

**BNZ INTERNATIONAL FUNDING LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 September 2025**

Income Statement

For the year ended 30 September 2025

Dollars in Thousands	Note	30/9/25	30/9/24
Interest income	2, 10	15,152	76,854
Interest expense	2	14,880	76,505
Net interest income		272	349
Other operating income	3, 10	557	836
Total operating income		829	1,185
Operating expenses	4	503	758
Total operating profit before income tax expense		326	427
Income tax expense on operating profit	5	91	120
Net profit attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited		235	307

The accounting policies and other notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2025

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
Net profit attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited	235	307
Other comprehensive income, net of taxation	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited	235	307

The accounting policies and other notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2025

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25		Total Shareholder's Equity
	Ordinary Capital	Retained Profits	
Balance at beginning of year	100	7,642	7,742
Comprehensive income			
Net profit attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited	-	235	235
Total comprehensive income	-	235	235
Balance at end of year	100	7,877	7,977
30/9/24			
Balance at beginning of year	100	7,335	7,435
Comprehensive income			
Net profit attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited	-	307	307
Total comprehensive income	-	307	307
Balance at end of year	100	7,642	7,742

The accounting policies and other notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

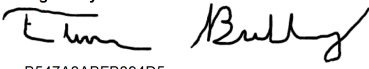
Balance Sheet

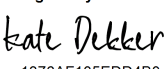
As at 30 September 2025

Dollars in Thousands	Note	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Assets</b>			
Call balances due from other financial institutions		104	95
Call balances due from related entity	10	8,177	7,307
Other amounts due from related entity	10	793,911	2,640,472
Other assets	6	42	37
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>802,234</b>	<b>2,647,911</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Short term debt securities	7	-	314,920
Bonds and notes	8	793,886	2,324,776
Current tax liabilities		371	473
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>794,257</b>	<b>2,640,169</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>7,977</b>	<b>7,742</b>
<b>Shareholder's equity</b>			
Contributed equity - ordinary shares	11	100	100
Retained profits		7,877	7,642
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>		<b>7,977</b>	<b>7,742</b>

The accounting policies and other notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board, who authorised the issue of these financial statements on 5th November 2025.

Signed by:  
  
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B547A3ABEB394D5.....  
Director

Signed by:  
  
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1376AF105EDD4B0.....  
Director

## Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 September 2025

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Interest received	18,687	79,383
Interest paid	(18,349)	(79,049)
Other operating income received	1,241	442
Operating expenses paid	(503)	(758)
Income tax (paid)/received	(193)	1,297
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,315</b>
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements</b>		
Other assets	(4)	(3)
Other liabilities	-	(29)
<b>Net change in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(32)</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,283</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of bonds and notes	(1,835,555)	(2,804,768)
Net movement in short term debt securities*	(335,480)	(580,972)
Net movement in other related entity funding*	2,171,035	3,385,543
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(197)</b>
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,086</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,402	6,316
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>8,281</b>	<b>7,402</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprised:</b>		
Call balances due from other financial institutions	104	95
Call balances due from related entity	8,177	7,307
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>8,281</b>	<b>7,402</b>

The accounting policies and other notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

### Netting of cash flows

Certain cash flows (as indicated by \*) are shown net as these cash flows are either received and disbursed on behalf of customers and counterparties and therefore reflect BNZ International Funding Limited's participation in the activities of these parties rather than those of the BNZ International Funding Limited; or are received and disbursed in transactions where the turnover is quick, the amounts large and the maturities short.

# Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2025

## Note 1 Principal Accounting Policies

### Reporting entity

BNZ International Funding Limited (the “Company”) is a company with limited liability incorporated in New Zealand and is a wholly owned controlled entity of Bank of New Zealand. The Company has established a London branch, registered in England & Wales under branch number BR008377 and company number FC026206. The Company’s Registered Office is Level 4, 80 Queen Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand.

The Company is incorporated for the specific purpose of, through its London branch, raising offshore funding and undertaking other related activities for Bank of New Zealand’s financial reporting group (“Bank of New Zealand Group”).

### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant accounting standards.

### Assumptions and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosed amount of contingent liabilities.

Assumptions made as at each reporting date (e.g., the calculation of fair value adjustments) are based on best estimates at that date. Although the Company has internal control systems in place to ensure reliable estimates, actual amounts may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Further information on specific judgements and assumptions made and estimates applied is contained within the notes to the financial statements.

### Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial reports prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (“NZ GAAP”). They comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (“NZ IFRS”) as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

### Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

All mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations have been adopted in the current financial year. None had a material impact on these financial statements.

### Future accounting developments

In May 2024, the External Reporting Board issued NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (“NZ IFRS 18”). NZ IFRS 18 replaces NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and will be effective for the Company from 1 October 2027. NZ IFRS 18 introduces enhanced presentation requirements in the financial statements, including new categories and subtotals in the income statement, disclosures about management-defined performance measures, and enhanced guidance on the grouping of information. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard.

In June 2024, the External Reporting Board issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* which amend NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments*: Disclosures and will be effective for the Company from 1 October 2026. The amendments provide clarification on the requirements for derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payments systems, and guidance on assessing contractual cash flows of financial assets with environmental, social, governance and similar features. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments.

There are no other new accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that are not yet effective which are expected to have a material impact on the Banking Group’s financial statements.

### Currency of presentation

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts are expressed in New Zealand dollars which is the Company’s functional and presentational currency.

### Rounding of amounts

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars except where indicated.

### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into New Zealand dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

### Fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and the fair value in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. on day one).

Where a financial asset or liability is subsequently measured at fair value, the best evidence is independently quoted market prices in an active market. Where such prices are unavailable, then depending on the circumstances, alternative evidence may be used, including the price of recent transactions, prices for similar instruments or prices obtained utilising component parts (which when aggregated form the price of the whole instrument).

Where no active market exists for a particular asset or liability, the Company uses standard market valuation techniques to arrive at the estimated fair value, utilising observable market sourced inputs wherever possible. Depending on the circumstances, the same alternative evidence (as described above) may be used in the valuation techniques. The valuation techniques address factors such as interest rates, liquidity and credit risk.

# Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

## Note 1 Principal Accounting Policies *continued*

Fair value asset or liability prices defined above generally represent the present value of all future cash flows including those relating to interest, dividends or other cash flows as appropriate.

### Financial assets

Financial assets comprise items such as Call balances due from other financial institutions, Call balances due from related entity, Other amounts due from related entity and certain Other assets.

Financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortised cost. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flows. Certain financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring on a different basis. Refer to note 9 for further information.

#### i) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Upon initial recognition, financial assets may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring items on a different basis.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in the income statement as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in the income statement as they arise.

#### ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus direct attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for expected credit loss.

Call balances due from other financial institutions and Call balances due from related entity consist of cash and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments. Other financial assets measured at amortised cost include GST receivables and interest accrued on Call balances due from related entity.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise items such as Short term debt securities, Bonds and notes.

Financial liabilities may be held at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost. Certain financial liabilities are designated at fair value through profit or loss as their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the purpose of the Company. Refer to note 9 for further information.

#### i) Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

Upon initial recognition, liabilities may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring items on a different basis; or
- a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities, is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy; or

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value with transaction costs recognised immediately in the income statement. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

Own credit risk provisions require an entity to present in other comprehensive income the fair value gains and losses attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk for financial liabilities designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss unless this treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the income statement. For the Company, this treatment would create an accounting mismatch, therefore all gains or losses on these financial liabilities (including the effects of changes in own credit risk) are presented in the profit and loss together with all gains and losses on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

#### ii) Financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Financial liabilities held at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Net Interest income

Net Interest income reflected in the income statement is calculated by reference to the contractual terms of the instrument and represents the interest received or receivable less interest paid or payable on amounts outstanding during the reporting period.

Net interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method.

