206	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	41	-	-	3	-	-
6	of which: Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	of which: Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	of which: Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which: Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Securitisation exposures that are prudentially regulated by a prescribed New Zealand authority are disclosed as part of the New Zealand credit RWA, per APS 330, Att. A, para. 31.

2 RWA metrics are before application of the cap.

3 Capital charge after cap excludes regulatory adjustment of $11 million deducted from capital (30 September 2024: $11 million) relating to the securitisation of ANZ Group-originated assets.

SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

The table below presents securitisation exposures in the banking book where the bank acts as investor and the associated capital requirements.[1]

		Mar 25													
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)			RWA[2] (by regulatory approach)			Capital charge after cap		
		≤20%	>20% to 50%	>50% to 100%	>100% to <1250% RW	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%	SEC-ERBA	SEC-SA	1250%
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
1	**Total exposures**	**14,798**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,255**	**10,551**	**-**	**739**	**1,616**	**-**	**59**	**129**	**-**
2	Traditional Securitisation	14,798	9	-	-	-	4,255	10,551	-	739	1,616	-	59	129	-
3	of which: Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	of which: Retail underlying	9,679	-	-	-	-	1,265	8,413	-	246	1,289	-	20	103	-
6	of which: Wholesale	5,119	9	-	-	-	2,990	2,138	-	493	327	-	39	26	-
8	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	of which: Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	of which: Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	of which: Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	of which: Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Securitisation exposures that are prudentially regulated by a prescribed New Zealand authority are disclosed as part of the New Zealand credit RWA, per APS 330, Att. A, para. 31.

2 RWA metrics are before application of the cap.

DIS50: Market risk

Definition and scope of market risk

Market Risk stems from ANZ's trading and balance sheet activities and is the risk to ANZ's earnings or economic value arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility, correlations or from fluctuations in bond, commodity, or equity prices.

Market risk management of IRRBB is reported separately on an annual basis and is excluded from this Chapter.

Regulatory approval to use the Internal Models Approach

ANZ has been approved by APRA to use the Internal Models Approach (IMA) under APS 116 Capital Adequacy: Market Risk for general market risk and under APS 117 Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (Advanced ADIs) for interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB).

ANZ uses the standard model approach to measure market risk capital for specific risk[1] (APRA does not currently permit Australian banks to use an internal model approach for this).

For information on Market Risk objectives and policies, refer to the Pillar 3 disclosure from September 2024, Table 14.

[1] Specific risk is the risk that the value of a security will change due to issuer-specific factors. It applies to interest rate and equity positions related to a specific issuer.

Table 1: Market risk – disclosures for ADIs using the standard method

		Mar 25 $M	Sep 24 $M
1	Interest rate risk	**103**	**125**
2	Equity position risk	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	**-**	**2**
4	Commodity risk	**-**	**-**
	Total	**103**	**127**
	Risk Weighted Assets equivalent[1]	**1,288**	**1,588**

[1] RWA equivalent is the capital requirement multiplied by 12.5 in accordance with APS 110.

Table 2: Market risk – disclosures for ADIs using the internal models approach (IMA) for trading portfolios

The below disclosure table includes Suncorp Bank for period end Mar 2025.

	99% 1 Day Value at Risk (VaR)	**Six months ended Mar 25** Mean $M	Maximum $M	Minimum $M	Period end $M
1	Foreign Exchange[1]	3.6	8.9	2.4	2.9
2	Interest Rate	5.6	7.4	4.1	5.1
3	Credit	5.5	8.2	3.4	3.4
4	Commodity	4.9	10.9	2.3	8.7
5	Equity	-	-	-	-

	99% 10 Day Stressed VaR	**Six months ended Mar 25** Mean $M	Maximum $M	Minimum $M	Period end $M
1	Foreign Exchange[1]	40.6	77.3	15.9	43.7
2	Interest Rate	77.7	123.6	50.4	60.2
3	Credit	33.1	49.6	19.8	23.7
4	Commodity	32.6	41.2	23.7	24.0
5	Equity	-	-	-	-

