Bendigo Bank

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures: Prudential Standard APS 330

24 August 2026

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (ASX:BEN) (the Bank) is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (**ADI**) subject to regulation by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**). Attached is the prudential information required to be disclosed in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 330.

The public disclosure for 30 June 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the revised Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure effective from 1 January 2025, which aligns with the updated international standards for public disclosure set by the Basel Committee.

All disclosures in this report are prepared on an APRA Level 2 regulatory consolidated basis (referred to as the 'Group'), which comprises the Bank and its controlled subsidiaries, excluding entities deconsolidated for regulatory capital purposes.

The Bank's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer attest to the reliability of the APS 330 disclosures. They attest that the quantitative and qualitative disclosures have been prepared in accordance with relevant policies, internal processes, systems and controls, and have subsequently been verified and approved through internal governance procedures.

Approved for release by: Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Board

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BASEL III PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

Prudential Standard APS330
For the period ended 30 June 2026
Released 24 August 2026

Bendigo Bank
The better big bank

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DIS20 – KM1
Key metrics
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table KM1 reports on the key prudential metrics related to risk-based capital ratios and liquidity ratios.

		30 Jun 26	31 Mar 26	31 Dec 25	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
		a	b	c	d	e
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (**CET1**)	4,536.6	4,486.2	4,403.7	4,261.7	4,323.5
2	Tier 1	5,339.0	5,288.6	5,206.1	5,064.1	5,125.9
3	Total capital	6,054.6	5,998.1	5,914.7	5,920.0	5,987.3
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (**RWA**)[1]	40,014.3	39,426.5	38,747.0	38,999.5	39,304.5
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	11.34%	11.38%	11.37%	10.93%	11.00%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.34%	13.41%	13.44%	12.99%	13.04%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15.13%	15.21%	15.27%	15.18%	15.23%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9)	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	6.84%	6.88%	6.87%	6.43%	6.50%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) [2]						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (**HQLA**)	13,149.2	12,403.7	13,087.5	12,945.4	13,036.2
16	Total net cash outflow (**NCO**)	9,381.2	9,143.4	9,671.1	9,484.9	9,854.0
17	LCR (%)	140.2%	135.7%	135.3%	136.5%	132.3%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total available stable funding (**ASF**)	77,578.9	76,931.4	76,677.5	76,755.4	76,634.9
19	Total required stable funding (**RSF**)	67,609.1	65,433.7	64,405.3	65,222.0	66,102.7
20	NSFR (%)	114.7%	117.6%	119.1%	117.7%	115.9%

1. Includes Operational risk capital overlay of $50 million implemented from 1 January 2026. In line with APS 115 requirements, the RWA equivalent is calculated by applying a 12.5 multiplication factor to the capital overlay ($50 million * 12.5 = $625 million RWA).
2. LCR disclosures are based on quarterly averages.

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CET1

June 2026 vs March 2026

CET 1 ratio decreased by 4 basis points (bps) to 11.34% in June 2026 (March 2026: 11.38%) primarily driven by:

- an increase of 17 bps ($66 million) due to net profit earned during the period;
- an increase of 2 bps ($8 million) attributable to an increase in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) reserves due to fair value changes in the Group's Treasury asset portfolio held for liquidity purposes;
- a decrease of 17 bps reflecting an increase in RWA (discussed further below); and
- remaining decrease of 6 bps is primarily due to CET1 deductions, share capital and other smaller factors.

June 2026 vs June 2025

CET 1 ratio increased by 34 basis point (bps) to 11.34% in June 2026 (June 2025: 11.00%) primarily driven by:

- an increase of 96 bps ($378 million) due to net profit earned during the period;
- an increase of 11 bps attributable to an increase in OCI reserves due to fair value changes in the Group's Treasury asset portfolio held for liquidity purposes ($45 million);
- a decrease of 61 bps from payment of dividends during the year ($187 million final FY25 dividend and $170 million interim FY26 dividend), partly offset by an increase in share capital ($119 million) due to new share issuance under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP), underwritten to 70% of the interim dividend in March 2026;
- a decrease of 19 bps reflecting an increase in RWA (discussed further below); and
- remaining increase of 7 bps is primarily due to net reduction in CET1 deductions and other smaller factors.

RWA

June 2026 vs March 2026

RWA increase of $587.8 million (1.49%) to $40,014.3 million in June 2026 (March 2026: $39,426.5 million) is primarily due to:

- an increase of $524.7 million in credit risk RWA is due to net increase in commercial and residential property lending ($324.1 million) combined with increase in Nostro exposures with banks ($130.3 million); and
- an increase of $63.1 million in securitisation risk RWA.

June 2026 vs June 2025

RWA increase of $709.8 million (1.81%) to $40,014.3 million in June 2026 (June 2025: $39,304.5 million) is primarily due to:

- increase of $715.8 million in operational risk RWA driven by:
  - $625.0 million operational risk RWA (reflecting $50 million capital overlay), which came into effect from 1 January 2026; and
  - $90.8 million year on year increase in operational risk[1] RWA due to increase in interest earning assets over the year
- increase of $78.5 million in securitisation risk RWA; partly offset by:
- decrease of $84.0 million in credit risk RWA, driven by:
  - increase of $751.2 million in volume growth in commercial property lending; offset by
  - decrease of $346.2 million in residential property lending primarily due to a contraction in Third Party Banking lending in the first half of the year, partly offset by increased lending activity in the latter half of the year;
  - decrease of $388.5 million reflecting the benefit of data and logic enhancements; and
  - decrease of $100.5 million RWA in other exposure types.

1. Operational risk RWA is calculated based on Group's financial statements at 30 June, and updated annually in September quarter.

LCR

June 2026 vs March 2026

The Group's average LCR for the June 2026 quarter was 140.2% (March 2026: 135.7%), with liquid assets exceeding net cash outflows by an average of $3.8 billion. The average LCR on a quarterly basis increased by 4.5% due to the increase in average HQLA being relatively higher than the increase in average NCOs.

HQLA increased by an average of $745 million, while average NCOs increased by $238 million. The increase in HQLA was due to investments in central government securities and state government securities. The increase in NCOs was largely due to increases in customer deposits, wholesale funding and other contingent funding obligations in the NCOs window during the quarter.

June 2026 vs June 2025

The Group's average LCR for the June 2026 quarter was 140.2% (June 2025: 132.3%), with liquid assets exceeding net cash outflows by an average of $3.8 billion. The average LCR on annual basis increased by 7.9% due to an increase in average HQLA and a decrease in average NCOs.

HQLA increased by an average of $113 million, while average NCOs decreased by $473 million. The increase in HQLA was due to an increase in investments in state government securities. The decrease in NCOs was largely due to a decrease in the weighted amount of customer deposits and wholesale funding partially offset by an increase in the weighted amount of other contingent funding obligations and other contractual obligations in the NCOs window during the quarter.

NSFR

June 2026 vs March 2026

The Group's NSFR decreased from 117.6% in March 2026 to 114.7% in June 2026. NSFR decreased by 2.9% due to an increase in RSF by $2,175 million (loans and securities increased by $1,931 million), which outweighed the increase in ASF $647 million. The Group's main sources of ASF were customer deposits (77%), wholesale deposits and funding (13%) and capital (10%). The major components of RSF were residential mortgages (67%) and other lending (17%).

June 2026 vs June 2025

The Group's NSFR decreased from 115.9% in June 2025 to 114.7% in June 2026. NSFR decreased by 1.2% due to an increase in RSF of $1,506 million (loans and securities increased by $1,512 million), which outweighed the increase in ASF $944 million.

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Risk management

The Group is exposed to financial and non-financial risks through the products and services it offers. Strong risk management enables the delivery of our strategy. It is essential for keeping our licence to operate, protecting our customers and communities, and the future success of our Group.

Our Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (GRMFS) articulates how we manage our material risks and is shown below.

Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy

<table>
<tr><td>Foundations</td><td>Risk strategy</td><td colspan="2">Risk appetite</td><td colspan="2">Risk governance</td><td colspan="2">Assurance</td><td>Risk frameworks and policies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Practices</td><td>Identification and assessment</td><td colspan="2">Measurement (including models)</td><td colspan="2">Monitoring</td><td colspan="2">Reporting</td><td>Action and response</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Enablers</td><td>People</td><td colspan="2">Risk capability and capacity</td><td colspan="2">Remuneration and consequence management</td><td colspan="2">Three lines of accountability</td><td>Risk culture</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td colspan="4">Risk data quality</td><td colspan="4">Risk data and systems</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material risks</td><td colspan="4">Financial risks</td><td colspan="4">Non-financial risks</td></tr>
</table>

The Board is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the GRMFS. The GRMFS sets out the foundations, practices, enablers and material risks that together comprise our approach to managing risk.

- **Foundations:** set the strategic direction, principles and governance for effective risk management across the Group. The GRMFS describes how risk appetite is set, and our governance structure, assurance practices and policy framework.
- **Practices:** are the activities used to manage risks throughout their lifecycle and support decision-making. The GRMFS describes how risks are identified, measured, monitored, reported and responded to.
- **Enablers:** are the people and infrastructure elements that allow us to embed risk management into day-to-day operations. The GRMFS describes the roles and responsibilities under the Three Lines of Accountability model, our target-state risk culture, and our risk systems.
- **Material risks:** are the principal risk classes managed through the framework. The GRMFS describes each material risk and how it is managed, including policies and governance.

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Risk appetite

Risk appetite is used to guide decision-making and is integrated into our annual planning process. Our Risk Appetite Statement (**RAS**), approved annually by the Board, defines the amount and type of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of our strategic objectives. The RAS sets out principles, limits and indicators for each of our material risks.

Three Lines of Accountability

We operate a 'Three Lines of Accountability' model where each line has defined roles and responsibilities to support risk management as follows:

- Line 1 owns and manages risk. It is accountable for executing day-to-day risk management activities and embedding controls into business operations.
- Line 2 provides independent oversight and challenge. It is accountable for developing the risk framework, providing expertise and providing objective challenge and independent oversight.
- Line 3 provides independent assurance of risk management. It is accountable for monitoring the effectiveness of risk management.

Risk frameworks and policy

Our GRMFS is operationalised through supporting risk frameworks and policies developed for specific topics and/or material risks. Our internal document hierarchy sets minimum expectations; provides clear direction consistent with our risk appetite, strategy, and values; and promotes a strong risk culture. The Internal Document Architecture Policy (IDAP) outlines the minimum expectations for our governance practices related to policies and standards.

Risk culture

Risk culture refers to the influence of our organisational culture on how we think about and act on risk. Our organisational culture is defined by the Group's Vision, Purpose, Values, Strategy, and Code of Conduct. A strong risk culture supports sound decision-making, considered risk-taking and improved customer outcomes.

Our target-state risk culture is framed by 'Awareness, Accountability and Action' (the 'Three A's'). This framework allows us to monitor, strengthen and report our progress in achieving our target-state risk culture to the Board.

Target state risk culture

Awareness (risk identification)	Accountability (risk management)	Action (risk response)
• Our people proactively identify risks and the opportunities they enable. • We acknowledge uncertainties and collaborate across teams to understand risks and trade-offs. • We feel safe to speak up and challenge constructively.	• We believe in the importance of proactively managing risk, and we follow through as part of how we 'own it.' • We clearly understand our roles and accountabilities, and all our people embrace ownership for identifying, managing and escalating risk issues. • Our leaders role-model accountability and desired risk behaviours, set clear expectations and actively encourage others to share ideas.	• We approach risk management with urgency and commerciality, recognising risk as a strategic enabler to drive sustainable growth and innovation. • We own our shortcomings, acknowledge successes and share learnings systematically, as we continuously look for ways to improve.

Risk practices throughout the lifecycle

The Group employs a lifecycle-driven approach to managing risk that spans five phases: identification and assessment, measurement, monitoring, reporting, and action and response.

To assess our risk profile, we use our Risk and Control Self-Assessment process (RCSA) and scenario analysis, which encompasses operational, financial and climate-related stressors. Models support the measurement of risk, including credit, liquidity and market risk, and are governed by our model risk framework. Risk limits and indicators help us monitor performance against our risk appetite. Regular reporting provides management, Executive and Board committees and the Board with a view of the Group's risk profile and performance against risk appetite to support decision-making and oversight. Where incidents or vulnerabilities are identified, our issue and event management processes supports resolution.