### Fees and commissions

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to the effective interest rate are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

### Gains and losses on financial instruments

Gains and losses on financial instruments recognised in the income statement (within Other operating income) comprises fair value gains and losses from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. These are the fair value movements excluding interest, which is reported within net interest income.

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### Note 1 Principal Accounting Policies *continued*

#### Income Tax

Income tax expense is the income tax charge or benefit incurred on the current reporting period's profit or loss and is the aggregate of the movements in deferred tax taken through the income statement and the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of taxable profit or loss for the period at the applicable tax rate.

### Note 2 Interest

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Interest income</b>		
Related entities	15,152	76,854
Total interest income	15,152	76,854
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Short term debt securities	1,996	48,882
Bonds and notes	12,884	27,623
Total interest expense	14,880	76,505

### Note 3 Other Operating Income

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
Treasury services and funding fees	557	836
Gain/(loss) in the fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	49,347	219,694
Credit risk adjustments on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,328	(3,285)
Gain/(loss) in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(49,347)	(219,694)
Credit risk adjustments on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(1,328)	3,285
Total other operating income	557	836

### Note 4 Operating Expenses

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Fees paid to auditors</b>		
Audit of the financial statements	90	87
Audit or review related services:		
Comfort letters related to funding programmes (assurance engagement)	-	17
<b>Other</b>		
Legal expenses	75	245
Other professional and funding fees	44	108
Personnel expenses	76	137
Rating agency fees	83	47
Other	135	117
Total operating expenses	503	758



Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 5 Income Tax

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Income tax charged to income statement</b>		
Current tax	91	120
Total income tax charged to income statement	91	120
<b>Reconciliation of income tax expense shown in the income statement with prima facie tax payable on the pre-tax accounting profit</b>		
Total operating profit before income tax expense	326	427
Prima facie income tax at 28%	91	120
Total tax expense on operating profit	91	120
Effective tax rate	28%	28%

Note 6 Other Assets

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
GST receivable	42	37
Total other Assets	42	37

Note 7 Short Term Debt Securities

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
Commercial paper	-	314,920
Total short term debt securities	-	314,920

Note 8 Bonds and Notes

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
Offshore Covered Bonds	-	1,292,837
Offshore medium term notes	793,886	1,031,939
Total bonds and notes	793,886	2,324,776

As at 30 September 2025, the contractual amount to be paid at maturity of the Bonds and notes is \$811,223 (30 September 2024: \$2,379,576).

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Bonds and notes by currency type</b>		
Australian Dollar	113,426	137,565
Euro	38,119	1,457,973
Swiss Franc	642,341	729,238
Total bonds and notes by currency type	793,886	2,324,776

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### Note 9 Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Dollars in Thousands	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	30/9/25 At Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Amount
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Call balances due from other financial institutions	-	104	104
Call balances due from related entity	-	8,177	8,177
Other amounts due from related entity	793,886	25	793,911
Other assets	-	42	42
Total financial assets	793,886	8,348	802,234
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Bonds and notes	793,886	-	793,886
Total financial liabilities	793,886	-	793,886
		30/9/2024	
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Call balances due from other financial institutions	-	95	95
Call balances due from related entity	-	7,307	7,307
Other amounts due from related entity	2,639,696	776	2,640,472
Other assets	-	37	37
Total financial assets	2,639,696	8,215	2,647,911
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Short term debt securities	314,920	-	314,920
Bonds and notes	2,324,776	-	2,324,776
Total financial liabilities	2,639,696	(0)	2,639,696

#### Movement in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition attributable to change in credit risk

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Bonds and notes</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	1,370	4,655
Movement during the year	(377)	(3,285)
Balance at end of year	993	1,370

The movement in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss is determined as the amount of change in fair value that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk. The movement in fair value of these liabilities has resulted in an equal and opposite movement in the Amount due from related entities, which has an offsetting effect to the Company as a result of the on-lending agreement with Bank of New Zealand.

# Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

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## Note 9 Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities *continued*

### Hierarchy for fair value measurements

The following paragraphs present a three level fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

The three levels in the hierarchy are based on the valuation methods and assumptions used in determining the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The levels are as follows:

Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company did not have any financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value that met the criteria of Level 1 classification.

Level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). As at 30 September 2025, all fair value assets and liabilities have been assessed as Level 2 using observable market data as inputs which are generally modified in some way such as averaging at source (e.g. multi-contributor page) or a valuation technique (e.g. interpolation or discounting) (30 September 2024: all).

Level 3. Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The Company did not have any financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value that met the criteria of Level 3 classification.

Management uses its judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments which are not quoted in an active market.

### Bonds and notes

Bonds and notes are recorded at fair value based on a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate to the remaining maturity of the instruments. This is based on observable market prices as at the reporting date where available, otherwise alternative observable market source data is used. The fair value includes a calculation of the Company's own credit risk based on observable market data.

### Other amounts due from related entity

Other amounts due from related entity are recorded at fair value based on a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate to the remaining maturity of the instruments. This is based on observable market prices as at the reporting date where available, otherwise alternative observable market source data is used.

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Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 10 Related Entity Transactions

The Company is a wholly owned controlled entity of Bank of New Zealand whose ultimate parent company is National Australia Bank Limited. Bank of New Zealand has guaranteed all debt securities issued by the Company, acting through its London branch, for the amount and term of such securities. If the Company, acting through its London branch, issues any debt securities that are guaranteed by Bank of New Zealand, then the proceeds of that debt issue must be on-lent to Bank of New Zealand on terms and conditions that match the terms and conditions of the debt issue. Financial liabilities represented by Bonds and notes, Short term debt securities and accrued interest payable are guaranteed by Bank of New Zealand.

The Covered Bond Trust holds housing loans originated by Bank of New Zealand and guarantees the payment of interest and principal of certain debt securities issued by the Company or Bank of New Zealand, the Company's parent company. Guarantees provided in relation to the covered bonds issued have a prior claim over the assets of the Covered Bond Trust. The underlying collateral for the guarantees provided by the Covered Bond Trust comprised housing loans, collections receivable and cash to the value of \$6,581 million as at 30 September 2025 (30 September 2024: \$6,456 million). From 25 May 2021, the Company ceased to be an Issuer of Covered Bonds.

Other principal intragroup transactions comprise: (1) the provision of treasury and funding services to Bank of New Zealand, which earn treasury service and funding fee income, (2) the supply, as required, of settlement, accounting, tax, regulatory compliance and legal services and seconded staff from Bank of New Zealand and/or National Australia Bank Limited, (3) a licence of London branch premises from National Australia Bank Limited, and (4) payment to Bank of New Zealand for the reimbursement of provisional tax paid on the Company's behalf.

Key management personnel are defined as being Directors of the Company. During the year ended 30 September 2025, there were no loans made to or deposits received from key management personnel, their close family members, or their controlled entities (30 September 2024: nil). Key management personnel did not receive any compensation for their services to the Company during the year ended 30 September 2025 (30 September 2024: nil).

The following table provides the total amount of balances and transactions with related entities for the relevant financial year.

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
<b>Balances with related entities</b>		
<b>Amount due from related entity</b>		
Bank of New Zealand	802,088	2,647,779
<b>Amount due to related entities</b>		
<b>Transactions with related entities</b>		
<b>Revenues from related entity</b>		
Bank of New Zealand	15,709	77,690
<b>Expenses to related entities</b>		
Bank of New Zealand	234	202
National Australia Bank Limited	128	116

During the year ended 30 September 2025, the Company made a payment of \$119,508 to Bank of New Zealand for the reimbursement of provisional tax paid on the Company's behalf (30 September 2024: \$98,845).

Note 11 Contributed Equity

Number of shares in Thousands	30/9/25	30/9/24
Ordinary shares, fully paid	100	100
Total contributed equity	100	100

Each of the 100,000 (30 September 2024: 100,000) ordinary shares entitles the shareholder to one vote at any meeting of shareholders and share equally in dividends and surpluses on winding up. The ordinary shares do not have a par value.