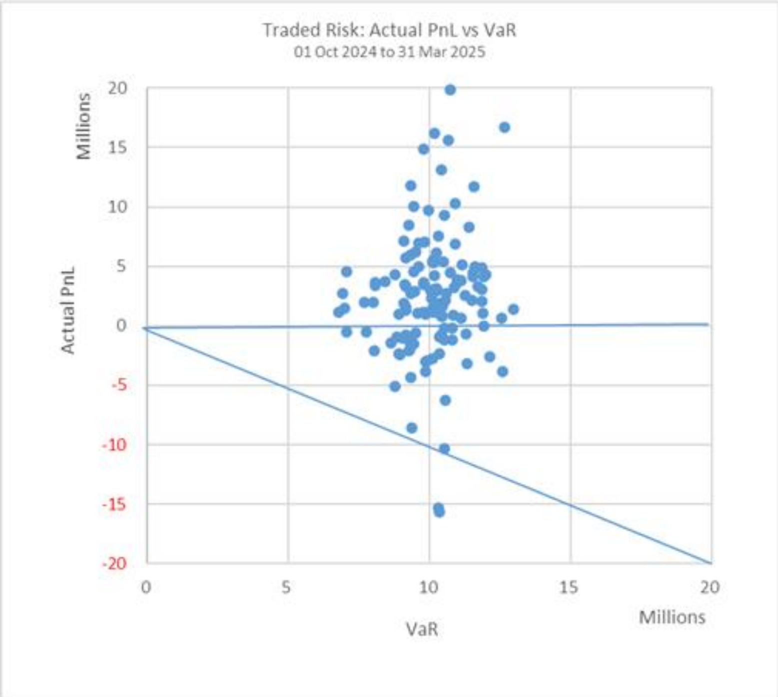
[1] The Foreign exchange VaR excludes foreign exchange translation exposures outside of the trading book.

	99% 1 Day Value at Risk (VaR)	**Six months ended Sep 24** Mean $M	Maximum $M	Minimum $M	Period end $M
1	Foreign Exchange	5.6	11.5	3.2	3.2
2	Interest Rate	7.8	17.6	4.9	6.4
3	Credit	6.6	7.9	5.2	5.7
4	Commodity	2.7	4.4	1.8	3.3
5	Equity	-	-	-	-

	99% 10 Day Stressed VaR	**Six months ended Sep 24** Mean $M	Maximum $M	Minimum $M	Period end $M
1	Foreign Exchange	42.9	95.5	18.2	39.1
2	Interest Rate	68.1	92.8	45.7	74.0
3	Credit	37.2	43.6	30.0	34.1
4	Commodity	20.4	30.4	14.2	28.3
5	Equity	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Market risk – disclosures for ADIs using the internal models approach (IMA) for trading portfolios (continued)

Comparison of VaR estimates with actual gains/losses experienced



In 1H25, ANZ experienced 2 actual back testing exceptions driven by unexpected volatility in the gold exchange-for-physical market in New York.

Actual Pnl Backtesting Outliers

Reporting Period: 01 Oct 2024 to 31 Mar 2025

Date	Actual Pnl Loss $M	VaR 99% $M
10-Dec-24	-15.3	-10.3
17-Jan-25	-15.6	-10.3

DIS75: Macroprudential supervisory measures

CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the calculation of the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement

The below table shows the geographical distribution of risk weighted credit exposures relevant to the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer in line with APS 110. The exposures are prepared on an ultimate risk basis for private sector credit exposures which excludes exposures to ADIs and overseas equivalents, central governments and banks, regional governments, local authorities and multilateral development banks. In determining the geographical allocation of exposures, ultimate risk considers the incorporation country of the guarantor (or other risk transfer mechanism).

This table has minor modifications from the original BCBS standard. Additional detail on this modification has been provided in Appendix 1.

	Mar 25			
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer[1]	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount
Geographical breakdown	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**
Australia	1.00%	225,969		
France	1.00%	2,671		
Germany	0.75%	2,324		
Hong Kong	0.50%	4,095		
Luxembourg	0.50%	1,090		
Netherlands	2.00%	1,144		
Norway	2.50%	499		
Sweden	2.00%	215		
United Kingdom	2.00%	5,726		
Belgium	1.00%	65		
Denmark	2.50%	410		
Ireland	1.50%	266		
South Korea	1.00%	1,685		
Sum		**246,159**		
Total		**348,477**	**0.7219%**	**3,386**

	Sep 24			
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount
Geographical breakdown	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**
Australia	1.00%	218,914		
France	1.00%	1,633		
Germany	0.75%	1,712		
Hong Kong	1.00%	4,551		
Luxembourg	0.50%	1,109		
Netherlands	2.00%	1,340		
Norway	2.50%	386		
Sweden	2.00%	179		
United Kingdom	2.00%	4,197		
Belgium	0.50%	59		
Denmark	2.50%	179		
Ireland	1.50%	243		
South Korea	1.00%	1,813		
Sum		**236,315**		
Total		**333,211**	**0.7247%**	**3,236**

DIS80: Leverage ratio

LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

The below table is a summary comparison of total consolidated assets as per the financial statements and leverage ratio exposure measure calculated in accordance with APS110.

