2026 Sustainability Report

Westpac



Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141

IT TAKES A LITTLE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

About this Report

The Westpac 2026 Sustainability Report (Report) outlines Westpac's sustainability approach and progress against our sustainability strategy. The Report combines voluntary disclosures (Sustainability update) and mandatory disclosures (Climate statements and Appendix).

The Report forms part of our 2026 reporting suite. Access the full suite at westpac.com.au.

Sustainability update

This section outlines our sustainability strategy, priorities and progress during the year. It includes climate transition, housing affordability and regional prosperity. Other sustainability-related topics covered include nature, human rights, Indigenous strategy and community and foundations.

These disclosures do not form part of our mandatory climate-related disclosures prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) S2 Climate-related Disclosures and *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*.

Climate statements

This section contains our climate-related financial disclosures prepared in accordance with AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. The disclosures provide information about the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect our prospects, including current and anticipated effects in the short, medium and long-term.

The Appendix includes methodologies for calculating our emissions and additional detail behind our scenario analysis and targets.

Cross-references to the 2026 Annual Report direct readers to information that supports compliance with AASB S2 reporting requirements. Other cross-references direct readers to voluntary information and do not form part of the climate-related disclosures.

Reporting scope

The Report covers the same consolidated reporting entity and reporting period as Westpac Group's 2026 Annual Report, unless indicated otherwise. It includes climate-related disclosures for Westpac and its subsidiaries across the markets it operates. References to 'Westpac', 'Group', 'Westpac Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141 and its subsidiaries unless stated otherwise.

All amounts are in Australian dollars. Emissions data are reported as carbon dioxide equivalent, CO_2-e. Unless otherwise stated, information in this Report is at 30 September 2026.

Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL) publishes a separate climate report in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards.

Basis of preparation

Sustainability-related information in this report includes matters that Westpac Group considers material to primary users of general purpose financial reports. Information about assumptions, methodologies, judgements and measurement uncertainty is disclosed where material to understanding the reported information. Further information on the basis of preparation is provided on pages 54 to 58.

Forward-looking statements, including commitments, goals, targets, plans, estimates, assumptions and metrics, inherently carry uncertainty, particularly in the context of climate reporting. Further information on the forward-looking statements is provided on page 79.

Assurance

KPMG has provided independent assurance over certain climate-related disclosures under the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* and limited assurance over certain additional sustainability disclosures.

The disclosures subject to assurance are identified in the Independent Audit and Assurance Reports, available on pages 80 to 92.

Acknowledgement of Indigenous Peoples

Westpac acknowledges the First Peoples of Australia. We recognise their ongoing role as Traditional Owners of the land and waters of this country.
We acknowledge Westpac's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, partners and stakeholders, and pay our respects to Elders, past and present.
In Aotearoa (New Zealand) we also acknowledge tāngata whenua and the unique relationship that Indigenous Peoples share with all New Zealanders under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING ECOSYSTEM

Our sustainability reporting suite brings together annual disclosures, frameworks, positions and action plans.

Annual Report



Brings together financial and non-financial performance, strategic progress and key risks, to report on our progress in executing our strategy to create long-term value for stakeholders.

Sustainability Report



Outlines Westpac's sustainability approach and progress against our sustainability strategy and focus areas. Includes Climate Statements.

Sustainability Index and Datasheet



Provides data for sustainability-related metrics and supports alignment with local and international reporting frameworks. Complements the Sustainability Report.

Modern Slavery Statement



Describes modern slavery risks across operations and supply chains and the actions taken to address them.

Climate Transition Plan



Outlines the approach to becoming a net-zero, climate resilient bank across operations, customer decarbonisation and physical resilience.

Human Rights Position and Action Plan



Sets out Westpac's commitments and approach to respecting and advancing human rights.

Nature Position and Action Plan



Outlines steps to partner with customers on better nature outcomes and strengthen resilience to nature loss.

Reconciliation Action Plan



Sets out actions across Indigenous banking, suppliers, home ownership, careers and free, prior and informed consent.

Sustainability Customer Requirements



Sets requirements for lending to larger customers in certain sectors, including carbon-intensive sectors, defence, payday lending and tobacco.

Sustainable Finance Framework



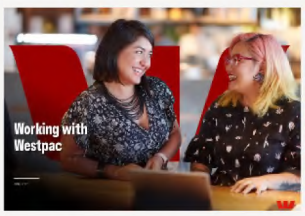
Sets out how we classify, measure and report sustainable finance and the activities that contribute towards our targets.

Impact Report



Reports the community impact of Westpac's foundations, which operate as independent not-for-profit organisations.

Responsible Sourcing



The Responsible Sourcing program helps manage environmental, social and governance risks in the supply chain.

SUSTAINABILITY AT WESTPAC

Our ambition is **to be our customers' #1 bank and partner through life**. Sustainability is an important part of how we get there, shaping how we deploy capital, work with customers and manage risks and opportunities.

Dear fellow shareholders,

Over the past year, we spent time with customers and communities across Australia, seeing and hearing their ambitions, opportunities and challenges first hand.

Australia continues to navigate a complex operating environment. Customers are managing ongoing cost-of-living and input cost pressures, housing affordability challenges and the impacts of a changing climate. Geopolitical tensions have contributed to energy market volatility, while severe weather events have affected communities across the country. Against this backdrop, we have an important role to play in helping customers and communities navigate change and build resilience.

Strategy: Three areas of focus

Aligned with our corporate strategy and purpose, our Sustainability Strategy focuses on where we can best support customers and contribute to Australia's productivity and long-term prosperity:

- **Climate transition:** Accelerating the shift to renewable energy is essential to meeting Australia's climate goals and keeping energy reliable and affordable. We continue to finance renewable energy generation, storage and transmission infrastructure and remain Australia's largest financier of renewable energy projects. We also help customers navigate their own transition through financing, industry insights and engagement;
- **Housing affordability:** Housing affordability remains one of the most pressing challenges facing households today. Expensive housing and a multi-decade decline in home ownership rates amongst younger people and within each successive generation is creating disadvantage. Our new housing strategy sets a 2030 target to finance $100 billion to help increase the supply of homes in Australia, including social and affordable housing and opportunities for renters, as well as access pathways to home ownership; and
- **Regional prosperity:** Our aim is to become the #1 bank in regional Australia. We have extended our moratorium on regional branch closures to 2030 and are investing more than $18 million in regional service centres and branch upgrades, while expanding our regional banking presence.

Alongside these focus areas, we continue our work on nature, human rights, supporting Indigenous Australians and community investment. These areas remain important to how we support customers, manage risk and create long-term value.



Growth: Creating opportunities for customers

Financing the climate transition, new housing supply and regional businesses creates opportunities for growth while deepening relationships with customers who are making long-term decisions.

Our sustainability specialists work alongside bankers and bring expertise across sectors such as energy, agriculture, property and infrastructure. Together they help customers assess the risks and opportunities ahead.

Supporting customers also means maintaining a disciplined approach to risk management. We've strengthened our Sustainability Customer Requirements, making updates to our approaches to human rights, defence and nature, while continuing to embed sustainability considerations in decision-making across both lending and risk.

Reporting: First year of mandatory climate disclosure

The Climate Statements in this report form part of Australia's mandatory climate reporting regime. As reporting requirements evolve, we remain focused on providing stakeholders with clear and meaningful information on our progress, the challenges we face and the actions we are taking.

Looking ahead

Westpac has served customers since 1817, through generations of change and economic conditions. That experience shapes how we help customers with their housing needs, finances and businesses, and how we contribute to a sustainable future.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Miller, Chief Executive Officer

Fiona Wild, Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer

2026 AT A GLANCE

86%
DECREASE IN SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS FROM 2021 BASELINE

7%
INCREASE IN GROUP FINANCED EMISSIONS[1]

> 200
BUSINESS CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENTS ON RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

85%
OF OUR FINANCED EMISSIONS SECTOR TARGETS SHOWED A LOWER EMISSIONS PROFILE

$46bn
OF SUSTAINABLE LENDING

$32bn
CUMULATIVE SUSTAINABLE BOND FACILITATION SINCE 2021 BASELINE

92%
OF TCE IN OUR AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ELECTRICITY GENERATION PORTFOLIO WAS TO RENEWABLE SOURCES

$100m
SPENT WITH INDIGENOUS SUPPLIERS SINCE 2024

2030
BRANCH MORATORIUM EXTENDED

$100bn
2030 HOUSING TARGET

14
ADDITIONAL REGIONAL COMMUNITIES SUPPORTED BY OUR COMMUNITY BANKING PILOT

1,000
SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN 10 YEARS

1. Represents our estimate of the attributable share of customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The increase was primarily driven by an increase in lending exposure. Refer to page 29 for more information on industry exposure and page 39 for more information on financed emissions associated with industry exposures.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Sustainability supports our corporate strategy and purpose

Sustainability is part of how Westpac delivers its strategy and purpose. It informs capital allocation, customer engagement and the role we play in financing the transition to a more sustainable and resilient economy.

The Sustainability Strategy sets out how we put this into practice, across the focus areas of climate transition, housing affordability and regional prosperity and is supported by other sustainability-related topics as shown below.

Board and management oversight of the Sustainability Strategy is outlined in the Climate Statements, Governance on pages 50 to 51.

TAKING ACTION NOW TO CREATE A BETTER FUTURE

TO BE OUR CUSTOMERS' #1 BANK AND PARTNER THROUGH LIFE

CUSTOMER	PEOPLE	RISK	CHANGE	PERFORMANCE
Proactively support customers' sustainability goals through finance, expertise and advocacy	Strengthen sustainability learning so our people bring expertise and balance into every decision and interaction	Actively manage material sustainability risks and impacts to customers, our business and community	Partner with customers to help deliver our positions on key sustainability topics, including climate, nature, human rights and equitable Indigenous participation	Create sustainability outcomes for our customers, communities and shareholders

SUSTAINABILITY FOCUS AREAS

Climate transition	Housing affordability	Regional prosperity
• Net-zero, climate resilient operations • Partnering with customers to decarbonise • Supporting customers' physical resilience	• Supporting social and affordable housing • Greater opportunities for renters • Pathways to home ownership	• Access to banking • Agribusiness engagements • Partnerships
Pages 8 to 9	Page 10	Page 11

OTHER KEY SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS

Nature	Human rights	Indigenous strategy	Community and foundations
• Our operations • Supporting better nature outcomes • Nature resilience • Deforestation	• How we manage human rights • Identifying and managing human rights risks in lending • Supplier engagement	• Indigenous banking • Supporting suppliers • Home ownership • Indigenous careers • Free, prior and informed consent	• Investing in education • Grants • Employee participation
Pages 12 to 13	Page 14	Page 15	Page 16

CLIMATE TRANSITION

Financing the transition while maintaining energy security and resilience.

Our role is to finance customers' activities that support the transition to net-zero. Westpac's Climate Transition Plan (CTP) outlines the actions we are taking across three focus areas: net-zero, climate resilient operations; partnering with customers to decarbonise; and supporting customers' physical resilience. Further information on our CTP, including metrics, targets and progress is on pages 34 to 49.

The energy transition

Transitioning to net-zero while balancing energy security, reliability and affordability, remains an important component to long-term economic prosperity.

The energy sector continues to navigate a complex transition as rising demand coincides with a changing energy mix, creating opportunities and challenges across the economy. Maintaining a secure and reliable energy supply is critical as geopolitical events and energy market disruptions continue to affect energy markets. In Australia, renewable electricity generation reached record levels and battery storage capacity continued to grow rapidly, while project delivery and affordability challenges continue to influence the pace of the transition.

Supporting customers

Customer support spans financing, industry insights and engagement on transition-related challenges and opportunities. Discussions with institutional customers focus on climate strategies, transition plans and resilience to physical, transition and supply chain risks.

We remain the largest financier to renewable projects in Australia[1]. Lending to renewable energy generation increased by $0.8 billion to $6.7 billion, supporting the expansion of Australia's renewable energy mix. Renewable generation, including wind, solar and hydro, now represents 92% of lending in the Australian and New Zealand electricity generation sector portfolio.

At the same time, we recognise that Australia's transition to net-zero will not be linear. Energy demand continues to increase as more sectors of the economy electrify and data centre development expands. Meeting this demand while maintaining system reliability and affordability will require ongoing investment across the energy system.

Our financed emissions sector targets and Sustainability Customer Requirements in carbon-intensive sectors provide the framework for lending and customer engagement, helping align decision-making with our climate objectives. Through this approach we provide finance towards the infrastructure and assets that support Australia's energy security, an orderly transition to net-zero and a more resilient economy.



SUPPORTING RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

Westpac acted as a joint green loan coordinator to help Vena Energy secure approximately $1.4bn in green financing facilities to support solar and battery energy storage assets across Australia. Proceeds will support operational and under construction solar capacity and battery storage across the Tailem Bend and Wandoan South precincts in South Australia and Queensland, as well as battery storage assets in New South Wales. The financed solar assets are expected to generate enough renewable power to supply the equivalent annual electricity needs of approximately 198,000 Australian households.

Lending to the oil and gas value chain increased by $0.2 billion to $1.8 billion for upstream[2] and $0.4 billion to $5.2 billion for downstream[3] activities. This reflects increasing energy supply needs, while continuing to support industries such as agriculture, transport and manufacturing which underpin economic activity and critical services. Refer to page 29 for industry exposure.

Emissions and sector targets

Financed emissions sector targets set portfolio-level decarbonisation goals for priority industries. We have 13 targets, 12 of which are aligned with a 1.5-degree-aligned pathway, including oil and gas and power generation, with 85% showing a lower emissions profile. Progress remains dependent on the pace of decarbonisation across the broader economy.

1. Based on IJGlobal and Westpac Research Data for the period 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
2. Oil and Gas extraction and terminals; Oil and gas exploration.
3. Petroleum product wholesaling; Automotive fuel retailing.

Carbon-intensive sector requirements

Financing decisions for customers in carbon-intensive sectors are considered across multiple levels. At a portfolio level, our financed emissions sector targets are used to guide the management of our exposure to most of these sectors aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory.

At a company level we conduct Customer Climate Transition Plan (CTP) evaluations for in-scope customers that request new or renewed corporate lending or bond facilitation. These evaluations help us understand customers' transition strategies for certain large customers in the metallurgical coal mining, oil and gas and coal-fired power generation sectors.

At a project level our Sustainability Customer Requirements set out sector-specific decisions. Bankers receive training on these requirements to support discussion with customers.

Assessing customer transition plans

The Customer CTP evaluation assesses customers' emissions targets, strategy, capital allocation and climate governance. In-scope customers must have interim Scope 1 and 2 decarbonisation targets aligned to the well below 2°C goal of the Paris Agreement, with other criteria including Scope 3 emissions, ambition, disclosure and reduction plans, considered as part of the assessment.

CUSTOMER CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN EVALUATION: % OF CUSTOMERS ASSESSED

Rating	FY26[a]	FY25[b]
A: Accept and monitor CTP execution	50%	55%
B: Accept and proactively engage to encourage further development of CTP content	50%	36%
C: Escalate to appropriate governance committee and new or renewed finance may be declined	0%	0%
D: Decline new or renewed finance	0%	9%

a. Includes in-scope customers assessed at 30 September 2026.
b. Preliminary ratings assessment ahead of CTP evaluation criteria requirements starting from 30 September 2025.

Customers are assigned a rating from A to D, which informs financing decisions when new or renewed finance is requested. Customers assessed during the year were rated A or B, meaning we will monitor their CTP execution or proactively engage to support its further development. We no longer have exposure to D-rated customers.

In circumstances where preliminary discussions indicate a customer does not meet our requirements, such as where a potential D rating may apply, and we decide not to proceed with a transaction, a Customer CTP Evaluation may not be undertaken.

Climate resilience

Supporting customers, businesses and communities to build resilience to the physical impacts of climate change is an important component of our CTP.

Understanding physical climate risk

Building resilience to a changing climate is becoming increasingly important for many customers. More frequent and severe weather events can affect homes, businesses, communities and infrastructure, creating risks to property, business continuity and access to insurance. Responding to these risks requires an understanding of where customers are exposed and the measures that can help them prepare, adapt and recover.

The approach varies across customer segments, reflecting different exposures and needs across households, businesses, agribusinesses and institutional customers. It is guided by an enterprise-wide resilience plan that sets out actions to manage climate-related risks and support customers.

Helping customers respond

During the year, we strengthened the information and tools available to understand physical climate risk across relevant portfolios and customer activities. This included integrating climate information into certain customer assessments where appropriate. Engagement with business and institutional customers is also helping us support more informed conversations about risk, preparedness and potential adaptation measures.

Embedding physical risk information

Practical support also extends to products, customer engagement and recovery following severe weather. Products including the Sustainable Upgrades Home Loan and New Zealand Greater Choices Home Loan can help eligible customers finance certain improvements to their homes. We have shared insights with select business and institutional customers on physical climate risk and resilience, including through forums and capability building for our people. When severe weather events occur, disaster relief packages provide another avenue of support for affected households and businesses.

Further information on climate resilience initiatives completed as part of our Climate Transition Plan (CTP) is provided on page 34.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Contributing to increasing housing availability and affordability.

As one of the country's largest banks, we play an important role in supporting access to housing at a time when both housing affordability and availability remain under pressure. Over the past decade, housing costs to build, buy and rent have risen faster than wages and new supply is misaligned with demand. Reduced access to secure and appropriate housing can impact household wellbeing, community prosperity, workforce mobility and economic productivity.

Westpac's housing strategy and target

Our new enterprise-wide strategy brings together related activities across the bank to help contribute to additional housing supply and support improved access to housing options for customers.

Our ambition is to contribute to Australia's prosperity by supporting increased availability and affordability of housing. Supporting our strategy, we have set a target[1] to finance $100 billion by 2030 to help increase the supply of homes in Australia, including social and affordable housing and opportunities for renters, as well as access pathways to home ownership.

Social and affordable housing

Increasing the supply of social and affordable housing is critical to improving housing options for lower income households and essential workers.

We work with the community housing sector through financing, government partnerships and investment structures that help improve project viability and attract additional sources of capital.

Greater opportunities for renters

Rental housing plays an increasingly important role in Australia's housing system. We finance a range of rental housing models, including purpose-built student accommodation, build-to-rent and co-living properties to support greater housing supply and choice.

Pathways to home ownership

Home ownership remains a priority for many Australians, yet affordability and access continue to present challenges. Saving a deposit remains one of the largest barriers for many prospective home buyers.

We support first home buyers and alternative pathways to ownership through a range of lending solutions designed to broaden access while maintaining prudent lending standards.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS WITH MISSION AUSTRALIA

Westpac is proud to mark 100 years as the banking partner of Mission Australia. Together we have supported their work to help individuals and provide families homelessness support and social and affordable housing services across Australia.

Through provision of banking support, we have helped advance Mission Australia's housing ambitions over many years. This includes supporting its growing housing pipeline across Australia, contributing to its goal of 10,000 safe and affordable homes by 2030.

The Westpac housing continuum

We recognise that housing is not a single market but an interconnected system of tenures and stakeholders, and our strategy is anchored in Westpac's housing continuum approach. Considering the housing continuum allows us to support supply and access across the whole housing system and respond to customers' changing housing needs throughout their lives. We aim to do this through our financing activities as well as working alongside government, industry and community partners to help address barriers to new housing supply. The activities in our strategy are focused on supporting the right type of housing, in the right place and at the right price point.

How we are taking action

We are proud to partner with developers to provide solutions across different parts of the housing continuum. Examples include:

- Westpac has been Anglicare's banking partner for 50+ years, helping them to provide social and affordable housing, aged care, retirement living and community support in Australia;
- Acting as sole sustainability coordinator to convert Eureka's debt facilities into a Social Loan. The use of proceeds is tied directly to the delivery of affordable housing and eligible upgrades across its villages, aligned with the Social Loan Principles; and
- Acting as sole lender to Erben's new development in Perth, which is Western Australia's largest purpose-built student accommodation project.

1. The Housing Target is predominantly for the purpose of addressing housing supply challenges in Australia and includes a proportion to support demand. The Target measures eligible gross new lending from FY2026 to FY2030, including financing for residential development and investment, purchases of newly erected dwellings and residential land, and lending under the Government 5% Deposit Scheme (as a pathway to home ownership), as well as other eligible housing activities. Social housing may include low-cost or subsidised rental housing provided to eligible tenants by government or charitable organisations. Affordable housing may include rental housing for people on low to moderate incomes that has a rent set at a level lower than market rents - generally capped at a maximum of 80% of the market rent. Eligible activities, including those described above, may evolve over the period to 2030. Target achievement is subject to assumptions and dependencies including customer demand, broader economic conditions, government policy, and Westpac's credit standards, risk appetite and portfolio concentration limits. These factors may change over the period to 2030.

PROMOTING REGIONAL PROSPERITY

Backing regional customers and communities through banking services, community partnerships and education initiatives.

Our goal is to become the #1 bank in regional Australia. Driving regional prosperity is a core part of our strategy. We support Australians in regional and remote communities through investment in banking services, community partnerships and education initiatives that promote positive economic, environmental and community outcomes.

Access to banking

In November 2025, we announced that we have extended our moratorium on regional branch closures to 2030. Alongside this, we have been focused on improving access to banking services across regional Australia. More than $18 million is being invested over the next few years in regional branch and business banking centre upgrades, including new regional service centres in Moree and Yass (New South Wales), Leongatha (Victoria) and Smithton (Tasmania). This investment expands face-to-face banking services and connects customers with local retail and business banking expertise.

A community banking service pilot was rolled out to a further 14 regional communities in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria. The service provides in-person banking support with fortnightly visits from bankers, helping customers access services to complement digital banking options.

We are increasing business banker presence across our regional network to deliver more personalised support tailored to local needs. This, together with our regional graduate program, is helping develop locally based business banking expertise across regional industries and communities.

Agribusiness engagements

Business bankers and sustainability specialists delivered more than 200 engagements, including 53 engagements with Agribusiness customers focused on long-term business resilience, productivity and managing natural resources. These engagements included workshops in partnership with industry specialists, such as:

- Dairy Australia: delivering workshops across selected regions to support dairy farmers develop their own plans and identify opportunities to improve productivity, lower costs and reduce emissions; and
- Climate Friendly: working with a small group of Australian Agribusiness customers to pilot assessments of natural capital features. The pilot provided nature-related information and insights to help customers to better understand current conditions and inform future farm-management decisions.

Partnerships

We support initiatives that help regional Australia thrive. Through partnerships with industry and community organisations, these events share practical insights, showcase local success stories and connect businesses with opportunities, including:

- becoming a platinum partner of the Australian Agriculture Awards, which showcase leadership, innovation and sustainability across the sector;
- supporting AgriFutures Rural Women's Award which provides funding and development opportunities for women driving positive change;
- recognising emerging leaders in the agribusiness sector through the Zanda McDonald Award; and
- partnering with the Regional Australia Institute to provide access to research, insights and a network of organisations focused on regional priorities, including housing, productivity and the energy transition.



RESTORING FACE-TO-FACE BANKING SERVICES IN MOREE

In 2025, Westpac opened a Regional Service Centre in Moree, restoring face-to-face banking and supporting one of Australia's largest agricultural regions.

The Centre is supported by a dedicated team of local agribusiness bankers, providing customers with access to banking services and industry expertise.

Since opening, the centre has provided more than $300 million in lending to local commercial and agribusiness customers, demonstrating the role face-to-face banking services can play in supporting regional businesses and communities.

NATURE

Understanding nature-related risks, dependencies and opportunities helps strengthen the resilience of customers, communities and the economy.

We have released a new Nature Position supported by a Nature Action Plan (NAP), superseding our Natural Capital Position Statement. The NAP sets out three focus areas: our operations, partnering with customers to support better nature outcomes and nature resilience. The NAP guides how we manage nature-related risks and opportunities and is informed by evolving data, methodologies and frameworks.

Our operations

We are taking steps to manage nature risks in our operations and identify opportunities to reduce them. Applying the same risk management disciplines used across other material sustainability topics, we consider nature through activities including:

- completing an assessment of nature-related risks across our property footprint, identifying opportunities for further analysis of water-related risks and potential mitigation measures in water-stressed locations; and
- introducing new responsible sourcing criteria for medium and large suppliers covering circularity, deforestation risk and impacts on critical habitats.

Supporting better nature outcomes

Building on our understanding of customers' nature-related risks, opportunities, impacts and dependencies, we are expanding nature-related insights and sustainable finance solutions for customers. For example:

- providing financing solutions that help customers manage nature-related risks and strengthen resilience, such as the Westpac New Zealand Sustainable Farm Loan, which supports farmers to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices;
- updating our Green Bond Framework to include nature-related criteria, broadening the pool of eligible assets that can be financed; and
- sharing sector insights and hosting workshops for Australian agribusiness customers to support understanding of nature-related risks, opportunities and emissions reduction.

Collaboration is also helping shape our approach. We are working with industry, regional and community partners on nature-related initiatives, including:

- Australian Sustainable Finance Institute and Boolah's Regen4Real framework: sharing examples of how producer-led frameworks can support evidence pathways, supply chains and create value for growers; and
- Westpac New Zealand partnerships: working with Moananui, Nelson Regional Development Agency and Kernohan Engineering to support New Zealand's Blue Economy.



SUPPORTING AUSTRALIA'S CLIMATE AND NATURE OBJECTIVES

Westpac acted as Joint Lead Manager on Australian Office of Financial Management's second Green Treasury Bond issuance. Proceeds support eligible projects across renewable energy, electricity transmission, low-emissions transport, water security and biodiversity conservation, including initiatives such as Rewiring the Nation, Saving Koalas Fund, Reef 2050 and the Murray-Darling Basin Plan.

Customers' nature resilience

Resilience to nature-related risk is influenced by a range of sector-specific impacts and dependencies. Understanding where these are most significant, helps focus customer engagement. Utilities, mining, agriculture, forestry and fishing, which account for 5% of Group TCE, were identified as the sectors with the highest exposure. Further information is available in the Sustainability Index and Datasheet.

To improve our understanding of resilience in key sectors, we are:

- commencing a high-level assessment of the interconnections between energy, water and social risks in the data centre sector;
- undertaking an initial analysis of water scarcity risk to the Australian mining sector by 2030; and
- procuring third-party data to generate insights on water stress in the New Zealand agribusiness portfolio.

Deforestation

Helping Australian agribusiness customers manage deforestation risk.

Assessing and managing deforestation risk

We incorporate deforestation risk considerations into lending and customer review processes through internal requirements, including the ESG Credit Risk Policy, while maintaining compliance with applicable laws as a baseline expectation.

We conduct ESG risk assessments to understand how larger agribusiness customers[1] manage deforestation-related risks. These assessments are embedded in our credit risk assessment process and consider how customers manage deforestation risks in their operations. Customers identified as higher risk are referred to a specialist sustainability team, which may recommend additional risk mitigation measures. Where these requirements cannot be met, governance committees may review the transaction and we may decide not to proceed.

Industry collaboration

Managing deforestation-related risks requires coordinated action across the agriculture sector. We engage with industry groups to inform our approach and support discussions on evidence pathways, reporting approaches and implementation challenges. Insights from these engagements help inform customer education materials and discussions on deforestation.

We also engage with customers and industry representatives to understand the potential implications of emerging regulatory developments. This includes reforms to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act and their potential implications for agricultural businesses. These discussions help inform our understanding of potential business impacts and customer information needs.

Understanding our exposure

We have enhanced our ESG risk assessments to better understand how larger agribusiness customers[1] identify, assess and manage deforestation risk, including the controls they have in place. Of the 2,185 customers assessed, where applicable, all were found to have processes or controls in place to help manage deforestation risk on their property, including 48% with comprehensive risk management controls such as:

- regrowth and pasture management practices used to manage vegetation and land-use change within existing operations;
- property mapping, vegetation management and planning processes to inform land management decisions; and
- environmental plans, audits or rehabilitation programs that support monitoring and oversight of environmental risks.

To support these assessments, we provide training to Australian agribusiness bankers on deforestation risk, agricultural emissions and emerging regulatory developments.

In addition to our ESG risk assessments, we conducted postcode-level deforestation risk analysis using environmental datasets aligned to the Accountability Framework Initiative's definitions of natural forest and deforestation. The analysis focused on areas with native forest and grazing of native vegetation. More than 349 postcodes were mapped and assessed nationally helping prioritise customer engagement.



PROVIDING PRACTICAL TOOLS TO AGRIBUSINESS CUSTOMERS

We launched a campaign providing up to 200 eligible Agribusiness customers with access to an independent Farm Assessment offered by Cibo Labs.

The assessment uses a risk-based methodology aligned to Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) guidance to help customers understand their deforestation-free status. Customers can use this information to support business planning and respond to information requests of their supply chain.

1. See our Sustainability Customer Requirements available on our website.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACROSS OUR BUSINESS AND VALUE CHAIN

Respecting human rights safeguards customers and creates opportunities to support them.

How we manage human rights

Fair, safe and inclusive outcomes for customers, employees and communities depend on respect for human rights across lending, operations and procurement. Managing this well helps build trust and opens opportunities to support customers.

This year we closed out our 2023-2026 Human Rights Action Plan. Highlights include:

- completing a Human Rights Risk Assessment to identify material human rights risks across lending, operations and the supply chain;
- launching a lending-focused Human Rights Grievance Mechanism;
- incorporating child safeguarding principles into relevant business processes and product development, supporting the retirement of the Child Safeguarding Supplement; and
- establishing a monitoring framework to track actions addressing salient human rights issues.

We will continue this work through our updated Human Rights Position and Human Rights Action Plan, which outlines our commitment to respect internationally recognised human rights across our business and value chain. Focus areas include: maturing our human rights due diligence and lending requirements; leveraging advocacy, partnerships and sustainable finance to drive positive social impact and human rights outcomes; and strengthening capability and data to identify and manage human rights risks.

More information on Westpac's approach to human rights, including human rights due diligence, salient human rights issues, grievance mechanisms and remedy, and our sixth Modern Slavery Statement, can be found on our website.

Identifying and managing human rights risks in lending

Due diligence and risk management processes are used to identify and manage human rights risks across operations, products and services, lending and the supply chain.

Sustainability Customer Requirements support bankers to identify human rights risks for in-scope customers. These have been expanded to assess risks relating to conflict and security violations, health, safety and wellbeing, and modern slavery and labour rights violations.

The Human Rights Grievance Mechanism provides a channel for affected persons to raise concerns if they consider their human rights have been or could be adversely affected in connection with the activities of a loan to a current or former large business customer. The mechanism is being piloted for two years from May 2026 to May 2028. During FY26 we received one human rights grievance. The grievance was assessed and did not meet the eligibility criteria for acceptance into the mechanism.

Working with suppliers

The Responsible Sourcing Program manages human rights and modern slavery risks in the supply chain through supplier screening, a responsible sourcing questionnaire and ongoing monitoring.

The program helps identify suppliers with elevated sustainability risks including human rights and supports follow-up action. During the period, we screened 808 suppliers through the Responsible Sourcing Program and identified 98 suppliers with action plans addressing salient human rights risks and 120 suppliers with action plans addressing other sustainability risks.

Supplier due diligence

Our expectations of suppliers are set out in the Supplier Code of Conduct, which was refreshed during the year. We also expanded a pilot to validate targeted supplier responses, focusing on higher-risk categories and jurisdictions, and those reporting higher-risk business practices. Due diligence focused on suppliers' offshore operations, recruitment practices, supply chain due diligence and grievance mechanisms.

During FY27, we will continue our due diligence uplift and commission a third-party review of how we apply our responsible sourcing and human rights frameworks to important technology supplier relationships in Australia. The review will be undertaken as we progress our technology simplification agenda.

The findings will inform the ongoing development of our responsible sourcing and human rights processes. A summary of the review findings and actions will be provided, as appropriate, in our FY27 reporting suite.

SUPPORTING CUSTOMERS WHEN IT MATTERS MOST

Respecting human rights includes considering the needs of customers who may be experiencing vulnerability. Our Customer Vulnerability Standard and Toolkits were updated to help bankers recognise and respond when customers experience vulnerability or have accessibility requirements.

The updates implement the Safety by Design Framework and align with the Australian Banking Association (ABA) update to the Financial and Elder Abuse Industry Guidelines. They introduce new tools, mandatory requirements and guidance for higher-risk customer vulnerabilities.

INDIGENOUS STRATEGY

Our vision for reconciliation is an Australia where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have equitable economic participation and financial wellbeing.

Our 2026-2028 Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) outlines our actions for creating impact. The RAP focuses on five areas: access to banking services; home ownership; supporting suppliers; careers; and Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

Banking services

We work to improve access to banking, financial literacy and engagement with First Nations communities. This year, the Community Engagement Team delivered in-community banking support to 54 remote communities across Australia, helping customers access essential banking services.

During flooding in the Daly River region in March 2026, bankers were deployed to evacuation centres where they restored access to accounts, issued replacement cards and opened new accounts.

In addition, independent Voice of Customer research examined views and experiences of First Nations peoples in accessing banking services. The research involved more than 260 First Nations participants and 60 subject matter experts.

Home ownership

We progressed initiatives to improve pathways to home ownership for First Nations customers, including expanding recognition of alternative income sources in home loan assessments. This change is expected to increase eligibility for lending for more customers and support greater access to home ownership opportunities.

We also extended our partnership with Head Start Homes for a further three years, supporting practical pathways to home ownership for customers facing barriers to entering the housing market. Through financial literacy and capability programs, and tailored lending solutions, the partnership helps eligible customers build the knowledge, confidence, and financial foundations needed to achieve home ownership, while increasing the availability of social and affordable housing for others in need.

Supporting suppliers

Indigenous businesses contribute to employment, economic participation and prosperity in communities. We spent $44.5 million with 41 Indigenous-owned suppliers. The number of businesses where more than $100,000 was spent increased from 11 to 15, expanding opportunities for Indigenous businesses to grow and contribute to their communities.

Careers

We are increasing access to employment and development opportunities for Indigenous employees, with a focus on attracting senior talent, improving retention and developing capability across the business.