Stress testing

Stress testing helps us understand where the business is vulnerable and assess our risk. It informs our strategic objectives, risk appetite, and capital and liquidity target requirements. It uses modelling and quantitative capabilities, supported by qualitative judgement from subject matter experts. Stress testing is integrated and aligned with key risk management and business processes. The Group periodically undertakes the below types of stress testing:

Stress test	Description
Individual material risk	The Group regularly produces stress tests for relevant material risks, including credit risk, traded market risk, interest rate risk in the banking book (non-traded market risk), and funding and liquidity risk. The results are monitored by the appropriate committee, including the Credit Risk Committee and Asset and Liability Management Committee.
Internal enterprise-wide stress test	Enterprise-wide stress testing is typically conducted using a base case as a comparator with a defined stress scenario, which is projected on an unmitigated and mitigated basis. The Group sets its own scenarios to test idiosyncratic, systemic or combined risks, as well as completes all stress testing exercises mandated by APRA. The stress scenario is typically a severe but plausible stress scenario that examines a minimum three-year time horizon and is used for assessing the Group's capital adequacy. The scenario evaluation is conducted across the Group and considers capital, liquidity, and operational resilience. Stress testing results are presented to the Executive and Board committees.
APRA-directed stress test	The Group undertakes additional stress tests when requested by APRA.
Climate scenario analysis	Climate scenario analysis is used to identify and measure climate risk and determine effective risk management decisions.
Operational risk scenario analysis	Operational risk scenario analysis is the assessment of infrequent but potentially severe operational risk exposures that arise from particular causes.

Risk governance

Risk governance refers to the formal structure used to support risk-based decision-making and oversight. Our Board and management committees have their responsibilities delegated from the Board and support accountable executives to discharge their obligations under the Financial Accountability Regime (FAR).

The Board is ultimately accountable for risk management. The role of the Board is to promote the Group's Vision, Purpose, Values, Strategy and Code of Conduct, and create sustainable value, taking into consideration the Group's customers, employees, communities, shareholders and regulators. The Board's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- approving the GRMFS
- forming a view of the risk culture, and the extent to which that culture supports the Group's ability to operate consistently within its risk appetite
- approving the risk appetite, within which it expects management to operate
- monitoring the effectiveness of risk management, including satisfying itself that appropriate internal control mechanisms are in place and implemented.

Board Committees

The Board is supported by the below committees. Further information on the committees and their charters is available in the Corporate Governance section of our website at bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/.

Committee	Summary of responsibilities
Board Risk Committee	Assists the Board by providing objective non-Executive oversight of the Group's risk profile and operation of the GRMFS.
Board Audit Committee	Assists the Board by providing an objective non-Executive review of the effectiveness and integrity of the Group's financial, non-financial and regulatory reporting requirements and related audit functions.
Board People and Culture Committee	Assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities regarding the Group's strategies, policies and practices related to people, culture and remuneration.
Board Technology and Transformation Committee	Assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities in relation to the Group's strategies, policies and practices relating to the delivery, benefits and risk oversight of key technology and transformation programs, and technology-related innovation and strategies.

Executive and Management Risk Committees

The Board delegates the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Group's operations to the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD) and the CEO & MD delegates authority to the Executive team. The CEO & MD oversees enterprise-wide risk management through the Executive Risk Committee (**ERC**) and its supporting management committees, as set out below. Management is responsible for embedding and operationalising the Group's risk management frameworks, policies and standards in its operations.

Committee	Summary of responsibilities
Executive Risk Committee	Evaluate and oversee enterprise-wide financial and non-financial risk and ensure appropriate action and escalation, including regular reporting on: · reputational impacts · significant actual or potential loss events or material increase in risk · new policies and proposed material policy changes · significant regulatory and prudential matters.
Management Risk Committees	Provide consistent business challenge, direction and escalation of items regarding the management and mitigation of their in-scope material risk/s. The management committees consist of: · Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC), covering non-financial risks · Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALMAC), covering capital, funding and liquidity, and market risks · Credit Risk Committee (CRC), covering credit risk and credit models.
Divisional Risk Committees	Monitor the divisional risk profile in accordance with the GRMFS and RAS. They also review and support the accountable Executive to report items for escalation to NFRC, ALMAC, CRC and/or ERC as required.

Material risks

Material risks are those that could have a material impact on the Group or on the interests of customers. The material risks facing the Group is below:

Risk	Definition
Capital	The risk of having an inadequate level or composition of capital to support business activities and meet regulatory capital requirements.
Credit	The risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the Group.
Funding and Liquidity	The risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due.
Market	The risk of losses from unexpected changes in market rates and prices.
Operational	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, the actions or inactions of people, or from external events.
Compliance	The risk of failing to comply with regulatory obligations due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or controls, leading to potential financial loss, customer harm, reputational damage, or regulatory action.
Financial Crime	The risk of failing to adopt and implement a suitable risk-based program to detect, deter and disrupt financial crime in accordance with regulatory requirements.
Strategic	The risk of making inappropriate strategic choices, not implementing strategies successfully, or not responding effectively to changes in the environment.
Sustainability	The risk of environmental, social or governance events or conditions negatively impacting the risk and return profile, value or reputation of the Group.

DIS20 – OV1
Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table OV1 provides a breakdown of RWA and the total RWA forming the denominator of the risk-based capital requirements.

		30 Jun 26	31 Mar 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 26
		a	b	c	d
			RWA		Minimum capital requirements [1]
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	35,666.1	35,131.3	35,061.9	2,853.3
2	of which: standardised approach (**SA**)	35,666.1	35,131.3	35,061.9	2,853.3
6	Counterparty credit risk (**CCR**)	38.8	43.8	43.7	3.1
9	of which: other CCR	38.8	43.8	43.7	3.1
10	Credit valuation adjustment (**CVA**)	35.4	40.5	39.3	2.8
15	Settlement risk	—	—	—	—
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	664.2	601.0	616.8	53.1
18	of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (**SEC-ERBA**), including internal assessment approach (**IAA**)	86.8	87.1	100.7	6.9
19	of which: securitisation standardised approach (**SEC-SA**)	577.4	513.9	516.1	46.2
20	Market risk	0.2	0.3	0.7	—
21	of which: standardised approach (**SA**)	0.2	0.3	0.7	—
21a	of which: IRRBB	—	—	—	—
24	Operational risk[2]	3,609.6	3,609.6	2,984.6	288.8
29	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 24)**	**40,014.3**	**39,426.5**	**38,747.0**	**3,201.1**

1. The minimum capital requirement is 8%.
2. Includes operational risk capital overlay of $50 million (RWA equivalent of $625 million) implemented from 1 January 2026.

DIS25 – CC1 Composition of Regulatory Capital

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

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Table CC1 breaks out the components of regulatory capital.

		30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	
		a		b
		Amounts	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters 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	5,337.2	5,228.6	
2	Retained earnings	958.5	938.1	Table 1
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(45.5)	(52.8)	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**6,250.2**	**6,113.9**	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	987.2	987.2	Table 2
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (**MSR**) (net of related tax liability)	10.8	11.1	
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	(68.1)	(57.3)	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	—	—	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	—	—	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	783.7	769.2	
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**	**1,713.6**	**1,710.2**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**4,536.6**	**4,403.7**	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	802.4	802.4	Table 3
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	802.4	802.4	Table 3
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)	—	—	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	802.4	802.4	Table 3

Table continued overleaf

DIS25 – CC1 Composition of Regulatory Capital (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

		30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	
		a		b
		Amounts	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own 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)	—	—	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	—	—	
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**	**—**	**—**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**802.4**	**802.4**	Table 3
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**5,339.0**	**5,206.1**	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	425.0	425.0	Table 3
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)	—	—	
50	Provisions	290.6	283.6	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**715.6**	**708.6**	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	—	—	
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)	—	—	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	—	—	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**—**	**—**	
58	**Tier 2 capital**	**715.6**	**708.6**	
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier2)**	**6,054.6**	**5,914.7**	
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**40,014.3**	**38,747.0**	

Table continued overleaf

DIS25 – CC1 Composition of Regulatory Capital (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

		30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	
		a		b
		Amounts	Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters 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)**	**11.34%**	**11.37%**	
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**13.34%**	**13.44%**	
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**15.13%**	**15.27%**	
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)** [1]	**3.50%**	**3.50%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	
66	of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	1.00%	1.00%	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	**6.84%**	**6.87%**	
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)	290.6	283.6	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardised approach	455.1	447.0	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under internal ratings-based approach	—	—	

1. Total of bank-specific buffer requirements equals the capital conservation buffer (2.5%); plus the countercyclical buffer (CCyB) (1.0%).

DIS25 – CC2
Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CC2 shows the Group's regulatory balance sheet and the link between the balance sheet published in the financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of capital disclosure template set out in CC1.

		30 Jun 26		
		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference**
Assets				
1	Cash and cash equivalents	3,761.0	3,720.2	
2	Due from other financial institutions	123.5	123.5	
3	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (**FVTPL**)	7.2	1.8	
4	Financial assets at amortised cost	806.9	808.9	
5	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**)	9,372.1	9,372.1	
6	Income tax receivable	—	—	
7	Derivatives	33.2	33.2	
8	Net loans and other receivables	87,020.1	85,377.4	
9	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.7	6.7	
10	Shares in controlled entities	—	18.0	
11	Property, plant and equipment	178.2	178.2	
12	Assets held for sale	—	—	
13	Deferred tax assets	14.3	14.3	
14	Investment property	1,055.9	1,055.9	
15	Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,428.0	1,418.8	Table 2
16	Other assets	603.6	578.4	
17	**Total Assets**	**104,410.7**	**102,707.4**	
Liabilities				
18	Due to other financial institutions	140.4	140.4	
19	Deposits	85,991.3	86,004.0	
20	Other borrowings	9,215.4	7,539.9	
21	Derivatives	41.9	41.9	
22	Amounts payable to controlled entities	—	—	
23	Income tax payable	41.9	32.6	
24	Provisions	196.1	196.1	
25	Liabilities held for sale	—	—	
26	Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	
27	Other payables	822.6	821.0	
28	Loans payable to securitisation trusts	—	—	
29	Loan capital	1,226.6	1,226.6	Table 3
30	**Total Liabilities**	**97,676.2**	**96,002.5**	
31	**Net Assets**	**6,734.5**	**6,704.9**	
Equity				
32	Share capital	5,337.2	5,337.2	
33	Reserves	49.6	49.6	
34	Retained earnings	1,347.7	1,318.1	Table 1
35	**Total Equity**	**6,734.5**	**6,704.9**	

DIS25 – CC2
Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Tables 1 to 3 below provide reconciliations between Table CC1 and Table CC2.

Table 1 – Retained earnings

	30 Jun 26	CC1 Reference
Retained earnings under regulatory scope of consolidation – Per CC2	**1,318.1**	
Less: Regulatory adjustment (tax effected)	(359.6)	
Retained earnings – Per CC1	**958.5**	Item 2

Table 2 – Goodwill and other intangible assets

	30 Jun 26	CC1 Reference
Goodwill and other intangible assets under regulatory scope of consolidation – Per CC2	**1,418.8**	
Less: Other intangibles net of impairment	(431.6)	
Goodwill (net of related tax liability) – Per CC1	987.2	Item 8

Table 3 – Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 Capital

	30 Jun 26	CC1 Reference
Loan capital under regulatory scope of consolidation – Per CC2	**1,226.6**	
Less: Accrued interest	(4.9)	
Add: Cost associated with issuing capital	5.7	
Total Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital	**1,227.4**	
of which: Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	**802.4**	Item 44
of which: Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	**425.0**	Item 46

DIS30 – LIA
Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

Table LI1 provides an overview of how the carrying value of assets and liabilities reported within the Group's balance sheet correspond to the regulatory risk categories for exposures other than off-balance sheet items. The main differences between the accounting scope of consolidation prepared in accordance with Australian accounting standard (column 'a' within LI1) and regulatory scope of consolidation (column 'b' within LI1) are due to the exclusion of non-consolidated entities and external securitisation trusts. A balance sheet value or transaction may be subject to multiple risk types.

Table LI2 presents the main differences between the accounting carrying amounts under the scope of regulatory consolidation and the exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes. The regulatory exposures include the following additional components:

- Off-balance sheet amounts: include items such as undrawn commitments, contingent liabilities and guarantees. Valuation differences include:
  - adjustments to arrive at regulatory credit equivalent amounts for application of risk weights
  - potential future exposure amounts, CVA and other adjustments to centrally cleared transactions.