The leverage ratio exposure measure materially differs from total consolidated sheet assets due to i) the inclusion of off-balance sheet items such as commitments and contingents ii) adjustments for derivative exposures including counterparty netting and potential future exposure iii) inclusion of securities financing transactions on daily average basis and iv) regulatory deductions which are also deducted from Tier 1 capital.

		Mar 25 $M
1	**Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements**	**1,302,971**
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(304)
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	(4,587)
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	11,977
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repurchase agreements and similar secured lending)	(6,609)
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	138,394
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12	Other adjustments	(14,008)
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**1,427,834**

The Leverage Ratio requirements are part of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Basel III capital framework. It is a simple, non-risk-based supplement or backstop to the current risk-based capital requirements and is intended to restrict the build-up of excessive leverage in the banking system.

Consistent with the BCBS definition, APRA's Leverage Ratio compares Tier 1 Capital to the Exposure Measure (expressed as a percentage) as defined by APS 110: Capital Adequacy. APRA requires ADIs authorised to use the internal ratings-based approach to credit risk to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5% from January 2023.

At 31 March 2025, the Group's Leverage Ratio of 4.4% was above the 3.5% minimum requirement. Table LR1 summarises the reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposure measure at 31 March 2025 and Table LR2 below shows the Group's Leverage Ratio calculation as at 31 March 2025.

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio, as well as information on the actual leverage ratio, minimum requirements and buffers.

		Mar 25 $M	Dec 24 $M
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excl. derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but incl. collateral)	1,167,801	1,167,840
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	7,333	6,481
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(6,468)	(7,784)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	(14,501)	(13,915)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	**1,154,165**	**1,152,622**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	19,069	27,715
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with *all* derivatives transactions	41,181	41,088
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	9,322	6,570
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(8,909)	(5,770)
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**60,663**	**69,603**
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	75,828	72,335
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(2,595)	(2,161)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	1,379	1,820
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**74,612**	**71,994**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	302,468	297,722
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(163,222)	(159,326)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(852)	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**138,394**	**138,396**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**62,672**	**62,699**
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,427,834**	**1,432,615**
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**4.4%**	**4.4%**
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.5%**	**3.5%**
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	**0.9%**	**0.9%**
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	**73,233**	**70,174**
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	**80,075**	**74,963**
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**1,427,834**	**1,432,615**
30a	Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**1,427,834**	**1,432,615**
31	Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**4.4%**	**4.4%**
31a	Basel III leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**4.4%**	**4.4%**

ANZ's leverage ratio was 4.4%, a small increase of 1 basis point over the quarter mainly from a decrease in derivative exposures.

DIS85: Liquidity

Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is either:

- 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 risks are overseen by GALCO. The Group's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a set of principles approved by the BRC and include:

- maintaining the ability to meet all payment obligations in the immediate term;
- ensuring that the Group has the ability to meet 'survival horizons' under a range of ANZ specific, and general market, liquidity stress scenarios, at a country and Group-wide level, to meet cash flow obligations over the short to medium term;
- maintaining strength in the Group's balance sheet structure to ensure long term resilience in the liquidity and funding risk profile;
- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements;
- preparing daily liquidity reports and scenario analysis to quantify the Group's positions;
- targeting a diversified funding base to avoid undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency;
- holding a portfolio of high quality liquid assets to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations; and
- establishing detailed contingency plans to cover different liquidity crisis events.

The Group operates under a non-operating holding company structure whereby:

- ANZBGL's liquidity risk management framework remains unchanged and continues to operate its own liquidity and funding program, governance frameworks and reporting regime reflecting its authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI) operations;
- ANZGHL (parent entity) has no material liquidity risk given the structure and nature of the balance sheet; and
- ANZ Non-Bank Group is not expected to have separate funding arrangements and will rely on ANZGHL for funding.

Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk

Scenario modelling of funding sources

The Group's liquidity risk appetite is defined by a range of regulatory and internal liquidity metrics mandated by the ANZBGL Board. The metrics cover a range of scenarios of varying duration and level of severity.

The objective of this framework is to:

- Provide protection against shorter term extreme market dislocation and stress.
- Maintain structural strength in the balance sheet by ensuring that an appropriate amount of longer-term assets are funded with longer-term funding.
- Ensure that no undue timing concentrations exist in the Group's funding profile.

Key components of this framework include the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which is a severe short term liquidity stress scenario, Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) a longer-term structural liquidity measure (both of which are mandated by banking regulators including APRA) and internally-developed liquidity scenarios for stress testing purposes.

Liquid assets

The Group holds a portfolio of high quality (unencumbered) liquid assets to protect its liquidity position in a severely stressed environment and to meet regulatory requirements. High quality liquid assets comprise three categories consistent with Basel III LCR requirements:

- Highest-quality liquid assets (HQLA1) - cash and highest credit quality government, central bank or public sector securities eligible for repurchase with central banks to provide same-day liquidity.
- High-quality liquid assets (HQLA2) - high credit quality government, central bank or public sector securities, high quality corporate debt securities and high quality covered bonds eligible for repurchase with central banks to provide same-day liquidity.
- Alternative liquid assets (ALA) - eligible securities that the RBNZ will accept in its domestic market operations and asset qualifying as collateral for the CLF. Group monitors and manages the size and composition of its liquid assets portfolio on an ongoing basis in line with regulatory requirements and the risk appetite set by the ANZBGL Board.

The Group monitors and manages the size and composition of its liquid assets portfolio on an ongoing basis in line with regulatory requirements and the risk appetite set by the ANZBGL Board.

Liquidity crisis contingency planning

The Group maintains APRA-endorsed liquidity crisis contingency plans for analysing and responding to a liquidity threatening event at a country and Group-wide level. Key liquidity contingency crisis planning requirements and guidelines include:

Ongoing business management	Early signs/ mild stress	Severe stress
establish crisis/severity levels liquidity limits early warning indicators	monitoring and review management actions not requiring business rationalisation	activate contingency funding plans management actions for altering asset and liability behaviour
Assigned responsibility for internal and external communications and the appropriate timing to communicate.		

Since the precise nature of any stress event cannot be known in advance, we design the plans to be flexible to the nature and severity of the stress event with multiple variables able to be accommodated in any plan.

Group funding

The Group monitors the composition and stability of its funding so that it remains within the Group's funding risk appetite. This approach ensures that an appropriate proportion of the Group's assets are funded by stable funding sources, including customer deposits; longer-dated wholesale funding (with a remaining term exceeding one year); and equity.

Funding plans prepared	Considerations in preparing funding plans
3 year strategic plan prepared annually annual funding plan as part of the ANZBGL Group's planning process forecasting in light of actual results as a calibration to the annual plan	customer balance sheet growth changes in wholesale funding including: targeted funding volumes; markets; investors; tenors; and currencies for senior, secured, subordinated, hybrid transactions and market conditions liquidity stress testing

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Group's average[1] LCR for the 3 months to 31 March 2025 has increased 2.2% from 131.0% as at 31 December 2024 to 133.2% with total liquid assets exceeding net cash outflows by an average of $78.7 billion.

Through the period the LCR has remained within the range 126% to 139%. The liquid asset portfolio was made up of on average 46% ($143.6 billion) cash and central bank reserves and 49% ($152.7 billion) HQLA1 securities, with the remaining mainly consisting of HQLA2 securities.

As per APRA requirements, liquid assets beyond the regulatory minimum are not included in the consolidated ANZBGL Group position where they are deemed non-transferable between geographies, in particular this applies to liquid assets held in New Zealand.

The main contributors to net cash outflows were modelled outflows associated with the bank's corporate and retail deposit portfolios, offset by inflows from maturing loans. While cash outflows associated with derivatives are material, these are effectively offset by derivative cash inflows. Modelled outflows are also included for market valuation changes of derivatives based on the past 24 months largest 30-day movements in collateral balances.

The Group has a well-diversified deposit and funding base avoiding undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency.