Two programs were launched this year. Mob Way is our senior Indigenous recruitment and leadership program, designed to attract Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders into senior roles and provide a culturally grounded and supported experience. It combines personalised candidate support with executive coaching, senior leader connections, reverse shadowing, and on-Country cultural immersion. Mob Rising is our development program for emerging Indigenous leaders, helping strengthen retention of Indigenous talent. Through four development modules, cultural experiences, coaching and internal mobility support, it creates pathways for participants to grow their careers and prepare for new or expanded roles.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

We embed FPIC principles into how we engage with Indigenous communities as set out in our RAP. Our partnership with Indigenous advisory organisation Dhawura Ngilan continued to inform the application of Westpac's FPIC framework into engagement approaches and decision-making processes.

We have also implemented new learning resources and customer conversation tools for our customer-facing employees and relationship managers. This builds understanding of FPIC principles and supports their application when assessing customer engagement with Indigenous communities as part of ESG Risk Screening and enhanced due diligence processes.

25 YEARS WITH JAWUN

Westpac has partnered with Jawun for 25 years, supporting engagement between corporate Australia, governments and Indigenous organisations. During that period, more than 1,000 Westpac employees have participated in Jawun secondments with Indigenous organisations across Australia, contributing skills and experience to locally led-initiatives. In October 2025, CEO Anthony Miller hosted Fiona Jose, CEO of Cape York Partnership, for a week of two-way learning and knowledge sharing as part of the Jawun Leader in Residence program.

COMMUNITY AND FOUNDATIONS

A new chapter in community investment focused on education.

This year, Westpac, the Foundations[1] and the Westpac Scholars Trust brought their community investment together under one focus: education.

Education plays an important role in Australia's economic and social prosperity, yet NAPLAN results show one in three Australian children aren't meeting national benchmarks in reading and writing. In response, we have aligned our partnerships, grants and employee programs around a common goal, improving literacy and numeracy outcomes for primary school children in areas experiencing disadvantage.

This focus builds on the work of the Westpac Scholars Trust, which supported its 1,000th scholar this year. The milestone coincided with 10 years since Westpac committed to awarding 100 scholarships each year. Through its five scholarship programs, the Trust invests $5 million annually in emerging leaders advancing four areas critical to Australia's long-term prosperity: innovation, sustainability, social inclusion, and stronger connections across the Asia-Pacific region.

Together, these programs support Australians from primary school through to higher education and leadership development. They also create new opportunities for employees to contribute through targeted volunteering and matched giving programs that support local schools and communities.

Investing in education partnerships

As part of our new education program, Westpac has invested $3 million over three years in partnerships that support literacy, numeracy and school leadership:

- Australian Schools Plus: supporting literacy and numeracy initiatives in a targeted 100 schools across Australia;
- Australian Business and Community Network: connecting school principals with business leaders through a mentoring program that supports leadership development; and
- Springboard Trust: developing a mentoring and leadership program for school principals across New Zealand.

New education grants

The Westpac Foundation[1] launched a new grants program as part of the broader education strategy. The program will distribute approximately $4 million annually to support education charities, including:

- Principal partnership to schools in need;
- Better Futures Grants for local organisations; and
- Impact Grants to drive long-term impact across partner organisations.



INSPIRING A LOVE OF LITERACY THROUGH CREATIVE WRITING

More than 400 children aged 7 to 12 in Western Sydney will benefit from a creative writing program delivered by Story Factory, supported by a $100,000 Westpac Foundation Better Futures Grant over two years.

Working with Shalvey Public School, Story Factory will help students build literacy skills, confidence and engagement in learning through creative writing workshops led by expert facilitators and volunteer tutors.

Sponsorships

Community focused sponsorships support access to emergency services, healthcare, education and local participation. These included:

- Westpac Lifesaver Rescue Helicopter Service: Since 1973, more than 300 rescue professionals and volunteers have undertaken more than 100,000 missions across Australia;
- Royal Flying Doctor Service SA/NT (RFDS): A new partnership to support access to healthcare in regional and remote communities. RFDS assists more than 47,000 people each year;
- Cricket Australia: Supporting local communities, First Nations participation and opportunities for women and girls through cricket programs and events; and
- Rugby League: Supporting regional communities through community events, participation programs and adult training sessions across Australia.

For more information, refer to our 2026 Social Impact Report.

1. In FY26, Westpac provided support to the Westpac Community Trust and Westpac Buckland Fund, which operate under the business names Westpac Foundation, St George Foundation, Bank SA Foundation and Bank of Melbourne Foundation. These are collectively referred to in this Sustainability Report as the 'Foundations'. Westpac also continued its support of the Westpac Scholars Trust. While Westpac was involved in establishing the Foundations and Westpac Scholars Trust, they are non-profit organisations that are separate to Westpac.

CLIMATE STATEMENTS

Statement of compliance

Australian climate-related financial disclosures

This section of the Report presents Westpac Group's climate–related disclosures for the year ended 30 September 2026. The climate–related disclosures have been prepared in accordance with *AASB S2 Climate–related Disclosures*, the mandatory Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. Westpac Group has elected to apply AASB S2025-1 Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures, which amends AASB S2 for the reporting period ended 30 September 2026, earlier (and as permitted) than the effective date for these amendments, being annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Application of transition relief

Westpac has applied the AASB S2 transition relief from presenting comparative information for periods before 1 October 2025. Comparative information has been included for certain metrics and disclosures in this Report on a voluntary basis where available, and accordingly may not be comparable to the FY26 information disclosed. Refer to the Basis of Preparation in the Appendix for further information.

New Zealand climate-related disclosures

As a climate reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (NZ) (FMCA), Westpac is relying on the exemption in the Financial Markets Conduct (Climate-related Disclosures for Overseas Climate Reporting Entities) Exemption Notice 2026 (NZ Exemption). This exempts Westpac from the requirement to prepare climate-related disclosures in accordance with the FMCA and Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards where this Report has been prepared in compliance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and AASB S2, published on our website, and lodged with the Climate-related Disclosures Register maintained by the New Zealand Companies Office.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

PLAN, METRICS AND TARGETS

GOVERNANCE

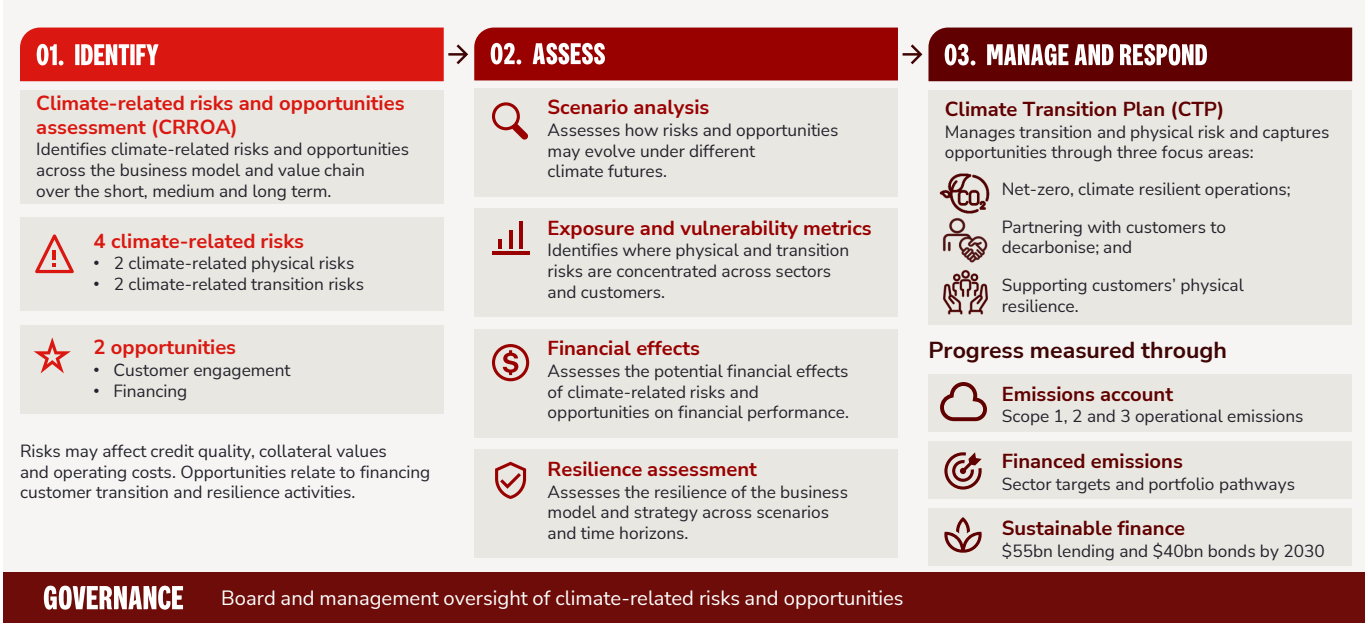
RISK MANAGEMENT

CLIMATE STATEMENTS AT A GLANCE

We do not expect climate-related risks and opportunities to have a material financial effect across time horizons, reflecting our risk management activities and actions to support customers to transition and adapt.

Managing climate-related risks and supporting customer opportunities is how we deliver the climate transition pillar of our Sustainability Strategy. This summary sets out how we identify, assess, manage and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs), under Board and management oversight. The impacts may affect customers, sectors and regions differently as the climate and economy transition.

We identify and assess these risks and opportunities through our Climate-related Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CRROA), which informs strategy, risk management and resource allocation. The CRROA outlines how transition and physical climate drivers may affect Westpac's strategy, business model and value chain. CRROs are assessed across three time horizons aligned to strategic planning cycles: short term: less than one year; medium term: one to five years; and long term: more than five years. For further information on the time horizons used in climate-related reporting, refer to the Basis of Preparation section, Time horizons for climate reporting, in the Appendix on page 54.



The CRROA identified four climate-related risks and two climate-related opportunities. The identified risks may affect credit risk and operating costs in the medium and long term, while the opportunities may support revenue growth now and in the future, through stronger customer relationships and climate-related products and services that assist customer transition and adaptation.

Climate-related risks

Transition-related policy, technology, or market shifts may lead to a deterioration in portfolio credit quality.

Transition-related policy, technology, or market shifts may increase operating costs, including across the supply chain.

Increased frequency and intensity of weather events may increase credit risk through concentration in climate-exposed regions and sectors.

Increased frequency and intensity of weather events on our facilities, properties, operations and supply chain may increase operating costs.

Climate-related opportunities

Improvement in customer relationships through climate-related customer and stakeholder engagement.

Increased revenue from providing climate-related products and services that support customer transition and climate resilience.

Assessing CRROs

We assess the impact of identified CRROs across the value chain using scenario analysis, exposure and vulnerability metrics. This analysis considers potential financial effects and the resilience of our strategy and business model.

Scenario analysis

Considers how CRROs may evolve over time under different climate futures. It provides insights into the potential timing, severity and uncertainty of climate-related impacts. The scenarios are plausible and include the most severe outcomes, allowing us to assess how our strategy and value chain may be affected under different climate futures.

Exposure and vulnerability metrics

These measures help us assess where physical and transition risks may be concentrated across portfolios, sectors and customers. Together with scenario analysis, these inputs support the identification and assessment of CRROs and help prioritise management actions. Based on this analysis, 5.2% of Total Committed Exposure (TCE) was assessed as having heightened physical climate risk, primarily across agriculture, bauxite mining and other mining. 0.8% of TCE was assessed as having heightened transition risk, primarily across energy, mining, manufacturing, residential real estate and transport sectors.

Resilience assessment

Our strategy and business model were assessed as resilient to the identified CRROs, based on the scenario analysis and CRROA. The assessment is supported by:

- the existing risk management framework;
- our capital and funding position;
- flexibility to adjust portfolio composition and investment priorities as CRROs evolve; and
- the actions set out in our Climate Transition Plan to manage climate-related risks and support customer transition, resilience and adaptation opportunities.

Financial effects of CRROs

Climate-related risks are not expected to have material financial effects in the short term or require significant changes to our business model.

Physical climate risks

Impacts may affect individual customers differently, particularly through severe weather events, which in turn may increase costs and credit losses in a given year. These impacts are not currently assessed as financially material to Westpac. Customers may still experience financial stress from physical climate impacts and hardship packages provide flexibility in loan repayments to help those affected get back on track. Credit quality in our mortgage portfolio was also assessed across a range of climate scenarios, with no material deterioration identified in areas of heightened physical risk.

Transition risks

No material financial effects are expected in the short term to medium term, reflecting existing risk management settings, portfolio performance and customer engagement activities.

Anticipated effects

In the longer term, physical climate risks may contribute to increased credit losses, impairment provisions and operating costs in climate-exposed sectors and geographies.Transition-related policy, technology and market changes may also affect credit quality, operating costs and portfolio composition as the transition to net-zero progresses. An Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provision overlay, based on assumptions relating to climate scenarios, sector exposures and customer vulnerability, covers potential financial impacts from physical and transition risks.

Climate-related opportunities may arise through increasing demand for sustainable finance and customer engagement. Green lending under our Sustainable Finance Framework represented $22.4 billion of TCE.

▶ Refer to pages 26 to 33 for further information on scenario analysis, exposure and vulnerability metrics, financial effects and resilience assessment.

Managing and responding to CRROs

The CTP sets out how we manage and respond to the identified CRROs and support our ambition to become a net-zero, climate resilient bank. The three focus areas each respond to specific CRROs:

- **Net-zero, climate resilient operations** supports the management of operational transition and physical risks by reducing Scope 1, 2 and upstream Scope 3 operational emissions and strengthening the resilience of our operations to physical climate impacts;
- **Partnering with customers to decarbonise** supports the management of transition risk in lending and supports climate-related opportunities by engaging customers on transition pathways and providing sustainable finance; and
- **Supporting customers' physical resilience** contributes to the management of physical climate risks through products and customer engagement that support preparedness, adaptation and recovery.

We measure progress against the CTP through climate-related metrics and targets covering operational emissions, financed emissions and sustainable finance. These measures help monitor performance and progress towards our ambition. Refer to pages 36 to 49 for more information including climate-related metrics and targets.

For governance oversight of CTP delivery and risk management, refer to pages 50 and 52 respectively.

OUR IDENTIFIED CRROS

Risk: transition-related policy, technology, or market shifts may lead to a deterioration in portfolio credit quality

Description

Credit losses may arise if credit quality deteriorates due to changing consumer preferences, policy shifts and technological obsolescence associated with the transition.

Concentration

Exposure is concentrated in business, institutional and consumer lending to sectors undergoing significant transition-related change.

Reasonably anticipated effects

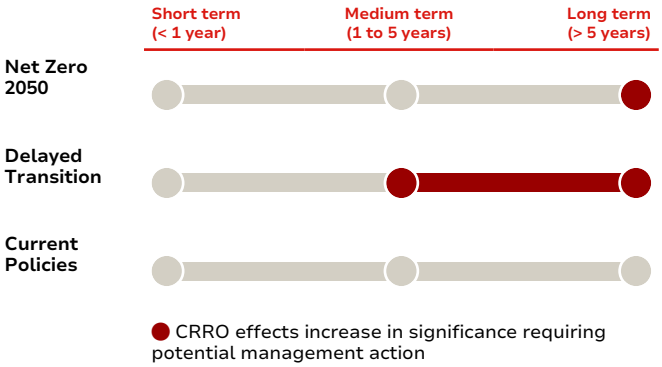
Transition-related change may affect portfolio composition and credit quality across lending. Effects are not expected to be material in the short-term, reflecting existing risk management settings and portfolio performance. In the medium to longer-term, credit risk may increase for customers in emissions-intensive sectors as the transition accelerates under a Net Zero 2050 scenario from 2040 or Delayed Transition scenario from 2030. The transition may be driven by carbon pricing, consumer preferences and technology-driven disruption. This risk may affect customers and our strategy through:

- reduced repayment capacity for customers exposed to transition-related change;
- heightened credit risk in sectors where transition pathways are less certain; and
- changes in risk concentration across sectors and geographies.

Any increased credit losses would be presented in impairment losses. Provisions for expected credit loss (ECL) would increase correspondingly to the extent amounts are not written off.

Time horizon

The significance of this risk is expected to increase in the medium to long-term, under a Net Zero 2050 and Delayed Transition scenario.



Actions we are taking to mitigate and adapt

The CTP focus area, partnering with customers to decarbonise, outlines our approach to managing transition risks in lending. This includes:

- engaging and financing customers to support their decarbonisation capability;
- evaluating customer transition plans in carbon-intensive sectors; and
- progressing financed emissions sector targets.

Resources across risk management, climate analytics and customer-facing teams support this work. Alongside this, ongoing investment in data, modelling and scenario analysis capabilities informs the assessment of climate-related effects on credit quality and portfolio composition. Training supports bankers to engage with customers on decarbonisation pathways, transition plans and financing decisions that consider transition-related risks.

Actions we could take to mitigate and adapt under a Net Zero 2050 or Delayed Transition scenario

A range of options are available to mitigate this risk, including:

- refining credit quality modelling to assess potential impacts of transition risk on customer creditworthiness and expected credit losses;
- reviewing credit settings to manage lending in higher-exposed sectors or geographies; and
- engaging customers on the implications of transition scenarios for business models and financing needs.

These actions could influence portfolio composition, supporting financing for lower-emissions activities while managing exposures in higher-risk sectors.

Risk: transition-related policy, technology, or market shifts may increase operating costs, including across the supply chain

Description

Higher operating costs may arise from more stringent government policies and transition-related technology or market shifts, increasing compliance requirements and costs across the value chain. Increased scrutiny from investors, regulators and customers may expose Westpac to higher reputational risk.

Concentration

Operations and upstream value chain including property, technology infrastructure, compliance and critical service providers that may face increased costs arising from the rapid transition to net-zero under a Delayed Transition Scenario.

Reasonably anticipated effects

Short-term effects of this risk are not expected to be material, reflecting the current approach to managing climate-related policy changes. In the medium-term the significance of these effects is expected to increase under the Delayed Transition scenario, driven by the rapid introduction of climate-related policy. Reduced effects are anticipated in the long term as the pace of transition slows.

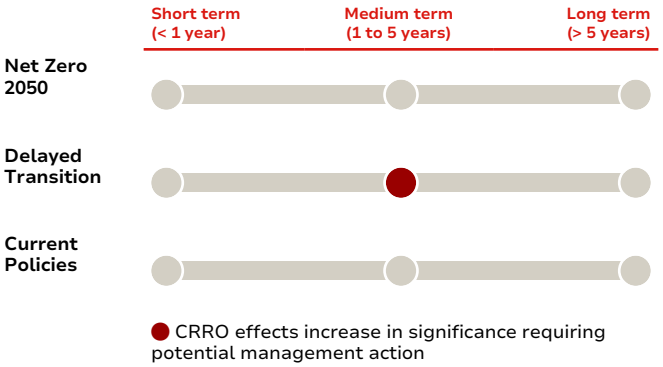
The effects of this risk on our strategy, operations and value chain may include:

- heightened legal, regulatory and reputational risks arising from evolving stakeholder expectations regarding supply chain emissions, supplier climate transition preparedness and procurement decisions;
- increased compliance obligations and operational change; and
- increased supplier costs as third parties respond to transition requirements if a carbon price was introduced.

Expenditure associated with these effects would be reflected in increased operating expenses including compliance, supplier and litigation costs.

Time horizon

The significance of this risk is expected to increase in the medium term under a Delayed Transition scenario.



Actions we are taking to mitigate and adapt

The CTP focus area, net-zero climate resilient operations, supports the management of this risk and guides action to maintain operational resilience, service continuity and manage transition-related costs across time horizons. This includes:

- engaging suppliers on climate transition planning, including emissions reduction targets, decarbonisation initiatives, climate resilience, and management of climate-related risks;
- reducing operational emissions in line with our targets, while using carbon offsets to support the transition to net-zero operations;
- continuing to source renewable electricity across our operations and offering renewable electricity options to employees; and
- considering emissions in property-related decisions.

We manage transition risk across operations and the supply chain through supplier due diligence, requirements under the Responsible Sourcing Code of Conduct and contractual obligations. Specialist teams across risk management, procurement and sustainability use climate-related data to assess supplier exposure and inform management actions.

Actions we could take to mitigate and adapt under a Delayed Transition scenario

Higher transition-related costs or regulatory requirements could prompt further action. This may include reprioritising operational spending, additional investment in emissions reduction, and changes to supplier engagement and procurement decisions.

Physical risk: increased frequency and intensity of weather-related events may increase credit risk through concentration in climate-exposed regions and sectors

Description

Portfolio credit quality may deteriorate if severe weather events or longer-term climate shifts affect customer cash flows and debt servicing capacity.

Physical risk impacts may also increase regulatory, investor and community scrutiny if these risks are not effectively managed.

Concentration

Exposure is higher in agriculture, bauxite mining and other mining sectors where customers, assets or activities are located in regions vulnerable to floods, bushfires, cyclones, heat stress or other climate-related hazards.

Reasonably anticipated effects

Customer operations in exposed sectors or geographies may affect portfolio composition and credit quality. Effects are not expected to be material in the short to medium-term, reflecting existing risk management settings.

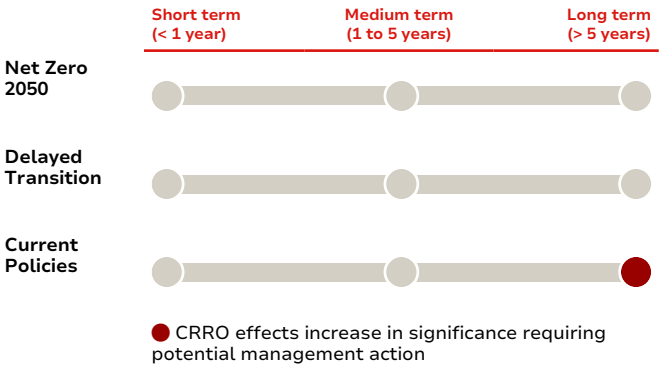
More frequent and severe events and long-term climate shifts may increase credit risk in exposed sectors and geographies from 2040 under a Current Policies scenario, including:

- reduced customer repayment capacity raising both the probability of, and loss given, default; and
- heightened reputational risk from concentrations of lending in higher-risk sectors or geographies.

Any increased credit losses would be presented in impairment losses. Provisions for ECL would increase correspondingly to the extent amounts are not written off.

Time horizon

The significance of this risk is expected to increase in the long term from 2040, under a Current Policies scenario.



Actions we are taking to mitigate and adapt

The CTP focus area, supporting customers' physical resilience, guides how this is managed across risk management and customer engagement, including:

- monitoring sector-level exposures in higher-risk sectors;
- setting and monitoring portfolio limits and insurance requirements; and
- improving understanding of climate hazards and their effect on customers.

Physical risk exposure across lending is monitored through credit-related metrics. This is supported by scenario analysis of potential effects across the portfolio, including credit quality in exposed sectors.

An internal, enterprise-wide resilience plan coordinates the identification, assessment and management of physical climate risks and opportunities across operations, lending and customer activities. The plan is structured around the three pillars of understand, engage and support, to guide our actions to manage physical risk. Actions focus on sectors with heightened physical risk and lending exposure, including commercial real estate, residential mortgages and agriculture.

These actions are supported by resources across risk management, climate analytics and customer-facing teams, including investment in data capabilities and banker training.

Actions we could take to mitigate and adapt under a Current Policies scenario

A range of contingent management options has been identified if the effects of physical risk on credit quality increase, including:

- reviewing existing credit risk frameworks to manage exposures to higher-risk sectors, asset classes and locations;
- expanding probability of default and loss given default modelling capabilities; and
- further integrating physical climate risks into customer due diligence and lending assessments.

Physical risk: increased frequency and intensity of weather-related events on our facilities, properties, operations and supply chain may increase operating costs

Description

Reduced service availability, higher recovery and operating costs, and potential failure to meet contractual obligations may arise from disruptions to service continuity, supply chains and critical third-party services. These disruptions may result from severe weather events or longer-term climate perils such as heat stress and sea level rise.

Concentration

Operations and critical suppliers, including branches, call centres, office buildings, technology infrastructure and third-party service providers located in climate-exposed areas.

Reasonably anticipated effects

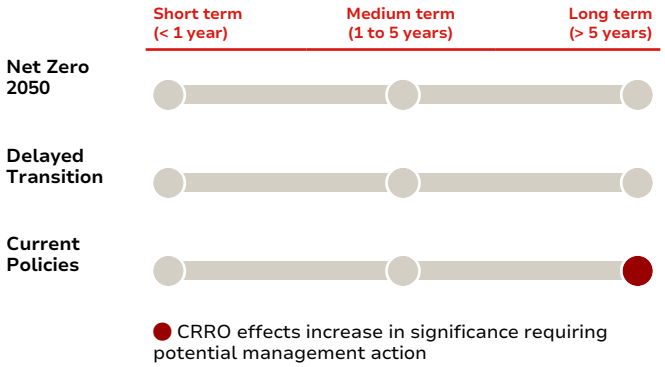
This risk may disrupt operations and supply chains, increasing operational, reputational and sustainability risk. Effects are not expected to be material in the short to medium term because of existing risk management and business continuity processes. Under a Current Policies scenario, more frequent and severe climate hazards may increase operating costs and disruption risk in the longer term.

This risk may affect operations and value chain through:

- increased energy, water and maintenance costs across operations;
- service disruptions affecting branches, offices and critical business functions;
- increased costs and disruption risk in the supply chain; and
- heightened reputational risk if climate-related disruptions affect service availability or customer outcomes.

Time horizon

The significance of this risk is expected to increase in the long-term, under a Current Policies scenario.



Financial effects associated with these impacts may include higher operating expenses including recovery, maintenance and insurance expenses, and changes in the carrying value of property and equipment.

Actions we are taking to mitigate and adapt

The CTP focus area, net-zero, climate-resilient operations, guides action to maintain operational resilience from physical climate effects, including:

- maintaining business continuity plans across operations;
- improving the resilience of our physical property footprint; and
- preparing for severe weather events.

Physical climate risks to our operations are managed through our actions under CPS 230 Operational Risk Management and an internal Climate Risk Policy, which set requirements for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks across the short, medium and long-term. Critical operation and business continuity plans (BCPs) are reviewed and approved annually, in line with Westpac's three-year testing cycle. We have introduced a new operational resilience test strategy, which outlines the approach to testing and exercising critical operations, and aims to enhance the preparedness to respond, recover, and learn from a range of severe but plausible scenarios. Our Incident and Crisis Management team coordinates our response to disruption events, including disruptions due to severe weather events.

Actions we could take to mitigate and adapt under a Current Policies scenario

Higher physical climate risk could be mitigated by further action through:

- continuing to adapt our physical property footprint and operations;
- strengthening our testing plan, frequency and capabilities; and
- increasing investment in crisis management operations.

Opportunity: improvement in customer relationships through climate-related customer and stakeholder engagement

Description

Improved customer satisfaction may arise through supporting customers to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and improving resilience.

This may include engaging with government and industry for coordinated policy responses.

Concentration

Consumer, business and institutional lending where customers are seeking support to understand transition and physical climate risks, build resilience and access products, services and insights.

Reasonably anticipated effects

We engage with customers on products, services and share insights that support transition, resilience and adaptation. Providing insights to customers can improve business relationships, customer retention, and identify opportunities to finance climate mitigation or adaptation projects.

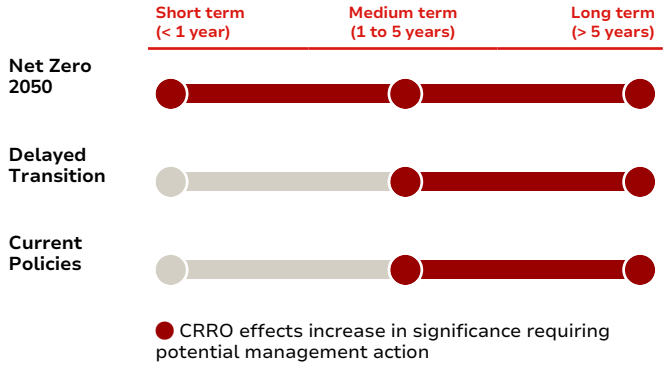
Under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, demand for climate adaptation and mitigation products and services is expected to increase across all time horizons, supported by engagement on transition and physical climate risks and the financing options available.

Across all scenarios, demand may increase in the medium and long-term for financing that supports decarbonisation and resilience. Under a Current Policies scenario, rising physical climate risk may increase demand for products and services focused on adaptation, preparedness and risk management.

Financial effects from this opportunity may arise from increased demand for these products and services resulting in higher lending volumes, net interest income and fee income.

Time horizon

The significance of this opportunity is expected to be high across all timeframes under a Net Zero 2050 scenario. Under the Delayed Transition and Current Policies scenarios, the significance is expected to be high in the medium to long-term.



Actions we are taking

The CTP focus area, partnering with customers to decarbonise, guides engagement on transition and physical resilience across lending portfolios, including:

- engaging customers on transition plans, physical resilience and decarbonisation;
- incorporating physical and transition risk data into customer engagement; and
- using customer insights to develop products and services that support transition and resilience.

Engagement insights identify sectors and regions with higher demand for transition and resilience solutions. They also help industry specialists and bankers direct customer discussions and support to the most relevant issues.

Existing planning processes and resource allocation support these activities, including the development of customer propositions, banking solutions and climate risk capabilities.

Actions we could take under climate scenarios

The CTP outlines the approach to collaborating with industry bodies, government and customers on climate transition planning, resilience and sustainable finance. Decarbonising the economy will require coordinated action as climate-related risks and opportunities evolve.

Opportunity: increased revenue from providing climate-related products and services that support customer transition and climate resilience

Description

Revenue may increase from meeting demand for products and services that support decarbonisation and physical resilience.

Concentration

Business, institutional and consumer lending in which demand for financing solutions that support decarbonisation, adaptation and resilience is emerging.

Reasonably anticipated effects

Demand for climate-related financing solutions may increase in the short-term under a Net Zero 2050 scenario reflecting efforts to reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency and improve resilience to physical climate risks.

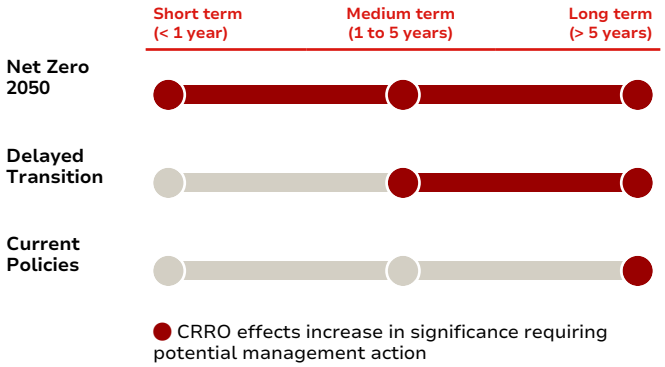
Across the medium-term, demand for financing that supports decarbonisation may increase under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, including investment in lower-emissions technologies. In the long-term, demand for financing that supports resilience may increase across all scenarios.

A Delayed Transition scenario may defer demand that would subsequently be concentrated in sectors responding to evolving policy, technology and more severe climate outcomes. Across scenarios, the mix of lending is expected to shift towards transition-aligned activity carrying lower climate-related risk, supporting the credit quality and resilience of lending.

Increased demand for these products and services may increase lending volumes, net interest income and fee income.

Time horizon

The significance of this opportunity is expected to be high across all time horizons under a Net Zero 2050 scenario and in the medium to long term under a Delayed Transition scenario.



Actions we are taking

The CTP focus areas, partnering with customers to decarbonise and supporting customers' physical resilience, support this opportunity, including:

- growing sustainable finance that supports customers' decarbonisation, transition and resilience outcomes. This includes renewable energy, lower-emissions technologies and activities that strengthen adaptation to physical climate risks; and
- expanding into new sectors, activities and customer opportunities.

Over time, the transition to net zero may influence the composition of lending. Customer engagement helps identify changing customer needs and opportunities that are incorporated into planning.

Beyond sustainable finance, engagement with customers identifies opportunities to finance their transition, such as:

- fleet electrification; and
- energy efficiency improvements for commercial real estate customers.

Actions we could take under a Net Zero 2050 or Delayed Transition scenarios

We may reallocate resources and investment to strengthen sustainable finance capabilities and tools that help bankers identify further opportunities to support customers under the Sustainable Finance Framework.

RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Our strategy and business model are assessed as resilient to CRROs, reflecting our ability to manage and adapt under different climate scenarios.

Our approach

Climate scenario analysis, CRROA and financial materiality analysis were used to assess the resilience of the business model and strategy. The assessment considered the most significant CRROs and their potential effect on our strategy and business model across the short, medium and long-term. This included the extent to which existing and planned management actions support resilience under plausible future climate scenarios. The assessment was conducted across key geographic markets covering: operations; lending portfolios; and upstream and downstream value chain.

To remain resilient to climate change we have established processes to monitor the likelihood of climate scenarios eventuating. Adjustments to the approach of managing risks and opportunities will be considered as the likelihood of certain scenarios change.

The resilience assessment considers both defined time horizons and scenario end points. Time horizons support the assessment of when CRROs may emerge, while scenario end points provide a view of potential outcomes under different climate pathways at specific points in time. The resilience assessment comprises the following six components:

1. Scenario analysis	2. Vulnerability metrics	3. Lending exposure by sector	4. Financial effects	5. Outcomes of resilience assessment	6. Capacity to adjust

Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis of different climate pathways is used to assess effects on strategy, the value chain and customers. This includes the significance, timing and concentration of those effects.