DIS30 – LI1
Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Bendigo Bank

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

		30 Jun 26						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying values of items:				
		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework [1]	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework [2]	Subject to the securitisation framework [3]	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets								
1	Cash and cash equivalents	3,761.0	3,720.2	3,720.2	—	—	—	—
2	Due from other financial institutions	123.5	123.5	123.5	—	—	—	—
3	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (**FVTPL**)	7.2	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.8
4	Financial assets at amortised cost	806.9	808.9	330.2	72.0	406.5	—	0.2
5	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**)	9,372.1	9,372.1	9,371.5	—	—	—	0.6
6	Income tax receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Derivatives	33.2	33.2	—	22.6	0.3	1.8	10.3
8	Net loans and other receivables	87,020.1	85,377.4	81,798.8	—	3,598.8	—	(20.2)
9	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	—	6.7
10	Shares in controlled entities	—	18.0	—	—	—	—	18.0
11	Property, plant and equipment	178.2	178.2	178.2	—	—	—	
12	Assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Deferred tax assets	14.3	14.3	—	—	—	—	14.3
14	Investment property	1,055.9	1,055.9	542.2	—	—	—	513.7
15	Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,428.0	1,418.8	—	—	—	—	1,418.8
16	Other assets	603.6	578.4	588.6	—	8.0	—	(18.2)
17	**Total Assets**	**104,410.7**	**102,707.4**	**96,653.2**	**94.6**	**4,013.6**	**1.8**	**1,946.0**

Table continued overleaf

DIS30 – LI1
Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

		30 Jun 26						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying values of items:				
		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework [1]	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework [2]	Subject to the securitisation framework [3]	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Liabilities								
18	Due to other financial institutions	140.4	140.4	—	—	—	—	140.4
19	Deposits	85,991.3	86,004.0	—	—	33.3	—	85,970.7
20	Other borrowings	9,215.4	7,539.9	—	—	—	—	7,539.9
21	Derivatives	41.9	41.9	—	(136.8)	—	1.0	178.7
22	Amount payable to controlled entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Income tax payable	41.9	32.6	—	—	—	—	32.6
24	Provisions	196.1	196.1	—	—	—	—	196.1
25	Liabilities held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Deferred tax liabilities			—	—	—	—	
27	Other payables	822.6	821.0	—	—	—	—	821.0
28	Loans payable to securitisation trusts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Loan capital	1,226.6	1,226.6	—	—	—	—	1,226.6
30	**Total Liabilities**	**97,676.2**	**96,002.5**	**—**	**(136.8)**	**33.3**	**1.0**	**96,106.0**

1. Carrying values are exposure amounts pre CCF and CRM.
2. Carrying values for column d include Gross Current Credit Exposure, Initial Margin and Variation Margin for Central Counterparties.
3. Carrying values for column e exclude Internal RMBS Trusts and Redraw facilities.

DIS30 – LI2
Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table LI2 provides information on the main sources of differences between the financial statements' carrying value amounts and the exposure amounts used for regulatory purposes.

		30 Jun 26				
		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework [1]	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per Template LI1)**	**100,761.3**	**96,653.2**	**4,013.6**	**94.6**	**1.8**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Template LI1)	(103.6)	—	33.3	(136.9)	1.0
3	**Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (row 1 – row 2)**	**100,864.9**	**96,653.2**	**3,980.3**	**231.5**	**0.8**
4	Off-balance sheet amounts [2]	12,135.0	12,097.6	37.3	—	
5	Differences in valuations (incl. adjustments)	(6,625.3)	(6,683.4)	—	58.1	
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	(2,333.9)	(2,333.9)	—	—	
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	—	—	—	—	
8	Differences due to prudential filters	—	—	—	—	
10	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**104,040.7**	**99,733.5**	**4,017.6**	**289.6**	

1. Column c excludes internal Securitisation Trusts.
2. Carrying values for column d include the difference between the Credit Equivalent Amount and the Gross Current Credit Exposure for Central Counterparties.

DIS31 – ENC
Asset encumbrance
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table ENC distinguishes between assets used for funding or collateral purposes ('encumbered assets') and those that are 'unencumbered.' The values presented in the table reflect the carrying amounts from the balance sheet using end-of-period figures.

The Group has the following sources of encumbrance:

Assets pledged and collateral obligations under repurchase agreements: Collateralised financing transactions conducted via repurchase agreements represent a type of short-term funding. The collateral utilised for these transactions consists of debt securities.

Covered bonds: The Group manages a covered bond program aimed at generating funding within primary markets.

External securitisation: The Group's securitisation program enables the securitisation of residential mortgages. Transaction documents also require the Group to secure a minimum of 5% ownership of the RMBS trusts as risk retention pools.

		30 Jun 26		
		a	c	d
		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total [1]
1	Cash and cash equivalents [2]	2,396.8	1,367.0	3,763.8
2	Due from other financial institutions	—	123.5	123.5
3	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (**FVTPL**)	—	1.8	1.8
4	Financial assets at amortised cost [3]		796.8	796.8
5	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**)		9,372.1	9,372.1
6	Income tax receivable	—		
7	Derivatives	—	33.2	33.2
8	Net loans and other receivables [4]	7,559.4	79,460.7	87,020.1
9	Investments accounted for using the equity method	—	6.7	6.7
10	Shares in controlled entities	—	18.0	18.0
11	Property, plant and equipment	—	178.2	178.2
12	Assets held for sale	—	—	—
13	Deferred tax assets	—	14.3	14.3
14	Investment property	—	1,055.9	1,055.9
15	Goodwill and other intangible assets	—	1,418.8	1,418.8
16	Other assets [5]	159.0	417.1	576.1
17	**Total**	**10,115.2**	**94,264.1**	**104,379.3**

1. The Total Exposure includes the Assets under scope of Regulatory Consolidation plus any Securitisation assets outside of the Group.
2. Cash and cash equivalents encumbered assets include reverse repurchase debt securities with external counterparties.
3. Financial assets at amortised cost include reverse repurchase debt securities with external counterparties.
4. Net loans and other receivables include covered bonds, non-internal securitisation trusts in and out of the Group.
5. Other assets include accrued interest for covered bonds, non-internal securitisation trusts in and out of the Group.

Encumbered assets have increased overall by $1.8 billion due to:

- ~$1 billion increase in the volume of securities borrowed under repurchase agreement; and
- ~$0.8 billion net increase in loans under Covered bonds and Securitisation trusts:
  - sale of assets into the Covered bond pool ($2 billion); partially offset by
  - amortisation of loans Covered bond pool and other Securitisation trusts, including clean ups ($1.2 billion).

Asset encumbrance (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

		31 Dec 25		
		a	c	d
		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total [1]
1	Cash and cash equivalents [2]	1,399.7	1,112.1	2,511.8
2	Due from other financial institutions	—	219.9	219.9
3	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (**FVTPL**)	—	2.7	2.7
4	Financial assets at amortised cost [3]	—	891.5	891.5
5	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (**FVOCI**)	—	10,197.2	10,197.2
6	Income tax receivable	—	19.6	19.6
7	Derivatives	—	59.8	59.8
8	Net loans and other receivables [4]	6,741.4	77,364.5	84,105.9
9	Investments accounted for using the equity method	—	7.3	7.3
10	Shares in controlled entities	—	18.0	18.0
11	Property, plant and equipment	—	188.8	188.8
12	Assets held for sale	—	—	—
13	Deferred tax assets	—	—	—
14	Investment property	—	1,128.4	1,128.4
15	Goodwill and other intangible assets	—	1,421.2	1,421.2
16	Other assets [5]	144.5	340.8	485.3
17	**Total**	**8,285.6**	**92,971.8**	**101,257.4**

1. The Total Exposure includes the Assets under scope of Regulatory Consolidation plus any Securitisation assets outside of the Group.
2. Cash and cash equivalents encumbered assets include reverse repurchase debt securities with external counterparties.
3. Financial assets at amortised cost assets include reverse repurchase debt securities with external counterparties.
4. Net loans and other receivables include covered bonds, non-internal securitisation trusts in and out of the Group.
5. Other assets include accrued interest for covered bonds, non-internal securitisation trusts in and out of the Group.

DIS40 – CRA General qualitative information about credit risk

Bendigo Bank

General disclosure

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the Group.

When assessing credit risk, we focus on understanding primary cash flows and the capacity of the customer to repay. Exposures are generally supported by collateral. This can include residential and commercial property, cash, guarantees and general or specific charges over assets. Each of these provides a secondary exit should the customer fail to repay their debt.

Management of credit risk

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for the Group's approach to credit risk and approves the Group's RAS. The Board delegates oversight of the credit risk profile and framework to the Board Risk Committee (**BRC**).

Our approach is articulated in the Credit Risk Management Framework (**CRMF**), which is reviewed and approved by the Chief Risk Officer and oversighted by the BRC. The Framework describes the principles, methodologies, roles and controls that exist for managing credit risk, designed to operate within our risk appetite, strategic objectives and regulatory requirements. This includes:

- Credit Policy – A defined hierarchy of policies and standards for the approval and management of credit risk throughout the credit lifecycle, including limits for concentration risk by industry, geography and counterparty.
- Risk Rating and Measurement – The use of models and processes to assess the probability of default and loss given default. These systems are fundamental to our credit assessment and decisioning.
- Delegated Authorities – A formal framework for the delegation of credit approval authority to accredited individuals, ensuring decisions are made by appropriately skilled and experienced staff.
- Portfolio Monitoring and Reporting – Regular reporting on the growth, composition, and quality of the credit portfolio is provided to management committees and the Board to monitor performance against risk appetite and identify emerging trends.

Oversight

The Group's governance structure provides for oversight and independent challenge. The BRC is supported by senior management committees, including the CRC, which oversees the credit risk profile and the effectiveness of the management framework.

Group Internal Audit, which is independent of management, provides a final layer of assurance to the Board Audit Committee on the effectiveness of the overall risk management and internal control framework.

DIS40 – CR1
Credit quality of assets
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CR1 presents a breakdown of the performing and non-performing exposures, along with the related provisions for credit losses. The reported exposures consist of on-balance sheet financial assets and off-balance sheet exposures that are subject to the credit risk framework.

		30 Jun 26					
		a	b	c	d	e	g
		Gross carrying values of			of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		
		Non-performing exposures [1]	Performing exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific [2]	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Net values (a+b-c)
1	Loans	1,135.6	84,603.5	366.4	75.8	290.6	85,372.7
2	Debt Securities	—	9,766.1	—	—	—	9,766.1
3	Off-balance sheet exposures [3]	16.8	12,080.8	—	—	—	12,097.6
4	**Total**	**1,152.4**	**106,450.4**	**366.4**	**75.8**	**290.6**	**107,236.4**

		31 Dec 25					
		a	b	c	d	e	g
		Gross carrying values of			of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		
		Non-performing exposures [1]	Performing exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific [2]	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Net values (a+b-c)
1	Loans	1,164.8	81,290.6	356.6	73.0	283.6	82,098.8
2	Debt Securities	—	10,654.2	—	—	—	10,654.2
3	Off-balance sheet exposures [3]	29.2	12,310.4	—	—	—	12,339.6
4	**Total**	**1,194.0**	**104,255.2**	**356.6**	**73.0**	**283.6**	**105,092.6**

1. 'Non-performing exposures' defined in APRA Prudential Standard APS 220 Credit Risk Management.
2. 'Regulatory category of specific provisions' includes Expected Credit Loss (**ECL**) accounting provisions for credit losses held against Stage 3 and Stage 2 exposures that are under-performing.
3. 'Off-balance sheet exposures' are gross of any CCF or CRM techniques.

DIS40 – CR2
Changes in stock of non-performing loans and debt securities

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CR2 presents the key factors contributing to the movements in non-performing exposures between the current and prior reporting periods. The reported exposures consist of on- and off-balance sheet exposures that are subject to the credit risk framework.

		30 Jun 26
		a [1,2]
1	Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	1,194.0
2	Loans and debt securities that have been flagged as non-performing since the last reporting period	575.0
3	Returned to performing status	(388.0)
4	Amounts written off [3]	(6.6)
5	Other changes [4]	(222.0)
6	Non-performing loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	1,152.4

1. Includes off-balance sheet exposures where the exposure amount is pre CCF and CRM.
2. Represents gross movements during the period.
3. Write-offs that have been provided for are excluded from this category.
4. Other changes primarily include repayments and changes in counterparties.