The Group monitors and manages its liquidity risk on a daily basis including LCR by geography and currency. The Group's liquidity risk framework ensures ongoing monitoring of foreign currency LCR (including derivative flows) and sets limits at the Group level to ensure mismatches are managed effectively.

The Group's liquidity and funding management includes monitoring of liquidity across the Group, specifically for:

- Individual countries, including any local regulatory requirements.
- Consolidated ANZ Group Level 1 and 2 LCR
- AUD only LCR for Australia as well as Level 2

Other contingent funding obligations include outflows for revocable credit and liquidity facilities, trade finance related obligations, buybacks of domestic Australian debt securities and other contractual outflows such as interest payments.

[1] There were 64 daily LCR data points used in calculating the average for the current quarter and 66 in the previous quarter.

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (Continued)

		a	b	c	d
		Mar 25		Dec 24	
		Total Unweighted value	Total weighted value	Total Unweighted value	Total weighted value
		$M	$M	$M	$M
	High-quality liquid assets				
1a	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		**312,232**		**292,501**
1c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		**4,091**		**3,171**
	Cash outflows				
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers**	**317,803**	**30,681**	**314,377**	**30,410**
3	of which: Stable deposits	148,100	7,405	147,987	7,399
4	of which: Less stable deposits	169,703	23,276	166,390	23,011
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding**	**324,605**	**182,353**	**311,069**	**171,454**
6	of which: Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	98,274	23,809	98,149	23,770
7	of which: Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	213,987	146,200	199,813	134,577
8	of which: Unsecured debt	12,344	12,344	13,107	13,107
9	**Secured wholesale funding**		**2,137**		**1,821**
10	**Additional requirements**	**220,478**	**75,208**	**213,330**	**74,763**
11	of which: Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	49,466	49,240	50,251	49,473
13	of which: Credit and liquidity facilities	171,012	25,968	163,079	25,290
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**10,327**	**817**	**10,267**	**982**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**136,000**	**10,104**	**127,746**	**8,746**
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		**301,300**		**288,177**
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	44,798	1,748	38,495	1,177
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	31,141	21,631	30,734	21,449
19	Other cash inflows	40,337	40,337	39,767	39,767
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	**116,276**	**63,716**	**108,996**	**62,394**
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		316,323		295,673
22	**Total net cash outflows**		237,584		225,783
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**133.17%**		**130.95%**

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Group's NSFR has increased 3.2% over the quarter from 113.8% as at 31 December 2024 to 117.0% as at 31 March 2025 largely due to increases in wholesale funding.

The main sources of Available Stable Funding (ASF) at 31 March 2025 were deposits from Retail and SME customers, at 49%, with other wholesale funding at 29% and capital at 15% of the total ASF.

The majority of ANZ's Required Stable Funding (RSF) at 31 March 2025 was driven by mortgages at 51% and other lending to non-FI customers at 28% of the total RSF.

		Mar 25				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
	(In currency amount)	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	**Capital:**	**70,114**	**-**	**-**	**37,532**	**107,646**
2	Regulatory capital	70,114	-	-	37,532	107,646
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:**	**254,851**	**140,871**	**267**	**24**	**364,833**
5	Stable deposits	122,811	45,573	-	-	159,965
6	Less stable deposits	132,040	95,298	267	24	204,868
7	**Wholesale funding:**	**172,411**	**382,977**	**65,083**	**94,715**	**262,001**
8	Operational deposits	99,696	-	-	-	49,848
9	Other wholesale funding	72,715	382,977	65,083	94,715	212,153
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Other liabilities:**	**18,964**	**9,436**	**358**	**2,797**	**2,976**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities		9,436	-	-	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	18,964	-	358	2,797	2,976
14	**Total ASF**					**737,456**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15a	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					12,315
15b	Alternative liquid assets (ALA)					-
15c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities					872
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	**Performing loans and securities:**	**12,598**	**166,035**	**43,676**	**661,477**	**562,471**
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	73,352	-	-	7,334
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	299	30,380	12,072	40,492	51,384
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	11,322	56,481	26,036	150,767	175,932
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	-	426	360	15,631	10,553
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	5,254	5,250	456,816	321,489
23	Standard loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below	-	4,333	4,293	380,578	255,747
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	977	568	318	13,402	6,332
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	**Other assets:**	**31,147**	**37,084**	**1,294**	**7,075**	**44,763**
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	5,474				4,653
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties		6,391	-	-	5,432
29	NSFR derivative assets		12,528	-	-	3,093
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		17,998	-	-	3,600
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	25,673	167	1,294	7,075	27,985
32	Off-balance sheet items		-	-	238,307	10,142
33	**Total RSF**					**630,563**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**116.95%**

