MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION
10 April 2025

Update

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RATINGS

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Domicile	Auckland, New Zealand
Long Term CRR	Aa3
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	A1
Type	Senior Unsecured - Dom Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	A1
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Update to credit analysis

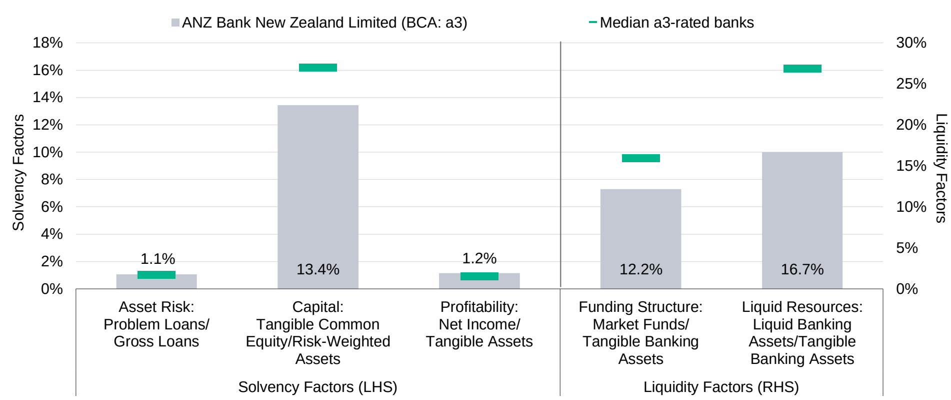
Summary

ANZ Bank New Zealand's (ANZNZ) A1 senior unsecured and deposit ratings include two notches of uplift on top of its standalone baseline credit assessment (BCA) of a3. This reflects the very high probability of support from its Australian parent, the Australia and New Zealand Banking Grp. Ltd. (ANZ), rated Aa2, as well as the potential for systemic support from the Government of New Zealand (Aaa stable).

ANZNZ's a3 BCA reflects the bank's healthy asset quality, solid capital position and good profitability. These strengths place the bank in a strong position to withstand elevated asset risks as the financial position of borrowers remain under strain from previous high interest rates and unemployment continues to tick up.

ANZNZ's common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 12.8% as of December 2024 is strong, and will strengthen further as minimum regulatory requirements increase. The use of market funds exposes the bank to shifts in funding market conditions.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key Financial Ratios



Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

- Strong market position as New Zealand's largest bank
- Capital provides a strong buffer against a potential rise in credit losses
- New Zealand's strong operating environment

Credit challenges

- Strong asset quality, albeit some stress lingering from past high rates and unemployment ticking up higher
- Easing rates and ongoing competition to challenge the bank's margins.
- Sensitivity to wholesale funding market conditions

Outlook

ANZNZ's ratings have a stable outlook.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

- An upgrade of ANZ's BCA
- ANZNZ's BCA could face positive pressure if the bank's Tangible Common Equity ratio is sustained above 14%. That said, we see limited upside to ANZNZ's BCA over the next 12 months given the lingering weakness in the economy and residual risks to asset quality.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

- A downgrade of the parent's (ANZ) BCA
- Deteriorating asset quality, with problem loans/gross loans rising above 2%.

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on https://ratings.moodys.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	09-24[2]	09-23[2]	09-22[2]	09-21[2]	09-20[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (NZD Million)	190,513.0	187,825.0	189,627.0	178,509.0	174,523.0	2.2[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	121,213.8	112,854.6	107,262.4	123,144.5	115,359.6	1.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (NZD Million)	14,000.0	14,545.0	13,787.0	13,431.0	12,359.0	3.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	8,907.5	8,739.4	7,798.6	9,265.4	8,169.3	2.2[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	13.4	13.1	12.8	13.8	12.1	13.0[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	11.0	7.7	5.1	5.5	9.0	7.7[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	36.5	34.4	34.2	38.9	42.1	37.2[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	12.2	14.9	15.6	15.1	16.5	14.8[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	16.7	16.5	17.3	17.0	18.6	17.2[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	111.4	112.8	113.0	112.6	110.1	112.0[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Sources: Moody's Ratings and company filings

Profile

ANZNZ is a New Zealand bank headquartered in the city of Auckland. The bank is a fully owned subsidiary of ANZ, making up 15% of the parent's total assets and 31% of net income at 30 September 2024.