DIS40 – CRB
Qualitative information related to the credit quality of assets

Bendigo Bank

Non-performing and past-due exposures

Category	Definition & Criteria
Impaired	Exposures that have deteriorated to the point where full collection of principal and interest is in doubt based on an assessment of the customer's outlook and the net realisation of value of assets to which recourse is held. Includes: · facilities 90 days or more past due and full recovery is in doubt · exposures with individually assessed impairment provisions held against them.
Non-performing	Credit exposures that are captured by the regulatory definition of default contained in *APS 220 Credit Risk Management*. Default occurs when one or both of the following have happened: · Group considers the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to Group in full, without recourse to actions such as realising security. · The borrower is 90 days or more past due on a credit obligation to Group. Group applies the impairment requirements contained in AASB 9 Financial Instruments. Where a credit exposure is captured by those impairment requirements, Bendigo's definition of 'credit impaired' is aligned to the regulatory definition of default.
Past due	Any loan where the customer has failed to pay Group an amount due in full under the agreement on the specified date.
Default	Credit exposures that are non-performing.

Determination of accounting provisions for credit losses

ECL are estimates of the cash flow shortfalls expected to result from defaulted exposures over the relevant timeframe. ECL is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and considering the time value of money, current conditions, past events and forecasts of future economic conditions. Group calculates provisions for ECL based on a three-stage approach:

AASB 9 Stage	Classification	Triggers & Probation	Provisioning requirement
Stage 1	Performing	Assets performing in line with origination expectations.	12-month ECL (Classified as General Provision).
Stage 2	Performing	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination and where the asset is still performing. Determining whether there has been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (**SICR**) is a critical judgement. This is driven by the change in the probability of default since origination that represents a significant increase in credit risk.	Lifetime ECL (Classified as General Provision).
Stage 3	Credit Impaired	Corresponds to actual credit impairment or default.	Lifetime ECL (Classified as Specific Provision).

Overlays – When appropriate, adjustments are made to modelled outcomes to account for emerging risks or economic uncertainties that reflect supportable information about estimated shortfalls on exposures which are not already incorporated into the model.

Expected life – Lifetime ECL can be contractual or behavioural. A loan is assumed to terminate on the maturity or final repayment as per the contracted terms and conditions. For non-retail facilities, the remaining term capped at 10 years is used. For residential loans, a behavioural lifetime as a function of the type of loan and time since origination is used. For credit cards, Home Equity Line of Credits (**HELOCs**) and other revolving facilities, lifetimes are based on the application of survival analysis to observed data.

Forward-looking information – The measurement of ECL for each stage, alongside the assessment of any SICR, considers historical events, current conditions, and reasonable, supportable projections of future economic conditions. To achieve this, the Group utilises five distinct economic scenarios: base, mild upside, significant upside, mild downturn and severe downturn. These scenarios are modelled by forecasting key macroeconomic factors – such as GDP, unemployment and interest rates – under different economic environments. Each scenario is assigned a probability reflecting its likelihood of occurrence, with the final collective provision is calculated as the probability-weighted average of the ECL outcomes across all five scenarios.

Write-offs and asset management

Exposures are written off only after proceeds from security realisation, customer/guarantor recovery actions, and Lenders Mortgage Insurance have been received and applied. Upon write-off, any associated specific provision is released.

Restructured definition

The Group uses a definition of restructured exposures in line with the requirements of *APS 220 Credit Risk Management*, being exposures where the original contractual terms have been modified to provide for non-commercial concessions due to the financial difficulties of a customer that would not otherwise be offered to new customers with similar risk.

Restructures that are classified as non-performing will not be reclassified to performing until the borrower has made repayments in a timely manner under the revised contractual terms for a period of at least six months.

DIS40 – CRB
Quantitative information related to the credit quality of assets
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CRB supplements the quantitative templates with information on the credit quality of a Group's assets:

- Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity
- Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the Group for accounting purposes) and related accounting provisions, broken down by geographical areas and industry
- Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures
- Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures

Breakdown of exposures by residual maturity.

		30 Jun 26
	Residual maturity	**Gross carrying values of**
1	Revolving / On Demand	11,590.4
2	< 1 year	4,262.5
3	1 to 5 years	17,104.2
4	> 5 years	74,645.7
5	**Total**	**107,602.8**

Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures.

		30 Jun 26			30 Jun 25		
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		30 to 89 days	**90+ days**	**Total**	**30 to 89 days**	**90+ days**	**Total**
1	Loans	544.4	885.7	1,430.1	574.2	898.9	1,473.1
2	Debt Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Off-balance Sheet	2.4	5.6	8.0	3.9	6.2	10.1
4	**Total**	**546.8**	**891.3**	**1,438.1**	**578.1**	**905.1**	**1,483.2**

DIS40 – CRB
Quantitative information related to the credit quality of assets (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Breakdown of exposures, non-performing and related accounting provisions by industry.

		30 Jun 26			
				ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures	
	Industry	Gross carrying values	of which non-performing	Allocated in regulatory category of specific	Allocated in regulatory category of general
1	Consumer Lending	71,132.4	682.2	34.5	136.7
2	Margin Lending	3,647.1	—	—	—
3	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,609.1	337.0	17.2	37.9
4	Non-residential Building Construction	98.1	—	—	0.6
5	Residential Building Construction	261.6	6.3	2.8	1.6
6	Other Construction	487.9	6.1	0.9	10.8
7	Information Media and Telecommunications	13.6	0.6	—	0.1
8	Manufacturing	220.0	5.9	2.1	1.9
9	Mining	42.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
10	Accommodation and Food Services	296.7	5.9	1.0	2.2
11	Administrative and Support Services	53.8	1.3	—	0.4
12	Arts and Recreation Services	113.9	1.8	0.1	0.9
13	Education and Training	223.1	1.6	0.1	1.5
14	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	28.6	0.4	—	0.4
15	Financial and Insurance Services	12,485.7	6.5	1.2	5.6
16	Health Care and Social Assistance	604.4	1.6	—	2.6
17	Other Services	252.0	1.8	0.2	2.0
18	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	311.8	2.7	0.4	3.7
19	Public Administration and Safety	1,426.8	0.1	—	0.5
20	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	5,555.2	79.2	11.8	68.3
21	Retail Trade	356.1	3.4	0.6	4.1
22	Wholesale Trade	175.9	3.7	0.1	2.2
23	Transport, Postal and Warehousing	207.0	3.8	2.7	6.3
24	**Total**	**107,602.8**	**1,152.4**	**75.8**	**290.6**

Breakdown of restructured exposures between performing and non-performing exposures.

		30 Jun 26		
		Total exposure		
		a	b	
		Performing	Non-performing	Total restructured exposure
1	Restructured[1]	203.9	281.2	485.1

1. The Group has updated its restructured loan classification to align with APS 220 requirements. Customers who are not in default at the time of the restructure are flagged as "performing restructures." This is a reporting change and does not change how we support our customers in hardship.

DIS40 – CRB
Quantitative information related to the credit quality of assets (continued)
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Breakdown of exposures, non-performing and related accounting provisions by geography.

		30 Jun 26			
				ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures	
State [1]		Gross carrying values of	of which non-performing	Allocated in regulatory category of specific	Allocated in regulatory category of general
1	ACT	3,272.8	15.5	0.5	2.3
2	NSW	24,037.2	205.6	9.2	48.3
3	NT	630.9	5.6	1.0	1.8
4	OTH [2]	164.5	5.7	0.3	0.2
5	QLD	16,079.5	138.6	5.2	39.8
6	SA	9,488.0	111.9	5.5	26.7
7	TAS	1,850.7	35.7	3.8	4.4
8	VIC	40,255.6	477.7	38.1	142.7
9	WA	11,823.6	156.1	12.2	24.4
10	**Total**	**107,602.8**	**1,152.4**	**75.8**	**290.6**

1. The geographical breakdown is largely based on the domicile of the responsible counterparties.
2. Includes overseas exposures.

DIS40 – CRC
Qualitative information related to credit risk mitigation techniques

We employ a variety of CRM techniques to manage risk in our credit portfolio. CRM commences with an objective assessment of the counterparty's character, industry, business model and capacity to meet financial commitments without distress. We also apply other credit risk mitigants, such as a prudent approach to facility structure, collateral, lending covenants and terms and conditions.

Specific transaction-based CRM techniques include collateral, margining and netting.

CRM has a significant impact on capital requirements under APS 112 via two main mechanisms. Property-secured lending receives differential risk weights based on the loan-to-value (**LVR**) ratio of the loan, together with other inputs. Exposures secured by cash or other eligible financial collateral may reduce the exposure amounts on which capital is held. In all cases, we only reflect the effect of CRM on capital requirements when all the legal, operational and data requirements to do so have been met.

Collateral evaluation and management

Collateral is taken as a secondary source of repayment in the event that a counterparty is unable to fulfil contractual repayment commitments. In most instances, we take registrable security charges over collateral, and the security is registered. All collateral is recorded in appropriate systems. Collateral most commonly obtained includes:

- residential, commercial and rural property
- business assets
- personal property
- cash deposits
- listed shares and securities.

In addition to realisable security, we may seek guarantee support from financially sound parties for finance advanced to a borrower counterparty. We also accept irrevocable guarantees or standby letters of credit issued by sovereign entities, domestic banks (**ADIs**) and overseas banks. Where allowed by policy, such guarantees or standby letters of credit may be recognised for risk rating purposes.

To ensure that collateral held is sufficiently liquid, enforceable and regularly valued, we have in place policies and procedures to define:

- acceptable asset types for collateral
- maximum LVR for each asset type
- the acceptable valuation methods for each asset type
- the requirements for a valuation to be acceptable, including who may value an asset and the frequency of revaluations.

The value of all realisable collateral is assessed prior to acceptance and is revalued where appropriate, be it on an asset-specific basis or a market assessment across a pool of assets, such as residential mortgages. The interval between revaluations is based on the type of asset, dollar value of the asset being valued, LVR, the market conditions that have prevailed since the valuation was conducted and counterparty performance. All prior claims on the collateral are recorded and taken into consideration when calculating the available security value.

Portfolio management

The Board approves the RAS that includes several metrics to mitigate the risk of concentration within the Group's total lending portfolios. These are designed to ensure that the Group's business origination strategies maintain an appropriately diversified loan portfolio.

The RAS outlines the amount of risk the Group is willing to accept across a range of metrics to ensure a spread of risk across the portfolio. This includes appetite limits for geographic exposure, industry exposure, large exposures and exposures considered higher risk. Portfolio monitoring against these metrics is reported regularly to CRC and proactively managed where appropriate. Large exposures are subject to additional controls, including review and approval by committee, with exposures regularly monitored.

Market-valued exposures (derivatives and securities financing transactions (**SFTs**) have specific policies and practices applicable.

Policy framework

Our approach to derivative margining, collateral and netting is guided by the Derivatives Standard. This Standard outlines the processes and roles and responsibilities for management of credit risk as it relates to the Group's derivatives.

Collateral management

Line 1 Business teams are responsible for management of the Group's collateral position, with only cash collateral exchanged for margining purposes. The Group's exposures are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that appropriate levels of collateral are available at all times.

Line 1 Business teams, in conjunction with Group Legal, determine that a counterparty is a covered entity and has met the qualifying thresholds for margining to apply, then Business Owners and Group Legal must ensure the International Swaps and Derivatives Association documentation with that counterparty includes a Credit Support Annex (**CSA**) that is compliant with CPS 226.

A daily reconciliation of the portfolio of non-centrally cleared Over-the-Counter (**OTC**) derivative transactions is undertaken for each counterparty with whom the Group has a CSA. Reconciliations with counterparties must ensure that the Group and the counterparty each has an accurate record of material terms and valuations of transactions.

Netting

Close-out netting is the process of combining all outstanding transactions and reducing them to a single net payment in the event of default by a counterparty to a netting agreement. Line 1 Business teams are responsible for obtaining legal opinions on any netting agreement addressing the enforceability of the close-out netting agreement.

DIS40 – CR3 Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CR3 presents a detailed breakdown of the Group's unsecured and secured loan and debt securities exposures (for both on- and off-balance sheet). The reported exposures consist of off-balance sheet exposures that are subject to the credit risk framework, broken down between performing and non-performing exposures.

		30 Jun 26			
		a [1]	b [2]	c	d [3]
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees
1	Loans	1,001.9	84,370.8	84,370.4	0.4
2	Debt securities	9,766.1	—	—	—
3	**Total [4]**	**10,768.0**	**84,370.8**	**84,370.4**	**0.4**
4	of which non-performing	7.3	1,059.4	1,059.2	0.2

		31 Dec 25			
		a [1]	b [2]	c	d [3]
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees
1	Loans	988.4	81,110.4	81,105.0	5.4
2	Debt securities	10,654.2	—	—	—
3	**Total [4]**	**11,642.6**	**81,110.4**	**81,105.0**	**5.4**
4	of which non-performing	22.2	1,072.6	1,072.6	0

1. Unsecured exposures assume there is either no collateral items linked to an exposure or the exposure is a Margin Lending exposure risk weighted at 100%.
2. Exposures secured by eligible collateral for the purpose of reducing capital requirements under APS 112.
3. The only financial guarantees recognised for risk-weighting purposes are SME loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government under the Coronavirus SME Guarantee Scheme.
4. Total carrying amounts are net of allowances/impairments.