A diverse range of scenarios were used to support the identification of CRROs. The scenarios cover a range of macroeconomic, policy, climate and decarbonisation pathways. Projections were assessed at both a global and Australian level. The analysis assumed no change to Westpac's business model, strategy or value chain. Scenarios applied in FY26 include:

- **Net Zero 2050 (RCP 2.6)[1]:** an orderly transition to net-zero by 2050 aligned to the Paris Agreement temperature goals. Temperature rise of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100;
- **Delayed Transition (RCP 4.5)[2]:** a disorderly transition assumes a delay in policy responses to address global GHG emissions, requiring additional policies from 2030 to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100; and
- **Current Policies (RCP 8.5):** a business as usual trajectory, where emissions continue to rise and no further measures are introduced to address global warming. Temperature rise of 3°C or greater above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

Definitions

- **Business model**: We provide banking and financial services to 13 million customers across Australia and New Zealand through our Consumer, Business and Wealth, Institutional and Westpac New Zealand businesses. We help households, businesses and institutions manage their money, buy homes, invest and grow.
- **Value chain**: We rely on financial strength, customer relationships, people, technology, physical infrastructure and strategic partnerships to deliver products and services. These capabilities support funding, payments, lending, customer service and distribution through digital, face-to-face and third-party channels. Climate-related risks and opportunities may arise across these activities and through relationships with customers, suppliers and counterparties.
- **Strategy**: Our ambition is to be our customers' number one bank and partner through life. Our strategy centres on delivering service excellence to attract customers, deepen relationships and support sustainable long-term growth. We deliver it through five priorities: performance, customer, people, risk and transformation.

1. This temperature figure reflects the transition risk inputs. The physical risk inputs for this scenario are sourced from RCP2.6 due to challenges in sourcing data aligned to RCP 1.9. RCP 2.6 assumes warming of 0.9°C to 2.4°C. The physical risk assessment is therefore likely conservative, as it assumes greater physical risk than a 1.5°C pathway.
2. The physical risk inputs for this scenario assume a higher level of global temperature increase, as per the approach taken with respect to the Net Zero 2050 scenario.

Vulnerability metrics help identify customers, sectors and portfolios that may be more susceptible to climate-related risks under different scenarios.

1. Scenario analysis | 2. Vulnerability metrics | 3. Lending exposure by sector | 4. Financial effects | 5. Outcomes of resilience assessment | 6. Capacity to adjust

Exposure to climate–related risks

Scenario analysis is supported by quantitative metrics that provide insight into exposure and vulnerability to climate-related risks across our lending. It provides a forward-looking assessment of how climate-related risks may evolve under different climate pathways. Exposure and vulnerability metrics provide an additional lens by quantifying the proportion of portfolios, sectors and customers that may be more susceptible to physical and transition risks.

We consider the exposure and vulnerability of our operations and customers. Exposure considers whether an asset or operation is in a location or sector which could be affected by climate risk, either physical or transition. Vulnerability refers to the propensity or predisposition for a location or sector to be adversely affected by a climate hazard. Projected vulnerability does not consider the credit exposures, and therefore increased vulnerability in the long-term may not correlate to material financial effects.

We have developed in-house methodologies to assess vulnerability to transition and physical climate risks across our lending. In the absence of an industry wide approach to assessing vulnerability, our methodology has focused on enabling Westpac to consider its own risk and inform customer conversations. Refer to Appendix 2 Climate Risk Methodology for further information on the methodology applied.

Transition risk vulnerability

Transition risk vulnerability varies according to customer activities, sector characteristics and the pace of the transition to net-zero. The assessment used the Net Zero 2050 scenario and was expanded from business and institutional lending portfolios to include the Australian residential mortgage portfolio.

Identifying areas of concentrated vulnerability helps identify sectors expected to be most adversely affected, and those likely to benefit most, from changing technologies, policy, market and customer preferences. Insights derived guide assessment of portfolio composition, including the mix of lending across sectors. They also inform risk management, customer engagement and transition planning.

Portfolio	Metric[a]	2026			2025		
		Medium-Term (1 to < 5 years)	Long-Term (5 years+)		Medium-Term (1 to < 5 years)	Long-Term (5 years+)	
		2026-2029	2030-2035	2036-2050	2025-2029	2030-2035	2036-2050
Australian residential mortgages[b]	$bn and % of portfolio likely to be vulnerable to heightened transition risks	$10.5bn 1.9%	$19.0bn 3.4%	$79.1bn 14.2%	$9.5bn 1.8%	$17.4bn 3.3%	$72.8bn 13.8%
Business and institutional lending[c] (all geographies)	$bn and % of portfolio likely to be vulnerable to heightened transition risks	$0.2bn 0.0%	$12.8bn 2.0%	$47.3bn 7.4%	$0.1bn 0.0%	$12.2bn 2.0%	$44.0bn 7.3%
Group	**$bn and % of total TCE likely to be vulnerable to heightened transition risk[d]**	**$10.7bn 0.8%**	**$31.8bn 2.4%**	**$126.4bn 9.3%**	**$9.6bn 0.7%**	**$29.6bn 2.3%**	**$116.8bn 8.9%**

a. Refer to Appendix 2for detail on threshold metrics used for lending activity to be described as vulnerable to heightened risks.
b. Australian residential mortgages' replaces the previous term 'retail mortgages'. The scope is unchanged.
c. Includes all business and institutional lending (all geographies), including treasury and sovereign lending. Lending that does not have an associated ANZSIC is excluded from the calculation. For further information refer to Appendix 2, page 59.
d. In FY26, the underlying composition of the aggregated transition risk metric changed due to the expansion of the reporting boundary to include the Australian residential mortgage portfolio. The previously reported FY25 business and institutional lending metrics have not been revised. The FY25 Group comparative has been recalculated using the expanded FY26 reporting boundary to support comparability in this Report. As a result, the recalculated FY25 Group comparative may not be directly comparable with the Group metric disclosed in the prior reporting period.

Physical risk vulnerability

Portfolio vulnerability to physical risks differs by geography, customer and climate scenario. The assessment used the Current Policies scenario and expanded coverage beyond Australian and New Zealand residential mortgages to include business and institutional lending. Identifying areas of concentrated vulnerability informs assessment of potential effects on customers, collateral values and portfolio performance. Associated insights also inform risk management and customer engagement.

Portfolio	Metric[a]	2026			2025[b]		
		Current period	Medium-Term (1 to < 5 years)	Long-Term (5 years+)	Short Term (< 1 year)	Medium-Term (1 to < 5 years)	Long-Term (5 years+)
		2026	2030	2050	2025	2030	2050
Australian residential mortgages[c]	$bn and % of portfolio likely to be vulnerable to heightened physical risks	$34.4bn 6.2%	$37.3bn 6.7%	$41.2bn 7.4%	$32.6bn 6.2%	$35.4bn 6.7%	$39.1bn 7.4%
New Zealand residential mortgages	$bn and % of portfolio vulnerable to severe rainfall-induced flood and/or coastal inundation[d]	NR	$2.1bn 2.9%	$2.5bn 3.5%	NR	$2.0bn 2.7%	$2.4bn 3.2%
Business and institutional lending (all geographies)[e]	$bn and % of portfolio likely to be vulnerable to heightened physical risks	$36.3bn 5.7%	$36.3bn 5.7%	$83.4bn 13.1%	$32.5bn 5.4%	$32.5bn 5.4%	$76.8bn 12.8%
Group	**$bn and % of total TCE likely to be vulnerable to heightened physical risks[f]**	**$70.7bn 5.2%**	**$75.6bn 5.6%**	**$127.1bn 9.4%**	**$65.1bn 5.0%**	**$69.9bn 5.4%**	**$118.3bn 9.1%**

a. Refer to Appendix 2 for detail on threshold metrics used for lending activity to be described as vulnerable to heightened risks.
b. The FY25 comparative has been revised to align the reporting date from 31 August to 30 September and to exclude RAMS from the Australian residential mortgage portfolio, consistent with the scope of the FY26 metric.
c. Australian residential mortgages' replaces the previous term 'retail mortgages'. The scope is unchanged.
d. In FY26, we broadened the New Zealand residential mortgages physical risk analysis beyond rainfall flood risk to include coastal inundation risk. FY25 comparative metrics have been revised to maintain comparability in this Report.
e. Includes all business and institutional lending (all geographies), including treasury and sovereign lending. Lending that does not have an associated ANZSIC is excluded from the calculation. For further information refer to Appendix 2, page 59.
f. In FY26, the underlying composition of the aggregated physical risk metric changed due to the expansion of the reporting boundary to include business and institutional lending and the revision of the FY25 Australian residential mortgage metric described in footnote b).

Australian residential mortgages credit quality metrics under different climate scenarios

While parts of the portfolio may be more exposed to physical risks as outlined in the table above, credit quality metrics help assess the potential effect on portfolio performance under different climate scenarios. The results indicate broadly consistent outcomes across the scenarios assessed, suggesting that higher vulnerability does not necessarily result in materially different credit quality outcomes. The metrics are based on outstanding balances and should not be compared with physical risk assessments prepared on a TCE basis.

Credit quality metrics (based on outstanding balance)	Reporting year	2026[a]		2025[a]	
	Scenario	RCP2.6	RCP8.5	RCP2.6	RCP8.5
	Westpac Time Horizon	Long-Term (5 years+)	Long-Term (5 years+)	Long-Term (5 years+)	Long-Term (5 years+)
	Scenario endpoint	2050	2050	2050	2050
Dynamic LVR weighted average[b]		49.1%	48.9%	49.3%	49.2%
% of portfolio > 90% DLVR[c]		1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
90+ day delinquencies (%)		0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Scenario analysis result (% of portfolio likely to be vulnerable to heightened physical risks)[d]		6.7%	7.3%	6.9%	7.2%

a. Calculated at 31 August for 2026 and 2025 reporting years, respectively.
b. Dynamic loan to value ratio (DLVR) is the weighted current loan to current value ratio for high-risk properties accounting for the current loan balance, changes in security value, offset account balances and other loan adjustments. Weighted average LVR calculation considers the size of outstanding balances.
c. DLVR is the dynamic loan-to-value ratio. It represents the percentage of high-risk properties with a current loan-to-current-value ratio above 90%.
d. Refer to Appendix 2 for detail on threshold metrics used for lending activity described as vulnerable to heightened risks.

Lending exposure to physical and transition risks

1. Scenario analysis | 2. Vulnerability metrics | 3. Lending exposure by sector | 4. Financial effects | 5. Outcomes of resilience assessment | 6. Capacity to adjust

The table identifies industry sectors that we have assessed as being at heightened physical risk under a Current Policies scenario and heightened transition risk under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, with a dot indicating that some or all underlying exposures within the sector are assessed as vulnerable to the relevant risk.

INDUSTRY[a]	HEIGHTENED TRANSITION RISK	HEIGHTENED PHYSICAL RISK	Sep-26 LOANS ($M)	Sep-26 TCE ($M)	Sep-25 LOANS ($M)	Sep-25 TCE ($M)
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants			**13,422**	**15,335**	**11,898**	**13,672**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing			**27,375**	**31,639**	**24,480**	**28,273**
— Horticulture		•	3,359	3,814	2,822	3,302
— Crops		•	3,846	4,486	3,118	3,732
— Dairy		•	6,605	7,113	6,734	7,129
— Beef and sheep		•	11,393	13,255	9,865	11,397
— Other livestock		•	615	795	645	754
Construction			**9,541**	**15,997**	**9,185**	**14,808**
Finance and insurance			**49,024**	**162,080**	**41,730**	**154,405**
Government, administration and defence			**909**	**133,567**	**926**	**133,260**
Manufacturing			**14,616**	**27,508**	**13,827**	**26,688**
— Aluminium			569	1,147	163	719
— Cement and concrete and iron and steel			1,449	2,374	1,253	2,348
— Petroleum Refining	•		302	860	173	830
— Petroleum, coal and associated product manufacturing	•		3	5	2	2
Mining			**4,359**	**10,400**	**3,785**	**8,636**
— Bauxite		•	0	231	0	234
— Coal mining	•		194	242	64	108
— Metallurgical coal mining[b]	•		133	147	36	41
— Metallurgical coal mining in diversified miners[b]	•		62	94	29	66
— Thermal coal mining[b,c]	•		0	1	0	1
— Upstream Oil and Gas	•		689	1,827	740	1,586
— Oil and Gas Exploration	•		1	2	1	2
— Oil and Gas Extraction and Terminals	•		688	1,825	739	1,584
— Other		•	3,017	6,335	2,831	5,401
Property			**83,571**	**102,563**	**75,117**	**93,582**
Property services and business services			**20,378**	**32,860**	**17,128**	**27,473**
Services			**19,317**	**30,884**	**17,231**	**28,455**
Trade (wholesale trade and retail trade)			**23,078**	**37,984**	**21,183**	**35,993**
— Petroleum product wholesaling	•		1,535	4,290	1,834	4,051
— Automotive fuel retailing	•		625	876	512	699
Transport and storage			**16,413**	**25,438**	**14,134**	**23,337**
— Coal ports	•		303	391	260	324
— Air Transport	•		1,672	2,341	1,247	2,163
— Marine Transport			153	213	81	105
Utilities (Includes electricity, gas and water, and communication services)			**15,428**	**31,371**	**12,999**	**28,970**
— Electricity supply			10,937	21,496	9,228	18,953
— Electricity generation from fossil fuels (AU and NZ only)	•		326	548	NR	722
— Gas	•		254	390	NR	470
— Black Coal	•		34	86	NR	146
— Brown Coal	•		17	34	NR	40
— Liquid Fuel	•		20	38	NR	66
— Electricity generation from renewable sources (AU and NZ only)			5,266	6,698	NR	5,908
— Other Renewables			4,968	6,267	NR	5,411
— Hydro			298	431	NR	497
— Gas supply	•		1,117	2,004	912	2,231
Other			**1,484**	**3,438**	**1,480**	**3,556**
Total non-retail lending			**298,915**	**661,064**	**265,103**	**621,109**
Total retail lending			**602,338**	**692,315**	**591,259**	**684,555**
— Housing			592,680	665,530	581,666	646,646
Total Group exposure	-	-	**901,253**	**1,353,380**	**856,362**	**1,305,664**

a. We present certain sub-sector breakouts for additional insight into our portfolio. Therefore, sub-sectors may not sum up to industry totals.

b. Classification is based on available data and information and may involve professional judgement. Coal mining row is the sum total of the known exposures assessed into these categories. Refer to Appendix 1 Basis of Preparation for more information about the judgements applied.

c. Thermal coal mining figures include rehabilitation bonds, which are excluded from the Financed Emissions Sector Target boundary. Refer to page 77 in Appendix 5 for detail on the inclusions and exclusions in our financed emissions sector targets for more information.

Financial effects of CRROs

We do not expect CRROs to have a material financial effect across time horizons.

1. Scenario analysis | 2. Vulnerability metrics | 3. Lending exposure by sector | 4. Financial effects | 5. Outcomes of resilience assessment | 6. Capacity to adjust

Our approach to assessing financial effects

The financial effects of identified CRROs have been assessed for the current reporting period and across the short, medium and long-term.

Scenario analysis focused on parts of the lending portfolio exposed to climate-related physical and transition risks. Any significant financial effects are most likely to arise through credit risk. Climate-related opportunities have been assessed primarily through financing provided under the Sustainable Finance Framework. Refer to page 48 for further information.

Current financial effects

There was no material effect on our financial statements at either the individual CRRO or aggregate level. Under the climate scenarios considered, the most significant financial effects are expected to occur beyond the expected maturity of the identified exposures. Accordingly, no matters were identified that would result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities. No material effect on the income statement is expected within the next annual reporting period.

Capital deployment

Customer demand and business needs, including for sustainable finance, drive capital allocated to managing CRROs. Expenditure on climate-related initiatives, including data and systems was not material in the current period.

Funding

Planned sources of funding to implement the CTP comprise a mix of short-term and long-term funding through customer deposits, wholesale funding and capital.

For further information on the Group's funding sources and liquidity position, refer to *Note 21. Risk management, funding and liquidity risk and market risk, 21.2.2 Sources of funding*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report. CRROs are not expected to result in a significant change to funding sources.

Internal carbon price

An internal carbon price is not applied in our decision-making processes.

Business drivers affected

- Credit quality and portfolio concentration
- Financing customer transition and resilience
- Operating costs and service continuity
- Customer demand and satisfaction

Anticipated financial effects

Across the medium to long-term, CRROs may affect financial performance over time through changes in credit quality, asset values, operating costs and lending volumes.

Climate-related risks

We manage exposure to climate-related physical and transition risks in lending portfolios through the Risk Management Framework, including scenario analysis, portfolio monitoring and risk appetite settings. While extreme climate-related events may increase operating expenses or credit losses in a particular year, the effects are not anticipated to be material under the scenarios and time horizons assessed.

For the potential financial effects of physical and transition risks across retail and non-retail portfolios, we maintain an expected credit loss (ECL) overlay of $71 million (2025: $71 million). This overlay reflects a prudent management buffer for climate-related uncertainty and should not be interpreted as actual climate-related credit losses, which remain highly uncertain and difficult to quantify given the range of potential outcomes and customer adaptation responses. For further information on the climate-related portfolio overlay included in the Group's provision for expected credit losses, refer to *Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses, Portfolio overlays*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report.

Climate-related opportunities

Climate–related opportunities may also affect financial performance, mainly through financing activity and portfolio re–allocation aligned to customer transition and resilience. The financial effects are not anticipated to be material, either for any individually identified climate opportunity or collectively.

Outcomes of our resilience assessment

Scenario analysis, vulnerability metrics and the financial effects assessment support our conclusion that the strategy and business model are resilient to climate-related risks and opportunities

1. Scenario analysis | 2. Vulnerability metrics | 3. Lending exposure by sector | 4. Financial effects | 5. Outcomes of resilience assessment | 6. Capacity to adjust

The strategy and business model were assessed as resilient to the most significant CRROs identified through the CRROA. This included potential responses and adjustments under different climate scenarios across the short, medium and long term.

Factors supporting resilience

CRROs are not expected to have a material financial effect or require significant changes to the strategy and business model under the scenarios and time horizons assessed. To test whether this position holds, we refresh scenario analysis annually and monitor the likelihood of each scenario. As those likelihoods shift, credit settings, sector requirements and capital allocation can be adjusted in response. The CTP guides our long-term view across operations, lending and support for customers' physical resilience. Together, the following factors support this conclusion:

- **Timing:** most lending and funding for business and institutional customers has a contractual or behavioural duration of less than five years. The largest climate-related risks are expected to emerge after current exposures mature, so credit settings, pricing and portfolio mix can be reset as facilities renew;
- **Limited concentration:** by 2050, 9.3% of Group TCE is vulnerable to heightened transition risk in the Net Zero 2050 scenario and 9.4% to heightened physical risk in the Current Policies scenario;
- **Stable mortgage credit quality:** dynamic loan-to-value ratios and 90+ day delinquencies for Australian mortgages remain broadly consistent across scenarios to 2050;
- **Financial capacity**: CRROs had no material effect on the financial statements in the current reporting period and are not anticipated to have material financial effects under the scenarios and time horizons assessed. Provisioning, capital and our capacity to adjust provide further financial resilience;
- **Integrated risk management:** ESG risk assessments, Customer CTP evaluations and financed emissions sector targets bring climate risk into credit decisions;
- **Contingent actions:** options are identified for each climate-related risk if effects increase. These include reviewing credit settings for higher-risk sectors expanding modelling and strengthening business continuity testing; and
- **Lending:** green lending under our Sustainable Finance Framework of $22.4 billion supports a gradual shift in lending towards renewable energy and other activities with lower climate-related risk.

Implications of our resilience assessment

Scenario analysis reaffirmed that the most significant CRROs stem from both physical and transition risks and are concentrated in lending. Transition risks become significant first, from 2030 under a Delayed Transition scenario. Physical risks follow in the long term. Timing and implications differ under each scenario.

Net Zero 2050 scenario

Expected to accelerate changes in sector and customer demand, and transition-related credit risk in emissions-intensive sectors increases from 2040. Portfolio composition would continue to shift away from higher-emitting activities towards clean energy, transition and sustainability-related investment. Climate-related opportunities are significant across all time horizons. Continued growth in financing including renewable energy already reflects this trend.

Delayed Transition scenario

Is likely to increase credit risk in emissions-intensive sectors from 2030 as rapid policy change, technological disruption and shifts in market sentiment affect customer creditworthiness. Customer performance and asset valuations are likely to become more volatile. The resilience assessment identified the need for continued monitoring of higher-risk sectors and sufficient capital to absorb potential credit losses. Climate-related opportunities become significant in the medium to long term; and

Current Policies scenario

May result in physical risks becoming significant in the long term, and credit effects are expected from 2040 as weather events become more frequent and severe. Disruption to operations and supply chains may also increase operating costs. The response would focus on supporting customer adaptation and managing exposures in the geographies and sectors most vulnerable to physical climate impacts. Demand for adaptation and resilience products may increase in the long term.

Refer to the table on the following page for the scenario assumptions we used to test our resilience.

Key considerations from the climate scenarios we used in the resilience assessment

Assumptions	Net Zero 2050	Delayed Transition	Current Policies
Scenario implications	Outlines a pathway in which global GHG emissions are reduced to net zero by the year 2050. Assumes an orderly, globally coordinated transition and adoption of low-emissions technologies, significant energy efficiency improvements, widespread electrification, and a transition away from fossil fuels. This scenario limits global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, in line with the Paris Agreement. Global greenhouse gas emissions reach net zero by 2050 through coordinated policy action.	Action to reduce emissions is postponed. There is a delay in policy responses to address global GHG emissions, followed by sudden and severe climate policies from 2030 to limit global warming to well-below 2 degrees. The delay results in higher cumulative emissions, with greater climate impacts requiring more drastic measures in a shorter timeframe to meet global climate goals. This scenario involves higher transition costs, more stranded assets, and increased risks to economic and social stability. The increased frequency and severity of physical risks places pressure on policymakers to take decisive actions to mitigate future physical risk impacts.	Under a Current Policies scenario, no additional climate action is taken beyond policies and measures that are already in place today. Under this scenario, emissions reductions are typically insufficient to meet the targets set in international agreements, and global temperature rise is likely to exceed 3°C by the end of the century.
Policy response	Fast and co-ordinated action.	Delayed then rapid and disorderly.	Slow, fragmented, and unambitious.
Physical risk	Similar to other scenarios to 2035 before risk stabilises.	Similar to other scenarios to 2035, risk continues to increase into 2050 though at a slower rate than the Current Policies scenario.	Physical risk continues to worsen out to 2050.
Transition risk	High transition risk increasing over each time horizon.	Low transition risk until 2030, followed by higher transition risk to 2035 which then moderates.	Low transition risk across all time horizons.
Decarbonisation trajectory	Orderly decarbonisation, reaching net-zero by 2050.	Slow decarbonisation to 2030, followed by a period of rapid decarbonisation reaching net-zero by 2050.	Limited emissions reduction which does not achieve net-zero.
Related CRRO			

Significant areas of uncertainty

The resilience assessment considered a range of plausible climate scenarios, recognising uncertainty in future policy settings, technological developments, market dynamics, customer responses and the timing and severity of physical risks related to climate hazards. Actual outcomes may differ from those modelled due to changes in these factors, the interaction of climate hazards and the effectiveness of adaptation measures.

The assessment was also subject to limitations in climate, emissions and customer data. In some cases, estimates, assumptions and third-party data were used where customer-specific information was unavailable. As climate science, data quality and modelling approaches evolve, future assessments and outcomes may change.

Our capacity to adjust

Resilience is underpinned by financial capacity to absorb losses and the flexibility to adjust portfolio composition, resourcing and operations as CRROs evolve.

1. Scenario analysis | 2. Vulnerability metrics | 3. Lending exposure by sector | 4. Financial effects | 5. Outcomes of resilience assessment | 6. Capacity to adjust

Financial resources

Credit risk management, including provisioning, provides capacity to absorb potential credit losses. We have a strong capital position and funding and liquidity profile, providing flexibility to respond to climate-related effects. For further information on the Group's capital position, refer to *Note 27 Capital adequacy* in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report.

Under the Current Policies scenario, increased frequency and severity of weather-related events may increase demand for hardship support and contribute to higher credit impairments. Credit impairment provisions provide a mitigant to potential losses that may emerge in the short term. Possible medium-term effects of climate change are considered in our annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, which could lead to higher levels of capital for assessed risks. This approach supports financial resilience to potential climate-related risks as they emerge.

Under the Net Zero 2050 scenario, demand for sustainable and transition finance may increase as customers invest in decarbonisation and adaptation activities. We have the financial capacity to support growth in sustainable finance.

Flexibility in managing and adapting our business

We may respond to CRROs through direct actions as well as indirect actions that support customers and suppliers. This approach may be applied across several areas:

- flexibility to adjust portfolio composition, capital allocation and investment priorities in response to the implications identified through scenario analysis;
- resources may be redirected as CRROs evolve, including investment in climate data and modelling capabilities, workforce capability and products and services;
- adjustment of governance, risk management and planning processes in response to changing risk settings, sector developments and emerging opportunities. This includes amendments to sector position statements, ESG risk assessments and the Sustainable Finance Framework; and
- upgrading of operational assets and infrastructure as climate-related risks evolve. Climate-related risk assessments inform decisions regarding facilities and operations.

Effect of the entity's current and planned climate-related investments

Climate-related investments strengthen resilience and support the ability to manage CRROs, including:

- employee training, climate data and risk management capabilities that help identify, assess and manage CRROs. These initiatives support bankers to engage with customers on transition planning, adaptation and sector-specific climate risks;
- operational resilience initiatives that support adaptation to transition risks. For example, sourcing the equivalent of 96% of direct electricity demand from renewables through long-term power purchase agreements. These arrangements support decarbonisation and provide greater certainty over future electricity supply and costs; and
- climate-focused funds, including Virescent Ventures' climate technology fund, which provide access to emerging technologies and business models that may contribute to climate transition and adaptation.

INVESTING IN EMERGING CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES

Australia's clean energy transition will require investment in both renewable energy infrastructure and emerging climate technologies. Westpac holds a minority equity interest in Virescent Ventures' second climate technology investment fund (Fund II), with the investment completed in FY25 alongside the Clean Energy Finance Corporation and other investors. The fund invests in early-stage climate technology companies, including businesses such as Kwetta, which specialises in ultra-fast EV charging solutions, and MAKO, which has developed a lightweight adhesive coating ('Flightfilm'), inspired by shark skin, that reduces aerodynamic drag when applied to the surface of an aircraft. The investment provides exposure to technologies and business models that may contribute to climate transition and adaptation.

PLAN, METRICS AND TARGETS

Climate Transition Plan

Our CTP sets out actions, metrics and targets to support our ambition of becoming a net-zero, climate resilient bank.

The CTP supports the delivery of the Sustainability Strategy. It is guided by our Climate Change Position, assumptions and dependencies that reflect the policy environment, portfolio emissions profile and the need for coordinated action across the economy, including:

- alignment of global policy settings with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C;
- customer transition progress, given more than 99% of our emissions are Scope 3 financed emissions;
- reliable and affordable energy transition pathways that reflect sector-specific needs;
- continued investment in energy, infrastructure and low-carbon technologies;
- coordinated action across governments, regulators and industry; and
- increasing physical climate risks that may affect customers, asset values and resilience.

Plans to achieve our targets

The actions we are taking to support progress towards our 2030 targets are guided by the CTP, including:

- reducing emissions across our operations and value chain, and building resilience, through lower-emissions technologies, supplier engagement and procurement practices;
- supporting emissions reduction and resilience in emissions-intensive sectors through customer engagement, climate risk assessments, sector-based targets and financing activities; and
- directing finance towards activities that reduce emissions, support customer transition or strengthen resilience to physical climate risks through lending and bond facilitation.

Net-zero, climate resilient operations

We are reducing emissions from our operations and strengthening resilience to physical climate risks.

CTP Focus	Progress
• Reduce our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 76% from our 2021 baseline by 2030	• Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 86% below our baseline and remained below our 2030 target level. We continued to support low operational emissions through renewable electricity sourcing and fleet electrification, including: – maintained renewable electricity sourcing[a] equivalent to 96% of our global electricity demand, including 100% across Australia and New Zealand; and – transitioned 76% of the Australian and 97% of the New Zealand vehicle fleets to hybrid or electric vehicles.
• Reduce our selected upstream Scope 3 absolute emissions by 50% from our 2021 baseline by 2030[b]	• Selected upstream Scope 3 emissions within our target boundary were 47% below our baseline; and • To support further reductions, suppliers are being engaged to electrify operations and source renewable electricity.
• Maintain operational resilience to the physical impacts of climate change	• Strengthening climate risk assessments to identify areas of operations exposed to acute and chronic climate hazards. These assessments provide insight into location-specific risks, operational dependencies and business continuity requirements; and • Improving operational resilience by enhancing oversight of critical operations and material service providers, and improving preparedness for disruption events, including climate-related disruption events. Refer to page 36 to 38 for progress against our operational emissions targets.
Relevant CRROs	Transition-related risk:  Physical climate risk: 

a. Refer to the Glossary in our Sustainability Index and Datasheet for more information on this metric.
b. This target applies to a defined subset of upstream Scope 3 emissions sources, representing approximately 10% of our FY26 upstream Scope 3 inventory. Progress against the target is reported using this selected boundary only and should not be interpreted as representing the full upstream Scope 3 inventory reported under AASB S2. Refer to Appendix 4 for details of the key differences between the target boundary and the reported upstream Scope 3 inventory.

Partnering with customers to decarbonise

Financed emissions account for the largest part of our total GHG emissions. Sector targets provide a framework for measuring portfolio-level progress.

CTP Focus	Progress
• Achieve our 2030 Scope 3 financed emissions sector targets; and • Transition our lending portfolios to support the goals of the Paris Agreement.	• Engaging with customers to understand transition pathways, investment plans and sector-specific challenges, including: – financing solutions that support emissions reduction, energy efficiency and climate resilience, and sharing insights on climate-related risks and opportunities; and – customer engagement and knowledge sharing on climate reporting requirements, transition risks and emerging market developments. Refer to pages 40 to 47 for progress against our financed emissions sector targets.
• Achieve $55 billion in sustainable lending by 30 September 2030; and • Facilitate $40 billion in sustainable bonds between 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2030.	• Sustainable finance increased by $7.1 billion or 18% to $46.5 billion and cumulative bond facilitation increased by $9.7 billion or 43% to $32.0 billion respectively. Progress is supported by: – Engaging with customers and industry participants to share sustainable finance products and services that help finance or incentivise decarbonisation and strengthen resilience; and – Identifying opportunities to support customers through financing and facilitation aligned with transition plans and investment priorities, including sustainability-linked finance and green finance. Refer to page 48 to 49 for progress against our sustainable finance targets.
Relevant CRROs	Transition-related risk:  Climate-related opportunity: 

Supporting customers' physical resilience

As climate-related events become more frequent and severe, strengthening resilience is critical to supporting customers and communities. This includes supporting customers understand their exposure, adapt where practical and recover when events occur.

CTP Focus	Progress
• Adopt a portfolio-wide view of exposure and vulnerability to physical climate risks.	• Supporting climate resilience through understanding physical climate risks and resilience planning and monitoring of risk metrics through governance forums; • Developing a physical risk calculator to support insurance adequacy assessments for institutional Commercial Real Estate customers; • Offering products that support adaptation and resilience, including the Australian Sustainable Upgrades Home Loan and New Zealand Greater Choices Home Loan; • Providing 122 disaster relief packages to customers in Australia and New Zealand through established hardship and customer support; • Providing certain New Zealand customers who apply for home insurance, with access to our insurance partner's natural hazard ratings for their property, where available for flood, earthquake, landslide and sea surge exposure; • Customer engagement including facilitating an insights forum with institutional clients in the real estate and health sector on how climate change is impacting insurance, and where sustainable finance can support investment in adaptation and resilience; and • Capability building sessions, including sustainability deep dives and a physical risk masterclass, to support banker conversations on climate-related risk and resilience.
Relevant CRROs	Physical climate risk:  Climate-related opportunity: 

Metrics and targets

Cross-industry metrics and targets used to assess and manage CRROs.

CROSS-INDUSTRY METRIC CATEGORIES AND OUR CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS AND TARGETS

Target category	Target	Metrics	
Operational Emissions Targets			
Mitigation of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.	Reduce our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 76% from our 2021 baseline by 2030	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	
Mitigation of upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.	Reduce our selected Scope 3 upstream absolute emissions by 50% from our 2021 baseline by 2030[a]	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	
Financed Emissions Sector Targets			
Power generation	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 62% to 0.10 tCO_2-e/MWh	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per Megawatt hour (MWh)	
Upstream oil and gas	Reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 financed emissions by 23% to 7.1 $MtCO_2$-e	$MtCO_2$-e (million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	
Thermal coal mining	Reduce absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 financed emissions by 100% to zero	$MtCO_2$-e (million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	
Aviation (passenger aircraft operators)	Reduce Scope 1 emissions intensity by 60% to 76.4 gCO_2-e/passenger km	gCO_2-e (grams of carbon dioxide equivalent) per passenger kilometre	
Cement production	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 14% to 0.57 tCO_2-e/tonne of cement produced from in-house produced clinker	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of cement produced from in-house produced clinker	
Steel production	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity to 1.42 tCO_2-e/tonne of crude steel produced	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of crude steel produced per annum	
Aluminium	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity to 10.35 tCO_2-e/tonne of primary aluminium produced	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of primary aluminium produced per annum	
Commercial real estate (Offices)	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity for Australian and New Zealand offices by 59% to 25 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 net lettable area	$kgCO_2$-e (kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent) per square metre of net lettable area	
Residential real estate (Australia)	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 56% to 15.2 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 attributed floor area	$kgCO_2$-e (kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent) per square metre of attributed floor area	
Australia beef and sheep	Reduce Scope 1 land management emissions intensity by 9% to 20.66 tCO_2-e/tonne of Fresh Weight (FW)	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of Fresh Weight	
Australia dairy	Reduce Scope 1 land management emissions intensity by 10% to 0.85 tCO_2-e/tonne of Fat Protein Corrected Milk (FPCM)	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of Fat Protein Corrected Milk (FPCM)	
New Zealand beef and sheep	Reduce Scope 1 land management emissions intensity by 9% to 18.0 tCO_2-e/tonne of FW	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of Fresh Weight	
New Zealand dairy	Reduce Scope 1 land management emissions intensity by 10% to 0.77 tCO_2-e/tonne of FPCM	tCO_2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) per tonne of Fat Protein Corrected Milk (FPCM)	
Sustainable Finance Targets			
Sustainable finance lending	$55 billion in sustainable finance lending at 30 September 2030	Total lending (TCE) or balance under the Sustainable Finance Framework	
Sustainable bond facilitation	$40 billion in sustainable bond facilitation at 30 September 2030	Cumulative value of bonds facilitated since 1 October 2021	

a. Refer to Appendix 4 page 66 for further detail on which Scope 3 emissions are covered.
b. For the Residential Real Estate target, baseline is at 31 August.

