



ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2025

Directory

(as at date of issue)

Trust Manager:	Institutional Securitisation Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of ANZ Group Holdings Limited
Directors of Trust Manager:	M A Bartolo Melbourne, Australia G R D'Ambrosio Sydney, Australia K T Phung Sydney, Australia
Principal place of business of Trust Manager in New Zealand:	Institutional Securitisation Services Limited Ground Floor ANZ Centre 23-29 Albert Street Auckland, New Zealand
Auditors:	KPMG Chartered Accountants 18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue Auckland, New Zealand
Trustee & Covered Bond Guarantor:	ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited Level 16, SAP Tower 151 Queen Street Auckland, New Zealand
Security Trustee:	New Zealand Permanent Trustees Limited Level 16, SAP Tower 151 Queen Street Auckland, New Zealand
Beneficiary:	ANZ New Zealand Staff Foundation

In the opinion of Institutional Securitisation Services Limited, as Trust Manager for ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Trust), the financial statements and accompanying notes of the Trust set out on pages 4 to 10:

- Signed for and on behalf of Institutional Securitisation Services Limited, as Trust Manager of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust:

[Signature]

20 NOVEMBER 2020 _____ Date of issue

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Interest income		570,132	599,128
Interest expense		(492,308)	(682,650)
Net interest income on interest rate swaps		72,826	213,877
Net interest income		150,650	130,355
Operating expenses	3	(150,628)	(130,337)
Profit before income tax		22	18
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Profit after income tax		22	18

There are no items of other comprehensive income.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Beneficiary

For the year ended 30 September	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Opening net assets attributable to beneficiary	20	22
Profit after income tax	22	18
Distribution to beneficiary	(20)	(20)
Closing net assets attributable to beneficiary	22	20

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September	Note	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Assets			
Cash at bank		20	19
Receivables	6	9,994,979	10,562,756
Total assets		9,994,999	10,562,775
Liabilities			
Payables and other liabilities		22,489	30,560
Interest rate swaps		77,120	84,068
Demand loan	7	7,796,129	8,348,888
Intercompany loans	7	2,099,239	2,099,239
Total liabilities		9,994,977	10,562,755
Net assets attributable to beneficiary		22	20

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 September	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	570,393	599,143
Net interest received on interest rate swaps	80,634	213,686
Interest paid	(501,461)	(681,341)
Operating expenses	(149,546)	(195,020)
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities	20	(63,532)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net change in receivables	552,760	345,178
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	552,760	345,178
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in demand loan	(552,759)	932,797
Net change in intercompany loan	-	(1,277,960)
Distribution to beneficiary	(20)	(20)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(552,779)	(345,183)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1	(63,537)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	19	63,556
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	20	19
Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities		
Profit after income tax	22	18
Deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments		
Change in accrued interest receivable	15,017	(45,010)
Change in accrued interest payable	(16,101)	46,128
Increase / (decrease) in other accrued charges	1,082	(64,668)
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities	20	(63,532)

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Reporting entity

The Trust was established by Establishment Deed dated 11 February 2011, and is based in New Zealand. The Trust's principal activity is to acquire and hold a portfolio of high quality housing loans and related security originated by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) as security for specific covered bond issuances by the Bank and its wholly owned subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited.

(ii) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Establishment Deed.

These financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. They comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable to for-profit entities.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

(iii) Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and the application of policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(iv) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with historical cost concepts.

(v) Changes in accounting policies and application of new accounting standards

There have been no changes in accounting policies or early adoption of accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

(vi) Presentation currency and rounding

The amounts contained in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand New Zealand dollars, except where otherwise stated.

(b) Income and expense recognition

(i) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense, including any fees and directly related transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, over the expected life of the financial asset or liability. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income and expense on the financial asset or liability evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

(ii) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

(c) Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Receivables

Receivables are the rights to principal and interest cash flows relating to residential mortgages issued by the Bank. They are recognised and measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

Credit impairment is measured using an expected credit loss (ECL) model incorporating forward looking information. Under the ECL model, a three-stage approach is applied to measuring ECL based on credit migration between the stages since origination. ECLs are probability weighted and determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

There were no expected credit losses as at 30 September 2025 (2024: nil).

(ii) Payables and other liabilities

Payables and other liabilities are carried at the amount expected to be required for settlement.

(iii) Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps are accounted for on an accrual basis. Further details of the accounting treatment of the interest rate swaps is provided in note 2.

(iv) Demand loan and intercompany loans

The demand and intercompany loans are recognised and measured at amortised cost.

1. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Presentation

Offsetting of income and expenses

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by an accounting standard. This generally arises in the following circumstances:

- where transaction costs form an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument which is measured at amortised cost, these are offset against the interest income generated by the financial instrument; or
- where gains and losses from a group of similar transactions are reported on a net basis.