Together with its subsidiaries and associate companies, ANZNZ offers a range of banking and financial services. The bank caters for all customer segments, including retail, business banking, rural, corporate and institutional customers. As of 30 September 2024, ANZNZ was New Zealand's largest bank by total assets of NZD199 billion.

ANZNZ was created as a result of the October 2003 acquisition by ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited of NBNZ Holdings Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries, including The National Bank of New Zealand Limited (NBNZ

Please refer to the Issuer Profile to read about ANZNZ and the New Zealand Banking Sector Outlook to read about the New Zealand banking system.

Detailed credit considerations

Strong market position as New Zealand's largest bank

ANZNZ is the largest of New Zealand's four major banks with a market share of around 27% by total loans as of December 2024. Similar to its peers, ANZNZ has looked to support its competitive position through ongoing investment in digital and core IT systems, which has become increasingly important given the rising need for digital banking solutions during the pandemic, enhancement of online security measures and ongoing regulatory development on Open Banking reforms.

Despite the dominance of the four major banks, competitive pressures remain high, particularly for fixed-rate mortgages which typically make up the largest part of bank portfolios. Competition for mortgages with low loan-to-value (LTV) ratios is also strong as a result of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's (RBNZ) macro-prudential measures. The RBNZ further eased LTV restrictions with the introduction of debt-to-income (DTI) restrictions which came into effect on 1 July 2024. Under the updated settings, residential property investor loans with LTV ratios of greater than 70% are restricted to 5% of a bank's new residential property investor mortgage lending (previously applied to loans with LTV ratios greater than 65%), while for owner-occupiers, loans with LTV ratios of higher than 80% cannot exceed 20% of a bank's new owner-occupier mortgage lending (previously 15%).

Capitalization will continue to strengthen under tighter capital rules

ANZNZ's capital position remains strong and supported by stable earnings. The bank reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 12.8% and a total capital ratio of 17.5% as of December 2024 which are both well above prudential minimums.

This follows a moderation in the bank's capital ratios due to an increase in average risk-weights in 2022 driven by the introduction of an output floor for IRB exposures from January 2022, part of a suite of prudential changes captured under the RBNZ’s Capital Review that was finalized in 2019 but will not come into full effect until 1 July 2028. The key reform is the substantial increase in prudential requirements, with CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital requirements for New Zealand’s four largest banks, including ANZNZ, rising to 13.5%, 16% and 18% of RWA respectively, although the requirements will be implemented incrementally out to 2028.

Furthermore, we believe the capital strength of New Zealand banks is under-appreciated in the context of global bank capital as RBNZ's capital standards are more conservative than other advanced countries leading to lower reported capital ratios. The introduction of the output floor and increase in IRB scalar from 1 October 2022 has increased the conservatism of banks' risk-weight calculations.

Asset quality to weaken slightly further before recovering, mitigated by healthy loan loss buffers

ANZNZ's strong asset quality is supported by its large exposure to lower-risk residential mortgages, which have historically exhibited very low losses. However, the bank's proportion of Stage 3 loans rose by 28 basis points (bps) to 1.07% of gross loans in the 12 months to September 2024 as elevated interest rates and inflation constrained the financial position of borrowers.

We expect some lingering pressures in the economy in first half of 2025 before interest rate cuts, which have totaled 175bps as of February 2025, support a steady recovery in economic conditions later in the year. This improvement should also spur a recovery in house price growth. Reductions A lower cash rate will relieve the debt repayment burden for borrowers, albeit with some lag as mortgages in New Zealand typically have fixed terms of one to two years. Given the relatively gradual pace of improvement, there is potential for some further weakening in asset quality before recovery over the next 12 months as lower interest rates transmit to borrowers.