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (continued)

		Dec 24				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
	(In currency amount)	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	**Capital:**	**68,161**	**-**	**-**	**36,426**	**104,587**
2	Regulatory capital	68,161	-	-	36,426	104,587
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:**	**254,651**	**139,458**	**311**	**25**	**363,384**
5	Stable deposits	122,303	45,331	-	-	159,252
6	Less stable deposits	132,348	94,127	311	25	204,132
7	**Wholesale funding:**	**173,800**	**390,103**	**47,645**	**93,233**	**249,720**
8	Operational deposits	97,905	-	-	-	48,953
9	Other wholesale funding	75,895	390,103	47,645	93,233	200,767
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Other liabilities:**	**27,669**	**12,411**	**360**	**3,967**	**4,147**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities		12,411	-	-	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	27,669	-	360	3,967	4,147
14	**Total ASF**					**721,838**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15a	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					11,842
15b	Alternative liquid assets (ALA)					-
15c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities					891
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	**Performing loans and securities:**	**12,620**	**163,962**	**51,171**	**647,173**	**562,508**
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	65,670	-	-	6,567
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	801	33,558	13,561	41,307	53,923
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	10,661	58,320	32,013	146,443	175,637
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk	-	445	373	15,484	10,473
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	5,082	5,060	452,251	318,367
23	Standard loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below	-	4,192	4,141	376,246	252,859
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	1,158	1,332	537	7,172	8,014
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	**Other assets:**	**40,676**	**48,869**	**1,020**	**4,628**	**49,083**
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	5,517				4,690
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties		6,281	-	-	5,339
29	NSFR derivative assets		19,172	-	-	6,761
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		21,638	-	-	4,328
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	35,159	1,778	1,020	4,628	27,965
32	Off-balance sheet items		-	-	226,997	9,989
33	**Total RSF**					**634,313**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**113.80%**

Appendix 1: Modification Details

Minor modifications were made to the content of the disclosures under the BCBS Standard where there are inconsistencies between the BCBS Standard and the Australian context. These modifications are noted in the respective tables throughout this document and outlined in detail in the table below.

Chapter	Template	Name	Row/ Column in BCBS template	Details	Modification	Rationale
DIS20: Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA	**KM1**	Key Metrics	Rows 14b-14d	Impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	Removed	Not applicable in the Australian context
	OV1	Overview of RWA	Rows 11-14 Row 15 Rows 25, 27-28	Equity Settlement risk Amounts below the thresholds for deduction subject to 250% risk weight and floor adjustment before/ after application of transitional cap	Removed Removed Removed	A capital deduction with no related RWA amounts Low materiality- standardised approach (SA) Not applicable in the Australian context
DIS21: Comparison of Modelled and Standardised RWA	**CMS1**	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level	Row 7a	As above	As above	As above
	CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at Asset Class level	Heading- column b	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used (original heading: RWA for column (a) if re-computed using the standardised approach)	Modified	Provides further clarity on the disclosure
DIS25: Composition of Capital	**CC1**	Composition of Regulatory Capital	Rows 26a-j; 56 a-c Rows 80-85	National-specific regulatory adjustments in Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital Phase-out arrangements 2018-2022,	Disclosed Removed	Provides sufficient details and clarity on relevant specific adjustments. No longer relevant.
	CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet		The format of the table, as per the BCBS template, is flexible, provided the rows align with the presentation of the bank's financial report. Thus, rows in Table CC2 have been adjusted to align with ANZ's financial report.		The format of the table, as per the BCBS template, is flexible, provided the rows align with the presentation of the bank's financial report. Thus, rows in Table CC2 have been adjusted accordingly.