DIS40 – CRD
Qualitative disclosure on bank's use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

Bendigo Bank

We source credit rating information from a variety of sources, including:

- wholesale counterparties from S&P, Moody's and Fitch where applicable
- external ratings where available. This allows for risk-weighting exposures in the Sovereign, Bank, Public Sector Entity and Corporate asset classes.

Our approach to assigning internal credit ratings aligns with *APS 112 Capital Adequacy – Standardised Approach to Credit Risk Requirements* as it relates to multiple External Credit Assessment Institution (**ECAI**) ratings.

DIS40 – CR4
Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CR4 presents on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures before and after CCF and CRM, as well as associated RWA and RWA density by asset classes.

		30 Jun 26					
		a	b	c	d	e	f[1]
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount[2]	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	10,155.1	10.2	10,155.1	5.5	11.8	0.12%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	75.7	78.0	75.7	30.3	53.0	50.00%
4	Banks	3,102.4	25.0	793.4	10.0	207.2	25.79%
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporates	1,145.6	964.9	1,142.5	434.3	1,295.4	82.15%
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Retail[3]	2,251.2	2,711.3	2,247.4	1,088.3	1,243.9	37.29%
9	Real estate	77,599.6	8,287.5	77,581.7	3,836.1	30,599.9	37.58%
	of which: Residential property – OO&PI	46,899.1	3,331.9	46,895.0	1,635.6	13,822.4	28.48%
	of which: Residential property – other – standard	18,440.1	2,492.5	18,433.2	1,154.0	7,275.5	37.14%
	of which: Residential property – non-standard	708.7	141.6	707.7	68.2	775.5	99.95%
	of which: Commercial property – dependent	2,362.4	266.5	2,361.8	107.6	1,951.6	79.03%
	of which: Commercial property – not dependent	9,057.0	2,008.7	9,051.7	837.7	6,526.8	66.00%
	of which: Land acquisition, development and construction (**ADC**)	132.3	46.3	132.3	33.0	248.1	150.09%
10	Non-performing exposures	1,090.4	20.7	1,090.2	9.7	1,306.5	118.78%
11	Other assets[4]	1,233.2	—	1,233.2	—	948.4	76.91%
12	**Total**	**96,653.2**	**12,097.6**	**94,319.2**	**5,414.2**	**35,666.1**	**35.76%**

1. RWA density is calculated based on unrounded values.
2. On-balance sheet exposures (before CCF and CRM) represents the Group's Total Assets under APRA regulatory consolidation, subject to the credit risk framework. This primarily includes Loans and Receivables, FVOCI and Cash & Liquid assets.
3. Retail includes retail other, margin lending and leases.
4. Other assets include cash items in the process of collection, cash owned and held at the ADI or in transit, investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets and all other exposures not specified elsewhere.

DIS40 – CR4
Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and CRM effects
(continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

		31 Dec 25					
		a	b	c	d	e	f[1]
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount[2]	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	11,051.5	11.2	11,051.4	5.9	8.8	0.08%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	75.6	78.0	75.7	30.3	53.0	50.00%
4	Banks	1,685.3	25.0	402.5	10.0	86.1	20.88%
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%
6	Corporates	1,020.8	818.1	1,017.1	320.9	1,095.2	81.86%
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	—	—	—	—	—	0.00%
8	Retail[3]	2,229.7	2,712.2	2,226.8	1,088.1	1,242.2	37.47%
9	Real estate	74,870.7	8,662.3	74,852.8	4,659.6	30,198.9	37.98%
	of which: Residential property – OO&PI – standard	45,750.1	2,944.9	45,745.2	1,427.3	13,560.9	28.75%
	of which: Residential property – other – standard	17,765.3	2,784.5	17,758.0	1,202.5	7,021.3	37.03%
	of which: Residential property – non-standard	648.4	127.9	647.3	52.9	699.8	99.94%
	of which: Commercial property – dependent	1,808.0	212.2	1,807.4	87.1	1,462.3	77.18%
	of which: Commercial property – not dependent	8,546.0	2,479.7	8,541.9	1,780.7	6,761.6	65.50%
	of which: ADC	352.9	113.1	352.9	109.1	692.9	150.00%
10	Non-performing exposures	1,110.1	32.8	1,109.4	15.3	1,350.6	120.09%
11	Other assets[4]	1,456.4	—	1,456.4	—	1,027.2	70.53%
12	**Total**	**93,500.1**	**12,339.6**	**92,192.1**	**6,130.0**	**35,061.9**	**35.66%**

1. RWA density is calculated based on unrounded values.
2. On-balance sheet exposures (before CCF and CRM) represents the Group's Total Assets under APRA regulatory consolidation, subject to the credit risk framework. This primarily includes Loans and Receivables, FVOCI and Cash & Liquid assets.
3. Retail includes retail other, margin lending and leases.
4. Other assets includes cash items in the process of collection, cash owned and held at the ADI or in transit, investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets and all other exposures not specified elsewhere.

Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CR5 shows exposure at default post-CCF and CRM, broken down by Credit Exposure Class and risk weight. The table includes the weighted average CCF based on the off-balance sheet exposures with pre- and post-Exposure at Default (**EAD**) per risk weight category.

		30 Jun 26																						
		0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	120%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	10,148.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	—	—	—	—	10,160.6
2	Non-central government public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.0
4	Banks	—	358.5	—	434.9	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	803.4
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
6	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.2	—	—	—	—	723.3	—	539.3	—	—	275.0	—	—	—	—	1,576.8
7	Subordinated debt equity and other capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		0.0
8	Retail	—	2,442.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552.7	—	—	—	—	341.0	—	—	—	—	3,335.7
9	Real estate	—	13,497.4	14,306.8	14,581.2	12,970.7	5,344.7	4,950.2	964.6	221.8	7,568.1	857.8	1,851.7	—	—	2,416.9	547.6	—	860.3	163.5	14.9	—	299.6	81,417.8
	of which: Residential property – OO&PI – standard	—	13,497.4	8,458.7	11,124.9	12,968.6	1,640.1		473.2	221.8	—	—	45.4	—	—	100.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,530.6
	of which: Residential property – other – standard	—	—	5,848.1	3,456.3	2.1	3,704.6	4,950.2	490.6	—	—	857.8	33.7	—	—	80.3	—	—	—	163.5	—	—	—	19,587.2
	of which: Residential property – non-standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775.1	—	—	—	—	775.9
	of which: Commercial property – dependent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,772.6	—	—	—	547.6	—	—	—	14..9	—	134.3	2,469.4
	of which: Commercial property – not dependent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		7,568.1	—	—	—	—	2,236.1	—	—	85.2	—	—	—	—	9,889.4
	of which: ADC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165.3	165.3
10	Non-performing exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.5		—	14.1	454.4	—	—	173.6	377.3	1,099.9
11	Other assets	124.4	200.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	908.4	—	—	—	—	1,233.2

Table continued overleaf

DIS40 – CR5
Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures.

		30 Jun 26			
		a	b	c	d
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%	68,346.7	6,779.4	0.45	69,065.1
2	40–70%	20,595.3	2,980.3	0.44	21,914.1
3	75%	883.6	996.0	0.40	1,276.0
4	80-85%	2,737.7	554.4	0.54	3,036.7
5	90–100%	3,126.3	678.8	0.43	3,412.6
6	105–130%	327.9	44.0	0.59	352.0
7	150%	635.7	64.7	0.64	676.9
11	**Total exposures**	**96,653.2**	**12,097.6**	**0.45**	**99,733.4**

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

DIS40 – CR5

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

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

		31 Dec 25																						
		0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	120%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	11,048.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	—	—	—	11,057.3
2	Non-central government public sector entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106.0
4	Banks	—	396.0	—	6.5	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.5
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	721.0	—	416.4	—	—	200.6	—	—	—	—	1,338.0
7	Subordinated debt equity and other capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Retail	—	2,420.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545.8	—	—	—	—	348.7	—	—	—	—	3,314.9
9	Real estate	—	12,465.9	13,659.7	14,395.0	12,923.2	5,367.2	4,963.8	952.7	274.2	8,100.5	766.9	1,576.3	—	—	2,292.2	285.4	—	783.3	136.5	17.7	—	551.9	79,512.4
	of which: Residential property – OO&PI – standard	—	12,465.9	8,149.9	10,937.0	12,922.8	1,767.7	—	517.8	274.2	—	—	49.0	—	—	88.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,172.5
	of which: Residential property – other – standard	—	—	5,509.8	3,458.0	0.4	3,599.5	4,963.8	434.1	—	—	766.9	25.7	—	—	65.8	—	—	—	136.5	—	—	—	18,960.5
	of which: Residential property – non-standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699.4	—	—	—	—	700.2
	of which: Commercial property – dependent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,501.6	—	—	—	285.4	—	—	—	17.7	—	89.9	1,894.6
	of which: Commercial property – not dependent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,100.5	—	—	—	—	2,138.2	—	—	83.9	—	—	—	—	10,322.6
	of which: ADC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462.0	462.0
10	Non-performing exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.1	—	—	16.0	437.9	—	—	177.7	414.0	1,124.7
11	Other assets	218.7	263.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	974.5	—	—	—	—	1,456.4

DIS40 – CR5
Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures.

		31 Dec 25			
		a	b	c	d
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%	66,148.7	6,687.1	0.44	67,797.2
2	40–70%	19,924.9	3,406.4	0.65	22,117.6
3	75%	893.7	961.7	0.39	1,266.8
4	80-85%	2,565.1	498.6	0.45	2,787.7
5	90–100%	2,801.4	621.7	0.41	3,055.2
6	105–130%	323.1	20.6	0.58	331.9
7	150%	843.2	143.6	0.86	965.9
11	**Total exposures**	**93,500.1**	**12,339.6**	**0.50**	**98,322.3**

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

DIS42 – CCRA
Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk (CCR)

Bendigo Bank

The Group is also exposed to counterparty credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty may default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.

This risk is primarily related to the Group's derivative exposures and is mitigated using margining and central clearing. Limits constraining counterparty credit risk are informed by ECAI ratings, in line with the Treasury and Financial Markets Credit Standard.

CRC provides oversight of counterparty credit risk management.

Regarding standby facilities under the Group Covered Bond program: in the event of a one-notch downgrade by Fitch, the Group would incur additional outflows. This is based on current outstandings if the Group does not novate or arrange a new facility.

DIS42 – CCR1 Analysis of CCR exposures by approach

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CCR1 provides a comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate counterparty credit risk exposures, including the simplified method that the Group has adopted.

		30 Jun 26					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)[1]	21.6	59.6		—	82.0	35.4
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					—	—
6	**Total**						**35.4**

		31 Dec 25					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)[1]	61.7	17.8		—	80.2	39.3
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					—	—
6	**Total**						**39.3**

1. Group adopts the Adjusted Current Exposure Method (Adjusted CEM) in line with APS180_Attachment E.

DIS42 – CCR3
Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CCR3 presents a breakdown of counterparty credit risk exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weight.

			30 Jun 26								
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Risk weight →	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
1	Regulatory portfolio	Sovereigns and their central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Banks	—	—	20.9	18.4	—	—	—	—	39.3
3		Corporates	—	—	—	41.4	—	1.3	—	—	42.7
4		Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	**Total**		**—**	**—**	**20.9**	**59.8**	**—**	**1.3**	**—**	**—**	**82.0**

			31 Dec 25								
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Risk weight →	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
1	Regulatory portfolio	Sovereigns and their central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Banks	—	—	4.4	74.7	—	—	—	—	79.1
3		Corporates	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0
4		Retail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	**Total**		**—**	**—**	**4.4**	**74.7**	**—**	**1.0**	**—**	**—**	**80.1**

DIS42 – CCR5 Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CCR5 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 model with central counterparties (**CCPs**).