	Temperature alignment	Baseline and Year	Progress FY26	Progress FY25	GHG Target emissions scope	GHG Target type	Additional information
	1.5°C	62,360 tCO2-e (2021)	-86%	-89%	Scope 1 and 2 combined	Absolute	Page 38
	1.5°C	97,891 tCO2-e (2021)	-47%	-42%	Scope 3 upstream emissions (selected)	Absolute	Page 38
	1.5°C	0.26 tCO_2-e/MWh (2021)	-50%	-46%	Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 40
	1.5°C	9.2 $MtCO_2$-e (2021)	-44%	-49%	Scope 1, 2 and 3	Absolute	Page 41
	1.5°C	2.46 $MtCO_2$-e (2021)	-100%	-100%	Scope 1, 2 and 3	Absolute	Page 42
	1.5°C	190.6 gCO_2-e/ passenger km (2021)	-50%	-49%	Scope 1	Intensity	Page 42
	1.5°C	0.66 tCO_2-e/ tonne (2021)	At 30 September 2026, progress remains on track to achieve the 2030 Cement, Steel and Aluminium targets and their progress is below our reference sector pathway. Given the small number of customers associated with each target and to ensure their confidentiality, we are not disclosing some figures.		Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 43
	Well below 2°C	Not Reported (2021)			Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 43
	1.5°C	Not Reported (2023)			Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 43
	1.5°C	60 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 net lettable area (2022)	-28%	-28%	Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 44
	1.5°C	34.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 attributed floor area (2022)[b]	-15%	-15%	Scope 1 and 2	Intensity	Page 45
	1.5°C	22.62 tCO_2-e/tonne of FW (2021)	-20%	-20%	Scope 1	Intensity	Page 47
	1.5°C	0.95 tCO_2-e/tonne of FPCM (2021)	-13%	-13%	Scope 1	Intensity	Page 46
	1.5°C	19.8 tCO_2-e/tonne of FW (2021)	-7%	6%	Scope 1	Intensity	Page 47
	1.5°C	0.86 tCO_2-e/tonne of FPCM (2021)	-5%	-6%	Scope 1	Intensity	Page 46
	N/A	Zero (1 October 2021)	$46.5bn	$39.4bn	Not applicable	Not applicable	Page 48
	N/A	Zero (1 October 2021)	$32.0bn	$22.3bn	Not applicable	Not applicable	Page 49

Emissions account

Our emissions account reflects an expanded Scope 3 boundary, providing a broader view of emissions across the value chain.

Progress and analysis of trends

- Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased following an expansion of the emissions inventory boundary to include refrigerant emissions from Australian retail sites and data centre, and Fiji and Papua New Guinea operations.
- Sourced renewable electricity through a range of contractual mechanisms to match our grid–supplied electricity consumption, including Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) (83%), contracts with electricity retailers (15%) and unbundled renewable energy certificates (REC) (2%). Market-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the effect of these arrangements.
- Reported upstream Scope 3 emissions are not directly comparable with prior periods following a review of the reporting boundary to align with AASB S2. Key changes included expanded coverage of purchased goods and services and the inclusion of capital goods. Refer to Appendix 4 page 65 for changes in the measurement approach for upstream Scope 3 inventory.

Progress against targets

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are 86% below our 2021 baseline. The reduction has been primarily driven by:

- sourcing renewable electricity for our Australian and New Zealand operations; and
- the introduction of hybrid and electric vehicles across our fleet.

Selected upstream Scope 3 emissions are 47% below our 2021 baseline[1]. The reduction has been primarily driven by:

- higher renewable electricity adoption across our supply chain; and
- improved waste management practices and business travel remaining below pre-COVID levels.

The upstream Scope 3 target boundary represents approximately 10% of our FY26 upstream Scope 3 inventory. Progress against the target is reported using this selected boundary only and should not be interpreted as representing the full upstream Scope 3 inventory reported under AASB S2. The proportion of emissions covered by the target reduced following the expansion of our reporting boundary and methodology updates. As a result, the target now covers a smaller share of the reported upstream Scope 3 inventory than when the target was established. Operational emissions targets have not been revised and continue to be measured against the boundary in place when they were established.

▶ Refer to page 39 for progress related to Scope 3 downstream emissions

EMISSIONS ACCOUNT AND SCOPE

Gross GHG emissions (tCO_2-e)	FY26	FY25	Movement
Scope 1	**6,867**	**4,714**	46%
Scope 2			
Scope 2 (location-based)	40,962	45,360	-10%
Scope 2 (market-based)	1,722	1,963	-12%
Total Scope 1 and 2[a](location-based)	**47,829**	**50,074**	-4%
Total Scope 1 and 2[a] (market-based)	**8,589**	**6,677**	29%
Scope 3 upstream[b]			
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	405,494	11,265	N/A
Category 2 – Capital goods	26,605	NR	N/A
Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities	3,802	5,166	-26%
Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	8,478	721	N/A
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations	778	742	5%
Category 6 – Business travel	12,954	12,262	6%
Category 7 – Employee commuting	23,919	29,912	-20%
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets	5,911	6,439	-8%
Subtotal Scope 3 upstream (location-based)	**487,941**	**66,508**	**Large**
Subtotal Scope 3 upstream (market-based)	**463,327**	**56,469**	**Large**
Subtotal Scope 3 selected upstream (target)	52,210	56,469	-8%
Scope 3 downstream			
Category 9-14 – Downstream activities	NA	NA	NA
Category 15 – Investments (financed emissions)[c]	73,849,628	73,604,346	0%
Subtotal Scope 3 downstream	**73,849,628**	**73,604,346**	0%
Total Scope 3 emissions	**74,337,569**	**73,670,853**	1%
Total carbon offsets retired	**65,000**	**62,826**	

a. Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions reflects Westpac's consolidated Group total. Westpac did not control or operate any other material investees (associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries) for the reporting period.
b. This year we completed the review of our Scope 3 upstream emissions boundary in response to the reporting requirements (AASB S2). Prior–period (FY25) emissions have not been revised to reflect this updated boundary and, as a result, are not directly comparable to FY26 figures.
c. This year we expanded the estimation of financed emissions attributable to customers' Scope 3 emissions by extending coverage to additional sectors in response to reporting requirements (AASB S2).

1. Refer to Appendix 4 page 66 for details of the target boundary and differences from the reported upstream Scope 3 inventory.

Scope 3 financed emissions

Our financed emissions are estimates of customers' emissions attributable to our lending and account for more than 99% of our total emissions.

Our financed emissions are estimates of the emissions associated with lending, which represent the majority of our financing exposures. Financed emissions include estimates of customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. While we also estimate customers' Scope 3 emissions, given the inherent limitations of Scope 3 estimation, we do not consider these figures decision-useful and therefore focus our discussion on customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Customers' absolute financed emissions for Scope 1 and 2 emissions were estimated at 30.8MtCO_2-e, up 7% from FY25. The increase was primarily driven by changes in lending exposure and portfolio composition, the mix of customers within emissions-intensive sectors, and periodic updates to emissions factors and other inputs used to estimate financed emissions. Financed emissions intensity remained 0.028kgCO_2-e/$ of in-scope TCE.

Absolute gross financed emissions by industry and portfolio on a TCE basis, including associated data quality scores, are shown below. Certain exposures are excluded from our calculation. The financed emissions calculation covered approximately 81% of Group total TCE; refer to page 67 in the Appendix for further information. Refer to the Appendix 5 Financed Emissions Methodology for more detail on the data, methodologies, key assumptions, limitations and uncertainties associated with our estimation approach and notable exclusions.

WESTPAC'S ABSOLUTE GROSS FINANCED EMISSIONS (TCE BASIS)[a]

INDUSTRY AND PORTFOLIO	Absolute Financed Emissions associated with in-scope exposure (MtCO_2-e)[b] 2026 Scope 1	2026 Scope 2	2026 Scope 3	2025 Scope 1	2025 Scope 2	2025 Scope 3	Data Quality (DQ) Score[c] 2026 Scope 1 and 2 (Scope 3)	2025 Scope 1 and 2 (Scope 3)
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.7	4.7 (4.7)	5.0 (5.0)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.9	0.1	1.7	5.1	0.1	1.4	4.5 (4.6)	4.3 (4.7)
Construction	1.8	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.4	4.5 (4.5)	4.8 (4.8)
Finance and insurance	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	4.5 (4.5)	4.5 (4.4)
Government, administration and defence	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	3.6 (3.6)	3.7 (3.7)
Manufacturing	3.0	1.7	12.0	3.2	1.6	13.0	4.1 (4.2)	4.2 (4.3)
Mining	1.8	0.5	4.2	1.1	0.4	4.1	3.5 (3.8)	3.8 (3.8)
Property	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	4.6 (4.6)	4.6 (4.6)
— Secured Commercial Real Estate	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	4.5 (4.5)	4.5 (4.5)
— Other	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	4.7 (4.7)	4.7 (4.7)
Property services and business services	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.5	2.6	4.4 (4.4)	4.7 (4.7)
Services	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	4.5 (4.5)	4.6 (4.6)
Trade	0.6	1.7	9.6	0.6	2.0	13.1	4.4 (4.5)	4.5 (4.6)
Transport and storage	2.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	4.3 (4.3)	4.3 (4.3)
Utilities	3.0	0.9	5.0	2.6	0.6	4.2	3.9 (4.2)	3.8 (4.0)
Other	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.9 (4.9)	5.0 (5.0)
Total Business and Institutional lending	**19.9**	**7.7**	**42.8**	**18.3**	**7.2**	**44.6**	**4.4 (4.5)**	**4.4 (4.5)**
Retail Lending - Housing (Residential Mortgages)	**0.9**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**0.3**	**4.1 (4.1)**	**4.1 (4.1)**
Total exposure	**20.8**	**10.0**	**43.1**	**19.2**	**9.5**	**44.9**	**4.2 (4.2)**	**4.2 (4.2)**

This icon indicates that a financed emissions sector target applies to all or part of the industry. Refer to pages 73 and 77 for details.

a. Refer to page 70 in the Appendix for our disaggregated financed emissions results, including exposure to each industry by asset class including Loans, Bonds and Undrawn loan commitments.
b. Individual figures may not sum due to rounding.
c. Data Quality (DQ) scores are not required disclosures under AASB S2. We present DQ scores as supplementary information to provide additional context on the relative uncertainty associated with our financed emissions estimates.

FINANCED EMISSIONS SECTOR TARGETS - PROGRESS BY SECTOR

We have set 13 interim 2030 financed emissions targets covering sectors that represent approximately 40%[1] of our financed emissions. Sector targets will be reviewed during FY27 to maintain alignment with evolving industry practice and methodologies.

Progress towards some targets is influenced by external factors and is not expected to be linear. Performance may vary from year to year as transition pathways evolve and progress in some areas has been slower than anticipated when our targets were established. Financed emissions sector targets are now reported using current reporting year, rather than one year in arrears as in prior reports.

Refer to Appendix 1 for further information on timing, and Appendix 5 for sector and emissions scope exclusions.

Power generation: financing Australia's shift to decarbonising the grid

vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
-62%	**-50%**	**$10.3bn**	**0.8%**
2030 target	*FY25: -46%*	*FY25: $8.8bn*	% of Group TCE *0.7% in FY25*

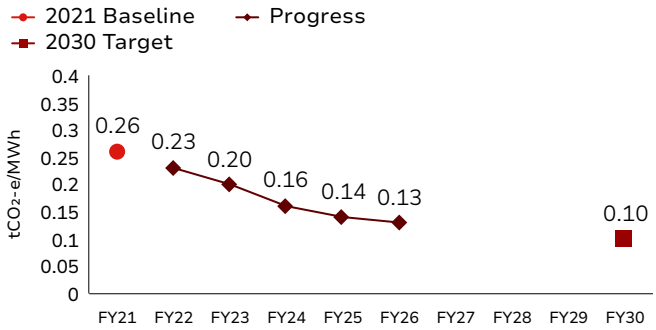
Sector overview

The power generation sector is central to the energy transition and the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

Investment in renewable energy, storage and supporting infrastructure continues to drive emissions reductions across the sector. Renewable deployment has progressed. However, challenges including transmission development, project delivery and the timing of coal-fired power generation asset retirement have affected the pace of decarbonisation. Australia's electricity grid continues to decarbonise, although more gradually than envisaged in some transition scenarios.

The pace of decarbonisation will depend on the timely approval and delivery of renewable energy, storage and transmission infrastructure. Continued government policy support will also be important to facilitate investment and deployment across the electricity system. Progress will need to balance emissions reduction objectives with energy affordability, reliability and security considerations, as well as the feasibility of emerging technologies.

POWER GENERATION EMISSIONS INTENSITY



Progress against our target

Emissions intensity decreased further during FY26 and remains well below our reference pathway. The reduction was primarily driven by additional lending to renewable energy projects.

We continue to support the development of renewable energy infrastructure across Australia through sustainable finance. Consistent with the CTP, we also work with customers on their transition plans and financing requirements as the sector continues to decarbonise.

Understanding the scope of our target

The power generation emissions intensity shown above is calculated using activities within the target boundary. The boundary is important when interpreting performance as movements in emissions intensity reflect changes in financing and emissions within the activities covered by the target, rather than the broader value chain.



Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundary and methodology for this target.

1. Approximately 40% of our estimated Scope 3 financed emissions from the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of our customers at a Group level for FY26 relate to customers captured in our financed emissions sector targets. For FY25 financed emissions, this figure is 42%.

Upstream oil and gas: balancing transition and energy security

vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
-23%	**-44%**	**$2.9bn**	**0.2%**
2030 target	*FY25: -49%*	*FY25: $2.8bn*	% of Group TCE *0.2% in FY25*

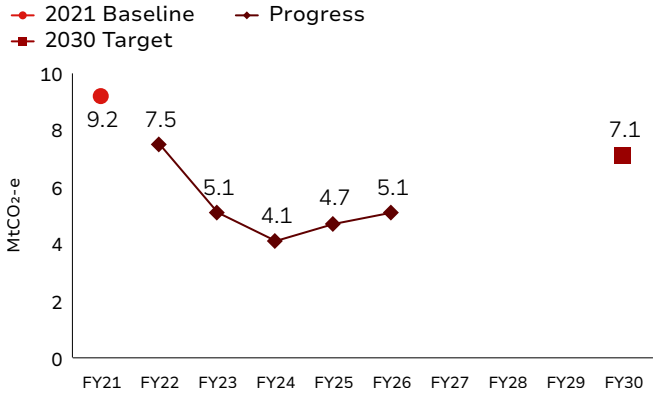
Sector overview

The upstream oil and gas sector accounted for approximately 15% of global energy-related GHG emissions in 2023[1], primarily from production activities and methane emissions[2]. Global demand for oil is expected to peak before 2030. Demand for natural gas is projected to continue growing to 2035[3] in several markets through the transition, reflecting its role in energy reliability and security.

Reducing emissions from the sector will require methane abatement, reduced flaring, electrification of operations and, over time, deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS). The pace and cost of these measures vary across assets and jurisdictions. This creates different transition pathways across the sector.

In Australia, natural gas continues to play a role in supporting electricity reliability and meeting industrial energy demand as the energy system transitions. Government policy recognises the importance of balancing emissions reduction with affordable and reliable energy supply[4]. The pace of decarbonisation may also be influenced by factors including government policy, technology availability, economic feasibility and energy security considerations. As a result, financing demand across the sector is expected to reflect both decarbonisation investment and ongoing energy security requirements.

UPSTREAM OIL AND GAS ABSOLUTE FINANCED EMISSIONS



Progress against our target

Financed emissions increased year-on-year, reflecting higher lending to in scope customers involved in domestic energy production and international energy companies operating in Australia. Despite the increase, financed emissions remain below our 2030 target. We continue to engage with customers on transition plans and climate-related factors as part of our lending and risk management processes.

Understanding the scope of our target

The upstream oil and gas absolute emissions shown above are calculated using activities within the target boundary. The boundary is important when interpreting performance as movements in emissions intensity reflect changes in financing and emissions within the activities covered by the target, rather than the broader value chain.



Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundary and methodology for this target.

1. International Energy Agency (IEA), *Emissions from Oil and Gas Operations in Net Zero Transitions – A World Energy Outlook Special Report on the Oil and Gas Industry and COP28* (2023).
2. International Energy Agency (IEA), *Global Methane Tracker 2025* and CO_2 *Emissions in 2024*, 2025. https://www.iea.org
3. International Energy Agency (IEA), *World Energy Outlook 2025* (2025).
4. Australian Government, *Future Gas Strategy*, 2024.

Thermal coal mining: reducing exposure in line with our target

vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
-100%	**-100%**	**$0.06m**	**0.0%**
2030 target	*FY25: -100%*	*FY25: $0.15m*	% of Group TCE (*0.0% in FY25*)

Sector overview

Thermal coal has historically been an important fuel for electricity generation in Australia and remains a significant export commodity. The combustion of thermal coal is a major contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. The mining of thermal coal also produces greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, we believe it is critical that the world transitions away from unabated thermal coal combustion and does so quickly.

The boundary for this sector target excludes rehabilitation bonds, which are included in the Thermal Coal Mining industry exposure on page 29 in this Report.

Progress against our target

Financed emissions associated with thermal coal declined by 99.9% to < 0.001 $MtCO_2$-e, predominantly due to repayments of existing facilities. This outcome is consistent with our Carbon-Intensive Sector Requirements for thermal coal mining.

At 30 September 2026, our remaining exposure to thermal coal mining comprised bank guarantees and credit cards. In line with our Sustainability Customer Requirements, we have zero corporate lending to, and will no longer provide bond facilitation for, institutional customers with greater than or equal to 15% of their three-year rolling average revenue coming directly from thermal coal mining.



Aviation: supporting the sector's decarbonisation pathway

vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
-60%	**-50%**	**$1.5bn**	**0.1%**
2030 target	*FY25: -49%*	*FY25: $1.1bn*	% of Group TCE (*0.1% in FY25*)

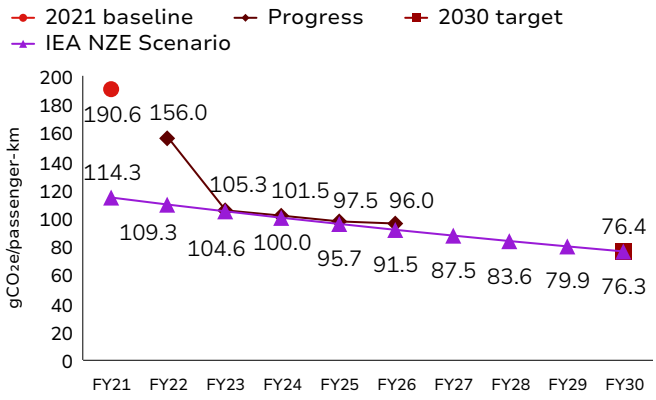
Sector overview

Aviation is a hard-to-abate sector, contributing around 2.5% of global energy-related GHG emissions, primarily from the combustion of aviation fuel[1].

Decarbonising the sector is challenging given the global nature of aviation and the significant cost and infrastructure requirements associated with scaling alternative fuels. Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is expected to play an important role in reducing emissions, supported by growth in production capacity, policy measures and airline demand.

Global SAF production increased to around 2.4 million tonnes in 2026, representing just 0.8% of aviation fuel consumption[2]. While production continues to increase, current volumes remain below levels required under many net-zero pathways. Progress will depend on continued investment in SAF production and distribution, supportive policy settings, technological advancement and the development of carbon removal solutions to address residual emissions.

AVIATION EMISSIONS INTENSITY



Progress against our target

Emissions intensity continued to decline during FY26. This was driven by improvements in the emissions performance of in-scope customers and changes in portfolio composition.



1. International Energy Agency (IEA), Aviation Industry Overview (2025).
2. The International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Cement production[1]: supporting lower-emissions construction materials

Sector overview

Cement is an extensively used material in construction and infrastructure, given it forms the primary component of concrete. Demand is expected to remain high, supported by investment in housing, transport, energy and other infrastructure.

Cement production is emissions intensive, with most emissions arising from clinker production and heat energy use. While decarbonisation technologies continue to advance, high costs and adoption barriers remain. Emissions reductions are expected to be driven by lower-emissions fuels, greater use of supplementary cementitious materials, energy efficiency improvements and carbon capture and storage technologies.

The pace of emissions reduction will depend on lower-emissions electricity supply, broader adoption of supplementary cementitious materials, changes to building standards and product specifications, and the successful deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies at scale.

Progress against our target

We remain on track to achieve our 2030 Cement target, with a lower emissions profile against our reference sector pathway due to changes in portfolio composition and decarbonisation efforts of in-scope customers. The diagram below shows the sector value chain and highlights target boundary[2].



Steel production[1]: supporting decarbonisation in a foundational industry

Sector overview

Steel is expected to remain an important sector in the transition to a lower-emissions economy. Demand is supported by its role in renewable energy infrastructure, electricity networks and technologies required for electrification. The sector also drives demand for iron ore and metallurgical coal used in steelmaking.

Steel production is emissions intensive. Companies are reducing emissions through increased scrap recycling, greater use of electric arc furnaces (EAFs), lower-emissions electricity and improvements in operational efficiency. Investment in new capacity is increasing and lower-emissions technologies continue to develop.

Further emissions reductions will require the successful deployment of technologies that can utilise Pilbara iron ore while reducing reliance on conventional coal-based steelmaking. The pace of decarbonisation will also be influenced by electricity grid decarbonisation and investment in emissions technologies after 2030.

Progress against our target

We remain on track to achieve our 2030 Steel target, with progress to-date below the respective reference pathway. Decreases in emissions intensity are a result of in-scope customers' decarbonisation activities. The diagram below shows the sector value chain and highlights target boundary[2].



Aluminium[1]: enabling lower-emissions metals for electrification

Sector overview

Aluminium is expected to play an important role in the transition to a lower-emissions economy through its use in renewable energy technologies, electricity transmission networks and electrification infrastructure.

Australia's aluminium sector is undergoing a period of transition. In 2024, aluminium was added to Australia's Strategic Materials List. The Australian Government announced a Green Aluminium Production Credit from 2028-29 to support the transition of Australian smelters to renewable electricity and lower-emissions production.

Decarbonisation of the sector will depend on the availability of technologies that reduce emissions from alumina refining and aluminium smelting, sufficient grid capacity to support increased electrification and access to firmed lower-emissions energy sources. The pace of emissions reduction will also be influenced by electricity grid decarbonisation and the replacement of contracted electricity supply from higher-emissions sources. As a result, progress is expected to vary across facilities and may not be linear.

Progress against our target

We remain on track to achieve our 2030 Aluminium target, with progress below the respective reference pathway. Aluminium emissions intensity decreases were driven by changes in portfolio composition and customer decarbonisation activities. The diagram below shows the sector value chain and highlights target boundary[2].



1. Given the small number of customers, figures are not disclosed to ensure their confidentiality.
2. Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundaries and methodologies for these targets.

Commercial real estate (offices): financing lower-emissions buildings

vs 2022 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
-59%	**-28%**	**$18.4bn**	**1.4%**
2030 target	FY25: *-28%*	FY25: *$18.0bn*	% of Group TCE *1.4% in FY25*

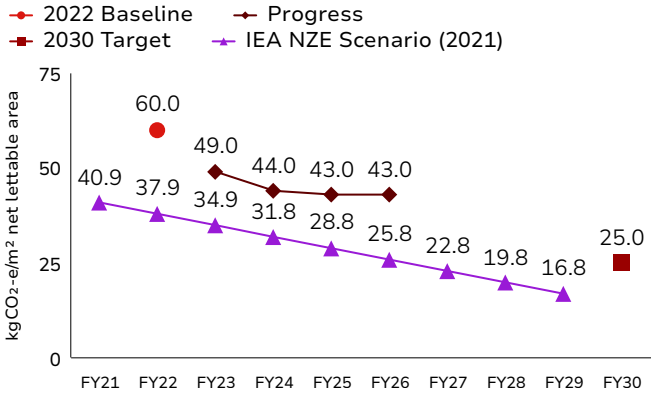
Sector overview

Commercial buildings in Australia account for approximately 25% of electricity consumption and around 10% of GHG emissions[1]. Electricity is the primary energy source across the sector, although natural gas remains common for heating and cooking. Our emissions intensity target applies to commercial offices within the broader commercial buildings sector due to the availability of reliable emissions data and industry benchmarks.

Reducing emissions across the sector is expected to be driven by improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, electrifying building services, increasing the use of onsite and offsite renewable electricity, and collaborating with tenants on emissions reduction targets.

Progress towards sector decarbonisation depends in part on the pace of electricity grid decarbonisation and the rollout of building electrification. Grid emissions continue to decline, although at a slower pace than assumed in the International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario used to develop the target pathway. Further reductions are expected from increased adoption of onsite renewable energy, energy efficiency initiatives and investment in building upgrades. Customer transition plans are also expected to contribute to emissions reductions over time.

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE (OFFICES) EMISSIONS INTENSITY



Progress against our target

Emissions intensity remained above our reference pathway. The overall trend reflects slower electricity grid decarbonisation than assumed in the target pathway, offset in part by improved customer emissions performance.

We continue to provide financing for energy efficiency, electrification and renewable electricity projects as customers implement transition plans.

Understanding the scope of our target

The commercial real estate (offices) intensity shown above is calculated using activities within the target boundary. The boundary is important when interpreting performance as movements in emissions intensity reflect changes in financing and emissions within the activities covered by the target, rather than the broader value chain.



Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundary and methodology for this target.

1. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Energy efficiency - Commercial Buildings (2024).

Residential real estate (Australia): enabling lower-emissions homes

vs 2022 baseline		Loan balance in target boundary	
-56%	**-15%**	**$493.9bn**	**54.8%**
2030 target	FY25: *-15%*	Loan balance *FY25: $470.1bn*	% of Group Loans *54.9% in FY25*

Sector overview

Australia has more than 11 million dwellings, which account for approximately 24% of electricity consumption and more than 10% of the country's GHG emissions. Residential real estate emissions are primarily driven by household electricity and natural gas consumption.

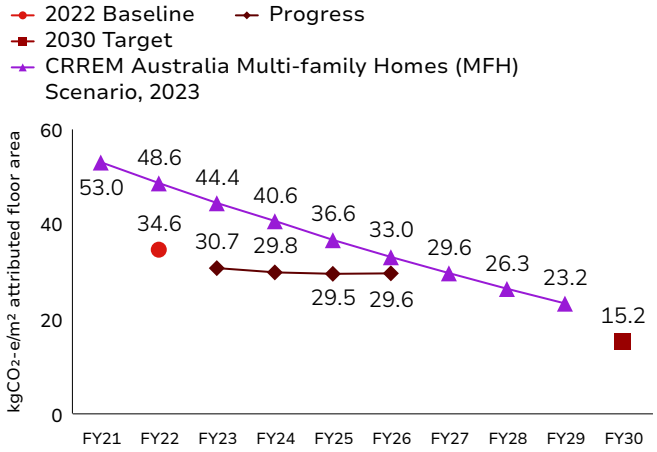
Financed emissions associated with Australian residential mortgages represented approximately 10% of our estimated financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY26, while Australian residential mortgages represented approximately 41% of total Group TCE. Australia accounts for the majority of emissions associated with this portfolio.

The pace of emissions reduction to 2030 is expected to be driven primarily by the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. Improvements in home energy performance are also expected to contribute to lower emissions, with increased uptake of rooftop solar, household battery storage, home electrification and energy efficiency measures supporting further reductions over time. As the electricity grid continues to decarbonise beyond 2030, home electrification is expected to play a larger role in reducing emissions.

The Australian Energy Market Operator's 2026 Integrated System Plan describes how the National Electricity Market's complex transition to renewables is well underway. Renewable energy supply in the National Electricity Market has tripled over the past decade to approach 45% of generation in 2025[1]. Continued investment in renewable generation, storage and transmission infrastructure is expected to support growing electricity demand and the retirement of higher-emitting generation sources.

Achievement of our financed emissions sector target is heavily dependent on the pace of electricity grid decarbonisation. Progress against the target is likely to be slower if the grid decarbonises more slowly than expected.

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE (AUSTRALIA) EMISSIONS INTENSITY



Progress against our target

Emissions intensity for the Australian residential mortgage portfolio is 15% below the 2022 baseline. Portfolio emissions intensity primarily reflects the emissions intensity of the electricity grid.

Customers are supported through products and services that assist household energy upgrades, including the Sustainable Upgrades Home Loan.

Residential energy consumption benchmarks have not been updated since 2020. Target progress metrics were calculated using the 2020 consumption benchmarks and 2025 emissions factors. Changes between reporting periods therefore reflect shifts in portfolio composition, including dwelling type and geographic mix, rather than changes in household emissions intensity.

Understanding the scope of our target

The residential real estate (Australia) intensity shown above is calculated using activities within the target boundary. The boundary is important when interpreting performance as movements in emissions intensity reflect changes in financing and emissions within the activities covered by the target, rather than the broader value chain.



Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundary and methodology for this target.

1. Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO), *2026 Integrated System Plan*, Executive Summary, released 25 June 2026.

Agriculture dairy: improving emissions efficiency across dairy supply chains

Region	vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
Australia	**-10%** 2030 target	**-13%** FY25: *-13%*	**$2.1bn** FY25 *$1.9bn*	**0.2%** % of Group TCE *0.1% in FY25*
New Zealand	**-10%** 2030 target	**-5%** FY25: *-6%*	**$4.8bn** *$4.7bn in FY25*	**0.4%** % of Group TCE *0.4% in FY25*

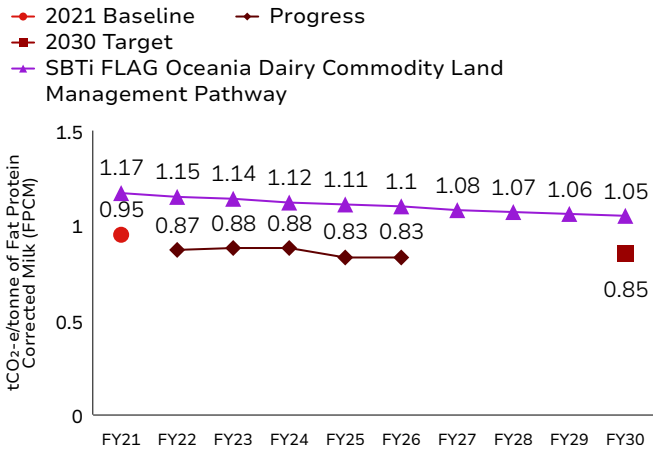
Sector overview

Dairy production is an important contributor to the Australian and New Zealand economies and a significant source of agricultural GHG emissions. Emissions intensity is influenced by herd management, feed conversion, nutrition, and effluent and fertiliser management.

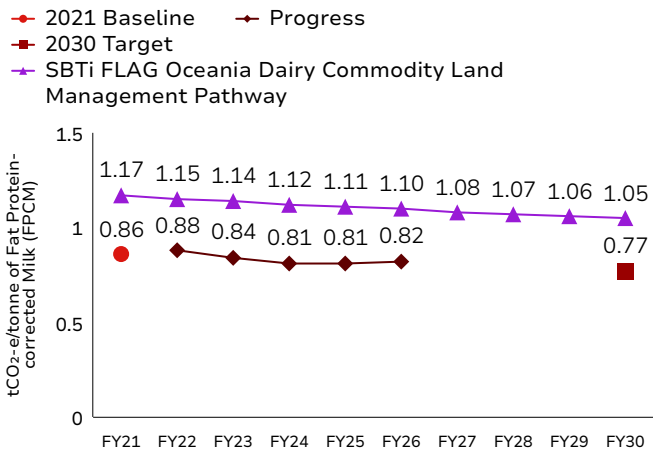
Reductions in emissions intensity are expected to be supported by the continued adoption of farm management practices that improve production efficiency and emissions outcomes. The pace of progress may vary over time due to seasonal and climatic conditions, which can influence production levels and on-farm management decisions.

Our emissions intensity target reflects the sector's economic and community contribution and plans to grow the portfolio. Customer engagement supports producers to understand farm emissions, benchmark performance and develop practical action plans.

AUSTRALIA DAIRY EMISSIONS INTENSITY



NEW ZEALAND DAIRY EMISSIONS INTENSITY



Progress against our targets

- **Australia dairy**[1]: emissions intensity declined from FY24, reflecting a modest increase in milk production supported by improved pasture and fodder quality following the 2023 flood events. This was reflected in the 2024 emissions factors used in our metrics, while milk production per cow remained broadly stable. We continue to engage with customers to improve understanding of emissions reduction opportunities and support farm transition planning.
- **New Zealand dairy**: emissions intensity has reduced by 5% from the 2021 baseline, compared with a 10% reduction target by 2030. While seasonal conditions and production levels can affect annual results, the overall trend remains on track. Our Westpac Sustainable Farm Loan supports customer engagement on emissions efficiency and transition planning.

Understanding the scope of our target

The intensity shown is calculated using activities within the target boundary. The boundary is important when interpreting performance as movements in emissions intensity reflect changes in financing and emissions within the activities covered by the target, rather than the broader value chain.



Refer to Appendix 5 for further detail on what is in-scope of the boundary and methodology for this target.

1. The progress drivers reflect observed trends in national data used in the Australia Agriculture dairy sector target model and do not represent the performance of individual customers. Refer to the Appendix for further details on our sector target data and methodologies.