When managing capital, which includes contributed equity and retained profits, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to the shareholders.

No dividends were paid on ordinary shares during the year ended 30 September 2025 (year ended 30 September 2024: nil).

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### Note 12 Interest Rate Repricing Schedule

The following tables represent a breakdown, by repricing dates or contractual maturity, whichever is the earlier, of the balance sheet.

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25					
	Total	Up to 3 Months	Over 3 Months and up to 1 year	Over 1 Year and up to 2 Years	Over 2 Years	Non- Interest Bearing
<b>Assets</b>						
Call balances due from financial institutions	104	104	-	-	-	-
Call balances due from related entity	8,177	8,177	-	-	-	-
Other amounts due from related entity	793,911	-	-	-	793,886	25
All other assets	42	-	-	-	-	42
Total assets	802,234	8,281	-	-	793,886	67
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Short term debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and notes	793,886	-	-	-	793,886	-
All other liabilities	371	-	-	-	-	371
Total liabilities	794,257	-	-	-	793,886	371
30/9/24						
<b>Assets</b>						
Call balances due from financial institutions	95	95	-	-	-	-
Call balances due from related entity	7,307	7,307	-	-	-	-
Other amounts due from related entity	2,640,472	314,920	1,644,668	-	680,108	776
All other assets	37	-	-	-	-	37
Total assets	2,647,911	322,322	1,644,668	-	680,108	813
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Short term debt securities	314,920	314,920	-	-	-	-
Bonds and notes	2,324,776	-	1,644,668	-	680,108	-
All other liabilities	473	-	-	-	-	473
Total liabilities	2,640,169	314,920	1,644,668	-	680,108	473

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note 13 Maturity Profile

The table below presents the Company's undiscounted cash flows by remaining contractual maturities as at balance sheet date.

The gross cash flows disclosed below are contractual undiscounted cash flows and include both principal and associated future interest payments and therefore will not agree to the carrying values on the balance sheet. Actual cash flows can differ significantly from contractual cash flows as a result of future actions of the Company and its counterparties. Information on the management of liquidity risk is included in note 17.

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25					
	Total (Outflow)	On Demand	3 Months or less	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Short term debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and notes	(825,836)	-	(1,306)	(2,871)	(821,659)	-
Current tax liabilities	(371)	-	-	(371)	-	-
Total	(826,207)	-	(1,306)	(3,242)	(821,659)	-
30/9/24						
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Short term debt securities	(316,759)	-	(316,759)	-	-	-
Bonds and notes	(2,408,004)	-	(6,634)	(1,676,937)	(724,433)	-
Current tax liabilities	(473)	-	-	(473)	-	-
Total	(2,725,236)	-	(323,393)	(1,677,410)	(724,433)	-

Call balances due from financial institutions, Call balances due from related entity and Current tax assets are expected to be settled within 12 months. The expected maturity of Other amounts due from related entity matches the expected maturity of Short term debt securities and Bonds and notes.

Note 14 Impaired Assets

As at 30 September 2025, no provision has been made against the value of assets reported on the balance sheet (30 September 2024: nil). There is no material expected loss on the Call balances due from other financial institutions, Call balances due from related entity, Other amounts due from related entity and Other Assets.

Note 15 Segment Information

The Company operates in New Zealand in one industry segment. Its primary business is funding. Financial information for the segment is available to the Board of Directors of the Company for the purpose of evaluating performance and resource allocation, and is the same information presented in these financial statements. All revenues of the Company are received from Bank of New Zealand.

Geographical revenue information is based on the location of the office in which the transactions were booked, and all revenues are derived in New Zealand.

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities and Other Commitments

As at 30 September 2025, the Company had no contingent liabilities and commitments (30 September 2024: nil).

# Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

## Note 17 Risk Management

The Board of Directors of the Company is committed to the management of risk and has identified the following risks:

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Company as they fall due.