		30 Jun 26					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
		Fair value of collateral received [1]		Fair value of posted collateral [2]		Fair value of collateral received [3,4]	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash – domestic currency		495.4		173.7		
2	Cash – other currencies		—		72.0		
3	Domestic sovereign debt					2,318.0	—
9	**Total**		**495.4**		**245.7**	**2,318.0**	**—**

		31 Dec 25					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
		Fair value of collateral received [1]		Fair value of posted collateral [2]		Fair value of collateral received [3,4]	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash – domestic currency		448.6		121.2		
2	Cash – other currencies		—		113.9		
3	Domestic sovereign debt					1,300.7	—
9	**Total**		**448.6**		**235.1**	**1,300.7**	**—**

1. Received collateral includes exposure for non-centrally cleared derivatives as well as any variation margin for central counterparties.
2. Posted collateral includes exposure for non-centrally cleared derivatives as well as any variation margin and initial margin for central counterparties.
3. Received collateral is reported as an absolute amount for reverse repurchase agreements.
4. $1 billion increase in reverse repo collateral during the period.

DIS42 – CCR6
Credit derivatives exposures

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CCR6 presents credit derivatives bought or sold by notional and fair values.

		30 Jun 26		31 Dec 25	
		a	b	a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals					
1	Single-name credit default swaps	—	—	—	—
2	Index credit default swaps	—	—	—	—
3	Total return swaps	—	—	—	—
4	Credit options	—	—	—	—
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—	—	—
6	**Total notionals**	—	—	—	—
Fair values					
7	Positive fair value (asset)	—	—	—	—
8	Negative fair value (liability)	—	—	—	—

DIS42 – CCR8
Exposures to central counterparties

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table CCR8 presents a comprehensive view of exposures and RWAs to CCPs.

		30 Jun 26		31 Dec 25	
		a	b	a	b
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	**Exposures to Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCPs) (total)**		**3.4**		**4.4**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which:	100.2	2.0	105.3	2.1
3	i) OTC derivatives	100.2	2.0	105.3	2.1
4	ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—	—	—
5	iii) Securities financing transactions	—	—	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	72.0	1.4	113.9	2.3
11	**Exposures to non-Qualifying Central Counterparty (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	—	—	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—	—	—

DIS43 – SECA
Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

Bendigo Bank

Under APS 120, Securitisation is a financing structure where the cash flow from a pool of assets is used to make payments on obligations to at least two tranches or classes of creditors (typically holders of debt securities), with each tranche or class entitled to receive payments from the pool before or after another class of creditors, thereby reflecting different levels of credit risk.

The information below describes our risk management objectives and policies for securitisation activities. We may hold securitisation positions in both the regulatory banking book and the regulatory trading book.

a) Bendigo Bank Securitisation Programs

TORRENS Trusts

The Group uses Special Purpose Entities (**SPEs**) to securitise customer loans and advances that it has originated. We do this in order to source funding and/or for capital efficiency purposes. The Group invests in some of its own securitisations, including for the purposes of facilitating access to liquidity from the RBA via repurchase agreements (subject to RBA approval).

Portfolio Funding

The Group includes a specialist business (Portfolio Funding), which is part of the Business and Agribusiness Division. They specialise in financing third-party originated debt portfolios across a variety of asset classes, using securitisation techniques to mitigate the risks inherent in the assets. Portfolio Funding takes an investor role in transactions (i.e. not originating ADI as defined under APS 120). Portfolio Funding does not sell or originate the underlying receivables into the SPE. Rather, this activity is conducted by third-party originators. The Group provides certain facilities and subscribes to the senior securities issued by the SPE.

b) Special purpose entities, affiliated entities and implicit support

- **Special purpose entities**
  The Group does not have any SPEs where it acts as sponsor but not as originator.
- **Affiliated entities**
  The Group does not have any affiliated entities investing in any securitisation trusts.
- **Implicit support**
  The Group does not provide implicit support.

c) Accounting policies for securitisation activities

Per the Group's Financial Statements:

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase are retained on the balance sheet when the majority of the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. The counterparty liability is included separately in the balance sheet when cash consideration is received.

Securitisation programs

Securitised loans are transferred by the Group to the SPEs, which in turn issue debt to investors. This transfer does not give rise to the de-recognition of those financial assets for the Group. The Group holds income and capital units in the SPEs, which entitle the Group to any residual income after all payments to investors and costs have been met. Trust investors have no recourse against the Group if cash flows from the securitised loans are inadequate to service the trust obligations. Liabilities associated with the SPEs are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

d) ECAIs used for securitisations

The names of ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of securitisation exposure for which each agency is used.

TORRENS Trust Notes and Portfolio Funding Rated Notes

#	Rating Agency	Types of Securitisation Exposure
1	S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd	RMBS Trusts and Asset Backed Securities
2	Fitch Australia Pty Ltd	RMBS Trusts and Asset Backed Securities
3	Moody's Investors Service Pty Ltd	RMBS Trusts and Asset Backed Securities

DIS43 – SEC1 Securitisation exposures in the banking book

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table SEC1 sets out the Group's securitisation exposures in the banking book.

		30 Jun 26			
		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]		Bank acts as investor[2]	
		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	7,896.3	7,896.3	3,712.7	3,712.7
2	Residential mortgage	7,896.3	7,896.3	3,498.3	3,498.3
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	214.4	214.4
6	Wholesale (total) – of which:			265.2	265.2
7	Liquidity and other funding facilities			2.0	2.0
8	Commercial mortgage			—	—
9	Lease and receivables			103.1	103.1
12	Other wholesale			160.1	160.1

		31 Dec 25			
		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator[1]		Bank acts as investor[2]	
		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	7,018.8	7,018.8	3,268.8	3,268.8
2	Residential mortgage	7,018.8	7,018.8	2,999.4	2,999.4
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	269.4	269.4
6	Wholesale (total) – of which:			241.1	241.1
7	Liquidity and other funding facilities			0.8	0.8
8	Commercial mortgage			25.3	25.3
9	Lease and receivables			87.9	87.9
12	Other wholesale			127.1	127.1

1. Bank acts as an Originator; reflects securitisation activities where we securitise our own assets.
2. Bank acts as an Investor; reflects purchases of securitisation assets purchased from the market.

DIS43 – SEC2
Securitisation exposures in the trading book

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table SEC2 sets out the Group's securitisation exposures in the trading book.

		30 Jun 26			
		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator		Bank acts as investor	
		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	—	—	—	—
2	Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—

		31 Dec 25			
		a	d	i	l
		Bank acts as originator		Bank acts as investor	
		Traditional	Sub-total	Traditional	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which:	—	—	—	—
2	Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—

DIS43 – SEC3
Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table SEC3 sets out the Group's securitisation exposures in the banking book when the bank acts as originator or sponsor and the associated capital requirements.

		30 Jun 26			
		a	g	k	o
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)	Exposure values (by regulatory approach)	RWA (by regulatory approach)	Capital charge after cap
		≤20%	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA
1	**Total exposures**	**39.8**	**39.8**	**8.0**	**0.6**
2	Traditional securitisation	39.8	39.8	8.0	0.6
3	of which: securitisation	39.8	39.8	8.0	0.6
4	of which: retail underlying	39.8	39.8	8.0	0.6

		31 Dec 25			
		a	g	k	o
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)	Exposure values (by regulatory approach)	RWA (by regulatory approach)	Capital charge after cap
		≤20%	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA
1	**Total exposures**	**45.9**	**45.9**	**9.2**	**0.7**
2	Traditional securitisation	45.9	45.9	9.2	0.7
3	of which: securitisation	45.9	45.9	9.2	0.7
4	of which: retail underlying	45.9	45.9	9.2	0.7

DIS43 – SEC4
Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table SEC4 sets out the Group's securitisation exposures in the banking book when the bank acts as investor and the associated capital requirements.

		30 Jun 26									
		a	b	c	d	g	h	k	l	o	p
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)				Exposure values (by regulatory approach)		RWA (by regulatory approach)		Capital charge after cap	
		≤20%	>20% to 50%	>50% to 100%	>100% to <1250% RW	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA
1	**Total exposures**	**3,613.5**	**364.4**	**—**	**—**	**394.6**	**3,583.4**	**78.9**	**577.3**	**6.3**	**46.2**
2	Traditional securitisation	3,613.5	364.4	—	—	394.6	3,583.4	78.9	577.3	6.3	46.2
3	of which: securitisation	3,613.5	364.4	—	—	394.6	3,583.4	78.9	577.3	6.3	46.2
4	of which: retail underlying	3,348.5	364.4	—	—	334.0	3,378.7	66.8	546.6	5.3	43.7
6	of which: wholesale	265.0	—	—	—	60.6	204.7	12.1	30.7	1.0	2.5

		31 Dec 25									
		a	b	c	d	g	h	k	l	o	p
		Exposure values (by risk weight bands)				Exposure values (by regulatory approach)		RWA (by regulatory approach)		Capital charge after cap	
		≤20%	>20% to 50%	>50% to 100%	>100% to <1250% RW	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA	SEC-ERBA and SEC-IAA	SEC-SA
1	**Total exposures**	**3,144.7**	**365.2**	**—**	**—**	**457.7**	**3,052.2**	**91.5**	**516.1**	**7.3**	**41.3**
2	Traditional securitisation	3,144.7	365.2	—	—	457.7	3,052.2	91.5	516.1	7.3	41.3
3	of which: securitisation	3,144.7	365.2	—	—	457.7	3,052.2	91.5	516.1	7.3	41.3
4	of which: retail underlying	2,904.3	364.5	—	—	445.3	2,823.5	89.0	481.7	7.1	38.5
6	of which: wholesale	240.4	0.7	—	—	12.4	228.7	2.5	34.4	0.2	2.8

DIS50 – MRA General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

Traded market risk is the risk of losses in the Group's trading book owing to changes in the general level of market prices, including interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Failure to adequately manage market risk may result in financial losses, adversely impacting the Group's earnings and financial position.

Traded market risk is managed by Group Treasury and Financial Markets. Independent monitoring, review and challenge, and reporting of traded market risk exposures is undertaken by Line 2.

Traded market risk is managed in line with the Group's RAS, ALMAC Limit Schedule, and Group Trading Book Policy. The Group Trading Book Policy outlines the Group's approach to determining whether a position is designated as trading. Instruments available for hedging traded market risk are formalised in the Treasury and Financial Markets Approved Product Policy. BRC and ALMAC provide oversight of traded market risks.

Trading book positions are measured, reported and monitored against limits daily.

DIS50 – Table 1
Market risk – disclosures for ADIs using the standard method
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table 1 reports on the capital requirements (in terms of risk-weighted assets) for:

- interest rate risk
- equity position risk
- foreign exchange risk
- commodity risk.

			30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
			Market risk – disclosures for ADIs using the standard method					
			Risk-weighted assets [1]			Total capital required		
1	**Standard approach**	Interest rate risk	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Foreign exchange risk	0.2	0.7	0.7	—	0.1	0.1
3		Equity risk	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Commodity risk	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		**Total**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**—**	**0.1**	**0.1**

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

DIS51 – CVAA
General qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk

Bendigo Bank

Capital requirement for CVA

CVA applies to OTC derivative transactions. The objective of CVA is to account for counterparty credit risk, ensuring we have capital reserves to account for losses from counterparty defaults.

We determine our CVA risk capital requirement according to the simplified approach, given the scale and nature of the derivative exposures. Group's CVA Capital Charge is equivalent to the total bilateral RWE amount (i.e. 100% of the Group's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk).

Counterparty credit risk is managed through a variety of policies, standards and procedures.

Line 1 is responsible for management of counterparty credit risk within limits, with oversight provided by Line 2 and CRC.

DIS60 – ORA General qualitative information on a bank's operational risk framework

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, the actions or inactions of people, or from external events.

Operational risk is governed, managed and monitored in accordance with the Operational Risk Framework, which outlines important activities to ensure we manage and minimise our risks, with details outlined in more detail in DIS20-OVA: Bank risk management approach.

Not managing operational risks can result in significant adverse outcomes for our stakeholders. This includes customers, staff, shareholders or the community. Operational risk events due to ineffective processes or insufficient controls can impact our reputation and strategy. They can also attract significant financial losses, regulatory intervention, fines and penalties. Finally, depending on the failure, they can also result in litigation or class action.

The operational risk measurement system captures the fundamental operational risk management inputs. These are created in line with our Risk Management Framework. They provide the output/reporting for risk profiles, such as scenario analysis. Ultimately, they support the organisation to develop strategies to effectively manage operational risk.

All staff have a role in managing operational risk in our three-lines-of-accountability approach. Operational risk is managed by all Divisions of the Group. Independent monitoring, review and challenge, and reporting of operational risk exposures is undertaken by Line 2.

The governance over operational risk reporting framework includes 2LoA regular reporting to the NFRC, ERC, and BRC. This is in accordance with the relevant charters. The reports include key changes to the operational risk profile in the period, including risk appetite reporting (as per Risk Appetite Framework and RAS documents).