We believe that ANZNZ is well-positioned to manage these lingering risks given its conservative underwriting standards. For example, limits on high LTV mortgage lending that have been in place since October 2013 have helped mitigate risks in the housing market. As of 30 September 2024, ANZNZ's proportion of lending at LTVs above 80% was just 7.2%.

Alongside the LTV restrictions, which aim to reduce the severity of losses in a housing downturn, the RBNZ's DTI restrictions target the probability of default on a bank's loans. The rules limit a bank's residential property lending to investors, with a DTI ratio over 7, to 20% of new investor lending, and loans to owner-occupiers, with a DTI ratio over 6, to 20% of new owner-occupied lending.

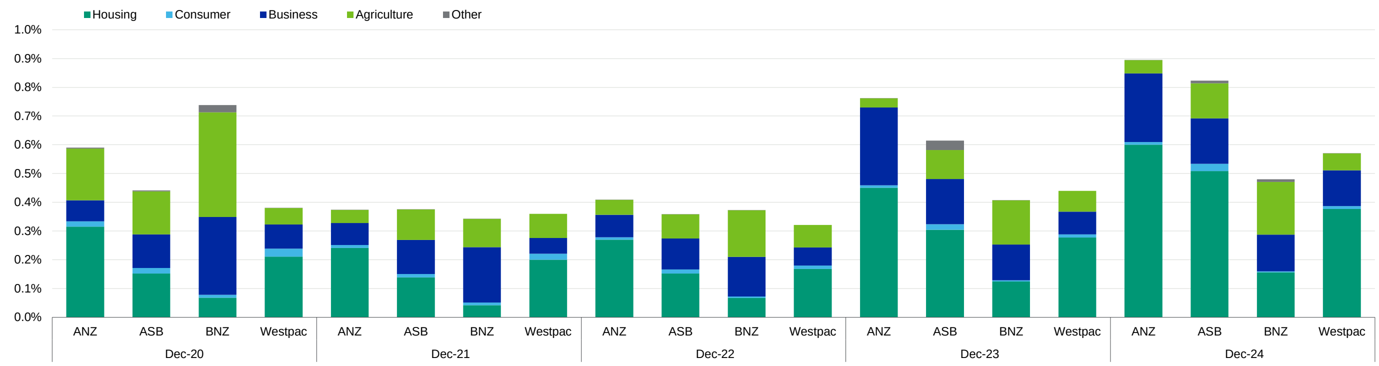
Although the agriculture sector has been deleveraging for a number of years, US tariffs on some of New Zealand's key trading partners, such as China, present risks. At the end of December 2024, ANZNZ's agricultural non-performing loans ratio remained low at 0.5%, although slightly higher than 0.3% at December 2023.

These risks from the housing and rural sectors underpin our `asset risk' adjustment in our scorecard.

Exhibit 3

Asset quality risks will rise further amid high interest rates and inflationary pressure

Non-performing loans % Gross loans



Source: RBNZ

Earnings remain stable and are expected to face marginal pressure from increased funding costs

ANZNZ's net income declined marginally down 0.4% year-on-year to NZD 2,208 million in fiscal 2024 from 2,217 million on the back of lower credit impairment, increased operating expenses and a relatively steady net interest margin (NIM). The bank reported a lower credit impairment charge of NZD 44 million including a NZD 49 million write-back during the period compared to NZD 183 million credit impairment charge during fiscal 2023. The bank also reported a 6% increase in operating expenses over fiscal 2024 driven by an increase in risk and regulatory spend, technology spend as well as the impact of wage inflation.