The maximum exposure to credit risk arising from Call balances due from other financial institutions, Call balances due from related entity, Other amounts due from related entity and Other assets is equal to the carrying amount of each class of receivable. The credit quality of these financial assets is deemed as excellent based on the counterparties' current credit rating. As at 30 September 2025, these balances represent 100% of the Company's credit exposures (30 September 2024: 100%). Bank of New Zealand represents a group of closely related counterparties to which the Company has a credit exposure which exceeds 10% of equity, with an exposure of 10,055% of equity as at 30 September 2025 (30 September 2024: 34,200%). Bank of New Zealand guarantees the obligations of the Company, acting through its London branch, in respect of all securities issued by the Company's London branch to investors.

As at 30 September 2025, there are no collateral held as security or other credit enhancements obtained in respect of amounts that represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

### Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risks primarily result from exposures to changes in the level, slope and curvature of the yield curve, the volatility of interest rates and credit spreads. Exposure to interest rate risk arises in respect of funding through issuing commercial paper and medium term notes.

No sensitivity analysis has been performed as the interest rate risk has been mitigated by the on-lending agreement with Bank of New Zealand.

### Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk results from exposures to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from foreign currency balances and the trading of any foreign currency denominated product, such as short term debt securities and foreign currency bonds and notes (refer to note 7 and note 8).

No sensitivity analysis has been performed as the currency risk has been mitigated by the on-lending agreement with Bank of New Zealand.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the mismatch in the maturity of financial assets and liabilities, plus their settlement characteristics. Maintaining adequate liquidity to meet the current and future payment obligations at a reasonable cost is a core objective of the Company.

All proceeds from commercial paper and medium term notes issued by the Company are on-lent to Bank of New Zealand, the Company's parent company, on terms and conditions which match the terms and conditions of the debt issue, and all relevant risks, including interest rate, currency and liquidity risks, thereby mitigating these risks. Refer to note 10 for more information.

## Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

### Note 18 Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Dollars in Thousands

30/9/25

30/9/24

#### Reconciliation of net profit attributable to the shareholder of

#### BNZ International Funding Limited to net cash flows from operating activities

Net profit attributable to the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited	235	307
<i>Add back non-cash items in net profit:</i>		
Decrease / (increase) in accrued interest receivable	3,536	2,529
Decrease / (increase) in other operating income receivable	684	(394)
Increase / (decrease) in provision for tax	(102)	1,417
Increase / (decrease) in accrued interest payable	(3,469)	(2,544)
<i>Deduct operating cash flows not included in net profit:</i>		
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	(5)	(32)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,283</b>

Dollars in Thousands	30/9/25				Total
	Bonds and Notes	Short Term Debt Securities	Amounts due to Related Entities	Amounts due from Related Entities	
<b>Reconciliation of net debt</b>					
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	2,324,776	314,920	-	(2,640,472)	(776)
Net cash flows	(1,835,555)	(335,480)	-	2,171,035	-
Non-cash changes					
Foreign exchange adjustments	267,202	21,434	-	(288,636)	-
Fair value adjustments and accrued interest movements	37,463	(874)	-	(36,589)	-
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	751	751
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>793,886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(793,911)</b>	<b>(25)</b>
30/9/24					
Balance at beginning of year	4,904,710	916,938	197	(5,822,015)	(170)
Net cash flows	(2,804,768)	(580,972)	(197)	3,385,740	(197)
Foreign exchange adjustments	31,226	(22,353)	-	(8,873)	-
Fair value adjustments and accrued interest movements	193,608	1,307	-	(194,915)	-
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	(409)	(409)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>2,324,776</b>	<b>314,920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,640,472)</b>	<b>(776)</b>





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## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the shareholder of BNZ International Funding Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BNZ International Funding Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 30 September 2025, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended of the Company, and the notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Company on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Company.



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## Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the entity, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The Ernst &amp; Young logo is written in a black, cursive script font.

Chartered Accountants  
Auckland  
5 November 2025