DIS60 – OR1
Historical losses

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table OR1 presents the Group's actual historical operational risk losses[1] over the last 10 years, with losses presented in each financial year.

				2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Ten-year average
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Threshold		**Metric**												
1	$30,000	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	$	7.2	37.2	16.3	14.0	8.8	33.9	4.1	3.1	9.8	4.9	13.9
2	$30,000	Total number of operational risk losses	#	47	58	186	94	78	55	33	27	25	40	64
3	$30,000	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	$30,000	Total number of exclusions	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	$30,000	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	$	7.2	37.2	16.3	14.0	8.8	33.9	4.1	3.1	9.8	4.9	13.9
6	$150,000	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	$	5.2	34.4	6.2	9.3	5.0	31.3	2.5	1.4	9.0	2.8	10.7
7	$150,000	Total number of operational risk losses	#	15	11	19	17	12	18	9	4	10	7	12
8	$150,000	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	$150,000	Total number of exclusions	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	$150,000	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	$	5.2	34.4	6.2	9.3	5.0	31.3	2.5	1.4	9.0	2.8	10.7
Details of operational risk capital calculation														
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?			No										
12	If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?			No										
13	Loss event threshold: $30,000 or $150,000 for the operational risk capital calculation if applicable			N/A										

1. The figures for operational risk losses have been sourced from the Governance, Risk and Compliance system.

DIS60 – OR2
Business indicator and subcomponents

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table OR2 provides the business indicator and its subcomponents which informed the operational risk capital as set out in OR3.

		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
BI and its subcomponents		**a**	**b**	**c**
1	Interest, lease and dividend component [1]	1,631.2		
1a	Interest and lease income	4,886.9	4,613.3	3,265.0
1b	Interest and lease expense	3,269.7	3,011.0	1,675.5
1c	Interest-earning assets [2]	96,173.2	90,298.6	85,203.4
1d	Dividend income	21.8	54.0	8.7
2	Services component [3]	254.9		
2a	Fee and commission income	142.1	152.6	137.3
2b	Fee and commission expense	4.9	8.5	17.5
2c	Other operating income	62.5	175.2	94.9
2d	Other operating expense	75.7	136.5	107.8
3	Financial component [4]	5.7		
3a	Net P&L on the trading book	0.2	0.7	0.8
3b	Net P&L on the banking book	(9.1)	4.9	1.4
4	BI [5]	1,891.8		
5	Business indicator component (**BIC**) [6]	238.8		

1. The interest, lease and dividend component is calculated as the lesser of the average of net interest and lease income and 2.25% of interest-earning assets, plus the average of dividend income.
2. Interest-earning assets as at the end of each financial year.
3. The services component is calculated as the higher of the average of fee and commission income and expense, plus the higher of the average of other operating income and expense.
4. The financial component is calculated as the sum of the average of net profit or loss on the trading and banking book.
5. In line with disclosure template requirements of APS 330, the business indicator and its components, represent average of the relevant components of the Group's financial statements for years ended 30 June 2025, 2024 and 2023.
6. Calculated as the business indicator multiplied by 12%, plus 3% of the amount by which the business indicator exceeds $1.5 billion.

DIS60 – OR3
Minimum required operational risk capital
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table OR3 provides details of the operational risk regulatory capital requirements.

		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
		a[3]	b
1	Business indicator component (**BIC**)	238.8	231.5
2	Internal loss multiplier (**ILM**)[1]	1.0	1.0
3	Minimum required operational risk capital (**ORC**)[2]	238.8	231.5
	Other regulatory capital charges[3]	50.0	—
4	Operational risk RWA[3,4]	3,609.6	2,893.7

1. APS 115 does not include an internal loss multiplier, which is a scaling factor based on average historical losses, in the calculation of operational risk capital.
2. Calculated as the business indicator component, multiplied by the internal loss multiplier, plus other regulatory capital charges.
3. Operational risk RWA is calculated based on relevant components of Group's financial statements at 30 June 2025, 2024 and 2023, and updated annually in September quarter. The table above also includes operational risk capital overlay of $50 million (RWA equivalent of $625 million) implemented from 1 January 2026.
4. Operational risk RWA is operational risk capital multiplied by 12.5.

DIS70 – IRRBBA
Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) risk management objective and policies

IRRBB arises from the Group's balance sheet funding and lending activities, and investments.

IRRBB is primarily managed by Group Treasury, in line with the Group IRRBB Policy and risk appetite limits formalised in the RAS and ALMAC Limit Schedule. Independent monitoring, review and challenge, and reporting of IRRBB are undertaken by Line 2. The Group's IRRBB models are independently validated periodically to ensure they remain fit for purpose and compliant with regulatory requirements.

BRC and ALMAC provide oversight of IRRBB. Reporting of economic value sensitivity, net interest income sensitivity and stress testing results is produced at least monthly and provided to each ALMAC meeting. The IRRBB stress testing framework comprises a range of historical and theoretical interest rate shock and stress scenarios, which are used to estimate changes in economic value and earnings.

Instruments available for hedging IRRBB are formalised in the Treasury and Financial Markets Approved Product Policy. IRRBB exposures are typically hedged on a portfolio basis, with hedge accounting applied by Finance.

Non-maturity deposits with low-rate sensitivity are assigned a five-year repricing term, giving consideration to the stability, expected life and rate sensitivity of underlying products. Prepayment rates for fixed rate loans and offset accounts linked to fixed rate mortgages are modelled using historical time series data. EVE sensitivity is calculated assuming a 'run-off' balance sheet, where existing banking book positions are not replaced by new business. The calculation is performed under an instantaneous shock to the yield curve. In line with regulatory requirements, capital is excluded from the measure. Cash flow projections and discounting uses risk-free rates, with commercial margins excluded.

NII sensitivity is measured over a 12-month projection period. This metric assumes a 'constant' balance sheet, where any maturing or repricing cash flows are replaced by new instruments in line with BEN's corporate plan. Capital is excluded from the measure. However, commercial margins are included in the projected income.

EVE and NII results shown for 30 June 2026 are calculated under revised APS 117, effective 1 October 2025. Consequently, figures for prior period are not presented as they are based on previous APS 117 methodology and are not comparable.

DIS70 – IRRBB1
Quantitative information on IRRBB

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

Table IRRBB1 provides quantitative information on interest rate risk in the banking book.

	ΔEVE	ΔNII
Period	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 26**
Parallel up	(218.7)	205.9
Parallel down	242.9	(263.9)
Steepener	22.9	
Flattener	(66.5)	
Short rate up	(143.7)	
Short rate down	160.5	
Maximum	(218.7)	(263.9)

Period		
Tier 1 Capital	5,339.0	

DIS75 – CCyB1
Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the calculation of the bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Table CCyB1 sets out the geographic distribution of private sector (excluding sovereign and bank) credit exposures used to determine the ADI-specific countercyclical capital buffer CCyB1 in accordance with APS 110. The CCyB1 requirement is calculated using the weighted average of the CCyB1 requirements applicable in the jurisdictions where private sector credit exposures are held.

		30 Jun 26			
		a	c	d	e
	Geographical breakdown	**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**
1	Australia	1.00%	36,128.8		
2	United Kingdom	2.00%	3.5		
3	Other locations	0.00% to 2.50%	0.3	—	
4	**Total [1]**		**36,132.6**	**1.00%**	**400.2**

		31 Dec 25			
		a	c	d	e
	Geographical breakdown	**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**
1	Australia	1.00%	35,608.7		
2	United Kingdom	2.00%	4.5		
3	Other locations	0.00%	0.6	—	
4	**Total [1]**		**35,613.8**	**1.00%**	**387.5**

1. Total of the risk-weighted amount of private sector (excludes sovereign and bank) credit exposures.

DIS85 – LIQA
Liquidity risk management

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to liquidity risk management

Bendigo Bank

a) Liquidity risk overview

Liquidity risk is managed by Group Treasury in accordance with the Board-approved RAS and the Group Liquidity Risk Management Policy. Executive oversight is provided via ALMAC.

Our primary objectives are to ensure that the Group can meet its cash flow commitments in a timely manner, under different market conditions and that the Group complies with regulatory requirements.

Two key metrics used to manage funding and liquidity risks are:

- The LCR, a short-term liquidity stress metric designed to ensure that an adequate level of unencumbered HQLA that can be quickly and easily converted into cash is maintained to meet liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day period under a severe liquidity stress scenario (as prescribed by APS 210).
- The NSFR, a medium-term structural funding metric designed to mitigate the risk of future funding stress by ensuring that assets are funded by a sufficient proportion of stable funding sources (also as prescribed by APS 210).

Internal funding and liquidity limits are informed by the outcomes of liquidity stress tests. Early Warning Indicators (**EWI**) are used to identify emerging risks and vulnerabilities, with clear escalation processes in place.

Group Treasury is responsible for executing and monitoring the liquidity risk management strategy, ensuring compliance with both internal and regulatory requirements. This includes formulating the Funding Plan, managing HQLA holdings and maintaining access to wholesale funding markets.

Group Treasury provides regular reporting on the Group's liquidity and funding position to the ALMAC and the BRC.

b) Group funding

Group Treasury prepares a three-year funding strategy, which is approved by the Board annually. The objective of the funding strategy is to ensure that a balanced and diversified funding structure is maintained to support business strategies in different operating environments. The funding strategy aims to prevent unnecessary concentration risks by investor/depositor type, investor/depositor location, product type and tenor, and also considers our ability to respond to plausible downside stress scenarios within acceptable timeframes.

c) Liquidity risk mitigation techniques

The Group's liquidity profile is structured to ensure that we have sufficient liquidity to satisfy current and prospective commitments in both normal and stressed conditions. This is achieved by:

- maintaining adequate liquidity to meet daily payment obligations and regulatory liquidity requirements
- ensuring access to a broad range of funding sources, including a stable base of core customer deposits and a diversified wholesale funding mix
- timely and comprehensive risk measurement and reporting
- a robust framework for liquidity stress testing and crisis management
- a three-lines-of-accountability governance model provides independent oversight of liquidity risk management strategies, metrics, assumptions and controls
- management of the HQLA portfolio in accordance with internal policies and regulatory requirements, including minimum asset quality and other relevant controls and requirements.

d) Stress testing

Board risk appetite is informed by the outcomes of a range of liquidity stress test scenarios of varying severity and duration. The primary objective of our methodology for setting Board liquidity risk appetite is to ensure that we are holding sufficient liquidity buffers to survive a range of plausible name-specific and systemic scenarios of varying severity and duration. These scenarios are run on a monthly basis and reported to ALMAC.

Contingency funding plans

The Group's Contingency Funding Plan (**CFP**) specifies the Group's liquidity crisis response plan, including the processes, tools, responsibilities, mitigating actions, and communication strategies that are expected to be deployed in order to maintain financial stability during stress periods.

The CFP includes an EWI framework and specifies how EWIs are monitored and the escalation process that must be followed in the event that EWI triggers are activated.

DIS85 – LIQ1
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

The LCR measures a bank's ability to meet its liquidity needs under an acute liquidity stress scenario (prescribed by APRA) measured over a 30-day-time frame. LCR is calculated as HQLA as a percentage of NCO.

Average LCR is calculated as a simple average of the daily observations over the quarter. The number of data points used is reported in the table.

		30 Jun 26		31 Mar 26	
		a	b	a1	b1
		Total unweighted value [1] (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value [1] (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High-quality liquid assets					
1a	High-quality liquid assets (**HQLA**) [2,3]		**13,149.2**		**12,403.7**
1b	Alternate liquid assets (**ALA**)		—		—
1c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (**RBNZ**) securities		—		—
Cash outflows					
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**49,137.0**	**3,686.3**	**48,078.8**	**3,623.8**
3	Stable deposits	33,207.6	1,660.4	32,360.8	1,618.1
4	Less stable deposits	15,929.4	2,025.9	15,718.0	2,005.7
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	**6,439.4**	**3,551.2**	**6,467.6**	**3,504.8**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	—	—	—	—
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	5,563.9	2,675.7	5,679.1	2,716.3
8	Unsecured debt	875.5	875.5	788.5	788.5
9	**Secured wholesale funding**		**54.4**		**28.3**
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**	**6,455.6**	**586.2**	**6,528.7**	**601.7**
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	205.7	205.7	213.6	213.6
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	—	—	—	—
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	6,249.9	380.5	6,315.1	388.1
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**677.1**	**309.7**	**668.8**	**296.0**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**18,868.9**	**1,669.4**	**18,418.8**	**1,561.9**
16	**Total cash outflows**		**9,857.2**		**9,616.5**
Cash inflows					
17	**Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)**	**2,924.5**	**—**	**1,225.5**	**—**
18	**Inflows from fully performing exposures**	**736.8**	**369.4**	**747.4**	**374.7**
19	Other cash inflows	106.6	106.6	98.4	98.4
20	**Total cash inflows**	**3,767.9**	**476.0**	**2,071.3**	**473.1**

		Total adjusted value	Total adjusted value
21	**Total HQLA**	**13,149.2**	**12,403.7**
22	**Total net cash outflows**	**9,381.2**	**9,143.4**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**	**140.2%**	**135.7%**
Number of data points used in calculating the average figures (business days)		62	62

1. Unweighted inflow and outflow values are outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days.
2. Total HQLA represents liquid assets, including assets qualifying under alternative liquidity approaches.
3. Disclosed on a weighted basis only, consistent with the disclosure template prescribed by APS 330.