Agriculture beef and sheep: partnering with producers on emissions efficiency

Region	vs 2021 baseline		TCE in target boundary	
Australia	**-9%** 2030 target	**-20%** FY25: *-20%*	**$10.2bn** FY25 *$8.7bn*	**0.8%** % of Group TCE *0.7% in FY25*
New Zealand	**-9%** 2030 target	**-7%** FY25: *6%*	**$1.6bn** FY25 *$1.5bn*	**0.1%** % of Group TCE *0.1% in FY25*

Sector overview

Beef and sheep production are important contributors to the Australian and New Zealand economies, supporting employment, export earnings and regional communities. The sector is also a significant source of agricultural GHG emissions. Emissions intensity is influenced by herd and flock performance, pasture and feed quality, genetics and land condition.

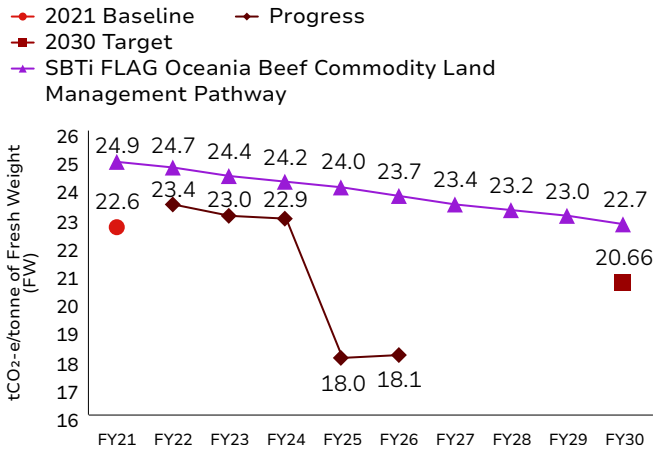
Reductions in emissions intensity are expected to be supported by the continued adoption of farm management practices that improve productivity and emissions outcomes. The pace of progress may vary due to seasonal and climatic conditions, which can influence herd and flock sizes, production levels and on-farm management decisions.

Our emissions intensity target reflects the sector's economic and community contribution and expected portfolio growth. Customer engagement focuses on practical actions that help producers improve farm performance while reducing emissions intensity per tonne of production.

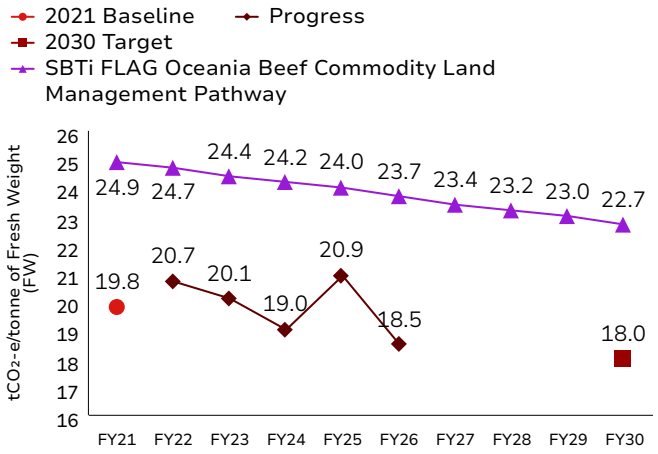
Progress against our targets

- **Australia beef and sheep**[1]: emissions intensity decreased 20% from the 2021 baseline. The reduction reflects lower herd numbers and higher meat production as the sector responded to changing climatic conditions. Livestock production is influenced by seasonal and climatic factors, which can affect emissions intensity outcomes from year to year. We continue to engage with customers and industry participants to better understand sector trends and opportunities to reduce emissions intensity.
- **New Zealand beef and sheep**: emissions intensity improved and remained below the 2021 baseline following an increase in FY25. Seasonal conditions and changes in production systems are expected to continue influencing annual results. We continue to improve farm-level emissions data and support customers through insights, engagement and sustainable finance solutions that identify practical emissions reduction opportunities.

AUSTRALIA BEEF AND SHEEP EMISSIONS INTENSITY



NEW ZEALAND BEEF AND SHEEP EMISSIONS INTENSITY



1. The progress drivers reflect observed trends in national data used in the Australia Agriculture beef and sheep sector target model and do not represent the performance of individual customers. Refer to the Appendix for further details on our sector target data and methodologies.

Sustainable finance

We provide financing to customers to achieve their sustainability objectives.

Our Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF) defines what Westpac considers sustainable finance. It gives consistent definitions for green, transition, social and sustainability finance. It also sets out how lending and bond facilitation are assessed, measured and reported.

Transactions are assessed against Westpac's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and recognised market standards, and each one must still pass standard credit risk assessment.

Sustainable finance supports climate-related opportunities by meeting customer demand for decarbonisation and resilience. It also supports risk management by shifting lending towards activities with lower climate-related risk.

Progress under the SFF is measured against two 2030 targets: $55 billion in sustainable finance lending and $40 billion in sustainable bond facilitation. Progress towards these targets is provided below.

Sustainable lending progress against our Sustainable Finance Targets

Sustainable finance increased by $7.1 billion or 18%. Drivers include:

- growth in green loans across renewable energy, and commercial property, including data centres;
- increase in sustainability-linked loans including in the infrastructure, property and living sectors; and
- increase in New Zealand Sustainable Business Loans, including financing of green building and social and affordable housing.

PROGRESS IN SUSTAINABLE FINANCE LENDING[a]

CATEGORY[b]	2026	2025
Green	22.4	18.5
Transition	0.2	0.2
Social	14.3	11.6
Sustainability	0.2	0.2
Sustainability-linked	9.4	8.9
Total TCE ($bn)	**46.5**	**39.4**
SECTOR		
Power Generation[c]	10.1	7.7
Transport[c]	1.3	1.4
Commercial Real Estate[c]	7.9	5.6
Residential Mortgages – Australia	11.8	9.4
Healthcare[c]	2.0	1.6
Education[c]	1.5	0.9
Other[d]	5.5	6.1
New Zealand – Agriculture	3.1	3.5
New Zealand – Other sectors excl. agriculture	3.3	3.1
Total TCE ($bn)	**46.5**	**39.4**
Amount of assets aligned with climate-related opportunities[e] ($bn TCE)	22.4	18.5
Climate-related opportunities assets as % of Total Group TCE	**1.7%**	**1.4%**

a. When structuring or participating in sustainable finance transactions, Westpac was guided by national sustainable finance taxonomies, and global sustainable finance market standards, principles and guidance that are commonly used to label or categorise loans and bonds as green, social, transition, sustainability or sustainability-linked (such as those standards, principles and guidance issued by the Loan Market Association, International Capital Markets Association and/or the Climate Bonds Initiative). For unlabelled finance, the approach to sustainable finance is set out in our Sustainable Finance Framework. Progress is reported at 30 September. Refer to the Glossary in our Sustainability Index and Datasheet for more information on this metric.
b. Categories of Green and Social are labelled and unlabelled lending. Transition is unlabelled lending only. Categories of Sustainability and Sustainability-linked are labelled lending only.
c. WIB only excludes WNZL.
d. Includes labelled lending in other sectors (i.e., not listed already) for WIB.
e. Refer to Appendix 1, Basis of preparation, Measurement uncertainty for further information.



LINKING FINANCING TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES

Westpac acted as a Joint Sustainability Coordinator on a $2 billion Sustainability Linked Loan (SLL) for The Living Company's retirement living platform. The facility links financing costs to performance against targets for emissions reduction, Green Star certification, biodiversity restoration and mental health training. By aligning funding with measurable environmental and social outcomes, the transaction demonstrates how sustainable finance can support customers' sustainability objectives while reinforcing accountability and long-term value creation.

Sustainable bond facilitation progress against our Sustainable Finance Targets

Cumulative bond facilitation[1] increased by $9.7 billion or 43%. Drivers included:

- Westpac's involvement in major government green-issuances, including the Australian Office of Financial Management's $7.5 billion Green treasury bond;
- steady flow of corporate and financial transactions throughout the year, including in the utility and commercial property sectors; and
- supporting the growing participation of offshore corporate and financial issuers accessing the Australian dollar market in labelled format.

PROGRESS IN BOND FACILITATION[a,b]

CATEGORY	2026	2025
Green	15.7	11.1
Social	0.5	0.3
Sustainability	15.3	10.4
Sustainability-linked	0.5	0.5
Total value of bond facilitation ($bn) cumulative from 1 October 2021	**32.0**	**22.3**

a. When structuring or participating in sustainable finance transactions, Westpac was guided by national sustainable finance taxonomies, and global sustainable finance market standards, principles and guidance that are commonly used to label or categorise loans and bonds as green, social, sustainability or sustainability-linked (such as those standards, principles and guidance issued by the Loan Market Association, International Capital Markets Association and/or the Climate Bonds Initiative). For unlabelled finance, the approach to sustainable finance is set out in our SFF. Progress is reported at 30 September. Refer to the Sustainable Finance Framework for further information on the scope of products and services and accounting basis of sustainable bond facilitation.

b. Refer to the Glossary in our Sustainability Index and Datasheet for more information on this metric.



SUPPORTING AUSTRALIA'S ENERGY TRANSITION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Westpac acted as Joint Lead Manager and Green Structuring Adviser for Victoria Power Network's inaugural green bond, the first issuance aligned with the Australian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy. The $750 million dual-tranche transaction attracted strong investor demand, with orders exceeding $2.45 billion. Proceeds will support grid decarbonisation and renewable energy integration, helping finance Australia's energy transition. The transaction shows how sustainable finance can mobilise capital for low-emissions infrastructure while supporting customers' long-term sustainability and funding objectives.

Other climate-related opportunities

In addition to the lending and bond facilitation captured by our SFF, there are also other climate-related opportunities that the Group is involved in. Some of these included:

- **EV Lending:** Westpac launched EV loans in third-party arrangement with Tesla in 2025. At 30 September 2026, loans for EV/hybrid vehicles to Australian customers totalled $113.1 million (2025: $103.9 million);
- **Green[2] Tailored Deposits:** balances decreased by $0.1 billion or 7% to $1.5 billion, reflecting a more yield-sensitive market environment where some customers reallocated funds towards higher-yielding deposit products. Despite this, customer interest in Green Deposits remained strong, highlighting continued demand for sustainable investment options.

Supporting lower emissions transport infrastructure

Westpac supported Kinetic's partnership with the Victorian Department of Transport and Planning to deliver lower-emissions public transport infrastructure across metropolitan Melbourne through the electrification of four depots. The project includes Victoria's first overhead gantry charging system for electric buses. The infrastructure is approximately 25% more space-efficient at these sites than conventional charging solutions and will support the deployment of 164 zero-emission buses. Westpac provided financing for the project, supporting investment in lower-emissions transport infrastructure while helping maintain essential public transport services for local communities.

1. Bond facilitation target and progress is measured as the cumulative sum of our proportionate share of qualifying bonds facilitated from 1 October 2021. % change in the total value of bond facilitation ($bn) cumulative from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
2. A type of term deposit where funds are allocated to a defined pool of eligible assets and/or projects that contribute to addressing climate change. These deposits are certified under the Climate Bonds Standard. Examples of eligible assets and projects include loans linked to renewable energy, low carbon transport, green buildings and water infrastructure.

GOVERNANCE

Our governance framework oversees climate-related risks and opportunities.

BOARD LEVEL

Board
Approves the Annual Report, Sustainability Report, Sustainability Strategy, sustainability position statements and the Group-wide risk management approach, including risk strategy, appetite and frameworks.

Board Audit Committee
Has oversight of the integrity of the financial statements and financial reporting and systems, including the sustainability disclosures in the Interim Financial Results Announcements, Annual Report and the Sustainability Report. It also reviews the process by which management assures the integrity of information published in sustainability reporting.

Board Remuneration Committee
Assists the Board by overseeing the design, operation and monitoring of the remuneration framework. It also assesses the Short-Term Variable Reward Scorecard, including climate-related measures.

Board Risk Committee
Provides oversight of the implementation and operation of the risk management framework. It also oversees the monitoring and management of our reputation and sustainability risk profile, performance and controls, including in relation to climate risk.

MANAGEMENT LEVEL WHICH INFORMS THE BOARD LEVEL

Executive team (senior management) - Members: CEO and Group Executives.

Oversees implementation of sustainability targets and Strategy. Considers Westpac's Climate Transition Plan, major initiatives and performance.

Group Executive Risk Committee - Chair: Chief Risk Officer. Meeting frequency: 7 times per year.

Reviews Group-wide risk management approach (including for sustainability risk and credit risk), including strategy, risk appetite and frameworks. Oversees the implementation and performance of sustainability risk management framework and key supporting policies, controls and actions.

Group Credit Risk Committee - Chair: Deputy Chief Risk Officer. Meeting frequency: quarterly.

Reviews and provides oversight on the credit risk management framework, strategy and risk appetite statement including climate-related risks.

Divisional Risk Committees - Chairs: divisional Chief Executives. Meeting frequency: at least quarterly.

Considers material sustainability risks for the division, including risk profile assessments, and risk appetite.

Climate Change Credit Risk Committee - Chair: Deputy Chief Risk Officer. Meeting frequency: quarterly.

Facilitates the oversight of climate-related physical and transition credit risks.

Customer & Transaction Risk Escalation Committee - Chair: divisional Chief Executive. Meeting frequency: as required.

Reviews and provides advice on customers and transactions involving heightened sustainability risks, including climate-related risks, to support the decisions of the Chair.

KEY ROLES SUPPORTING THE BOARD

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Chief Corporate Affairs & Sustainability Officer (CCASO)	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	Deputy Chief Risk Officer	ESG Disclosure & Reporting Officer
Responsible for the Group's strategy, performance and day-to-day management subject to the delegations of authority approved by the Board.	Reporting to the CEO. Responsible for the Group's financial management, planning, forecasting and climate-related reporting.	Reporting to the CEO. Responsible for the Group's sustainability strategy, including progress towards net-zero and financed emissions targets.	Reporting to the CEO. Responsible for the Risk Management Framework, Risk Management Strategy and Board Risk Appetite Statement (including sustainability and climate risks).	Reporting to the CRO. Responsible for implementing the sustainability risk strategy. Leading, developing and implementing continuous improvement to sustainability risk, including climate-related risks.	Reporting to the CFO. Responsible for external sustainability disclosures, including responses to ESG rating agencies.

Board oversight

Under its Charter, the Board is responsible for considering the social, ethical and environmental impact of our activities and monitoring compliance with our sustainability policies and position statements. Board and Committee meeting agendas are structured to address each of the responsibilities contained in the relevant Charter, including climate-related topics and decisions. Agendas are approved by the relevant Board or Committee Chair with input from the Company Secretary and subject matter experts. Agenda items are ordinarily supported by a management paper or verbal update that either provides an update on the relevant matter for informational purposes or seeks formal approval from the Board or Committee.

Role of management

The day-to-day management of Westpac's approach to climate-related matters is the responsibility of the CEO and is delegated to the CCASO, Group Executives and senior management, where relevant. The Board's oversight as outlined above is supported by reporting and recommendations from the Executives and senior management. Senior management monitor, manage and oversee CRROs and work to integrate these into our operations. These are reflected in individual Statements of Accountability. Management is supported by governance committees that oversee CRROs, policies and risk management processes. CRROs are managed through the Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF) and Sustainability Risk Management Framework (SRMF), which integrate climate-related risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and escalation into existing risk management processes. Divisional management is responsible for implementing controls, monitoring risk outcomes and reporting to divisional risk committees and the Board Risk Committee, as required. Refer to page 52 for additional information on controls and procedures.

Governance of strategy and targets

The Board approves key sustainability matters such as the sustainability strategy and the Climate Transition Plan. It also monitors progress against certain targets included in the CTP and provides oversight of CRROs. Progress towards climate-related targets is monitored through internal management reporting of specific metrics. These include regular progress reports to the Board and management-level committees, as well as periodic reviews of performance against targets.

Remuneration relating to climate-related considerations

The 2026 Group STVR Scorecard contained the following measure: 'Progress our sustainability strategies with a focus on sustainable finance'. This measure contributed to 2.5% of the overall Group STVR Scorecard assessment. The measure was assessed by reviewing progress against our sustainable finance lending and our bond facilitation activities. For further information on remuneration outcomes linked to climate-related considerations, refer to Section 3.3 of the Remuneration Report in the 2026 Annual Report.

MATTERS CONSIDERED IN FY26

Key sustainability / climate-related matters	Period when topics were considered			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Board				
Provided oversight of the strategic initiatives and priorities (including sustainability-related strategy, targets and metrics)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Approved the FY25 Sustainability Report	✓			
Approved the Nature Position and supporting Action Plan				✓
Approved Housing Target				✓
Board Risk Committee				
Reviewed the Group Risk Appetite Statement (including sustainability and climate-related risks) and made recommendations to the Board			✓	
Monitored external developments related to sustainability and climate risks	✓	✓	✓	
Reviewed regular reporting from management including oversight of related policies and frameworks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Board Audit Committee				
Received updates from management on climate and sustainability reporting and disclosures including compliance with mandatory reporting standards (AASB)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reviewed the FY25 Sustainability Report and recommended to the Board for approval	✓			
Provided oversight of assurance matters (including matters relating to sustainability and climate disclosures)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Board Remuneration Committee				
Reviewed remuneration matters (including sustainability and climate objectives) and made recommendations to the Board	✓			✓

Climate-related skills and experience in key governance bodies

The Board uses a skills matrix to illustrate the key skills and experience the Board is seeking to achieve in its membership collectively and the number of Directors with each skill and experience. The 'Environment and Social' category in the Board skills matrix reflects three Directors with 'Deep experience and knowledge' and seven with 'General working experience and knowledge'.

The skills matrix also assists to identify focus areas for the continuing education and professional development of Directors. For example, these focus areas included responsible use of AI, sustainability and crisis management, which were facilitated through a combination of structured workshops, targeted deep dives, and site visits aligned with strategic priorities . The skills matrix also assists to identify areas where it may be desirable for specialist external expertise to be retained to supplement the Board's skills and experience. These activities are planned each year and are included in the Board's/Board Committees' calendars.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The management of climate-related risks is integrated within Westpac's Risk Management Strategy.

Integration to risk management strategy

Climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed under the Board-approved Risk Management Strategy (RMS) and Risk Management Framework (RMF). These frameworks provide the processes, controls and governance arrangements to identify, assess, manage, prioritise, monitor and report CRROs alongside other material risk categories facing the Group.

Climate-related risks are a sub-category of sustainability risk, a material risk class within Westpac's risk taxonomy. Within the taxonomy, climate-related risks are considered for both financial effects, such as credit risk, and non-financial risks, such as compliance and operational risk. Responsibility for managing climate-related risks rests with business and functional management, supported by independent risk oversight and internal assurance functions, in line with Westpac's Three Lines of Defence model.

Westpac's Sustainability Risk Management Framework and the Climate Risk Policy support the RMF and RMS by detailing how sustainability and climate-related risks are identified, monitored and managed. No substantive changes were made to these processes in FY26.

Identification and assessment

CRROs are identified and assessed through the CRROA, as shown in page 18. Westpac identifies CRROs through risk assessments, strategic planning, portfolio reviews, regulatory monitoring, analysis of issues, incidents and controls, and stakeholder engagement. Climate scenario analysis supports identification by assessing the effects of different climate pathways on the business, customers and portfolios. Once identified, CRROs are assessed using the RMF, including the Group Risk Impact Scale and Risk Likelihood Matrix. This supports risk rating and prioritisation.

The nature, likelihood and magnitude of risks and opportunities are assessed by considering the effects of climate scenarios on Westpac's current strategy and value chain.

Prioritisation and integration into decision-making

Climate-related risks are prioritised through business decision-making processes, such as strategic planning, capital allocation, financing and investment decisions, product governance, procurement activities and customer engagement.

Climate-related risks are considered as part of credit lending transaction approvals and portfolio management, where relevant. ESG Risk Assessments are completed within business divisions to assess climate-related risks associated with customers and transactions aligned to our ESG Credit Policy.

Transactions may be escalated to a divisional Customer and Transaction Risk Escalation Committee for review.

Climate-related opportunities are prioritised through strategic planning processes. Opportunities may inform sustainable finance activities, customer transition solutions, operational decarbonisation initiatives and climate transition planning. Relevant opportunities are incorporated into business unit plans, targets and initiatives, with progress monitored through established governance and management reporting processes.

Processes to monitor and manage climate-related risk and opportunities

Westpac monitors CRROs through key risk indicators, portfolio monitoring, scenario analysis, risk appetite measures, management reporting and periodic reviews of emerging risks. Climate-related risks are incorporated into risk profiles and management reporting to support monitoring and remediation where required.

Climate-related opportunities are monitored through implementation of the CTP, including progress against relevant targets, commitments and initiatives. These are tracked quarterly and reported through established governance and management reporting processes.

Climate-related risk information is reported regularly to committees such as the Climate Change Credit Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee in accordance with Westpac's governance framework. Material issues are escalated through risk management and governance processes. The effectiveness of climate-related risk management processes is reviewed periodically as part of the Group's broader RMF and assurance activities.

Input, parameters, and data sources used in the CRROA

The processes outlined above draw on internal and external data, inputs and parameters to assess physical and transition climate-related risks across Westpac's value chain. The assessment is supported by the Climate Risk Policy and Climate Scenario Analysis Standard. Internal stakeholders from across the Bank were engaged as part of this process, utilising qualitative and quantitative scenario information to inform the CRROA.

- Internal inputs include customer, sector and portfolio exposure data, GHG emissions data, operational risk information and business continuity assessments.
- External inputs include climate scenarios, physical hazard datasets, regulatory and policy assumptions, temperature and transition pathways, and sector decarbonisation pathways from public and proprietary providers.

APPENDIX

This Appendix provides additional information that supports Westpac's climate-related financial disclosures prepared in accordance with AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures and the Corporations Act 2001. It explains the methodologies, assumptions, judgements, estimation uncertainty and reporting boundaries applied in preparing the Climate Statements and should be read together with those disclosures.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2. CLIMATE RISK METHODOLOGY

3. TARGETS

4. GHG EMISSIONS METHODOLOGY

5. FINANCED EMISSIONS METHODOLOGY

6. DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

7. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

8. INDEPENDENT AUDIT AND ASSURANCE REPORTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Our approach to material information

Westpac discloses information that could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of primary users of general purpose financial reports, including existing and potential investors.

We apply professional judgement to assess whether climate-related risks, opportunities, metrics, targets, assumptions, methodologies and uncertainties are material to an understanding of Westpac's prospects.

This assessment considers reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date and whether the information could reasonably be expected to influence users' assessment of those prospects.

Time horizons for climate reporting

For climate reporting, we use specific time horizons to disclose climate-related risks, opportunities and anticipated financial effects. These time horizons align to our planning horizons and business cycles.

Short-term horizons generally align with the reporting period, while longer-term horizons support the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities.

We may use longer timeframes, such as 2050, in scenario analysis and climate risk assessments where they provide additional insight.

Horizon	Years	Aligns with
Short-term	Less than 1 year	• Annual business forecast cycle, including planning and investment allocation; and • Short-term variable reward.
Medium-term	1 to < 5 years	• Full Year Strategic Cycle (≤3 years); • Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (3 years); • The contractual or behavioural duration of most of our lending and funding (< 5 years); and • Investment time horizons of primary users of this report (typically < 5 years).
Long-term	5 years and more	• Full Year Strategic Cycle; and • Time period where significant climate risks may emerge > 10 years.

Timing of data

Operational emissions and targets

We estimate Scope 1, 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions based on nine months of activity data (October to June) for the current financial reporting period and extrapolate data for the final three months of the reporting year (July to September) using activity data from the prior period.

Financed emissions and sector targets

We use the most recent data available unless obtaining more recent information would require undue cost or effort, or is outside Westpac's control. Where necessary, we use data from a different reporting period or balance date.

- **Financed emissions:** FY25 estimates use financing data, including total committed exposure (TCE), at 30 September 2025. FY26 estimates use financing data, including TCE, at 30 June 2026 as a proxy for 30 September 2026 due to current process limitations and undue cost or effort. Westpac New Zealand uses financing data, including TCE, at 30 September 2026.
- **Financed emissions sector targets:** We calculate target progress using customer-level financing data, including TCE. FY25 target progress uses data at 30 September 2025. FY26 target progress uses data at 30 June 2026 as a proxy for 30 September 2026 due to current process limitations and undue cost or effort. Westpac New Zealand Agriculture Dairy and Beef and Sheep targets use customer-level data at 30 September 2026 and external data at dates as disclosed on page 76.

We assess changes in significant inputs between 30 June 2026 and 30 September 2026, including, where relevant, exposures, transactions and other key inputs, to determine whether they materially affect reported financed emissions estimates and financed emissions sector target progress.

Based on these assessments, we concluded that changes in relevant significant inputs between 30 June 2026 and 30 September 2026 did not materially affect reported FY26 financed emissions estimates or financed emissions sector target progress. The effect of changes in relevant inputs will be reflected, as applicable, in the subsequent reporting period.

Estimation methodologies

Customer financial, emissions, production and activity data used in financed emissions and financed emissions sector target calculations typically relates to the 12 months preceding the reporting period for the relevant metric. Emissions, production and activity data are cumulative over that period. We use the most recent data available without undue cost or effort and select third-party inputs, including emissions factors, sector-level financial ratios and benchmark data, that are as close as practicable to the reporting period. Where more recent data is unavailable, some inputs may be more than 12 months old. We prioritise the most recent available data and apply assumptions and estimation techniques as needed.

Judgements

Industry classification system

We classify applicable business, commercial, institutional and commercial real estate lending customers by primary business activity using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) system.

ANZSIC is a recognised industry classification system used in Australia and New Zealand. We use ANZSIC across climate-related metrics and targets to classify customers by primary economic activity, assess climate-related risks and apply relevant emissions estimation methodologies and factors. Its use supports comparison with other reporting entities in these jurisdictions and links climate-related disclosures, including financed emissions, to the industry sectors reported in the 2026 Annual Report.

Industry classifications have limitations. An assigned code may not capture all activities of a diversified business, may become outdated as activities change and cannot always be mapped directly to relevant emissions factors and other data inputs.

Use of sector-level emissions data

For many sectors, we apply sector-level economic emissions intensity factors and financial ratios at the ANZSIC code level. Where this is not possible, we apply the next most relevant available estimation approach.

Customer-specific emissions and attribution data may not be available for some debt securities, including mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and government or sovereign debt holdings. Because of these data and methodological limitations, we may estimate the financed emissions of these securities using the sector-based methodology applied to parts of the business, commercial and institutional lending portfolio.

This approach may use emissions factors for the finance and insurance industry rather than factors for the underlying assets, borrowers, counterparties or economic activities receiving the funding. The resulting estimates may not reflect the emissions profile of the underlying assets, entities or activities.

Exchange rates and market conditions

We convert foreign-currency financial data to Australian dollars using the spot exchange rate at the end of the financing data period used in the estimate. We estimate financed emissions for the WNZL portfolio in New Zealand dollars and convert the in-scope exposures to Australian dollars when consolidating the result.

Some methodologies use customer financial data and enterprise value measures to calculate attribution factors. These inputs can change because of foreign exchange movements, listed market capitalisation changes and other market conditions.

Movements in these inputs may change estimated financed emissions without a corresponding change in customer emissions performance or financing activities.

Portfolio-level information

Property-level energy use, emissions and detailed energy efficiency data are generally unavailable for most residential and commercial properties securing our loans. We estimate emissions using regional averages or proxy data. Our geographic diversification is expected to support representative results at an aggregated portfolio level.

Notable exclusions

We may exclude exposures from financed emissions estimation if, having regard to their nature, scale and connection to our CTP and CRROs, and available data would not provide decision-useful information or faithfully represent the emissions associated with the financed activity.

Refer to Appendix Section 2 page 59 for further detail on climate risk methodology.

Refer to Appendix Section 5 page 67 for further detail on exclusions from financed emissions estimation.

Gross and net targets, and carbon offsets

While we use carbon offsets to support the transition to net-zero operations, these offsets are not considered when assessing progress against our gross operational emissions targets.

We have not purchased, nor do we intend to purchase carbon offsets to meet our financed emissions sector targets. However, for some sectors, the inputs of our progress against targets, including customer emissions data, may contain net emissions.

For information on carbon offset including retirements, refer to the Sustainability Index and Datasheet, Carbon Offsets tab, available on our website.

Classification of coal mining exposure

Classification of customer and transaction exposures as thermal coal mining, metallurgical coal mining or metallurgical coal mining in diversified miners uses relevant ANZSIC classifications and other available information on customers' business activities. Professional judgement may be applied when classifying exposures, including exposures within and outside the relevant ANZSIC classifications. For Institutional Banking, thermal coal customers are reviewed and identified using the Financed Emissions Sector Target methodology for the thermal coal sector.

Refer to the Glossary in our Sustainability Index and Datasheet for the definitions of thermal coal mining, metallurgical coal mining and metallurgical coal mining in diversified miners.

Measurement uncertainty

Climate risk methodology

For climate risk analyses, lending portfolios are held static, assuming no growth or change in composition, and no adaptation measures by Westpac or its customers were considered.

The non-retail transition risk ratings are based on internal judgement from subject matter experts across climate change and industry sectors, available climate and industry data and relevant sector characteristics. Four of the non-retail physical risk ratings are based on data; the remaining two categories are based on internal judgement from subject matter experts across climate change and industry sectors.

Non-retail analysis and retail transition risk analysis employ ANZSICs within the analysis. While ANZSICs provide a consistent classification framework, they have limitations:

- They may not fully reflect the activities of diversified businesses;
- Business activities may evolve over time, making codes outdated; and
- Mapping ANZSIC codes to other data sources can be complex.

For non-retail analysis, several methods were considered to convert the rating for each risk factor to a determination of heightened transition/physical risk, both for individual sectors and at the aggregated sector level used for reporting purposes. The selected approach represents a midpoint among the options considered, balancing the need to highlight material risks while maintaining comparability across sectors.

Our breakdown of potential physical and transition risks are at a high level and indicative only. We acknowledge that physical and transition risks may affect sectors, geographies, and individual companies differently and to varying degrees, beyond what we have identified through these analyses.

At 30 September 2026, 4.5% of Australian mortgage lending could not be assessed due to system and data constraints, and 0.4% of non-retail lending exposure lacked an associated ANZSIC code and was excluded from the analysis.

Operational emissions

Activity data is sourced from primary records, such as utility invoices, supplier records and internal documents. Emission factors are sourced from primary data where available and secondary sources, including Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (NGAF), when primary data is unavailable.

We prioritise primary activity data. Where primary data is unavailable, we use secondary data, including industry averages and proxy data, and apply emissions factors relevant to the reporting period.

To address data gaps, we use partial data and extrapolate it using methods such as historical weighted averages.

Most Scope 3 estimates use proxy activity data, including supplier spend, and industry-average emissions factors rather than value chain specific information.

We use activity data that is subject to external assurance or internal validation where available, including operating expense data assured through the audit process of our financial statements. Most emissions factors are sourced from datasets that have not been independently verified.

GHG emissions estimates involve inherent limitations and measurement uncertainty arising from a mix of data inputs and calculation approaches. These include default emissions factors, spend-based proxies, supplier-provided data and timing differences between source data and reporting periods. Uncertainty increases when estimates rely on secondary data, assumptions or proxies rather than direct measurement.

The assumptions, limitations and uncertainties affecting emissions reporting also apply to measuring progress against our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target.

The assumptions, limitations and uncertainties affecting the upstream Scope 3 inventory also apply to measuring progress against the selected Scope 3 upstream emissions reduction target. Progress continues to be assessed using the boundary and methodologies established when the target was set. Performance against the target is therefore not directly comparable with changes in the upstream Scope 3 inventory, including changes arising from expanded inventory coverage under AASB S2.

Refer to Appendix 4 for further detail on our GHG emissions estimation methodology.

Financed emissions

Our financed emissions results are estimates and are subject to significant uncertainty. They use a broad range of internal and external data and methodologies developed by Westpac.

The methodologies are informed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard ('PCAF Standard')[1]. Westpac is not a PCAF signatory. We seek to align with the PCAF Standard where possible, taking into account applicability, data availability and commercial considerations. Where relevant, we disclose material differences between our financed emissions methodologies, the methodologies used for some financed emissions sector targets and the PCAF Standard.

Differences in data, definitions and methodologies may limit the comparability of our financed emissions results with those of other institutions and between reporting periods. Changes may include updates to data sources, company and property information, sector classifications, exchange rates, emissions factors, financial ratios, estimation techniques and reporting boundaries.

1. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)'s Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard: Part A – Financed Emissions 3rd edition (the PCAF Standard) available at https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/standard.

We may also refine our methodologies as data availability improves and our understanding of asset classes, emissions sources and industry sectors develops. As a result, movements in estimated financed emissions may reflect changes in data, assumptions or methodologies rather than changes in customer emissions performance or Westpac's financing activities.

Data availability and quality vary across portfolios and sectors. We seek to use reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. We prioritise timely, relevant and granular inputs, including customer- or property-specific emissions, other direct measurements, and physical activity or energy data, where available. Where these are unavailable, we apply customer-specific financial data to sector emissions factors, then progressively fall back to broader sector, industry, regional or property-type average estimates.

We may also use substitute or proxy data, older-period data, and apply judgement when making assumptions. We assess the quality of our estimates using Data Quality Scores based on the PCAF Standard. The scores indicate the quality of the data and methodologies used in the calculations on a scale from 1 to 5. Lower scores apply to methodologies using more accurate and specific company-level or property-level data. Higher scores apply to methodologies that rely more heavily on assumptions and proxy data, including sector-level emissions factors. As a result, higher scores generally reflect greater uncertainty in the underlying data or estimates used in the calculation. For the purposes of calculating Data Quality Scores, customer-reported emissions are treated as unverified, except in the New Zealand portfolio where customer-reported emissions known to be verified are treated as verified and all other customer-reported emissions are treated as unverified. The emissions factors used are from sources that have not been verified.

We estimate financed emissions for a significant part of the business, commercial and institutional lending portfolio using sector emissions factors derived from Australian and New Zealand economic and emissions data. We may also apply these factors to customers whose activities occur wholly or partly outside of those regions. The resulting estimates may not reflect differences in emissions intensity or other local conditions in the regions where those activities occur.