The bank's NIM of 2.36% in fiscal 2024 was up 3 basis point from 2.33% in Fiscal 2023. Looking ahead, we expect ANZNZ's profitability to remain stable despite some margin pressure. Monetary easing and improving economic conditions in the second half of 2025 will support loan growth and partly offset the pressure on the bank's NIM from reductions in lending rates and persistent mortgage competition. Further cuts to the cash rate could also benefit bank funding costs as lower interest rates flow through to deposits and potentially reduce the appeal of costlier term deposits to bank customers. Despite lingering weakness in the economy, cost-of-living pressures have continued to ease and a recovery in economic conditions is anticipated which should keep credit impairment charges at low levels. Additionally, easing inflation will moderate growth in the bank's operating costs.

Investment in operational capabilities through technology and people will continue to be a key focus for the bank, driven by both competitive and prudential pressures, with the cost of these projects expected to be partially offset by a gradual improvement in revenue generation ability and efficiency gains. The bank's strong cost management has been demonstrated through its very strong cost-to-income (CTI) ratio of around 36%. As such, we expect the bank will be able to broadly maintain its current CTI ratio.

Sensitivity to wholesale funding market conditions

New Zealand's major banks, including ANZNZ, remain exposed to wholesale funding conditions and in particular, offshore funding markets. That said, the bank maintains a strong deposit franchise. The bank's proportion of loans to customer deposits remained largely stable at 111% over fiscal 2024, although an improvement from the pre-COVID level of 122% as of September 2019.

We expect the bank's deposits as a share of total funding to fall slightly as lending growth accelerates with the monetary easing cycle which would raise the bank's funding requirements. The bank's wholesale funding issuance continues to normalize as it refinances its remaining FLP drawdowns.

As an offset to potentially tighter funding conditions, New Zealand banks benefit from access to the central bank's repo facility which allows ANZNZ to rapidly monetize its large mortgage book. As of 30 September 2024, the bank held NZD10.7 billion self-originated residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) on its balance sheet that are readily available to be pledged with the RBNZ.

In addition to local requirements, New Zealand's four major banks are required to meet the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA) liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding regime, given that the banks are subsidiaries of the four major banks in Australia.

ANZNZ's rating is supported by New Zealand's strong operating environment

New Zealand's Strong+ Macro Profile reflects the country's high economic strength, very high institutional and government financial strength, and moderate susceptibility to event risk. Overall, strong institutions and policy effectiveness mitigate external and domestic vulnerabilities related to high reliance on external financing and elevated household debt. We expect real GDP to grow 2.3% in 2025 and 3% in 2026.

Following a period of aggressive monetary policy tightening, the inflation rate returned to within the central bank's target range of 1-3% in the second half of 2024 and is expected to remain sustainably within target range into 2026. Economic conditions remain subdued but are expected to gradually recover in the second half of 2025 as the lagged impact of previous rate cuts take effect. House prices have remained relatively flat, after declining 12% in the 12 months to March 2023, but gradual growth is likely to return to the housing market in 2025 with the monetary easing cycle, which will help mitigate losses for distressed sellers. Labor markets continue to ease with the unemployment rate at 5.1% as at December 2024, above its pre-pandemic average of around 4%. Unemployment should start recovering in second half of 2025 as debt servicing burdens relieve with rate cuts and consumer demand improves.

Until then, banks' asset quality will continue to weaken as households continue to feel the burden of previous high rates and low business sentiment contributes to sluggish economic activity. Low loan to value ratios on home loans underpinned by the central bank's macro-prudential measures should provide a buffer to asset quality risk.