DIS85 – LIQ2
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)
Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

The NSFR requires that a bank has sufficient ASF to cover its RSF over a one-year horizon. The NSFR requires bank to hold sufficient stable funding to cover long-term assets with a duration of greater than one year.

		30 Jun 26				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
	AUD	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
	Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1	**Capital:**	**6,250.2**	**—**	**—**	**1,102.4**	**7,352.6**
2	Regulatory capital	6,250.2	—	—	1,102.4	7,352.6
3	Other capital instruments	—	—	—	—	—
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:**	**45,192.0**	**19,009.8**	**—**	**—**	**59,861.2**
5	Stable deposits	31,058.0	10,534.3	—	—	39,512.7
6	Less stable deposits	14,134.0	8,475.5	—	—	20,348.5
7	**Wholesale funding:**	**4,892.1**	**18,405.7**	**2,250.0**	**4,228.6**	**10,088.0**
8	Operational deposits	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other wholesale funding	4,892.1	18,405.7	2,250.0	4,228.6	10,088.0
10	**Liabilities with matching interdependent assets**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
11	**Other liabilities:**	**—**	**1,376.6**	**—**	**277.1**	**277.1**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities [1]	—	41.9	—	—	—
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	—	1,334.7	—	277.1	277.1
14	**Total ASF**					**77,578.9**

1. Disclosed in total and not by maturity bucket, consistent with the disclosure template prescribed by APS 330.

Table continued overleaf

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

		30 Jun 26				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
AUD		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	**Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					
15a	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					468.6
15b	Alternate liquid assets (ALA)					—
15c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities					—
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**					
17	**Performing loans and securities:**	**2,963.1**	**3,976.4**	**1,079.8**	**79,128.4**	**61,152.5**
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	—	2,309.0	—	—	230.9
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	—	324.9	11.9	3,720.1	4,024.0
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:	2,963.1	1,061.4	867.4	9,917.2	11,565.4
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the APS 112 [1]	1,650.2	—	—	75.8	1,121.9
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	—	281.1	200.5	65,491.1	45,332.2
23	Are standard loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below [2]	—	82.1	52.9	58,434.5	39,488.3
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	—	—	—	—	—
25	**Assets with matching interdependent liabilities**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
26	**Other assets:**	**2,670.9**	**960.6**	**16.0**	**1,918.8**	**5,555.5**
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	—				—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties [3]				72.0	61.2
29	NSFR derivative assets [3]				488.3	488.3
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted [3]				44.7	44.7
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	2,670.9	960.6	16.0	1,313.8	4,961.3
32	**Off-balance sheet items [3]**		**—**	**—**	**12,729.8**	**432.5**
33	**Total RSF**					**67,609.1**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**114.7%**

1. The description of row 21 has been modified from that set out in the BCBS Disclosure Requirements standard to align with APS 210.
2. Comprises performing, unencumbered standard residential property loans to individuals, with a residual maturity of one year or more, or no defined maturity, and a LVR of 80% or below, as defined under APS 112.
3. Disclosed in total and not by maturity bucket, consistent with the disclosure template prescribed by APS 330.

DIS85 – LIQ2
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

Bendigo Bank

		31 Mar 26				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
AUD		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	**Capital:**	**6,125.4**	**—**	**—**	**1,102.4**	**7,227.8**
2	Regulatory capital	6,125.4	—	—	1,102.4	7,227.8
3	Other capital instruments	—	—	—	—	—
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:**	**45,090.8**	**18,845.8**	**—**	**—**	**59,628.8**
5	Stable deposits	31,174.4	10,542.3	—	—	39,630.9
6	Less stable deposits	13,916.4	8,303.5	—	—	19,997.9
7	**Wholesale funding:**	**4,303.1**	**16,068.0**	**2,633.3**	**4,087.9**	**9,759.2**
8	Operational deposits	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other wholesale funding	4,303.1	16,068.0	2,633.3	4,087.9	9,759.2
10	**Liabilities with matching interdependent assets**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
11	**Other liabilities:**	**—**	**1,251.7**	**—**	**315.6**	**315.6**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities [1]		49.6	—	—	—
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	—	1,202.1	—	315.6	315.6
14	**Total ASF**					**76,931.4**

1. Disclosed in total and not by maturity bucket, consistent with the disclosure template prescribed by APS 330.

Table continued overleaf

DIS85 – LIQ2
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (continued)

Amounts are in $millions to 1 decimal place

AUD		31 Mar 26				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	**Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					
15a	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					515.4
15b	Alternate liquid assets (ALA)					—
15c	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities					—
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**	**2,578.6**	**2,079.2**	**1,128.9**	**77,527.1**	**59,221.1**
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	—	500.1	—	—	50.0
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	—	297.5	27.4	3,333.8	3,643.0
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:	2,578.6	1,040.1	879.1	9,501.5	10,897.1
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the APS 112[1]	1,568.1	—	—	75.6	1,068.4
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	—	241.5	222.4	64,691.8	44,631.0
23	Are standard loans to individuals with a LVR of 80% or below[2]	—	68.5	66.3	57,524.8	38,702.8
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	—	—	—	—	—
25	**Assets with matching interdependent liabilities**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
26	**Other assets:**	**2,724.3**	**557.2**	**18.4**	**1,937.0**	**5,226.2**
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold					—
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties[3]				71.5	60.8
29	NSFR derivative assets[3]				528.9	528.9
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted[3]				64.9	64.9
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	2,724.3	557.2	18.4	1,271.7	4,571.6
32	**Off-balance sheet items[3]**		**—**	**—**	**14,224.8**	**471.0**
33	**Total RSF**					**65,433.7**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**117.6%**

1. The description of row 21 has been modified from that set out in the BCBS Disclosure Requirements standard to align with APS 210.
2. Comprises performing, unencumbered standard residential property loans to individuals, with a residual maturity of one year or more, or no defined maturity, and a LVR of 80% or below, as defined under APS 112.
3. Disclosed in total and not by maturity bucket, consistent with the disclosure template prescribed by APS 330.

Term	Definition
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital	High-quality capital instruments that provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, rank behind depositors and other creditors, and absorb losses on a going-concern basis. APRA has confirmed that, from 1 January 2027, AT1 instruments will be phased out and any remaining instruments on issue will be reclassified as Transitional AT1 instruments until their first optional exchange date
Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI)	A financial institution authorised by APRA to accept deposits from the public. ADIs facilitate savings and lending activities in the Australian financial system. It includes banks, building societies and credit unions
Available Stable Funding (ASF)	The portion of a bank's capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funding over a one-year time horizon under the NSFR framework
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	A mandatory regulatory capital buffer designed to ensure bank builds up capital reserves outside periods of stress, which can be drawn down as losses are incurred
Central counterparties (CCPs)	A clearing house that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer. A CCP becomes counterparty to trades with market participants through novation, an open offer system or another legally binding arrangement
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	The highest quality component of capital available to the bank satisfying certain characteristics as defined by the prudential regulator, including providing the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings, and allowable reserves less specified regulatory adjustments
Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	An adjustable capital buffer, set by APRA, designed to increase bank's resilience during periods of excessive aggregate credit growth and release capital during downturns
Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)	The risk that the counterparty to a transaction (typically a derivative or repo contract) defaults before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows
Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	A regulatory factor applied to convert an off-balance sheet exposure into an on-balance sheet equivalent amount
Credit Risk	The risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the Group
Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	Techniques used by the bank to reduce the credit risk associated with an exposure, such as taking charges over physical or financial collateral, guarantees or utilising credit derivatives
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	A regulatory capital charge that covers the risk of mark-to-market losses on Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives resulting from the deteriorating credit quality (and widening credit spreads) of a counterparty, prior to an actual default
Days Past Due (DPD)	The number of days that a borrower has failed to make a scheduled payment of principal or interest on a credit facility or is otherwise outside arrangements
Default	Default occurs when either one or both of the following has happened: (1) the Bank considers that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse to actions such as realising security; (2) the borrower is 90 days or more past due on a credit obligation to the Bank
Equity Reserve for Credit Losses (ERCL)	The equity reserve for credit losses was initially established to meet the requirements of APRA Prudential Standard, *APS 220 Credit Quality*, which required a reserve to be held to recognise estimated future credit losses which may arise over the life of the Group's lending portfolio. This requirement was removed from 1 January 2022; however, the Group has decided to maintain this reserve, with the value assessed on a semi annual basis
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	An entity that assigns credit ratings designed to measure the creditworthiness of a counterparty or certain types of debt obligations of a counterparty

Term	Definition
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	Represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument and considers reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future events and economic conditions that impact the Bank's credit risk assessment
Exposure at Default (EAD)	An estimate of the total amount that the bank will be owed at the time of a default event on a facility, including drawn balances and expected future drawdowns under a committed credit facility
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Financial assets that are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models applicable to amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Income Statement
Funding and Liquidity Risk	The risk that the bank is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due
High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	Liquid assets that can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value during a severe, short-term stress period
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	The risk to the bank's earnings or capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect its banking book positions
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	The Liquidity Coverage Ratio measures the portion of High-Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA) available to meet net cash outflows over a 30-day period under an APRA-defined severe short-term stress scenario
Loss Given Default (LGD)	An estimate of the magnitude of the loss that the bank will incur in the event that a borrower defaults on a facility, expressed as a percentage of EAD
Market Risk	The risk of losses from unexpected changes in market rates and prices
Net Cash Outflows (NCOs)	The total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows over a 30-day period under APRA-prescribed severe short-term stress scenarios
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). ASF is the portion of a bank's capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one-year time horizon. RSF is the function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of a bank's assets and off-balance sheet activities
Non-performing Exposure	An exposure that has met a condition of default (see above) and has not met the requirements to be reclassified as performing or otherwise been resolved
Off-balance Sheet Exposures	Commitments and contingencies that give rise to credit risk but do not currently appear on the bank's balance sheet, but could become assets or liabilities in the future (e.g. undrawn credit limits, guarantees)
Operational Risk	Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, the actions or inactions of people, or from external events
Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives	Derivative contracts that are traded directly between two parties, without going through a centralised exchange
Probability of Default (PD)	An estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default on their credit obligations over a specified time horizon (typically 12 months)
Required Stable Funding (RSF)	The minimum amount of stable funding the bank must hold, calculated based on the liquidity characteristics and residual maturity profiles of its assets and off-balance sheet exposures

Term	Definition
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	The total value of the bank's on- and off-balance sheet exposures, market exposures and operations, mathematically weighted according to their inherent credit, market and operational risks as defined by APRA
Securitisation	A financing structure where the cash flow from a pool is used to make payments on obligations to at least two tranches or classes of creditors (typically holders of debt securities), with each tranche or class entitled to receive payments from the pool before or after another class of creditors, thereby reflecting different levels of credit risk
Standardised Approach (Credit Risk)	An APRA-prescribed framework for calculating credit risk capital requirements using standardised risk weights
Tier 1 Capital	The core measure of a bank's financial strength from a regulator's point of view, consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital. APRA have confirmed that AT1 capital instruments and the Tier 1 measure of financial strength will be phased out from 1 January 2027
Tier 2 Capital	Supplementary capital that provides loss absorption capacity on a gone-concern basis, typically consisting of subordinated debt instruments and eligible provisions. From 1 January 2027, it will also include Transitional AT1 instruments
Transitional Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments	APRA has confirmed that, from 1 January 2027, these will comprise high-quality capital instruments previously classified as Additional Tier 1 instruments and will form part of Tier 2 Capital. They will provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, rank behind depositors and other creditors, and other Tier 2 capital instruments and absorb losses on a going-concern basis

Bendigo Bank