Scope 2 financed emissions estimates may incorporate both market-based and location-based emissions, depending on the underlying data source and the information available for individual customers. Where customer-reported emissions are sourced from financial market data providers, market-based Scope 2 emissions are preferred where available, with location-based emissions used where market-based data is unavailable. For Westpac New Zealand, customer-reported Scope 2 emissions are used where they are known to be location-based or where the reporting basis is not otherwise indicated; emissions known to be market-based are not used. Scope 2 emissions sourced from NGER are location-based. Where customer-specific emissions are unavailable, estimates may instead use sectoral emissions factors derived from relevant economic and greenhouse gas emissions data.

Differences in the basis and granularity of these inputs introduce measurement uncertainty and may affect comparability between customers, portfolios and reporting periods.

Financed emissions sector targets

Sector target calculations use the most recent available customer, property or asset-level emissions, production, activity and financial data. Data may be sourced from public disclosures, third-party providers or other sources. There are significant uncertainties, limitations, risks and assumptions in the metrics and modelling supporting our financed emissions sector targets. These arise from data limitations, changing methodologies and evolving scientific knowledge. Non-financial data may have greater inherent limitations than financial data because of its nature and how it is determined, calculated and estimated. We therefore rely extensively on third-party proxy data, and data quality varies across our targets.

Our targets are set at the sector level and may not align with those of individual customers. Progress towards our targets may not be gradual or linear, as emissions reductions are influenced by factors such as technological advancements, the decarbonisation of electricity grids, policy and regulatory developments, market conditions, and customer transition activity. As a result, emissions reductions may occur in step-changes, and emissions may increase in some periods.

While we have sought to use best available data and scenarios, various assumptions and estimates have been used. As a result, our targets and baselines (along with the pathways to achieve our targets) are likely to change as data quality improves and better methodologies emerge.

Refer to pages 40 to 47 for more information on our sector target dependencies and risks.

Sustainable Finance - amount of assets aligned with climate related opportunities in $ and %

Amounts aligned with climate-related opportunities are determined using the Sustainable Finance Framework, which classifies eligible green financing activities. The metric includes lending that meets the framework's eligibility criteria and is assessed using data available at the reporting date.

Nature-related financing activities may be included where they meet the framework's eligibility criteria. However, nature-related lending is not separately identified and quantified as a distinct component of the metric, as the information required to do so is not currently available without undue cost or effort.

Expected resolution of uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty across our GHG emissions metrics may reduce as the coverage, quality and consistency of supplier and customer reported activity and emissions data improve, enabling less reliance on secondary emissions factors and proxy-based estimation methods. However, the timing and extent of any reduction, and the effect on reported emissions, cannot presently be determined because they depend on future data availability, quality and methodology developments.

Changes in estimates and correction of errors

Approach to revisions

We may revise previously reported metrics, targets, baselines, progress measures or comparative information following methodology changes, data source updates, improvements to estimation techniques or reporting boundary changes. When these circumstances arise, we assess the materiality of the change, considering quantitative factors and the specific facts and circumstances, including whether revision would provide decision-useful information to users of the Report. The Group ESG Disclosure and Reporting Officer reviews and approves proposed revisions.

Correction of errors

We correct material errors identified in previously reported information by restating the relevant comparative information. In determining whether an error is material, we consider its quantitative impact together with qualitative factors, including whether the omission or misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by users of the Report. In the current period, we have not identified and therefore corrected any errors in previously reported information.

Revisions

- **Physical and transition risk disclosures**: We expanded certain FY25 comparative disclosures to reflect a broader scope of exposures. This includes transition risk for the Australian residential mortgage portfolio and physical risk for business and institutional lending. The FY25 Group comparative has been revised using the expanded FY26 reporting boundary and the revised FY25 Australian residential mortgage metric to support comparability in this Report. As a result, the revised FY25 Group comparative may not be directly comparable with the Group metric disclosed in the prior reporting period;
- **Australian residential mortgage physical risk metric:** We revised the FY25 metric to align the reporting date from 31 August to 30 September and exclude RAMS from the portfolio, consistent with the FY26 metric. We also revised the FY25 Group physical risk comparative to reflect the expanded reporting boundary and the revised Australian residential mortgage metric. As a result, comparative metrics may not be directly comparable with those reported in prior periods;
- **Financed emissions:** FY25 financed emissions disclosures reflect an expanded reporting boundary and are reported for the first time. In FY25, we reported financed emissions one year in arrears due to data availability. We have not revised FY24 and earlier financed emissions. As a result, these figures are not directly comparable with FY25 and FY26 disclosures; and
- **EV and hybrid vehicle lending:** We revised the FY25 comparative figures to report period-end lending balances. The figures previously reported represented new lending.

Connectivity of climate-related metrics with existing financial metrics

In preparing climate-related disclosures under AASB S2, we have sought to establish a link between the financial concepts in our financial statements and the climate-related metrics and targets disclosed in this Report.

For a commercial bank, many climate-related disclosures, including financed emissions, sector targets, industry exposures, and measures of climate-related physical risks, transition risks and opportunities, are linked to the provision of finance and management of credit exposures.

We apply a common exposure measurement approach, where practicable, across climate-related metrics that relate to industry exposures and their subsets or derivatives. Our objective is to adopt measures that reflect the scale of our financing activities, can be linked to financial reporting and support consistency across our disclosures. Differences in factors, data availability, source systems, timing of extracts, technical process limitations and adjustments, may result in differences between climate-related metrics and measures reported elsewhere in Westpac's reporting suite.

We have applied judgement in interpreting AASB S2 terms in the context of financed emissions that are not expressly defined in the Standard: 'gross exposure' and 'full amount of the commitment' are represented by Total Committed Exposure[1], being net of credit risk mitigants; 'Funded amounts' and the 'drawn portion of loan commitments' are represented by Gross Loans; and, 'undrawn loan commitments' are represented by Undrawn Credit Commitments.

In our interpretations, we have used existing credit risk management concepts as proxies for "business activities" in the context of climate-related metrics and financing exposure, including gross loans, other on balance sheet exposures, undrawn credit commitments, and Total Committed Exposure (TCE), as disclosed in our Annual Report and Financial Results. Where lending or credit exposure does not appropriately represent the underlying business activity, we may use a more relevant activity-specific measure, such as facilitation amount for sustainable bond facilitation.

Unless otherwise indicated, the TCE used in climate-related measures is net of credit risk mitigants. Credit risk mitigants are arrangements or features used by Westpac in the normal course of business to reduce retained credit exposure for credit risk management and reporting purposes, such as security, guarantees, risk transfer or other credit risk mitigation structures. These arrangements may reduce Westpac's reported credit exposure, but do not reduce the underlying customer activity financed or the potential climate-related effects associated with that activity. Credit risk mitigants have been assessed to have a minimal effect on total Group financed emissions.

1. Total committed exposure (TCE) represents the sum of the committed portion of direct lending (including funds placement overall and deposits placed), contingent and pre-settlement risk plus the committed portion of secondary market trading and underwriting risk.

2. CLIMATE RISK METHODOLOGY

Physical Risk - Retail

We assessed flood, bushfire and cyclone risk across the Australian residential mortgage portfolio using proprietary third-party data. The analysis used a national address-level database that provides peril-specific risk information for individual buildings and addresses across Australia. We matched mortgage exposures to the database using unique asset location identifiers and excluded properties that could not be matched. We classified properties as higher risk based on relative peril rates for the three natural perils assessed.

The database also includes forward-looking projections of weather-related perils under three IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5), extending to 2050.

To validate the reliability of the underlying climate data, the following methodologies were applied:

- Modelled hazard data is calibrated using Synthetic Aperture Radar imagery and observed floodplain data from historical global flood events;
- Assessed using proximity to bushfire-prone vegetation and validated against observed burn areas following each fire season; and
- Derived from modelled wind speed data, cross-referenced with observations from the Bureau of Meteorology and other third-party sources.

While floods, bushfires, and cyclones were prioritised due to their severity and relevance to household impacts, other hazards such as soil movement and storms were considered less material for this analysis. However, we recognise that this analysis provides one relative view of physical risk, and our Australian mortgage customers may be exposed to severe events or other natural perils not captured in this analysis.

New Zealand's residential mortgage portfolio vulnerability assessment focuses on rainfall-induced flooding and coastal inundation, reflecting the most mature and geographically consistent datasets available for portfolio-level analysis and property-level assessment. Using IPCC-aligned climate scenarios, New Zealand specific hazard modelling and property location data, we identify lending securities that meet Westpac New Zealand internally defined criteria for potential severe impact. Westpac New Zealand continues to assess additional hazards such as landslide and drought for future inclusion.

Transition Risk - Retail

This assessment focused on the regional economic reliance of sectors vulnerable to climate-related transition risk. Identification of transition vulnerable sectors is consistent with the non-retail transition risk framework, where sectors rated High or Moderately High are considered vulnerable to transition risk. Regional employment in transition vulnerable sectors is derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 census. Two methods are employed to assess a region's economic reliance on transition vulnerable sectors, based on where a person lives and works.

A region is considered vulnerable to transition risk when more than 15% of its employment is in transition vulnerable sectors using either method. The scenario analysis is consistent with the non-retail transition risk analysis, where sectors are rated by scenario and time horizon. Economic reliance is then assessed against the higher transition risk sectors, following the steps outlined above per scenario and time horizon.

We matched our mortgage portfolio to high-risk postcodes using asset address information. Properties that could not be matched were excluded from the analysis.

Transition Risk - Non-Retail

Westpac's transition risk framework assesses sector-level lending exposure to climate-related transition risks across three key categories: policy, technology, and market changes. Each category includes two risk factors, resulting in six climate transition risk factors in total.

Each sector with lending exposure is assigned a 1–5 rating for each of the six risk factors, based on internal subject matter expertise. A rating of 1 indicates lower relative transition risk, while a rating of 5 indicates higher relative transition risk compared to other sectors in the economy.

A sector's overall transition risk rating is determined by taking the highest rating across the three categories: policy; technology; and market. For aggregated sectors, the average of the underlying sub-sector ratings is used for each risk factor, and the same approach is applied to determine the overall rating.

The analysis is conducted at the ANZSIC 4-digit level, using the Customer ANZSIC to identify the primary industry of each borrower. Where unavailable, the Facility ANZSIC is used. Lending exposures without an ANZSIC are excluded from the analysis.

Scenario analysis was conducted across all sectors using three climate scenarios and three time horizons. This enabled extrapolation of the six risk factors over time and under different climate policy pathways.

The framework and sector ratings have undergone internal review and were benchmarked against peer disclosures and leading publications (e.g. UNEP FI's Beyond the Horizon) to ensure alignment with emerging industry practice.

Physical Risk - Non-Retail

Westpac's physical risk framework assesses sector-level lending exposure to climate-related physical risks across three key categories: physical exposure, value/supply chain, and labour exposure. Each category includes two risk factors, resulting in six climate physical risk factors in total.

Each sector with lending exposure is assigned a 1–5 rating for each of the six risk factors, based on a combination of data and internal subject matter expertise. Specifically, reliance on natural resources is derived using data from Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE); value chain exposure, outdoor labour exposure and labour intensity are derived from the ABS Census and National Accounts, and reliance on physical assets and supply chain exposure are based on

internal subject matter expertise. A rating of 1 indicates lower relative physical risk, while a rating of 5 indicates higher relative physical risk compared to other sectors in the economy.

A sector's overall physical risk rating is determined by taking the highest rating across the three categories (physical, value/supply chain, and labour). For aggregated sectors, the average of the underlying sub-sector ratings is used for each risk factor, and the same approach is applied to determine the overall rating.

The analysis is conducted at the ANZSIC 4-digit level, using the Customer ANZSIC to identify the primary industry of each borrower.

Where unavailable, the Facility ANZSIC is used. Lending exposures without an ANZSIC are excluded from the analysis.

We apply scenario analysis to assess how physical risk ratings change over time under each scenario. These ratings are informed by the IPCC Australasia Projected Impacts Report. Physical risk ratings are the same across scenarios over the short and medium term due to limited divergence in climate outcomes over these periods.

The framework and sector ratings have undergone internal review and were benchmarked against peer disclosures and leading publications (e.g. IPCC Australasian Report) to ensure alignment with emerging industry practice.

Climate-related scenario analysis

Climate-related scenario analysis was conducted during the year ended 30 September 2026. Westpac considers a diverse range of publicly available scenarios for our climate-related scenario analysis, that aligns with the latest international agreement on climate change.

Scenario selection

These scenarios were selected because they provide plausible but challenging climate-related physical and transition risk outcomes. Physical risk analyses focused on lending vulnerability to physical hazards, while transition risk analyses considered policy, technology, market and economic changes under different transition pathways.

Methodology

These scenarios are grounded in the latest science from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and designed for financial institutions by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Scenario analysis is performed annually from the present day to 2050.

Assumptions used in scenario analysis

- **CRROA and resilience assessment** - considered relevant climate-related policy, economic, technology and energy transition assumptions, together with national and regional variables, to assess potential impacts on operations, customers and supply chains.
- **Physical risk analysis** - focused on changes in exposure and vulnerability to physical hazards. Climate-related policy, macroeconomic, energy and technology assumptions were incorporated within the underlying scenarios but were not a primary focus of the analysis. Assessments were informed by location-specific data, including climate model outputs, weather patterns, land use, infrastructure and relevant Australian and New Zealand datasets.
- **Transition risk analysis** - considered the effects of differing policy settings, macroeconomic conditions, energy system pathways and technology developments under each scenario. These factors influence the trajectory and economic viability of emissions-intensive sectors and may affect customers, lending portfolios and supply chains. National, regional and sector-specific datasets were used where relevant.

INPUTS USED IN THE SCENARIO ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT IN FY26

	Physical risk		Transition risk		
Assumption Category	**1. Climate-related physical risk in the Retail portfolio**	**2. Climate-related physical risk in the Non-Retail portfolio**	**3. Climate-related transition risk in the Retail portfolio**	**4. Climate-related transition risk in the Non-Retail portfolio**	**CRROA and Resilience Assessment**
Scenarios used and source	RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 (IPCC), Third party data provider (AU). SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 (CMIP6), Third party data provider (NZ).	RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 (IPCC), Internal application.	Current Policies (NGFS), Delayed Transition (NGFS) and Net Zero 2050 (NGFS).	Current Policies (NGFS), Delayed Transition (NGFS) and Net Zero 2050 (NGFS).	Current Policies (RCP8.5) (NGFS; IPCC), Delayed Transition (RCP4.5) (NGFS; IPCC) and Net Zero 2050 (RCP2.6) (NGFS; IPCC).
Scope of operations used in scenario analysis	Assessed Australian residential mortgage portfolio, ~$558bn TCE, ~41% of total Group TCE. Assessed New Zealand residential mortgage portfolio, $71.7bn TCE.	Assessed Business and Institutional lending portfolios, all sectors and geographies, ~$635bn TCE, ~47% of total Group TCE.	Assessed Australian residential mortgage portfolio, ~$558bn TCE, ~41% of total Group TCE.	Assessed Business and institutional lending portfolios, all sectors and geographies, ~$635bn TCE, ~47% of total Group TCE.	All Westpac business operations (Australia, NZ, Pacific, and international branches), customers, and supply chain.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS IN OUR SCENARIO ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT IN FY26

Assumption Category	1. Climate-related physical risk in the Retail portfolio	2. Climate-related physical risk in the Non-Retail portfolio	3. Climate-related transition risk in the Retail portfolio	4. Climate-related transition risk in the Non-Retail portfolio	CRROA and Resilience Assessment
Climate-related policies	Climate-related policy assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis does not focus on policies unless they influence lending vulnerability to perils such as bushfire, cyclone and flooding in Australia and severe rainfall-induced flood and coastal inundation in New Zealand, and how these may change over time.	Climate-related policy assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis considers how policy developments may affect lending vulnerabilities over time.	Depending on the scenario, climate-related policies may be minimal (Current Policies) or restrictive (Net Zero 2050). These policies are anticipated to impact the trajectory and economic viability of emissions-intensive sectors, with indirect flow-on impacts across value chains and supply chains.		
Macroeconomic trends	Macroeconomic assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis focuses on macroeconomic trends where they influence lending vulnerability to physical perils such as bushfire, cyclone and flooding in Australia and severe rainfall-induced flood and coastal inundation in New Zealand, and how these may change over time.	Macroeconomic assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis considers how macroeconomic trends may affect lending vulnerabilities over time.	Depending on the scenario, macroeconomic trends may be neutral (Current Policies) or unfavourable (Net Zero 2050) to fossil fuel industries and high-emitting sectors. These trends may include impacts to demand and/or price for fossil fuels and high-emissions products, impacting the trajectory and economic viability of emissions-intensive industries.		
National- or regional-level variables	Third-party data provider provides down-scaled outputs from global and regional climate models to ensure outputs are relevant to Australia's and New Zealand's circumstances. Outputs are provided at an asset level and consider local weather patterns, land use and infrastructure.	National (Australian) employment and occupation data and national accounts inform sectoral vulnerability to climate-related physical risk.	Employment data derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) informs regional exposure to high transition risk industries.	This analysis is performed at a global level without making specific reference to national or regional variables. Global trends are adopted to understand Group non-retail lending exposure to transition risk.	National or regional variables are considered where appropriate. This includes down-scaled outputs from global and regional climate models to ensure outputs are relevant to Australia's and New Zealand's circumstances, Employment data derived from the ABS, and energy usage and mix information relevant to Australia.
Energy usage and mix	Energy usage and mix assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. These assumptions do not affect the analysis unless they influence lending vulnerability to physical perils such as bushfire, cyclone and flooding in Australia and severe rainfall-induced flood and coastal inundation, and how these may change over time.	Energy usage and mix assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis considers how changes in energy usage and mix may affect lending vulnerabilities over time.	Depending on the scenario, energy usage and mix may favour fossil fuels (Current Policies) or renewables (Net Zero 2050). The impacts of these assumptions on this analysis are captured under "assumptions about macroeconomic trends".		
Developments in technology	Technology assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. They do not affect the analysis unless technological developments influence lending vulnerability to physical perils such as bushfire, cyclone and flooding in Australia and severe rainfall-induced flood and coastal inundation in New Zealand, and how these may change over time.	Technology assumptions are included in each scenario analysed. The analysis considers how technological developments may affect lending vulnerabilities over time.	Depending on the scenario, developments in technology may be limited (Current Policies) or result in significant developments (Net Zero 2050). The impacts of these assumptions on this analysis are captured under "assumptions about climate-related policies and macroeconomic trends".	Developments in technology are specifically considered within the non-retail transition risk analysis. Depending on the scenario, developments in technology may be limited (Current Policies) or result in significant developments (Net Zero 2050). Assumptions include technological developments in emissions reductions, carbon capture, alternative fuels and energy efficiency, among others.	Depending on the scenario, developments in technology may be limited (Current Policies) or result in significant developments (Net Zero 2050). Assumptions include technological developments in emissions reductions, carbon capture, alternative fuels and energy efficiency, among others.

3. TARGETS

Operational emissions targets

Both operational emissions targets are gross, absolute GHG emissions reduction targets that apply across Westpac. The targets have not been independently validated by a third party and no revisions were made in FY26. Targets are measured in metric tonnes CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2-e) using a market-based accounting approach. Carbon offsets are not considered. The targets were derived using a cross-sector absolute reduction approach. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets are aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and are complemented by our upstream Scope 3 emissions reduction target, supporting our ambition to become a net-zero, climate resilient bank.

	Reduce our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 76% by 2030 from our 2021 baseline	Reduce our selected Scope 3 upstream absolute emissions by 50% by 2030 from our 2021 baseline
Objective of the target	Mitigation of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.	Mitigation of selected upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.
Period in which the target applies	1 July 2021 to 30 September 2030.	1 July 2021 to 30 September 2030.
Base period from which progress is measured[a]	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Baseline number: 62,360 tCO_2-e.	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Baseline number: 97,891 tCO_2-e.
Milestones and interim targets	Yes, interim target of 64% reduction by 2025.	No.
Scope of emissions and GHG covered by the target	Scope 1 and 2 emissions; and the GHG covered by the target include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).	The target applies to a defined subset of upstream Scope 3 emissions sources, representing approximately 11% of our FY26 upstream Scope 3 inventory, refer to Appendix 4 for details; the GHG covered by the target include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).

a. The 2021 reported emissions differ from our 2021 baselines for Scope 1 and 2 and selected Scope 3 upstream GHG emissions targets as the baseline was adjusted for COVID pandemic and other factors.

Processes for setting and reviewing targets: We set targets with regard to global and national climate commitments, climate ambition and implementation feasibility. The Executive Team endorses targets before the Board approves them. The Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer (CCASO) approves non-material out-of-cycle target revisions. We reassess targets at least every five years and review them as needed to reflect developments in climate science.

Sustainable finance targets

Sustainable finance targets are not GHG targets and are not directly informed by international climate agreements. Targets are established and reviewed through Westpac's Sustainable Finance Framework and Taxonomy governance processes. The methodology has not been independently validated and no target revisions were made in FY26. Targets are measured at 30 September 2030. There are no milestone or interim targets and targets are absolute.

	$55 billion in sustainable finance lending	$40 billion in bond facilitation
Metric used to set the target and monitor progress	Target is based on lending activities that qualify under Westpac's Sustainable Finance Framework. Eligible lending may include Green, Transition, Social and Sustainability-linked activities. Progress is measured using total committed exposure (TCE) or balance at a point in time.	Target is based on our share of the cumulative value of bonds facilitated between 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2030.
Objective of the target	Supports entities and activities contributing to climate change mitigation, adaptation, sustainable land use, natural resources and biodiversity, transition and positive social outcomes.	Mobilising capital towards activities that deliver positive climate, environmental and social outcomes through sustainable debt capital markets.
Part of Westpac to which the target applies	All Westpac Group. Includes institutional and commercial customers in Australia and New Zealand and residential mortgage customers in Australia.	Westpac Group Institutional Bank Australia and New Zealand labelled bond facilitation globally.
Base period from which progress is measured	Not applicable. Target is measured as a point in time at 30 September 2030.	1 October 2021.

Sustainable finance targets were developed by identifying activities that create or enable positive sustainability outcomes across climate, environmental and social objectives, with a focus on material sectors of the lending portfolio. Management reviews the targets through periodic monitoring, reporting and taxonomy updates, informed by industry and internal stakeholder engagement. The targets were developed internally using the expertise of sustainability SMEs and bankers.

Westpac participated in the Australian taxonomy implementation pilot alongside peers and other financial institutions and provided feedback.

Westpac's Sustainable Finance Framework defines what Westpac considers sustainable finance and supports consistent assessment, monitoring, measurement and reporting of sustainable lending and bond facilitation activities. Transactions are assessed using Westpac's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy together with relevant industry standards, principles and guidance. Eligible transactions may be labelled or unlabelled, provided they meet the applicable eligibility criteria. Transactions are classified as Green, Transition, Social or Sustainability and, where eligible, included within sustainable lending or bond facilitation reported against Westpac's Sustainable Finance Targets.

Financed emissions sector targets

Financed emissions sector targets are gross GHG emissions targets[1]. The objective of these targets is to help manage and reduce our financed emissions by guiding actions such as customer engagement, improving portfolio carbon efficiency and contributing to climate ambition.

The targets comprise a combination of absolute and intensity metrics and are informed by climate scenarios[2] aligned to the goals of the Paris Agreement, including well below 2°C and 1.5°C pathways. We have referenced the UNEP FI Guidelines for Climate Change Target Setting[3] and credible and well-recognised science-based reference scenarios, tools, methodologies and principles tailored to each sector, as outlined in this Report. We selected appropriate science-based reference scenarios to inform the development of our targets. The principles below provide a framework that guided scenario selection and supported the exercise of judgement where required.

Principles	Detail
1.5°C alignment	• Scenario should meet net-zero emissions by 2050 or sooner, consistent with 1.5°C alignment.
UNEP FI Guidelines For Climate Target Setting for Banks	• Credible, well recognised source with a science-based scenario; • Low/no overshoot (the IPCC defines as if temperatures exceed 1.5°C by less than 0.1°C but return to less than 1.5°C in 2100); • Low reliance on offsets; and • Minimise misalignment with other UN Sustainable Development Goals.
Regional/ sector granularity	• Should have an emissions trajectory and segmentation relevant to Australia and New Zealand; and • Ability to align to components of the value chain consistent with the companies in the sector boundary.
Recognised use	• Industry accepted/backed scenario; and • Used by other industry participants.

The Executive Team provides final endorsement before the Board approves targets. Non-material financed emissions sector target revisions are approved by the CCASO. Targets are reassessed at least every five years and reviewed if necessary to ensure they remain aligned with the latest climate science.

Target baselines have been subject to limited assurance in prior years and limited assurance has also been obtained for target progress in the current year. Sector targets and associated methodologies have not been independently validated by a third party. In FY26, there were no substantive changes to sector target methodologies, although periodic updates were made to internal and external data inputs used in target measurement.

While some targets, such as Cement Production, apply an explicit Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach (SDA) pathway, other targets were informed by alternative sector-specific pathways, including IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) and ClimateWorks Australia scenarios, selected to reflect the characteristics of the relevant sector and portfolio. Refer to Appendix 5 for additional information on the reference sector pathways of our sector targets.

Refer to Appendix 5 for information on target limitations, target boundaries, inclusions and exclusions, the scope of emissions and greenhouse gases covered by the targets, and the sectoral decarbonisation approach.

Refer to Table on page 36 for the metrics used to set and monitor targets, baseline years, target periods, and additional detail on absolute and intensity targets.

1. The intent is that our financed emissions sector targets are gross GHG emissions targets. While we have not and do not intend to purchase offsets to achieve our financed emissions sector targets, we cannot guarantee the inputs of our progress against targets (including customer emissions data) does not include net emissions.
2. These reference scenarios are not necessarily utilised within the climate-related scenario analysis discussed in this Report.
3. Guidance for Climate Change Target Setting for banks, version 4 (2025).

4. GHG EMISSIONS METHODOLOGY

Boundary

We have applied the operational control approach to define our organisational boundary for the GHG emissions inventory. This approach reflects how Westpac manages and is accountable for emissions within its operations and supports decision-useful reporting by aligning emissions with operational responsibility. Emissions sources controlled by Westpac are included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and emissions from sources not controlled by Westpac are included in Scope 3 emissions. Our reported Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reflect the consolidated Group total. In this reporting period, Westpac did not control or operate any other material investees (associates, joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries).

Measurement approach

We estimate Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) (GHG Protocol). Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are estimated with reference to the categories described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011). We estimate GHG emissions using the indirect method. Relevant emission factors are applied to activity data using the following calculation: emissions = activity data × emission factor. An attribution factor is also applied to Scope 3 financed emissions. Refer to page 67 for more information.

Operational emissions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Scope 1: estimates direct emissions from fuel combustion and fugitive emissions at controlled facilities:

- Stationary combustion: natural gas[1,2,3], LPG[2] and diesel[1,2,3];
- Transport combustion: fleet fuels[1,2,3]; and
- Refrigerants: refrigerants used in air conditioning units[1,2,3] and refrigeration units[2].

Scope 2: estimates indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed at controlled facilities:

- Purchased electricity: location-based[1,2,3] emissions are estimated by multiplying the quantity of purchased electricity consumed by the applicable grid-average emission factor; and
- Purchased electricity: market-based[1,2,3] emissions are estimated by multiplying the quantity of purchased electricity consumed by the applicable emission factor associated with contractual electricity purchasing arrangements.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated for Westpac operations in Australia and New Zealand and for sites in Fiji, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the United Kingdom (UK). Scope 2 emissions are also estimated for sites in Singapore, the United States (US), China and Germany.

Methodology for Scope 1 and 2 emissions

- Australian stationary fuel, transport fuel and electricity emissions data is prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) (GHG Protocol), using the 2025 National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (NGAF). Australian refrigerant emissions data are prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol, using global warming potential values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6);
- New Zealand data is prepared under the GHG Protocol, the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (2015) and the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment's Measuring Emissions Guide. The data use emission factors from the Ministry for the Environment's Measuring Emissions Catalogue; and
- other international data is prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Scope 1 emission factors are sourced from the 2025 NGAF for Fiji and PNG, and the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for the UK. Scope 2 location-based emission factors are sourced from the International Energy Agency for Fiji, PNG, Singapore, Germany and China, the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting for the UK and the US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) for the US. For market-based accounting, location-based emission factors are applied in regions with no available residual mix factor, including Fiji and PNG.

Changes to the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory measurement approach

To align with AASB S2 reporting requirements, we expanded the organisational boundary of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. Prior-year comparatives have not been revised and therefore are not directly comparable. Changes include:

- **Scope 1 (Australia):** the boundary was expanded to include refrigerant emissions from Westpac data centre and retail sites. This improved the completeness of the inventory.
- **Scope 1 (other international operations):** boundary was expanded to include refrigerant emissions from our Fiji and PNG operations.

1. Estimated for Australia.
2. Estimated for New Zealand.
3. Estimated for other international operations.

Scope 3 upstream emissions

Reported Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions, not included in Scope 2 GHG emissions, that occur in Westpac's value chain.

Our upstream Scope 3 inventory[1]

- **Category 1:** Purchased goods and services[2,3,4]. All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of goods and services purchased by Westpac.
- **Category 2:** Capital goods[2,3,4]. All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by Westpac.
- **Category 3:** Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)[2,3,4]. All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions related to the production of fuels and electricity purchased and consumed by Westpac (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2).
- **Category 4:** Upstream transportation and distribution[2,3,4]. Transportation and distribution services purchased by Westpac including inbound and outbound logistics (e.g. customer mail outs[2], cash transit[2,3]), and transportation and distribution between sites under Westpac operational control[2] (in vehicles not owned or controlled by Westpac).
- **Category 5:** Waste generated in operations[2,3,4]. Third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated at sites under Westpac operational control; and excludes emissions from transportation to waste facilities, construction waste and wastewater.
- **Category 6:** Business travel[2,3,4]. Transportation of employees for business related activities; including combustion of fuels for air and land travel; and accommodation use.
- **Category 7:** Employee commuting[2,3]. Employees commuting and working from home.
- **Category 8:** Upstream leased assets[2] . Shared spaces in commercial buildings.

Scope 3 upstream emissions are estimated for Westpac operations in Australia, New Zealand and other international operations including Westpac sites located in Fiji, PNG, Singapore, UK, US and Germany, as indicated.

Australian and other international data are prepared with reference to the GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, using emission factors from a variety of sources including, supplier-specific factors, government-published emission factors (NGAF, UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting) and industry-based emissions factors (FootprintLab emissions factors derived from IELab data and Eora66 multi-region input-output (MRIO) factor set).

New Zealand data are prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions Guide using emission factors from a variety of sources including, government-published emission factors (Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions Catalogue and UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting) and industry-based emissions factors (thinkstep-anz Emission Factors for New Zealand: Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensities for Commodities and Industries).

Changes in the measurement approach for upstream Scope 3 inventory

To align with AASB S2 reporting requirements, we expanded the boundary of the upstream Scope 3 emissions inventory. Prior-year comparatives have not been revised and are therefore not directly comparable. Changes include:

- Scope 3 upstream (Australia) boundary expansion:
  - Category 1 expanded from selected sources to broader upstream activities;
  - Category 2 newly reported category;
  - Category 4 expanded beyond courier services to include customer mail outs and cash transit; and
  - Category 6 expanded to include business travel via employee-owned vehicles.
- Scope 3 upstream methodology changes (Australia)
  - Category 1:
    - Purchased goods and services are now estimated using a spend-based methodology. Previously this category was estimated using the average-data method.
  - Category 7:
    - Employee commuting emissions are now estimated based on most suitable mode of local transport assumptions and distances estimated based on the straight–line distance between home and office postcodes. This replaced the use of national average commuting assumptions and provides a more representative estimate based on where employees live and work; and
    - Emissions associated with working from home are now estimated based on the incremental household energy use attributable to work activities during normal working hours, reflecting typical Australian residential energy use. Previously, work from home emissions were estimated using generic household energy uplift assumptions.
  - Category 8 emissions methodology has been updated to exclude transmission/extraction and distribution losses associated with landlord–purchased electricity and fuels. In line with the GHG Protocol, only the lessor's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are included.

1. Emissions categories reported in accordance with the Scope 3 categories described in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.
2. Estimated for Australia.
3. Estimated for New Zealand.
4. Estimated for other international operations.

- Scope 3 upstream boundary expansion (New Zealand)
  - Category 1 expanded from selected sources to broader upstream activities; and
  - Category 2 newly reported category.
- Other international operations Scope 3 upstream are now estimated using a spend-based methodology. Previously, emissions were assumed equivalent to Australian operations on a per FTE basis. This change improves accuracy by using activity data and emissions factors relevant to each jurisdiction.

Our downstream Scope 3 inventory includes:

- Category 15: Investments – Financed emissions associated with our lending activities are reported under Category 15. Refer to Appendix 5 for more information.

We excluded the following Scope 3 categories from our inventory, as we determined they were not material:

- **Category 9:** Downstream transportation and distribution – Westpac provides financial services rather than physical goods, so emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are not applicable;
- **Category 10:** Processing of sold products – Westpac's activities do not involve the sale of physical products and therefore do not result in emissions from the processing of sold products;
- **Category 11:** Use of sold products – The use of financial products does not result in direct emissions; emissions associated with financing activities are reported under Category 15 (Investments) as financed emissions;
- **Category 12:** End–of–life treatment of sold products – Westpac does not manufacture physical products, and any emissions associated with card issuance and disposal have been assessed as immaterial;
- **Category 13:** Downstream leased assets – Emissions from downstream leased assets are immaterial due to the limited nature and scale of assets leased to third parties; and
- **Category 14:** Franchises – Westpac does not operate franchises, and this category is therefore not applicable.

Operational emissions targets

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target methodologies are consistent with our reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions inventory.