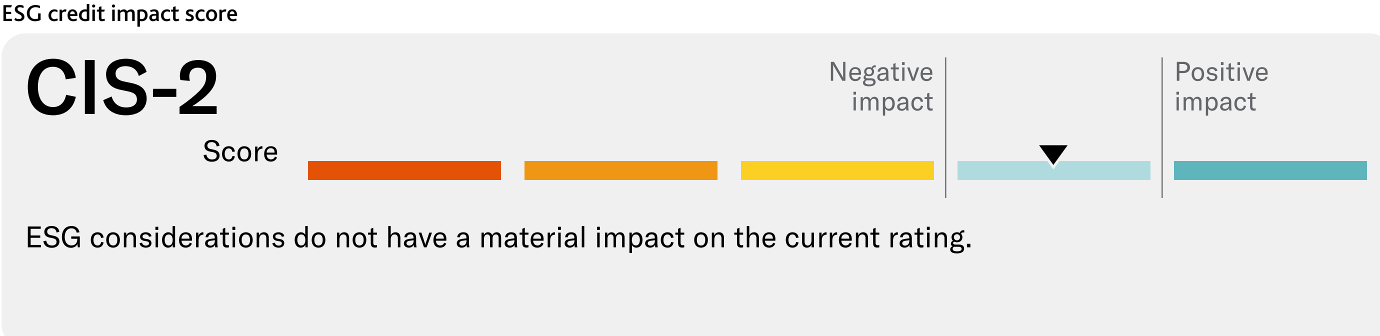
New Zealand banks have been lengthening the term structure of their market funding for a number of years, and this will greatly offset the risk of New Zealand banks' dependence on wholesale funding, especially from offshore markets.

ESG considerations

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

Exhibit 4

ESG credit impact score

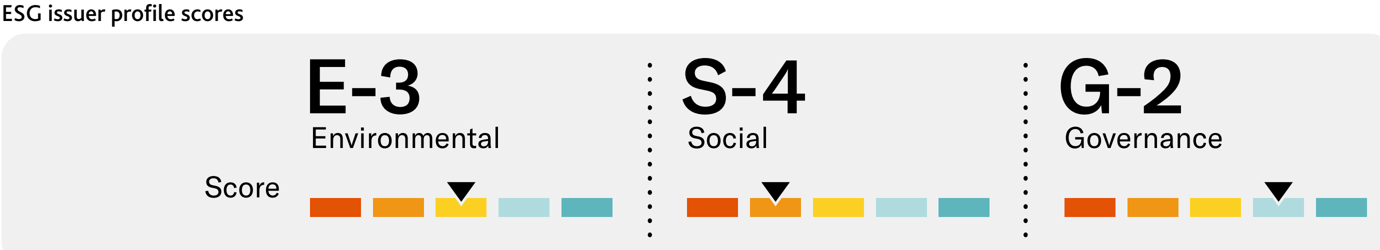


Source: Moody's Ratings

ANZNZ's **CIS-2** indicates the limited credit impact from environmental and social risk factors on the rating to date, as well as low governance risks.

Exhibit 5

ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental
ANZNZ faces moderate exposure to environmental risks, in line with peers, primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk as a diversified bank. In response, ANZNZ is actively engaging in developing its climate risk management and reporting frameworks by incorporating environmental considerations in its strategy and lending policies, including policies related to the agricultural sector.

Social
ANZNZ faces high industrywide social risks from customer relations (regulatory risk, litigation exposure and high compliance standards), and in the area of data security and customer privacy. The bank also faces industrywide moderate social risks related to societal trends – in particular, digitalization and the extent to which such measures could hurt earnings.

Governance
ANZNZ faces low governance risks. The bank's risk management, policies and procedures are in line with industry best practices and are suitable for its risk appetite. ANZNZ is fully owned and effectively controlled by The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. Therefore, we have aligned the subsidiary's board structure, policies and procedures score with that of its parent, given the bank's strategic importance to the group, the parent's oversight of the subsidiary board and the regulated nature of the entities. Furthermore, the alignment considers that both New Zealand and Australian regulators are members of the Trans-Tasman Council on Banking Supervision, which promotes the coordination and harmonization of Australia and New Zealand bank regulations.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Affiliate support
ANZNZ's ratings incorporate a very high probability of support from its Australian parent, in light of its significance to the overall group's operations, and the close regulatory and political ties between Australia and New Zealand.

Loss Given Failure analysis
There is currently no statutory bail-in in New Zealand. As a result, we do not consider New Zealand to have an operational resolution regime (as defined in our methodology). We apply a basic loss-given-failure (LGF) approach in rating New Zealand banks' junior securities.