Chapter	Template	Name	Row/ Column in BCBS template	Details	Modification	Rationale
DIS40: Credit Risk	**CR6**	IRB - Credit risk exposures	Column h – "Average Maturity"	Retail "average maturity"	Removed	Average maturity has been excluded for Retail, consistently with industry practice, as it does not add relevant information for users.
DIS42: Counterparty Credit Risk	**CCR3**	Standardised Approach- CCR exposure	Column "greater than 150%"	Column "greater than 150%"	Added	Provides more meaningful details than using the "other " column.
DIS50: Market Risk	**Table 1** **Table 2**	Market Risk- Standard Method Market Risk- Internal Models Approach (IMA)	Qualitative disclosure	Market risk management objectives and policies	To be disclosed annually	Consistently with the other risk categories, Market Risk qualitative disclosure will be provided on an annual basis.
DIS75: Macroprudential supervisory measures	**CCYB1**	Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the calculation of the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	Column b	Exposure Values	Removed	Reflects the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer (based on RWA).

Glossary

ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institution.
Collectively Assessed Provision for Credit Impairment	Collectively assessed provisions for credit impairment represent the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculated in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9). These incorporate forward looking information and do not require an actual loss event to have occurred for an impairment provision to be recognised.
Counterparty credit risk	Counterparty credit risk is the risk of loss due to a counterparty failing to meet its obligations before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.
Credit exposure	The aggregate of all claims, commitments and contingent liabilities arising from on- and off-balance sheet transactions (in the banking book and trading book) with the counterparty or group of related counterparties.
Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a borrower or counterparty failing to meet their obligations.
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	Over the life of a derivative instrument, ANZ uses a CVA model to adjust fair value to take into account the impact of counterparty credit quality. The methodology calculates the present value of expected losses over the life of the financial instrument as a function of probability of default, loss given default, expected credit risk exposure and an asset correlation factor. Impaired derivatives are also subject to a CVA.
Credit Valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge	A capital charge to reflect potential mark-to-market losses due to counterparty migration risk for bilateral over-the-counter derivative contracts.
Days past due	The number of days a credit obligation is overdue, commencing on the date that the arrears or excess occurs and accruing for each completed calendar day thereafter.
Encumbered and unencumbered assets	Encumbered assets are assets that the bank is restricted or prevented from liquidating, selling, transferring or assigning due to legal, regulatory, contractual or other limitations. Unencumbered assets are assets which do not meet the definition of encumbered.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	Exposure At Default is defined as the expected facility exposure at the date of default.
Individually Assessed Provisions for Credit Impairment	Individually assessed provisions for credit impairment are calculated in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9). They are assessed on a case-by-case basis for all individually managed impaired assets taking into consideration factors such as the realisable value of security (or other credit mitigants), the likely return available upon liquidation or bankruptcy, legal uncertainties, estimated costs involved in recovery, the market price of the exposure in secondary markets and the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries.
Market risk	The risk to ANZ's earnings arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility, correlations or from fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. ANZ has grouped market risk into two broad categories to facilitate the measurement, reporting and control of market risk: Traded market risk - the risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. Trading positions arise from transactions where ANZ acts as principal with customers, financial exchanges or inter-bank counterparties. Non-traded market risk (or balance sheet risk) - comprises interest rate risk in the banking book and the risk to the AUD denominated value of ANZ's capital and earnings due to foreign exchange rate movements.
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events including legal risk but excluding reputation risk.
Past due facilities	Facilities where a contractual payment has not been met or the customer is outside of contractual arrangements are deemed past due. Past due facilities include those operating

	in excess of approved arrangements or where scheduled repayments are outstanding but do not include impaired assets.
Qualifying Central Counterparties (QCCP)	QCCP is a central counterparty which is an entity that interposes itself between counterparties to derivative contracts. Trades with QCCP attract a more favourable risk weight calculation.
Recoveries	Payments received and taken to profit for the current period for the amounts written off in prior financial periods.
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Assets (both on and off-balance sheet) are risk weighted according to each asset's inherent potential for default and what the likely losses would be in the case of default. In the case of non-asset backed risks (i.e., market and operational risk), RWA is determined by multiplying the capital requirements for those risks by 12.5.
Securitisation risk	The risk of credit related losses greater than expected due to a securitisation failing to operate as anticipated, or of the values and risks accepted or transferred, not emerging as expected.
Write-Offs	Facilities are written off against the related provision for impairment when they are assessed as partially or fully uncollectable, and after proceeds from the realisation of any collateral have been received. Where individual provisions recognised in previous periods have subsequently decreased or are no longer required, such impairment losses are reversed in the current period income statement.