2. Significant Judgement

The Trust uses interest rate swaps to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with the interest rate repricing mismatch between its portfolio of fixed and variable rate receivables and the demand and intercompany loans by swapping the interest rate flows received on the receivables for the Bank Bill Benchmark Rate (BKBM) plus a margin. The Trust has determined that, as the underlying mortgages purchased from the Bank do not qualify for derecognition in the financial statements of the Bank, it would be more appropriate to accrual account for these instruments than to mark the derivative to market. The effect of this judgement is provided in note 10.

3. Operating Expenses

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Deferred consideration	131,190	110,043
Servicer fees	18,833	19,693
Trust manager's fee	316	317
Trustee & security trustee fee	138	135
Calculation manager fees	100	100
Audit of financial statements	51	49
Total operating expenses	150,628	130,337

Deferred consideration represents further consideration paid to the Seller after the acquisition date of the housing loans and related security, in accordance with the mortgage sale agreement.

The Calculation Manager performs, on behalf of the Trust, the Asset Coverage Test under the management agreement.

4. Cash at Bank

On 7 April 2020, Fitch Ratings downgraded the Bank's short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations rating to F1 (from F1+). This triggered the establishment of a cash Reserve Fund in the Trust's bank account in accordance with the Establishment Deed. The Reserve Fund is one of a number of features of the programme which enhance the likelihood of timely and, as applicable, ultimate payments to Covered Bond holders.

The Reserve Fund is equal to a three month forecast of: (i) the New Zealand dollar equivalent of the interest to be accrued or paid, whichever is higher, on the Covered Bonds on issue, (ii) the operating expenses of the Trust (excluding deferred consideration); and (iii) interest payments under the interest rate swap and intercompany loans. The Reserve Fund is recalculated each month and although Fitch updated their criteria in January 2020 to not require the Reserve Fund at the current ratings, it will stay in place for as long as the credit ratings for the Bank's short-term, unsecured, unsubordinated and unguaranteed debt obligations are below F1+ by Fitch Ratings or until the bond maturity 'Roll-off Date'.

The bond maturity 'Roll-off Date' occurred on 17 January 2024, and the Reserve Fund was repaid on 19 February 2024.

5. Income Tax

The Trust is a debt funding special purpose vehicle for New Zealand income tax purposes.

For New Zealand income tax purposes, the Bank is treated as carrying on the activities that the Trust carries on, having a status, intention and purpose of the Trust, and holding property of the Trust and the Trust is treated as not carrying on those activities, not having that status, intention and purpose and not holding property. Consequently, there is no income tax expense for the Trust.

6. Receivables

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Loans and advances	9,711,730	10,250,367
Interest and principal payments collected by the Bank but not yet returned to the Trust	283,249	312,389
Total receivables	9,994,979	10,562,756

Substantially all of the assets of the Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by the Bank which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the Trust of issuances of covered bonds by the Bank, or its subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited, from time to time.

The Trust holds these assets to meet the Asset Coverage Test requirements under the Establishment Deed and programme obligations. To the extent that home loans held in the Trust's facility are found to no longer contribute value towards the Asset Coverage Test the Bank elects to remove them from the facility. Additional lending to existing customers incorporated in the facility is added into the facility as required.

7. Related Parties

Trust manager fees are paid to Institutional Securitisation Services Limited as Trust Manager. Deferred consideration and servicer fees are paid to the Bank as Servicer and Custodian. Calculation manager fees are paid to the Bank.

Cash at bank, receivables, interest rate swaps, and the demand and intercompany loan are due from/to the Bank, which has the same ultimate parent (ANZ Group Holdings Limited) as the Trust Manager.

The demand loan funding is provided by the Bank under a New Zealand dollar revolving credit facility. Under the terms of the loan agreement, the proceeds from advances of this facility may only be used for a limited number of pre-specified purposes. Interest is payable on the demand loan based on BKBM plus a margin, and the rate resets on a monthly basis. Receipts from repayments of the receivables are applied against the demand loan in accordance with the priority of payments specified in the Establishment Deed.

Each intercompany loan is the New Zealand dollar equivalent, on issue date, of each Covered Bond issued by ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited. Interest is payable on each intercompany loan based on BKBM plus a fixed margin for each tranche, and the rate resets on a monthly basis. The intercompany loan has a maximum maturity date of 23 March 2027.

During the year, the Trust purchased residential mortgage assets from the Bank. The purchase of these assets was funded by a corresponding advance under the demand loan and reinvestment of principal collections. Also, during the year, the Bank repurchased residential mortgage assets from the Trust. The proceeds from these repurchases were applied in accordance with the cash flow waterfall of the Trust. The amounts are shown in the table below.