The selected upstream Scope 3 market-based emissions reduction target applies to a subset of Westpac's upstream Scope 3 emissions inventory reported under AASB S2. This subset represents approximately 11% of reported upstream Scope 3 emissions in FY26. The differences between the selected upstream Scope 3 target boundary and Westpac's reported upstream Scope 3 inventory are:

- **Category 1:** limited to electricity consumed by outsourced data centre and ATMs, and to paper and water consumption. For selected sources, the target uses activity-based data, while the reported inventory uses spend-based estimates;
- **Category 2:** excluded;
- **Category 3:** includes transmission and distribution losses associated with outsourced data centre and ATM electricity;
- **Category 4:** limited to transportation and distribution between Westpac sites;
- **Category 5 and 7:** have the same boundary as the reported inventory;
- **Category 6:** excludes business travel in employee-owned vehicles;
- **Category 8:** includes transmission, extraction and distribution losses that are not included in the reported inventory; and
- **International operations:** the target uses a full-time equivalent adjustment methodology instead of the spend-based methodology used in the reported inventory.

Progress against the target is assessed using the boundary and methodologies established when the target was set and therefore not directly comparable with changes in Westpac's total reported upstream Scope 3 inventory. This includes changes resulting from expanded inventory coverage under AASB S2.

5. FINANCED EMISSIONS METHODOLOGY

Approach to estimating financed emissions

Westpac's Scope 3 category 15 financed emissions represent its attributable share of customers' Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

We estimate financed emissions by applying attribution factors to customers' reported emissions, where these are available. Attribution factors are the proportion of a customer's or property's emissions attributed to Westpac, based on Westpac's share of financing relative to the relevant attribution basis. Where reported emissions are not available, we estimate emissions using sectoral, regional, activity- or property-based approaches. For business, commercial and institutional lending, financed emissions are estimated using: financing measure × sector economic ratio × emissions factor. For residential mortgages and commercial real estate, we estimate the property's emissions from either estimated energy consumption × energy-source emissions factors, or measured energy-rating emissions-intensity benchmarks, applied to property floor area or number of dwellings. Emissions are aggregated across the portfolio and the totals are disaggregated by Scope 1, 2, and Scope 3 and by industry and asset class.

Unless stated otherwise, "customer" includes counterparties such as securities issuers. 'Lending' and 'financing' include broader credit exposures, such as Total Committed Exposure ('TCE').

Refer to page 39 for aggregated financed emissions on a TCE basis; page 67 for the percentage of gross exposure on a TCE basis and undrawn credit commitments included in the aggregated estimate; page 70 for disaggregated financed emissions and industry exposure by asset class; and page 29 for gross industry exposures on Gross Loans and TCE bases.

The results should be read with the methodologies, data sources, assumptions and limitations disclosed in this Appendix, as these may affect the estimates.

Scope of financed emissions estimation

We estimate financed emissions for Westpac Banking Corporation, the New Zealand Branch ('NZ Branch') and Westpac New Zealand Limited ('WNZL'). We focus on Westpac's customer-facing operating segments: Consumer, Business & Wealth, Institutional and New Zealand, and apply specific methodologies to business, commercial and institutional exposures, residential mortgages, secured commercial real estate, and the New Zealand portfolio (including sovereign debt and bonds).

Aggregated financed emissions are measured on a TCE[1] basis, which represents gross exposure. The disaggregated asset classes use narrower definitions aligned to climate disclosure requirements; the two views are not intended to reconcile. We use TCE because it more fully reflects the funds and credit commitments made available to customers. It provides a broader basis for estimating emissions associated with financing activity we enable or support. It also reduces volatility from facility drawdowns and repayments. TCE generally produces higher financed emissions estimates because it exceeds balance sheet lending. Unless stated otherwise, financed emissions estimates in this Report and the broader reporting suite refer to the aggregated TCE-based result.

In accordance with AASB S2025-1, our measurement and disclosure of portfolio emissions and financed emissions sector targets is limited specifically to financed emissions; we do not measure and disclose facilitated emissions. We treat as derivatives those instruments identified in *Note 20. Derivative financial instruments, Accounting policy*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the2026 Annual Report that meet the definition of a derivative under AASB 9. We exclude the notional amounts of those derivative instruments, and emissions attributable to the derivative positions themselves, from our financed emissions calculation. Nevertheless, TCE includes pre-settlement risk, which represents counterparty credit risk arising before a derivative's final maturity or settlement date.

Notable exclusions

In FY26, approximately 81% of gross exposure (TCE) was included in our financed emissions estimate.

PERCENTAGE OF EXPOSURE INCLUDED IN WESTPAC'S FINANCED EMISSIONS ESTIMATION

	FY26	FY25
Loans	94%	93%
Undrawn credit commitments	82%	82%
TCE	81%	79%

We have excluded exposures from financed emissions estimation where, after considering relevant quantitative and qualitative factors, the omitted information is assessed as not material to primary users' decisions, or the available data would not faithfully represent the emissions associated with the financed activity. The exclusions are assessed both individually and collectively and, in aggregate, the omitted information is assessed as not material to primary users' decisions.

Decision-usefulness is assessed by considering whether the information could reasonably influence primary users' decisions or meet their collective information needs. This includes the exposure's nature and scale and whether the information provides meaningful insight into Westpac's future prospects, business model, Climate Transition Plan, financed emissions sector targets, identified climate-related risks and opportunities, and the management of physical or transition risk.

1. Our use of TCE for the aggregated financed emissions result is a conservative departure from the PCAF Standard. The PCAF Standard recommends outstanding loan amounts or balances for the Business Loans and Mortgages asset classes. TCE is generally higher than outstanding loan balances.

ASSET CLASSES CONSIDERED IN WESTPAC'S FINANCED EMISSIONS ESTIMATION

Asset class as per AASB S2	Consideration for financed emissions estimation
Loans	• Amounts for this asset class refer to the carrying amount of Gross Loans before subtracting the provision for expected credit losses (ECL) as shown in *Note 9. Loans, Accounting policy,* in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report. Gross Loans are presented before the separate provision for ECL is deducted to derive net loans. Note 9 also shows that the majority of Gross Loans comprise housing loans, with business loans and personal loans comprising smaller amounts. For a more detailed disaggregation of loans by industry, refer to page 29 in this Report and *Note 11. Credit risk management, 11.3. Credit risk concentrations and maximum exposure to credit risk*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report . Refer to the Notable exclusions section for information about exclusions from financed emissions estimation of exposures that meet the definition of this asset class.
Project finance	• Included in Loans. Due to data and process limitations, Project finance is not disaggregated from Loans for reporting purposes in FY26.
Bonds	• Amounts for this asset class refer to Other on-balance sheet financial assets, which may comprise cash and balances with central banks, collateral paid, investment securities and other financial assets. Due to data limitations, we refer readers to *Note 11. Credit risk management, 11.3. Credit risk concentrations and maximum exposure to credit risk* in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report that reports a broader population of other on-balance sheet financial assets (see column Total all other on balance sheet), including their industry breakdown. This broader population includes certain financial assets that are not included in the scope of financed emissions estimation, including trading securities, financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement and derivative financial instruments. The industry breakdown presented in the Note 11 disclosure indicates that the broader population of other on-balance sheet financial assets is predominantly concentrated in the Government, administration and defence and Finance and insurance industries. Most of the exposure to this asset class is excluded from financed emissions estimation as we exclude Group Businesses, including Treasury, where exposures are concentrated in Government, administration and defence and Finance and insurance industries. Refer to the Notable exclusions section for information about exclusions from financed emissions estimation of exposures that meet the definition of this asset class.
Equity investments	• Excluded. Refer to Notable exclusions section for information about this specific exclusion.
Undrawn loan commitments	• Amounts for this asset class refer to Undrawn Credit Commitments. As described in *Note 25. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments, Accounting policy*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report, Westpac enters into various arrangements with customers which are only recognised in the balance sheet when called upon. These arrangements include commitments to extend credit, bill endorsements, financial guarantees, standby letters of credit and underwriting facilities. The table in *Note 25, Undrawn credit commitments* demonstrates the Total undrawn credit commitments, of which the majority are commitments to extend credit and, to a lesser extent, financial guarantees, letters of credit and other credit substitutes and performance-related contingencies. For the disaggregation of Undrawn Credit Commitments by industry, refer to *Note 11. Credit risk management, 11.3. Credit risk concentrations and maximum exposure to credit risk,* in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report. Refer to the Notable exclusions section for information about exclusions from financed emissions estimation of exposures that meet the definition of this asset class.

Faithful representation is assessed by considering whether available data, methodologies and assumptions appropriately represent the underlying financing relationship and associated emissions. This includes whether the financed activity, asset, counterparty or use of proceeds can be identified; whether relevant and representative inputs are available; and whether reliance on proxies or other assumptions creates such significant measurement uncertainty as to not faithfully represent the emissions associated with the activity.

Exclusion from financed emissions estimation does not necessarily mean that an exposure is excluded from our broader climate-risk assessment or risk-management processes. Financed emissions are one of several metrics we use to understand our exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities. Our exposure and vulnerability metrics assess physical and transition risks across lending portfolios, including transition risk metrics covering business and institutional lending across all geographies, as well as Treasury and sovereign lending. These metrics are prepared using separate methodologies and reporting boundaries and are subject to their own data limitations and exclusions. Refer to the Climate Risk Methodology section of the Appendix for further information.

The most substantive exclusions from the FY25 and FY26 financed emissions estimation are detailed below, including the approximate relative scale of each exclusion at 30 June 2026 (unless otherwise indicated):

- **Group Businesses, including Treasury:** 12.2% of Group TCE. This includes government and semi-government securities (i.e. bonds), and funds placed with financial institutions, for liquidity, funding and balance-sheet management. These activities and associated emissions have limited connection to the lending portfolios and transition pathways addressed through Westpac's Climate Transition Plan, financed emissions sector targets, and to its identified lending-related climate-related risks and opportunities, which reflect Westpac's primary business activities. Customer-specific emissions and attribution data are generally unavailable, while broad Government or Finance and Insurance sector factors may not represent the underlying assets, counterparties or activities funded, resulting in high measurement uncertainty, however a smaller amount of New Zealand Treasury and sovereign exposures remains included where relevant estimates and data were available. Having considered the size of these exposures relative to Group TCE, together with their nature and the significant uncertainty inherent in any proxy-based estimate, the omitted information is not considered material to primary users' decisions. These exposures would be concentrated in the Bonds asset class in the disaggregated view of our financed emissions by asset class;
- **Certain Australian residential mortgages:** 5.2% of Group TCE. This includes home equity loans and lines of credit, for which the use of proceeds cannot be reliably identified; loans linked to properties marked

as vacant land, where we assume residential energy consumption is not occurring; and development and construction lending, where emissions are distinct from the operational energy emissions of a completed dwelling. These exposures would be concentrated in the Loans and to a lesser extent the Undrawn Loan Commitments asset classes in the disaggregated view of our financed emissions by asset class. Having considered the size of these exposures relative to Group TCE, together with their nature and the significant uncertainty inherent in any proxy-based estimate, the omitted information is not considered material to primary users' decisions;

- **Non-mortgage retail lending:** 1.7% of Group TCE. Personal loans and credit cards, as well as margin lending, are excluded because the use of proceeds or underlying financed assets generally cannot be identified to attribute emissions reliably, resulting in high measurement uncertainty. Applying broad proxy assumptions would therefore not faithfully represent the emissions associated with the activities. These exposures would be concentrated in the Loans and to a lesser extent the Undrawn Loan Commitments asset classes in the disaggregated view of our financed emissions by asset class. Given the relative scale of these exposures and the significant uncertainty inherent in any proxy-based estimate, the omitted information is not considered material to primary users' decisions;
- **New Zealand exclusions:** 0.6% of Group TCE. Non-mortgage retail lending, such as personal loans and credit cards, as well as derivatives, merchant prepayment risk and pre-settlement risk exposures, and selected real estate exposures, are excluded where relevant data are unavailable; or the underlying use of funds, financed asset or attributable counterparty activity cannot be identified to attribute emissions reliably, resulting in high measurement uncertainty. Applying broad proxy assumptions would therefore not faithfully represent the emissions associated with the activities. Given the relative scale of these exposures and the significant uncertainty inherent in any proxy-based estimate, the omitted information is not considered material to primary users' decisions;
- **Fiji and Papua New Guinea business lending:** 0.2% of Group TCE. Available methodologies and factors were developed principally using Australian and New Zealand data and may not faithfully represent local electricity grids, fuel mixes, customer activities and operating conditions in the Fiji and Papua New Guinea regions. These exposures would be concentrated in the Loans and to a lesser extent the Undrawn Loan Commitments asset classes in the disaggregated view of our financed emissions by asset class. Given the relative scale of these exposures and the significant uncertainty inherent in any proxy-based estimate, the omitted information is not considered material to primary users' decisions;
- **Direct equity investments:** < 0.1% of Group TCE assuming an equivalent scale. These investments are outside TCE because TCE is a measure of credit exposure, while equity securities are primarily subject to market risk, and are not included in Group financed emissions as their inclusion would not faithfully represent the emissions associated with Westpac's commercial banking activities. Emissions associated with direct equity investments are also not reported separately at the Group level, given their relative scale compared with Westpac's commercial banking activities. Further information on equity securities is provided in *Note 17. Investment securities, Accounting policy*, in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the 2026 Annual Report; and
- **Assets under management:** emissions associated with assets under management are not included in the Group's financed emissions estimates. Asset management activities undertaken by Group entities, including entities within BT Financial Group, represent a relatively small proportion of Westpac's overall business, with net wealth management income accounting for approximately 2% of total net operating income in FY26. These activities and associated emissions have limited connection to the lending portfolios and transition pathways addressed through Westpac's Climate Transition Plan, financed emissions sector targets, and to its identified lending-related climate-related risks and opportunities, which reflect Westpac's primary business activities. Having regard to the relative scale and nature of these activities, the omitted information is not considered material. The excluded assets under management include superannuation assets and assets managed on behalf of investors in registered and unregistered managed investment schemes and managed portfolio arrangements.

We seek to reassess these exclusions as data, methodologies, portfolio risks and regulatory expectations evolve.

Changes in measurement approach in FY26: we estimated FY25 and FY26 financed emissions using updated and refined data, methodologies and processes.

- We expanded the customer Scope 3 financed emissions reporting boundary to all in-scope industry sectors. For Australian residential mortgages, we also estimated financed emissions associated with customers' Scope 3 emissions from household energy consumption, using upstream emissions factors.
- We expanded the financed emissions boundary to include lending to governments and government-owned entities.
- For the aggregated result, we measured Australian residential mortgages using TCE rather than the outstanding loan balance. This provides a consistent basis across asset classes in the aggregated result.
- We introduced specific methodologies to estimate financed emissions associated with corporate bond and sovereign debt exposures within the New Zealand portfolio.

WESTPAC'S ABSOLUTE GROSS FINANCED EMISSIONS (DISAGGREGATED BY ASSET CLASS AND INDUSTRY)

		Absolute Financed Emissions ($MtCO_2$-e)					
		2026			2025		
Asset class	Industry	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Loans and Project Finance	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.6
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	0.1	1.4	4.4	0.1	1.2
	Construction	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8
	Finance and insurance	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
	Government, administration and defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Manufacturing	1.6	0.8	4.3	1.6	0.8	4.6
	Mining	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
	Property	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6
	— Secured Commercial Real Estate	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**
	Property services and business services	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.3
	Services	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
	Trade	0.3	1.1	4.3	0.4	1.3	8.2
	Transport and storage	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5
	Utilities	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	1.9
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total Business and Institutional lending	**11.8**	**4.5**	**18.2**	**11.4**	**4.4**	**20.9**
	Retail Lending - Housing (Residential Mortgages)	**0.8**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**0.3**
Bonds	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Finance and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Government, administration and defence	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4
	Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mining	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	— Secured Commercial Real Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Property services and business services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Transport and storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Business and Institutional lending	**1.1**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**
Undrawn loan commitments	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2
	Construction	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6
	Finance and insurance	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Government, administration and defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Manufacturing	1.3	0.8	6.8	1.5	0.7	7.4
	Mining	1.0	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	3.1
	Property	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
	— Secured Commercial Real Estate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Property services and business services	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.2
	Services	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Trade	0.2	0.6	5.1	0.2	0.6	4.4
	Transport and storage	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
	Utilities	1.7	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.9
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total Business and Institutional lending	**6.5**	**2.8**	**21.0**	**5.6**	**2.4**	**20.1**
	Retail Lending - Housing (Residential Mortgages)	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**

Additional technical detail

1. Residential mortgages

We estimate financed emissions from residential properties held as security for owner-occupier and investor mortgages in Australia and New Zealand.

We attribute emissions based on the ratio of financing amount to property value, adjusted for the number of properties linked to the loan. Property values are taken from the most recent credit assessment event[1].

We apply a hierarchy of estimation approaches based on available property-level data, either to individual properties or groups with similar building and geographic characteristics[2].

We did not apply Data Quality Score (DQS) 1-3 approaches because the required data, such as metered energy consumption or building energy label data with supplier-specific or source-specific emissions factors, was not sufficiently available.

For most properties, we estimate annual energy consumption from location and building characteristics, including household size, derived from the number of bedrooms where available, and floor area, building type and combine this with energy-source emissions factors. This approach has a DQS of 4. Where inputs are unavailable, state, regional or national benchmarks are used (DQS 5).

Data sources: energy consumption estimates are based on Australian Energy Regulator (AER) residential electricity and gas benchmarks (June 2021), Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Energy Statistics LPG consumption data (2023-24). Geographic climate zone classifications are sourced from the Australian Building Codes Board Climate Map (2019). For the New Zealand portfolio: Electricity use per household by region from the New Zealand Electricity Authority; Floor area data sourced from District valuation Roll; emissions from heating and cooling were sourced from Stats NZ Greenhouse gas emissions by region (industry and household) for the year ended 2025.

Property characteristics used to estimate dwelling floor area and occupancy are derived from property market data providers (2026) and Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021 Census).

Emissions factors for electricity consumption and fuel combustion are sourced from the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (2025) and the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (2025 for FY25 and 2026 for FY26).

2. Business, commercial, and institutional lending

We estimate financed emissions for business, commercial and institutional lending by customer, then aggregate the results by portfolio, industry sector and asset class. This includes property customers where the lending does not meet the definition of secured lending under the Commercial Real Estate asset class, which uses a separate methodology.

We apply the general lending methodology to project finance, equipment finance and motor vehicle loans[3], rather than using facility-specific methodologies.

Where we use a customer's reported or estimated emissions, we calculate Westpac's share using an attribution factor – the financing amount divided by the customer's value. For institutional customers, we use enterprise value including cash (EVIC) where available; otherwise, and for other business and commercial customers, we use total equity plus debt, except for certain Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors where total tangible assets are used when a reliable attribution factor cannot be calculated. We then multiply the attribution factor by the customer's total reported or estimated emissions.

For selected institutional and Agriculture, forestry and fishing customers, we use customer-reported emissions and customer-specific financial data (DQS 2). For selected Agriculture, forestry and fishing customers, we may estimate Scope 1 emissions using customer-specific production data and activity-specific emissions factors (DQS 3) and Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using sector-level economic emissions intensity factors.

Where customer-specific emissions and production data are unavailable, we estimate emissions using sector-level emissions intensity factors as a proxy. No attribution factor is applied to customer-reported emissions (as none exist); however, an attribution-style ratio is applied to the proxy factor to estimate the financed share of emissions. We use CPI-adjusted sector-level economic emissions intensity factors, measured as tCO_2-e per Australian dollar of revenue. We calculate attributed emissions using Westpac's lending exposure, an estimated financial ratio for the customer or its parent group, and the relevant sector emissions intensity factor (DQS 4). If customer financial information is unavailable, we use sector-average financial ratios data (DQS 5).

Where industry classification is unavailable, a proxy sector is assigned and representative sector-average factors are applied.

Internal research and public disclosures are used to identify institutional electricity generation customers in Australia and New Zealand (at 30 September 2025 for FY25 and FY26), regardless of their industry classification. For these customers, separate emissions factors are applied for renewable generation, non-renewable generation and other operations.

Data sources: the Business and Institutional Lending financed emissions methodology uses a combination of customer-reported emissions and activity data, customer financial information, sector-specific emissions factors and industry financial ratios across Australia and New Zealand.

1. For example, when a loan is opened, increased, renewed, refinanced or extended. Unlike the PCAF Standard, we use values from subsequent credit assessment events rather than origination values because they are more representative.
2. Due to data limitations, the Australian portfolio is assessed using grouped properties. New Zealand residential mortgages are assessed property by property
3. Except where the loan is a personal loan, on which basis it is excluded.

Customer emissions and activity data is sourced from Clean Energy Regulator NGER data (2023–24 reporting year for FY25 and 2024–25 reporting year for FY26), customer-provided information held in internal systems, public disclosures and financial market data providers (latest available between 2022 to 2025 for FY25 and 2023 to 2026 for FY26). Customer financial information is obtained from internal systems and financial market data providers (latest available between 2022 to 2025 for FY25 and 2023 to 2026 for FY26). Sector emissions factors are sourced from FootprintLab emissions factors derived from IELab data (2026 release based on 2024 data, adjusted for CPI as per Australian Bureau of Statistics: September 2025 CPI for FY25 and June 2026 CPI for FY26), National Greenhouse Accounts and ABARES agricultural production data (2026 release based on 2024-2025 data) for Australia. Stats NZ GHG emissions by region (industry and household) for the year ended 2025; Fertiliser New Zealand update of the carbon footprint of fertilisers used in New Zealand 2019; Stats NZ agricultural production statistics: year to June 2022; Stats NZ ANZSIC06 V1.0 (Class) to ANZSIC06 Output Categories and Stats NZ Annual Enterprise Survey for 2025 (provisional). Thinkstep-anz Emission Factors for New Zealand: Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensities for Commodities and Industries v3.0, and New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (2025 for FY25 and 2026 for FY26) for New Zealand.

Where customer-specific information is unavailable, sector-level financial ratios are used to estimate company value. These ratios are derived from financial market data providers, using the latest available financial statements between 2024 to 2025 for a sample of large Australian and New Zealand companies; ABARES Farm Data Portal data (2025) for certain agricultural sectors; and Stats NZ Annual Enterprise Survey for 2025 (provisional). Together, these datasets support the estimation of financed emissions across the Business and Institutional Lending portfolio.

3. Commercial real estate

We estimate and aggregate emissions from properties securing commercial real estate portfolio[1]. Emissions are based on the ratio of lending secured by the property to its value.

Property values are determined using the best available information, prioritising values recorded during credit assessment events[2] . Where unavailable, values are estimated using loan-to-value ratio information. Unlike the PCAF Standard, subsequent credit assessment values may be used rather than origination values. Customer emissions are calculated by applying the relevant attribution factors to property emissions and aggregating the result.

These estimates are subject to considerable uncertainty because property-level emissions and energy are often unavailable. Where data is insufficient, the business lending methodology is used.

We did not apply DQS 1-2 approaches because metered property-level energy data was not sufficiently available.

For office properties where floor area and a National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) rating were available, we applied a DQS 3 approach. We used emissions intensity benchmarks from the NABERS rating register based on building type, location and energy performance rating, and multiplied property floor area by the relevant benchmark emissions intensity to estimate emissions. Due to data limitations, we used shopping centre benchmarks as a proxy for both retail and industrial properties in our energy-consumption benchmarks.

Where floor area and location were available but NABERS data was unavailable, emissions are estimated using benchmark energy consumption and emission factors (DQS 4).

For most properties in the Australian and New Zealand commercial real estate portfolios, only loan and collateral valuation information was available, so we applied a DQS 5 approach. Where floor area is not recorded, we estimate it from property values and market value-per-square-metre assumptions, then combine the estimated floor area with available location or state proxies, where these affect the relevant benchmark, and emissions factors to estimate building emissions.

For customers in the Property sectors, identified using ANZSIC classifications, the commercial real estate methodology is applied where eligible exposures result in estimated emissions. To prevent double-counting, those customers are excluded from the business, commercial and institutional lending methodology. The commercial real estate calculation does not estimate emissions for specified property types and lending arrangements, including freehold hotels and motels; residential, industrial, office and retail development land; certain rural farm properties; land investments subject to ground leases; guarantees; and exposures identified as Development Finance, Site Finance, program-managed or unsecured. Where the commercial real estate methodology does not estimate emissions for a customer in the Property sectors, their emissions are instead assessed under the business, commercial and institutional lending methodology.

Due to data limitations, some benchmarks provide a combined emissions intensity rather than a scope-by-scope split and for some commercial-property benchmarks, a national intensity is applied across states. For these properties, these are reported under Scope 1, where Scope 2 and Scope 3 are reported as zero except for residential properties operated commercially, where scope-level estimates are available.

Data sources: Australian energy consumption estimates are based on Australian Energy Regulator residential electricity and gas benchmarks (June 2021) and the NABERS ratings register (April 2026 for FY25 and June 2026 for FY26) for commercial properties. Property value and floor area benchmarks are derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics dwelling value (December 2024

1. Business, commercial and institutional lending in the Property sector, limited to customers within ANZSIC (1993) codes that start with 771-, secured by residential and/or commercial real estate. New Zealand residential mortgages are assessed property by property.
2. For example, an event when the loan was opened, increased, renewed, refinanced, or extended. We deviate from the PCAF Standard in that we do not use property value at origination, as we consider valuations at subsequent credit assessment events to be more representative.

to September 2025 average for FY25 and September 2025 to June 2026 average for FY26) and building activity (December 2024 for FY25 and December 2025 for FY26) data and property market data providers (market observations for Q3 2025 for FY25 and Q2 2026 for FY26; sales records up to September 2025 for FY25 and June 2026 for FY26). Household characteristics, including average occupants and bedrooms per dwelling, are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data (2021 Census).

For the New Zealand portfolio: estimated electricity and gas used per m^2 were sourced from the Building Energy End-use Study Part 1: Final Report BRANZ Study Report SR 297/1 for 2014; floor area, median floor area by industry data and land use description were sourced from District valuation Roll.

Emissions factors for electricity consumption and fuel combustion are sourced from the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (2025) and New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (2025 for FY25 and 2026 for FY26).

4. Corporate bonds (New Zealand portfolio)

We estimate financed emissions for New Zealand on-balance sheet listed corporate bonds and New Zealand listed equity for general corporate purposes (i.e. unknown use of proceeds) that are traded on a market (with the exclusion of Derivatives).

Financed emissions for each customer are calculated as the product of the attribution factor for each customer (or the relevant sector-level financial ratio multiplied by the sum of our lending to the customer) and the total reported or estimated emissions for each customer (or the relevant sector-level emission factor).

The attribution factor is the ratio of our lending over the customer's company value. Depending on availability of customer financial data, company value is either: the enterprise value including cash for certain listed companies or private companies' listed parent company groups; or the sum of the total equity and debt (or total tangible assets, depending on data availability) for private customers or their parent company group.

Data sources: Customers reported emissions, financial and activity data; Stats NZ - GHG emissions by region (industry and household) for the year ended 2025; Stats NZ - ANZSIC06 V1.0 (Class) to ANZSIC06 Output Categories; Stats NZ Annual Enterprise Survey for 2025 (provisional).

5. Sovereign debt (New Zealand portfolio)

We estimate financed emissions attributable to New Zealand on-balance sheet sovereign bonds and sovereign loans of New Zealand maturities issued in domestic or foreign currencies.

Financed emissions for each sovereign entity being funded are calculated as the product of the attribution factor for each sovereign entity and the total reported emissions for each sovereign state.

The attribution factor is the ratio of the loan amount over the purchasing power parity-adjusted GDP of the sovereign state (in international USD).

Data sources: Stats NZ GHG emissions (consumption-based) Import and Export Emissions latest publication; Ministry for the Environment New Zealand GHG Inventory Production Emissions (most recent publication); World Bank Gross Domestic Product Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in USD (latest published data).

Financed emissions sector targets

Target boundaries and coverage

Sector boundary: the boundary of each target reflects the value chain covered by the relevant science-based reference scenario and the most material sources of emissions within that value chain. Emissions scopes were included based on their materiality to the sector. To identify customers in scope, we use ANZSIC codes for initial screening and, depending on the target, we supplement with more detailed knowledge about the companies so that the nature of the companies' operations aligns with the target.

Approach to diversified companies: for our Australian models, where an Institutional customer has operations in multiple segments that are also in scope of multiple financed emissions sector targets, we apportion the customer's Enterprise Value and emissions between the applicable sector targets. The method we use to apportion customers' Enterprise Value and emissions is selected based on available customer data preferencing where our customers report segments aligned to the target sectors. We will only use this approach where our customer meets a minimum TCE threshold due to the added complexity of this methodology.

Measuring financed emissions for target purposes

The approach for calculating financed emissions for the Group is slightly different to the approach applied to estimating financed emissions for some of our sector level targets. Group financed emissions are calculated at a portfolio level. For our sector targets we often use more granular data to assess both a company's emissions and our portion of those emissions.

- For sector targets measured using emissions intensity, sector emissions intensity is generally estimated as a weighted average of customer emissions intensities across the portfolio, with weighting based on TCE or another relevant measure. For power generation, aluminium, commercial real estate (offices) and agriculture, emissions intensity is calculated using TCE-weighted averages of customer or asset-level emissions intensities. For residential real estate (Australia), emissions intensity is calculated using a loan-balance-weighted average of property-level emissions intensities. For cement production, sector emissions intensity is estimated as the financed-emissions-weighted average physical emissions intensity of customers.
- For sector targets measured using physical emissions intensity or absolute financed emissions, emissions and, where relevant, activity or production are first attributed to Westpac using an attribution factor equal to TCE divided by Enterprise Value. For aviation and steel production, physical emissions intensity is estimated by dividing total attributable

portfolio emissions by total attributable activity or production, respectively. For thermal coal mining and upstream oil and gas, absolute financed emissions are estimated by applying the attribution factor to each customer's emissions and aggregating the results across the portfolio.

For the Australian residential real estate and agriculture targets the sector-level and portfolio-level Group financed emissions approaches are broadly aligned.

There are some small differences in data sources used for the different methodologies due to these approaches, but the sources are not materially different. With time, as data improves, we expect these approaches to gradually converge.

1. Power Generation

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 and 2 calculated and reported on a CO_2-e basis by in-scope customers that are relevant to the sector.

Methodology: customer emissions intensity is calculated as customers' emissions from electricity generation divided by electricity generated (MWh).

For Australian customers, emissions intensity data is sourced from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme using the Clean Energy Regulator's *Greenhouse and energy information by designated generation facility 2024-25*. Battery facilities are excluded. Where emissions intensity data is unavailable under NGER, or where the NGER-calculated emissions intensity for a wind or solar project exceeds twice the relevant industry average, an average emissions intensity is applied. For wind and solar projects, this average is calculated using all generation facilities for which the NGER primary fuel is classified as wind or solar respectively. This adjustment typically applies to projects that were under construction for all or part of the reporting period.

For international and Westpac New Zealand customers, customer-reported emissions intensity data is used where available. Where such information is unavailable, the relevant Australian average emissions intensity for wind or solar generation is applied, consistent with the approach used for Australian customers.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): CSIRO/ ClimateWorks Australia Hydrogen Superpower Scenario (2021) derived from the multi-sector energy modelling report published in July 2021. This scenario was chosen as the emissions attributable to our power generation portfolio are heavily weighted to Australian customers. Pathway key assumptions:

- there will be a high uptake of electrification and energy efficiency improvements to 2030, with a rapid increase in the capacity of renewable energy technologies;
- coal power capacity is expected to be reduced significantly by 2030 and phased out from the energy system by 2035;
- low-cost and abundant renewable energy strengthens Australia's green hydrogen production from 2030, enabling export opportunities; and
- accelerated growth in renewable energy capacity will be required to enable transition of energy sources away from fossil fuels.

2. Upstream oil and gas

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1, 2 and 3 calculated and reported on a CO_2-e basis by in-scope customers that are relevant to the sector.

Methodology: customer emissions are based on customer-reported emissions. Where customer-level data is not available, production data is sourced from public disclosures and an emissions intensity factor (based on production) is used to estimate customer emissions. Where production data is not available, we estimate customer emissions by applying sector-level economic emissions intensity factors and sector-level financial ratios at the ANZSIC code level to estimate customer Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): IEA NZE 2050 scenario (2021)[1] complemented with CSIRO/ClimateWorks Australia, Hydrogen Superpower scenario (2021)[2]. In the CSIRO/ClimateWorks Australia Hydrogen Superpower scenario, a weaker push to electrify heavy industry leads to higher demand for natural gas into the 2030s, at which point a large amount of gas use begins to switch to hydrogen.

3. Thermal coal mining

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1, 2 and 3. Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Methodology: customer emissions from thermal coal mining are based on customer-reported emissions data or, where unavailable, estimated using publicly disclosed production data and an NGA-derived emissions intensity factor. Where these data are not available, we estimate customer emissions by applying sector-level economic emissions intensity factors and sector-level financial ratios at the ANZSIC code level. Refer to Appendix 5 'Business, commercial, and institutional lending' methodology for additional technical detail and data sources of these factors and ratios.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): IEA NZE 2050 Scenario (2021)[1]. Refer to IEA documentation for further detail on the underlying pathway, including its key assumptions and the variables expected to contribute to decarbonisation in this sector. We selected an absolute financed emissions target because thermal coal use in power generation is expected to be replaced by other energy sources, making an intensity-based target not suitable. The reference scenario results in a 70% reduction to 2030 on a FY20 baseline. Our target is below this pathway, with a 100% reduction.

1. IEA (2021), Net Zero by 2050. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.
2. Refer to respective CSIRO/ClimateWorks and IEA documentation for further detail on the underlying pathways, including their assumptions and the variables expected to contribute to decarbonisation in this sector.

4. Aviation (passenger aircraft operators)

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 only.

Methodology: customers' emissions are based on customer-reported Scope 1 emissions and passenger kilometres (activity). Where customer-specific emissions or activity data from customer reporting is not available, we apply the portfolio average weighted by the proportion of exposure to the specific customer.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): IEA NZE 2050 scenario, 2021[1].

5. Cement production

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 and 2 only.