In determining whether New Zealand has an operational resolution regime we take into account both the current resolution framework and the New Zealand policymakers' public stance. Whilst the New Zealand authorities have developed a framework to impose losses on creditors through its Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Policy we view this framework to be a policy tool for responding to a bank failure, rather than a statutory bail-in regime. Furthermore, the RBNZ acknowledged that the OBR is not intended to be the only option in the event of a bank failure and that there may be circumstances in which a private sector solution is available.

Under the basic LGF approach we currently apply in New Zealand, ANZNZ's dated subordinated debt is rated A3, one notch below the bank's adjusted baseline credit assessment (BCA) of a2. Its undated subordinated debt is rated two notches below its BCA, at Baa1.

Government support considerations
The likelihood that systemic support would be extended to the bank in a systemic crisis is viewed as moderate, given the expectations that ANZNZ's parent will be the primary source of support. Our assessment of systemic support also reflects the importance of ANZNZ, like its major bank peers, in funding New Zealand's net external liabilities, and the complexity of their resolution, if required.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment
ANZNZ Bank's CR Assessment is Aa3(cr)/Prime-1(cr)

We consider New Zealand to be a non-operational resolution (non-ORR) regime. For non-ORR countries, the starting point for the CR assessment is one notch above the bank's Adjusted BCA, to which we then typically add the same notches of government support uplift as applied to deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

ANZNZ Bank's CRRs are Aa3/Prime-1

We consider New Zealand to be a non-operational resolution (non-ORR) regime. For non-ORR countries, the starting point for the CRR is one notch above the bank's Adjusted BCA, to which we then typically add the same notches of government support uplift as applied to deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings.

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our Scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgment. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgment is expressed. As a result, the output of our Scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The Scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 6
Rating Factors

Macro Factors							
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong +**	**100%**					
Factor		**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency							
Asset Risk							
Problem Loans / Gross Loans		1.1%	aa3	↔	a2	Expected trend	Sector concentration
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)		13.4%	a2	↔	a1	Risk-weighted capitalisation	Stress capital resilience
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets		1.2%	a3	↔	a3	Expected trend	
Combined Solvency Score			a1		a2		
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets		12.2%	a2	↔	a3	Extent of market funding reliance	
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets		16.7%	baa2	↔	baa2	Additional liquidity resources	
Combined Liquidity Score			a3		baa1		
Financial Profile			a2		a3		
Qualitative Adjustments					Adjustment		
Business Diversification					0		
Opacity and Complexity					0		
Corporate Behavior					0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments					0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint					Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range					a2 - baa1		
Assigned BCA					a3		
Affiliate Support notching					1		
Adjusted BCA					a2		

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	1	0	a1	1	Aa3	Aa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	1	0	a1 (cr)	1	Aa3(cr)	
Deposits	0	0	a2	1	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	a2	1	A1	(P)A1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	a3	0		A3 (hyb)

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Ratings

Exhibit 7

Category	Moody's Rating
ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A1
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	A1
Subordinate	A3 (hyb)
ST Issuer Rating	P-1
Other Short Term	(P)P-1
PARENT: AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GRP. LTD.	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa1/P-1
Bank Deposits -Fgn Curr	Aa2/P-1
Bank Deposits -Dom Curr	Aa1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	a2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa2
Senior Unsecured	Aa2
Subordinate	A3 (hyb)
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term	(P)P-1
ANZ NEW ZEALAND (INT'L) LTD, LONDON BRANCH	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa3/P-1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa3(cr)/P-1(cr)
Bkd Senior Unsecured	A1
Bkd Other Short Term	(P)P-1
ANZ NEW ZEALAND (INT'L) LIMITED	
Outlook	Stable
Bkd Senior Unsecured	A1
Bkd Commercial Paper	P-1
Bkd Other Short Term	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Ratings

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