	2025 \$m	2024 \$m
Face value of residential mortgage assets		
Purchased from the Bank	2,113	2,249
Sold to the Bank	241	325
Fair value of residential mortgage assets		
Purchased from the Bank	2,121	2,265
Sold to the Bank	243	324

8. Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The following is an analysis of asset and liability line items in the statement of financial position that combine amounts expected to be realised or due to be settled within one year and after more than one year.

	2025			2024		
	within one year \$000	after more than one year \$000	Total \$000	within one year \$000	after more than one year \$000	Total \$000
Assets						
Receivables	831,591	9,163,388	9,994,979	861,289	9,701,467	10,562,756
Liabilities						
Intercompany loans	881,434	1,217,805	2,099,239	-	2,099,239	2,099,239

9. Financial Risk Management

Exposure to risk arises from the Trust's operations as a financial intermediary. All aspects of risk are managed within a framework of policies, limits, control procedures, systems and reporting as set out by the Bank as Servicer. Risk exposures are monitored and controlled within predefined limits, with an internal reporting framework in place by the Bank as Servicer.

Interest rate risk

A portion of the Trust's receivables are at fixed rates while all of its funding is at variable rates. This results in an unmatched position, leading to material exposures to a shifting interest rate environment. The Trust uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. As a result of the interest rate management mechanisms in place, the Trust has no material sensitivity to movements in interest rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust is unable to meet its payment obligations on the demand and intercompany loans when they fall due.

The Trust is exposed to minimal liquidity risk as it is funded by variable rate loans, with a facility limit of \$15,000 million. The demand loan is callable by the Bank, but repayment is subject to amounts available under the cash flow waterfall and the asset coverage test having not been breached as a result of the repayment. Further, the Trust is able to sell selected receivables to make the repayment on the demand and intercompany loans and the Bank has the first right of repurchase.

The tables below provides residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities at 30 September within relevant maturity groupings, based on the earliest date the Trust is able to realise the asset, or may be required to settle the liability. The amounts in the table represent undiscounted future principal and interest cash flows and may differ to amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

Liquidity is not managed on the basis of expected profiles but rather on the basis described above.

	Total	At call or less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial liabilities					
Payables and other liabilities (excluding interest)	5,592	5,592	-	-	-
Net interest rate swap interest paid / (received)	(1,304,657)	55,880	(67,621)	(426,413)	(866,503)
Demand loan	7,796,129	7,796,129	-	-	-
Intercompany loans	2,196,180	34,895	925,200	1,236,085	-
Total financial liabilities (including interest)	8,693,244	7,892,496	857,579	809,672	(866,503)

2024

Financial liabilities					
Payables and other liabilities (excluding interest)	4,510	4,510	-	-	-
Net interest rate swap interest paid / (received)	(3,033,948)	35,774	(155,529)	(900,121)	(2,014,072)
Demand loan	8,348,888	8,348,888	-	-	-
Intercompany loans	2,374,225	59,939	80,240	2,234,046	-
Total financial liabilities (including interest)	7,693,675	8,449,111	(75,289)	1,333,925	(2,014,072)

Currency risk

The Trust does not have foreign currency exposures.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to perform according to the terms and conditions of the contract, thus causing loss. Credit risk on the underlying mortgages that support the receivables is managed through the Asset Coverage Test which supports the issuance of Covered Bonds by the Bank. Loans which are more than three months in arrears will be given zero value under the Asset Coverage Test and accordingly the Bank is incentivised to buy back such loans.

10. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Receivables, interest rate swaps, the demand loan and intercompany loans are valued using a discounted cash flow model, to which the principal inputs used in the determination of the fair value of the financial instruments are interest rates, which are observable in the market. There are no significant unobservable inputs in the valuation process, and the instruments are classified as level 2 instruments.

The carrying value of liquid assets, demand loan and payables and other liabilities is considered to approximate the fair value as they are short term in nature.

	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount \$000	Fair value \$000	Carrying amount \$000	Fair value \$000
Financial assets				
Liquid assets	20	20	19	19
Receivables	9,994,979	9,993,458	10,562,756	10,535,880
Total financial assets	9,994,999	9,993,478	10,562,775	10,535,899
Financial liabilities				
Payables and other liabilities	22,489	22,489	30,560	30,560
Interest rate swaps	77,120	58,940	84,068	48,235
Demand loan	7,796,129	7,796,129	8,348,888	8,348,888
Intercompany loans	2,099,239	2,114,924	2,099,239	2,122,176
Total financial liabilities	9,994,977	9,992,482	10,562,755	10,549,859



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustee of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2025;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to beneficiary and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) on pages 4 to 10 present fairly in all material respects:

- the Trust's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.



Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (Including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (**IESBA Code**), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.



Other information

The Trustee, on behalf of the Trust, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the financial statements, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude 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 independent auditor's report

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



Responsibilities of Trustee for the financial statements

The Trustee, on behalf of the Trust, are responsible for:

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is:

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

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

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

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

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/>

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

KPMG

KPMG

Auckland

20 November 2025