Methodology: customer physical intensity is weighted by the relative contribution of each in-scope customer's absolute financed emissions to our absolute financed emissions for the sector. Absolute financed emissions for in-scope customers is calculated by using a customer's absolute emissions from cement production and then attributing Westpac's share using customer in-scope lending proportionate to customer Enterprise Value.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): Science-based Targets Initiatives (SBTi) Cement Target Setting Guidance – Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach (SDA), 2022[2]. This pathway was chosen as it provides regional granularity which is aligned to the geographic location of customers we lend to in this sector. It is assumed that the general trend in electricity consumption for cement manufacturing is in line with electricity consumption for all heavy industries. However, the Scope 2 emissions global pathway for cement is adjusted to reflect comparatively slower growth of cement demand. Further, the IEA NZE 2050 (2021) assumes that by 2030, 9% of global cement production is equipped with innovative technologies, such as carbon capture usage and storage.

6. Steel production

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 and 2 calculated and reported on a CO_2-e basis by in-scope customers that are relevant to the sector.

Methodology: customers' emissions and steel production are based on customer-reported emissions and production data.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): Mission Possible Partnership (MPP), Technology Moratorium scenario, 2021[3]. This scenario was selected as it has sufficient granularity around primary (includes integrated steel-making) and secondary (includes electric steel-making) processes, which we consider to be a critical building block for a credible steel pathway, despite being aligned to a 'well below 2°C' temperature ambition.

This pathway is recognised within the sector and is used by a number of international banks. GFANZ guidance acknowledges the MPP pathway on steel provides detailed information on assumptions around steel production by different technologies through time.

Pathway key assumptions:

- investments confined to (near-) zero-emissions technologies from 2030 onwards; and
- Scope 1 and 2 steel emissions and Scope 3 metallurgical coal emissions are assumed to decline at the same rate.

7. Aluminium

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 and 2 calculated and reported on a CO_2-e basis by in-scope customers that are relevant to the sector.

Methodology: total emissions intensity for each customer is estimated as Scope 1 and 2 emissions from alumina refining per tonne of alumina produced, and Scope 1 and 2 emissions from aluminium smelting per tonne of aluminium produced. Alumina emissions intensity is expressed on an aluminium equivalent basis, using an industry-standard factor of 1.9 tonnes of alumina production per 1.0 tonne of aluminium production.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): International Aluminium Institute (IAI) 1.5°C pathway[4]. We have applied the primary aluminium pathway as it most accurately represents our customers' reported activities. We have adjusted this pathway to reflect our target boundary by excluding bauxite mining and Scope 3 activities. The availability of a secondary pathway will allow Westpac the flexibility to include secondary production in future target boundary expansion where relevant.

8. Commercial real estate (offices)

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 and 2, for base building operational emissions.

Methodology: customers' facilities emissions are estimated based on information collected on, or disclosed by, customers, where available. Where customer reported emission data is used, we have given preference to market-based emissions data (i.e. including the use of power purchase agreements or Greenpower) over location-based emissions data. Where customer data was not available we have applied proxy values either determined from the NABERS rating register (June 2026) for Australian customer facilities or obtained from the New Zealand Green Building Council based on the NABERSNZ benchmarking report from 2013 for New Zealand customer facilities. The Australian proxy value is the area-weighted average emission intensity of the 'below average' assets (0-4.5 Stars) from the NABERS register.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): IEA NZE 2050 scenario, 2021[1].

1. IEA (2021), Net Zero by 2050. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.
2. Science-based Targets Initiatives (SBTi) (2022), Cement sector guidance. Available at: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/sectors/cement.
3. Mission Possible Partnership (2021), Net-Zero Steel Sector Transition Strategy. Available at: https://www.energy-transitions.org/publications/the-net-zero-steel-sector-transition-strategy/.
4. IAI (2021), 1.5 Degrees Scenario: A Model To Drive Emissions Reduction. Available at: https://international-aluminium.org/resources/1-5-degrees-scenario-a-model-to-drive-emissions-reduction/.

9. Residential real estate (Australia)

Scope and GHG coverage: Scope 1 (excluding fugitive and LPG emissions) and 2 emissions calculated and reported on a CO_2-e basis by in-scope customers that are relevant to the sector.

Methodology: building emissions were estimated using dwelling type-specific energy consumption benchmarks and State-based energy emissions factors. Energy consumption estimates are based on Australian Energy Regulator (AER) residential energy consumption benchmarks (2020), energy consumption between dwelling types apportioned based on ABS Household Energy Consumption Survey 2013. Where floor area was available, emissions were estimated using energy consumption per unit of floor area and the property's recorded floor area. Where floor area was unavailable, emissions were estimated using average energy consumption per dwelling and the number of buildings.

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s): 2050 convergence approach, using Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) Australia Multi-family homes (MFH) scenario, 2023[1]. Pathway key assumptions:

- CRREM has derived country-specific carbon reduction pathways by down-scaling the IEA NZE 2050 scenario;
- the assumed rate of grid decarbonisation appears to be conservative compared to the rate of expected grid decarbonisation in Australia; and
- Westpac's baseline emissions intensity may not be directly comparable with CRREM due to differences in methodologies and assumptions.

10. Agriculture

Scope and GHG coverage

Australia Beef and Sheep; Australia Dairy: Scope 1 land management emissions which include biogenic methane from ruminant livestock, emissions from nutrient management, manure management, and fertiliser use. **New Zealand Beef and Sheep:** Scope 1 emissions only for Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Carbon Dioxide. **New Zealand Dairy:** Scope 1 emissions only which include enteric methane from ruminant livestock and manure management and also nitrous oxide from the application of fertilisers and livestock excreta.

Methodologies

Australia Beef and Sheep; Australia Dairy: customer emissions intensities are calculated using state and territory emissions intensity factors for beef and sheep production and dairy production, derived from 2024 National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) emissions data and either ABARES meat production data or ABARES milk production data (converted to fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM)), as relevant. For beef and sheep, Australian meat production is apportioned across states and territories using livestock counts from the 2024 NGA Activity Tables. For dairy, state and territory milk production data is used directly. The resulting emissions intensity factors are applied based on each customer's state or territory.

New Zealand Beef and Sheep; New Zealand Dairy: farm level emissions data was collected directly from customers, when this wasn't available or hadn't been collected, emissions were estimated using customer livestock numbers and emission factors[2]. When a customer's emissions intensity couldn't be calculated because the necessary data wasn't available, the average portfolio emissions intensity was applied. For beef and sheep, production was estimated by multiplying a customer's farm area in hectares[3] by a fresh weight per hectare factor calculated from Stats NZ data[4], this was used to calculate each customer's emission intensity. For dairy, production data measured in milk solids produced was collected directly from customers, this was used to calculate each customer's emission intensity. The emissions intensity was converted from Milk Solids to FPCM using a conversion factor calculated using the International Dairy Federation formula[5] and national production data sourced from Dairy NZ[6].

Net-zero reference sector pathway(s):

Australia Beef and Sheep; New Zealand Beef and Sheep: Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) Oceania Beef Commodity Land Management pathway, 2022[7]. We used a relative reduction approach to determine the 2030 target pathway for Australia Beef and Sheep, and a required sector rate of reduction approach to determine the 2030 target pathway for New Zealand Beef and Sheep[8]. The SBTi FLAG does not have a sheep-specific pathway but we have included sheep farming in our targets because it was deemed appropriate as sheep have very similar emission profiles as beef cattle and are farmed on similar or same farming systems. Refer to SBTi documentation for further detail on the underlying pathway, including its key assumptions and the variables expected to contribute to decarbonisation in this sector.

Australia Dairy; New Zealand Dairy: Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) Oceania Dairy Commodity Land Management pathway, 2022[7]. We used a relative reduction approach to determine the 2030 target pathway for Australia Dairy, and a required sector rate of reduction approach to determine the 2030 target pathway for New Zealand Dairy[8].

1. Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) (2023), CRREM Pathways. Available at: https://crrem.org/pathways/.
2. New Zealand Ministry for the Environment, *Measuring Emissions Guide* (2024), agricultural soils and fertiliser emission factors, and *New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory* (2023), enteric fermentation and manure management emissions; Stats NZ, *Agricultural Production Statistics* (2023), livestock numbers, and *Agricultural Production Statistics* (2019), fertiliser use; Fertiliser Association of New Zealand, *Update of the carbon footprint of fertilisers used in New Zealand* (2019), superphosphate emission factor.
3. Farm area sourced as a one off from Stats NZ from 'Agricultural and horticultural land use 2021'.
4. Fresh Weight and livestock count sourced yearly from Stats NZ, FY24 Numbers from 'Livestock slaughtering statistics: March 2024'.
5. FPCM Fat & Protein ratio sourced as a one off from a 2015 paper 'Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation 409/2015'.
6. National Production data sourced yearly from Dairy NZ, FY24 data from the report 'New Zealand Dairy Statistics 2023-24'.
7. SBTi (2022), Forests, Land and Agriculture. Available at: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/sectors/forest-land-and-agriculture.
8. The reference pathway has three independent categories. The land management (on farm emissions) category was used. Due to data limitations, land use change and carbon removal (on farm sequestration) categories were excluded from the reference pathway calculations.

SECTOR TARGET BOUNDARIES AND ADDITIONAL INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Sector target ANZSIC codes to identify initial customer set	Geography of exposures			Part of Westpac to which the target applies				Additional inclusions and exclusions
	Global	AU only	NZ only	Pacific Banking	Retail	Business	Institutional	NZ
Power generation ANZSIC: 3610	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: customers that generate electricity from various sources, including coal, natural gas, hydropower, wind and solar. These customers may operate globally, and electricity generation must contribute to at least 10% of their revenue (a lower threshold of 5% applies to coal-fired electricity generation). **Exclusions:** customers involved with electricity transmission, distribution and batteries.
Cement production ANZSIC: N/A	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: customers in scope are determined by identifying cement manufacturing customers with an overlay to only include customers that produce both clinker and cement in-house. **Exclusions:** upstream emissions from the production of purchased clinker, transportation, and delivery of materials to the production facility. Downstream emissions from the distribution and use of cement in other building materials (e.g. concrete).
Upstream Oil and Gas ANZSIC: 1200; 1511; 1512; 2510	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: companies involved with exploration, extraction and drilling, all activities of integrated oil and gas companies (IOCs), tolling (contract manufacturing) and stand-alone refineries and LNG producers. This includes customers who are diversified, and their operations include the above. **Exclusions:** companies involved with downstream retail and distribution; pipeline infrastructure; storage and transport; and trading entities.
Thermal coal mining ANZSIC: 1101; 1102; 1103	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: thermal coal mining. **Exclusions:** metallurgical coal mine/ers that produce a thermal coal byproduct and diversified mine/ers that produce a thermal coal product where their dominant activity is not thermal coal. Rehabilitation bonds and transactional banking are excluded.
Aviation (passenger aircraft operators) ANZSIC: 6401; 6402; 6403; 7742	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: customers that operate scheduled passenger air transport. We include emissions from freight operations undertaken by passenger airline operators as the movement of freight and the movement of passengers are often undertaken at the same time. **Exclusions:** aircraft lessors and freight only operators; the latter due to their immateriality to the sector globally. We have excluded aircraft lessors given Westpac's capacity to influence the sector's transition is more limited.
Steel Production ANZSIC: 2741	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: customers involved in the production of crude steel. **Exclusions:** customers involved in downstream manufacturing, processing of end products and fabrication of products from steel.
Aluminium ANZSIC: 2721; 2722	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: this target covers only: alumina refining; aluminium smelting. **Exclusions:** the extraction of bauxite ore in open-cut mining except where reported as part of vertically integrated operations. We exclude end-product manufacture. We exclude secondary production, as it does not reflect our customers' activities, and due to data limitations. Rehabilitation bonds are excluded.
Commercial Real Estate (Offices) ANZSIC: 771- (ANZSIC 1993) or 671- (ANZSIC 2006)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	**Inclusions**: our target applies to in-scope office facilities for commercial real estate customers in Australia and New Zealand, where the TCE is greater than or equal to $5 million for Australian facilities, or NZ$5 million for New Zealand facilities. **Exclusions:** exposures associated with site finance and construction of offices.
Residential Real Estate (Australia) ANZSIC: N/A	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	**Inclusions**: Australian Mortgages, including owner occupier and investment loans. **Exclusions:** we exclude mortgages secured on vacant land, where there is no dwelling. We exclude construction loans, on the basis that the dwelling does not yet consume electricity or gas. We exclude equity access loans, because the use of loan funds cannot be determined. We exclude LPG and fugitive emissions, which are assessed as immaterial against the 5% significance threshold in SBTi guidance. We exclude embodied (upfront) emissions associated with materials, construction and demolition, reflecting data and methodology limitations.
Agriculture (Australia Beef and Sheep) ANZSIC: 0122; 0123; 0124; 0125; 0126	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	**Inclusions**: commercial relationship-managed and institutional agriculture customers with TCE ≥$1.5 million. Includes those whose banking needs are looked after by designated Relationship Managers. Inclusion of sheep: It was deemed appropriate to include sheep farming in our target despite SBTi FLAG not having a sheep-specific pathway. Sheep farming contributes materially to Australia's agricultural emissions at approximately 19%. Our assessment indicates the emissions profiles between cattle and sheep are similar. Livestock enteric (methane) emissions reduction opportunities do not distinguish between sheep and beef. **Exclusions:** Scope 1 emissions relating to fuel use, land-use change and removals due to data limitations. Scope 2 and 3 emissions are not included in the reference scenario selected for target setting and are therefore excluded from our targets.
Agriculture (Australia Dairy) ANZSIC: 0130	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	**Inclusions**: commercial relationship-managed and institutional agriculture customers with TCE ≥$1.5 million. Includes those whose banking needs are looked after by designated Relationship Managers. **Exclusions:** Scope 1 emissions relating to fuel use, land-use change and removals due to data limitations. Scope 2 and 3 emissions are not included in the reference scenario for target setting and are excluded from our targets.
Agriculture (New Zealand Beef and Sheep) ANZSIC: 0141; 0142; 0143; 0144 (ANZSIC 2006)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	**Inclusions**: this target applies to Westpac New Zealand – Agribusiness. **Exclusions:** customers with < NZ$1 million TCE are excluded.
Agriculture (New Zealand Dairy) ANZSIC: 0160 (ANZSIC 2006)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	**Inclusions**: this target applies to Westpac New Zealand – Agribusiness. **Exclusions:** customers with < NZ$1 million TCE are excluded.

6. DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

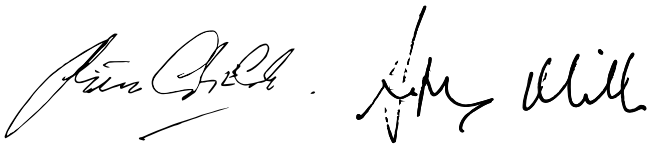
For the year ended 30 September 2026

In the Directors' opinion, reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the substantive provisions of the Sustainability Report set out on pages 17 to 77 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including complying with:

(i) the sustainability standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board as required by section 296C of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(ii) other mandatory disclosures required by section 296D of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in Sydney on 1 November 2026 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Steven Gregg
Chairman

Anthony Miller
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

7. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this document is general information about the Group and its activities as at the date of this Sustainability Report unless otherwise stated herein. Users should consider the inherent uncertainties described in this Report when interpreting the disclosures and seek independent professional advice depending on their specific investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs. The material contained in this document may include information, including methodologies, modelling, scenarios, reports, benchmarks, standards, tools, metrics and data, derived from publicly available or government or industry sources that have not been independently verified.

Forward-looking statements are statements about matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements appear throughout this document. They include statements regarding current and future expectations for our business and operations, macroeconomic, microeconomic and market conditions, results of operations, financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. These statements may also relate to climate change, net-zero, emissions intensity and other sustainability-related matters, including commitments, targets, projections, scenarios, risk and opportunity assessments, pathways, forecasts and metrics. They may further include forecast economic indicators and performance metric outcomes, financial, social and environmental outcomes and their drivers, and estimated emissions and other proxy data.

There are significant uncertainties, limitations, risks and assumptions in the metrics and modelling on which these statements rely. In particular, the metrics, methodologies and data relating to climate and sustainability are rapidly evolving and maturing, including variations in approaches and common standards in estimating and calculating emissions, and uncertainty around future climate- and sustainability-related policy and legislation.

Forward-looking statements may also be made by members of Westpac's management, directors, officers or employees (verbally or in writing) in connection with this document. Such statements are subject to the same limitations, uncertainties and assumptions in this document. We use words such as 'will', 'may', 'expect', 'indicate', 'intend', 'seek', 'would', 'should', 'could', 'continue', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'probability', 'risk', 'aim', 'target', 'plan', 'estimate', 'outlook', 'forecast', 'goal', 'guidance', 'ambition', 'assumption', 'projection', or other similar words (including their negative form) that convey the prospective nature of events or outcomes and generally indicate forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect our current best estimates, judgements, assumptions and views as at the date of this document with respect to future events and are subject to change, certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors which are, in many instances, beyond the control of Westpac, its officers, employees, agents and advisers, and have been made based upon management's and/or the Board's current expectations, understandings or beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon us.

Although management and/or the Board currently believes these forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, there can be no assurance that future developments or performance will be in accordance with our expectations or that the effect of future developments on us will be those anticipated. Actual results, performance, conditions, circumstances or the ability to meet commitments and targets could differ materially from those we expect or are expressed or implied in such statements, depending on various factors, including without limitation significant uncertainties relating to climate change and sustainability related metrics and modelling as well as further development of methodologies, reporting or other standards which could impact measurement and targets. Factors that may impact on the forward-looking statements made include, but are not limited to, those described in the section titled 'Risk Management' in our 2026 Annual Report, as well as the 2026 Risk Factors document available at www.westpac.com.au. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and statements of expectation, including targets, particularly in light of the current economic climate and the significant global volatility. When making decisions with respect to investments and other potential economic outcomes and the judgement and other uncertainties and events, the judgements and data presented in this document are not a substitute for investors' and other readers' own independent judgements and analysis. The Group has prepared this information with due care and based on the best available data and assumptions at the reporting date. However, as described above, climate-related disclosures involve inherent estimation uncertainty and may be subject to change. Forward-looking information should be considered in the context of the assumptions, uncertainties and limitations described in this Report. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this document.

8. INDEPENDENT AUDIT AND ASSURANCE REPORTS



Independent Auditor's Review and Audit Report and Independent Practitioners' Limited Assurance Report

Report to the shareholders of Westpac Banking Corporation on specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information of Westpac Banking Corporation presented in the Sustainability Report titled "2026 Sustainability Report" prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001

Review Conclusion on specified Sustainability Disclosures

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures in the Sustainability Report of Westpac Banking Corporation ('Westpac') titled "2026 Sustainability Report" ('Sustainability Report') for the year ended 30 September 2026 in accordance with Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance (ASSA) 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports* under the *Corporations Act* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB).

Specified Sustainability Disclosures subject to review	***Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2* Climate-related Disclosures *(AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D) (the Criteria)***	***Locations in the Sustainability Report***
Governance disclosures	*Paragraph 6*	*Governance section*
Strategy (risks and opportunities) disclosures	*Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)*	*Descriptions of risks and Descriptions of opportunities in the Climate Statements at a Glance section*

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the Criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures subject to review and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001* ('the Act').

We have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the Governance and Strategy (risks and opportunities) disclosures as specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Act.

Audit Opinion on GHG Information

We have conducted an audit of the following GHG Information in the Sustainability Report of Westpac for the year ended 30 September 2026 in accordance with ASSA 5010 issued by the AUASB.

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GHG Information subject to audit	***Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D) (the Criteria)***	***Locations in Sustainability Report***
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	*Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29 (a)(ii) to (v)*	*Table, Emissions account and scope, in Plan, metrics and targets: Emissions account including the emissions calculation methodology described in 4. GHG emissions methodology: Operational emissions section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* *Scope 1: 6,867 tCO_2-e*
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (location-based and market-based)		*Table, Emissions account and scope, in Plan, metrics and targets: Emissions account including the emissions calculation methodology described in 4. GHG emissions methodology: Operational emissions section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* *Scope 2 (location-based): 40,962 tCO_2-e* *Scope 2 (market-based): 1,722 tCO_2-e*

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the Criteria relevant to the GHG Information and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Act.

In our opinion, the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions disclosures specified in the table above are prepared in accordance with the Act, including the applicable requirements of:

a) subsection 296A(2) (contents of climate statements);

b) section 296C (compliance with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board); and

c) section 296D (climate statement disclosures).

KPMG

Basis for Conclusion and Opinion

Basis for Conclusion on specified Sustainability Disclosures

Our review has been conducted in accordance with ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* issued by the AUASB. Our review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures subject to review are free from material misstatement.

In applying the relevant Criteria, we note that subsection 296C(1) of the Act includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2.

Our conclusion is based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the "Summary of the Work Performed in our Review" section of this report.

Basis for Opinion on GHG Information

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* issued by the AUASB. Our audit includes obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the GHG Information subject to audit is free from material misstatement.

Basis for Conclusion and Opinion

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities" section of this report.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited.

Our firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the AUASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion and opinion.

Other Matter

We previously expressed an unmodified opinion on the Total scope 1 and 2 (location-based) and Total scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions presented in the table, Emissions Account and Scope, on page 38 of the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 September 2025.

That engagement was performed on a voluntary basis for the Directors of Westpac and related to information prepared under a different reporting framework and basis of preparation than the current year GHG Information. As the scope and purpose of the prior period engagement differed from the current year engagement performed in accordance with the Act and Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards, the comparative information may not be directly comparable to the current year disclosures.

Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this matter.

KPMG

Other Information

The Directors of Westpac are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Westpac's Annual Report (including the Financial Report and Remuneration Report), Sustainability Report and the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet, but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information and our review and audit report thereon.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures and our opinion on GHG Information do not cover the other information and we do not express any form of conclusion and opinion thereon, with the exception of the Financial Report, Remuneration Report, specified Climate Information, specified ESG Information and our respective audit and limited assurance reports.

In connection with our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and audit of the GHG Information, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Sustainability Disclosures, GHG Information or our knowledge obtained when conducting the review and audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities for the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information

The Directors of Westpac are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information in accordance with the Act; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining a system of internal control that it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information in accordance with the Act that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or material misstatement in the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information may occur and not be detected. Non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

For climate-related risks and opportunities, there is inherent uncertainty as a result of using assumptions about future events and management's actions that may not occur.

Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the nature of the information and the uncertainties inherent in: (i) the methods used for determining or estimating the appropriate amounts, (ii) information used to determine emission factors and (iii) the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review and audit to obtain limited and reasonable assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review and audit report that includes our conclusion and opinion, respectively. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered

material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of intended users taken on the basis of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information.

As part of our review and audit in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

Limited assurance

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level.

Reasonable assurance

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the assertion level for the disclosure, but not for the purpose of providing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the assertion level for the disclosure.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

Summary of the Work Performed in our Review

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Sustainability Disclosures subject to review. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. In conducting our reviews, we performed the following:

- Enquired with management to understand the internal controls, governance structure and reporting process;
- Obtained an understanding of processes, information flow and related systems for the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Reviewed Westpac's process to identify climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects;
- Evaluated the suitability and appropriateness of the Criteria, including the selection of key data and assumptions;
- Reviewed relevant internal documentation including policies, charters, minutes of meetings, risk management frameworks and basis of preparation documents;
- Agreed the specified Sustainability Disclosures to underlying source information on a sample basis; and
- Reviewed the specified Sustainability Disclosures against the Criteria and underlying evidence.

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Report to the Directors of Westpac Banking Corporation on specified Climate Information presented in the Sustainability Report

Limited Assurance Conclusion on specified Climate Information

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the following specified Climate Information of Westpac presented in the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 September 2026.

Specified Climate Information	*Amount(s) or section assured in the Sustainability Report*	*Criteria*
Strategy (risks and opportunities) disclosures	*Time horizons for climate reporting in 1. Basis of preparation section of the Appendix*	• *Subparagraphs 10(c) and 10(d) of AASB S2*
Climate Physical Risk disclosures	*2026 $bn and % for Australian residential mortgages and Business and institutional lending (all geographies) in the Physical risk vulnerability table in the Resilience Assessment section*	• *2. Climate risk methodology section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* • *Subparagraph 29(c) and Paragraphs 30 and 31 of AASB S2*
Climate Transition Risk disclosures	*2026 $bn and % for Australian residential mortgages and Business and institutional lending (all geographies) in the Transition risk vulnerability table in the Resilience Assessment section*	• *2. Climate risk methodology section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* • *Subparagraph 29(b) and Paragraphs 30 and 31 of AASB S2*
Scope 3 upstream greenhouse gas emissions (location-based and market-based)	*Location-based: 487,941 tCO_2-e* *Market-based: 463,327 tCO_2-e*	• *4. GHG emissions methodology: Operational emissions section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* • *Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(3) and 29 (a)(ii), (iii) and (vi)(1) of AASB S2*
Renewable Electricity	*96%*	• *Tab Glossary of the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet*

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Specified Climate Information	Amount(s) or section assured in the Sustainability Report	Criteria
Financed Emissions Sector Target Progress		• *5. Financed emissions methodology section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* • *Paragraph 35 of AASB S2*
Power generation	*0.13 tCO_2-e/MWh*	
Upstream oil and gas	*5.1 $MtCO_2$-e*	
Thermal coal mining	*<0.001 $MtCO_2$-e*	
Aviation (passenger aircraft operators)	*96.0 gCO_2-e/passenger-km*	
Commercial real estate (Offices)	*43.0 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 net lettable area*	
Residential real estate (Australia)	*29.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 attributed floor area*	
Australia beef and sheep	*18.1 tCO_2-e/t of Fresh Weight ('FW')*	
Australia dairy	*0.83 tCO_2-e/t of Fat Protein Corrected Milk ('FPCM')*	
New Zealand beef and sheep	*18.5 tCO_2-e/t of FW*	
New Zealand dairy	*0.82 tCO_2-e/t of FPCM*	
Sustainable Finance		• *Tab Glossary of the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet* • *Subparagraph 29(d) and Paragraph 35 of AASB S2*
Sustainable finance lending	*$46.5 billion*	
Sustainable bond facilitation	*$32.0 billion*	
Group Financed Emissions		• *5. Financed emissions methodology section of the Appendix to the Sustainability Report* • *Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(3), 29 (a)(ii), (iii) and (vi)(2) of AASB S2*
Scope 1 financed emissions	*20.8 Mt CO_2-e*	
Scope 2 financed emissions	*10.0 Mt CO_2-e*	
Scope 3 financed emissions	*43.1 Mt CO_2-e*	
Scope 1 and 2 data quality score	*4.2*	
Emissions intensity	*0.028 kg CO_2-e/$*	
Asset class	*% exposure included in Westpac's Financed Emissions estimation*	

Specified Climate Information	*Amount(s) or section assured in the Sustainability Report*	*Criteria*
Loans	*94%*	
Undrawn credit commitments	*82%*	
TCE	*81%*	

The specified Climate Information needs to be read and understood together with the Criteria.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the specified Climate Information of Westpac for the year ended 30 September 2026 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ASSA 5000 issued by the AUASB.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. See the "Summary of the Work Performed in our Limited Assurance Engagement" section of this report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the "Practitioner's Responsibilities" section of this report.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including Independence Standards) issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited.

Our firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the AUASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other Matter

Comparative information not previously assured

The following climate information was not subject to our limited assurance engagement and, accordingly, we do not express a conclusion or provide any assurance on this information.

- Baseline amounts and Progress amounts for periods preceding FY26, for power generation, upstream oil and gas, thermal coal mining, aviation (passenger aircraft operators), commercial real estate (offices), residential real estate (Australia), Australia beef and sheep, Australia dairy, New Zealand beef and sheep, and New Zealand dairy, as presented in the Financed Emissions Sector Targets – Progress by Sector section of the Sustainability Report.
- Amounts and % for Australian residential mortgages, and amounts for Business and institutional lending (all geographies), as at 30 September 2025, as presented in the Transition risk vulnerability

table on page 27 of the Sustainability Report, and Amounts and % for Business and institutional lending, and amounts for Australian residential mortgages, as at 31 August 2025, as presented in the Physical risk vulnerability table on page 28 of the Sustainability Report.

- Total Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 financed emissions and Scope 1 and 2 data quality score, as presented in the table, Westpac's Absolute Gross Financed Emissions (TCE Basis), on page 39 of the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 September 2025.
- % of Loans, Undrawn credit commitments and TCE, as presented in the table, Percentage of Exposure included in Westpac's Financed Emissions Estimation, on page 67 of the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Comparative information previously assured by us was a different scope

We previously expressed an unmodified opinion on Scope 3 upstream greenhouse gas emissions (location-based and market-based) presented in the table, Emissions Account and Scope, on page 38 of the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 September 2025.

That engagement was performed on a voluntary basis for the Directors of Westpac and related to information prepared under a different reporting framework and basis of preparation than the current year Scope 3 upstream greenhouse gas emissions (location-based and market-based). As the scope of the prior period engagement differed from the current year engagement, the comparative information may not be directly comparable to the current year disclosures.

Our conclusion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Information

Management of Westpac are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Westpac's Annual Report (including the Financial Report and Remuneration Report), Sustainability Report and the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet, but does not include the specified Climate Information and our assurance report thereon.

Our limited assurance conclusion on the specified Climate Information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Financial Report, Remuneration Report, specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information, specified ESG Information and our respective audit, review and limited assurance reports.

In connection with our limited assurance engagement on the specified Climate Information, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Climate Information, or our knowledge obtained in the assurance engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Use of this Assurance Report on specified Climate Information

This report has been prepared solely for the Directors of Westpac, who have voluntarily requested independent assurance over the specified Climate Information of Westpac. Accordingly, this report may not be suitable for another purpose. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report, to any person other than the Directors of Westpac, or for any other purpose than that for which it was prepared.

Responsibilities for the specified Climate Information

Management of Westpac are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified Climate Information in accordance with the Criteria; and

- Designing, implementing and maintaining a system of internal control that it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the specified Climate Information in accordance with the Criteria that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or material misstatement in the specified Climate Information may occur and not be detected. Non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

For Strategy (risks and opportunities) disclosures, Climate Physical Risk disclosures and Climate Transition Risk disclosures, there is inherent uncertainty as a result of using assumptions about future events and management's actions that may not occur.

For financed emissions sector target progress, there are significant limitations in the availability and quality of greenhouse gas emissions data from third parties, resulting in Westpac's reliance on proxy data in determining estimated emissions. Over time, better information may become available from third parties and the principles and methodologies used to measure and report Scope 3 emissions may change based on market practice and regulation.

Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the nature of the information and the uncertainties inherent in: (i) the methods used for determining or estimating the appropriate amounts, (ii) information used to determine emission factors and (iii) the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Practitioner's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Climate Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of intended users taken on the basis of the specified Climate Information.

As part of our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

Summary of the Work Performed in our Limited Assurance Engagement

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Climate Information. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional

judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. In conducting our limited assurance engagement, we performed the following:

- Enquired with management to understand the internal controls, governance structure and reporting process;
- Obtained an understanding of processes, information flow and related systems for the specified Climate Information;
- Evaluated the suitability and appropriateness of the Criteria, including the selection of key data and assumptions;
- Reviewed relevant internal documentation including policies, charters, minutes of meetings, risk management frameworks and basis of preparation documents;
- Agreed the specified Climate Information to underlying source information on a sample basis;
- Performed recalculations of specified Climate Information on a sample basis; and
- Reviewed the specified Climate Information against the Criteria and underlying evidence.

Report to the Directors of Westpac Banking Corporation on specified ESG Information presented in the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet

Limited Assurance Conclusion on specified ESG Information

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the following specified ESG Information of Westpac presented in the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet for the year ended 30 September 2026.

Specified ESG Information	*Amount assured in the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet*	*Criteria*
Amount spent with Indigenous-owned suppliers	*$44.5 million*	*Westpac's own definition contained in Tab Glossary of the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet*

The specified ESG Information needs to be read and understood together with the Criteria.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the specified ESG Information of Westpac for the year ended 30 September 2026 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ASSA 5000 issued by the AUASB.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. See the "Summary of the Work Performed in our Limited Assurance Engagement" section of this report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the "Practitioner's Responsibilities" section of this report.

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We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including Independence Standards) issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited.

Our firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the AUASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other Information

Management of Westpac are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Westpac's Annual Report (including the Financial Report and Remuneration Report), Sustainability Report and the 2026 Sustainability Index and Datasheet, but does not include the specified ESG Information and our assurance report thereon.

Our limited assurance conclusion on the specified ESG Information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Financial Report, Remuneration Report, specified Sustainability Disclosures and GHG Information, specified Climate Information and our respective audit, review and limited assurance reports.

In connection with our limited assurance engagement on the specified ESG Information, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified ESG Information, or our knowledge obtained in the assurance engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Use of this Assurance Report on specified ESG Information

This report has been prepared solely for the Directors of Westpac, who have voluntarily requested independent assurance over the specified ESG Information of Westpac. Accordingly, this report may not be suitable for another purpose. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report, to any person other than the Directors of Westpac, or for any other purpose than that for which it was prepared.

Responsibilities for the specified ESG Information

Management of Westpac are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified ESG Information in accordance with the Criteria; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining a system of internal control that it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the specified ESG Information in accordance with the Criteria that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or material misstatement in the specified ESG Information may occur and not be detected. Non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-

financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

Practitioner's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified ESG Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of intended users taken on the basis of the specified ESG Information.

As part of limited assurance engagements in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level in the specified ESG Information.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

Summary of the Work Performed in our Limited Assurance Engagement

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified ESG Information. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. In conducting our limited assurance engagement, we performed the following:

- Enquired with management to understand the internal controls, governance structure and reporting process;
- Obtained an understanding of processes, information flow and related systems for the specified ESG Information;
- Evaluated the suitability and appropriateness of the Criteria, including the selection of key data and assumptions;
- Reviewed relevant internal documentation including basis of preparation documents;
- Agreed the specified ESG Information to underlying source information on a sample basis;
- Performed recalculations of specified ESG Information on a sample basis; and
- Reviewed the specified ESG Information against the Criteria and underlying evidence.

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Adrian V. King

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Partner
Sydney
1 November 2026

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