Photo: Adam Mørk

AMP Bank Limited
Pillar 3 Disclosures

30 September 2025

AMP BANK LIMITED ABN 15 081 596 009, AFSL 234517, Australian credit licence 234517

Contents

Introduction

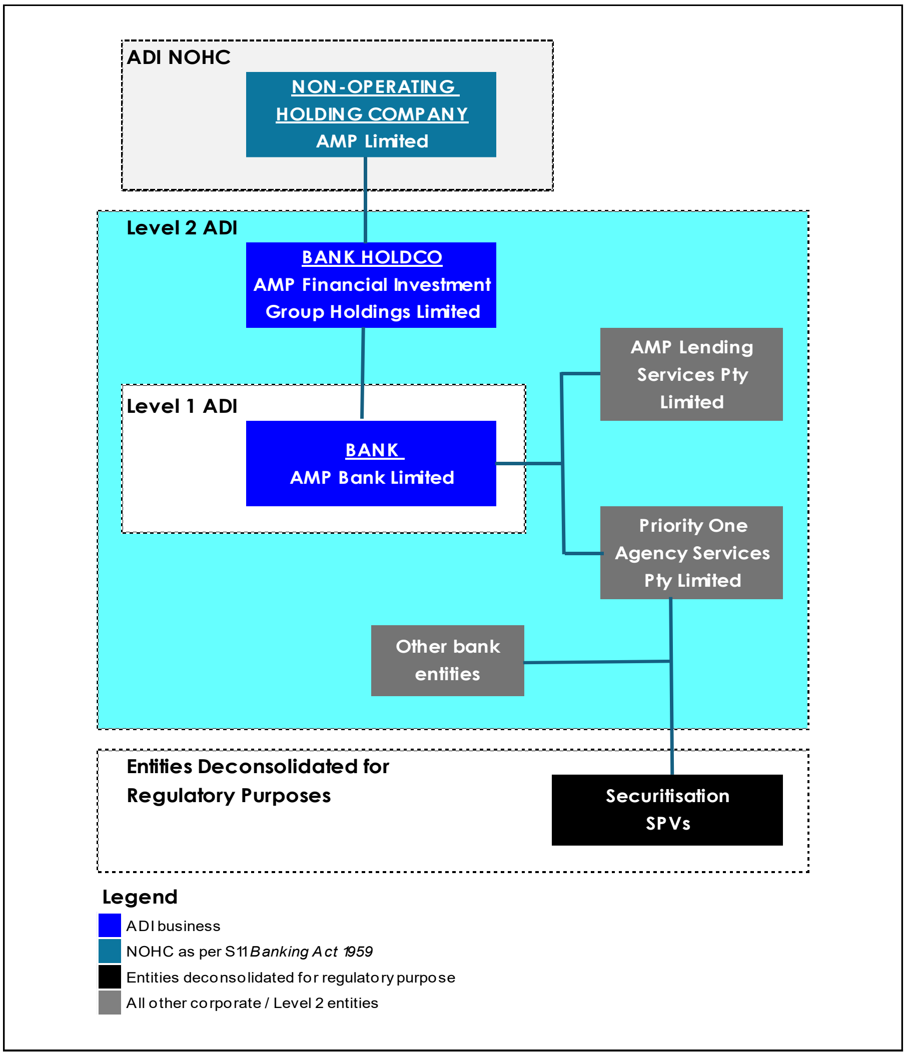
AMP Bank Limited (AMP Bank) is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the authority of the *Banking Act 1959*. This report has been prepared by AMP Bank in accordance with ADI Prudential Standard (APS) 330 *Public Disclosure*, which became effective on 1 January 2025.

Under the revised standard, Australian ADIs, including AMP Bank, are mandated to comply with the Disclosure Requirements Standard issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), subject to certain modifications specified by APRA. The standard includes new disclosures in the prescribed format with specific items required on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

Quantitative information disclosed in this document is available in Microsoft Excel format at: www.amp.com.au/about-amp/what-we-do/corporate-governance

Scope of Regulatory Consolidation

APS 330 requires AMP Bank as a subsidiary of an authorised non-operating holding company (NOHC) AMP Limited, to disclose Pillar 3 requirements on a Level 2 regulatory consolidation basis. The following chart represents the different tiers of regulatory consolidation. Level 2 comprises AMP Bank and its immediate parent non-operating holding company, together with subsidiaries of the bank excluding special purpose securitisation vehicles which qualify for capital relief.



Governance

AMP Bank has implemented a Public Disclosure policy which was approved by the AMP Limited Board in November 2024 to ensure that it meets its regulatory obligations under APS 330. This policy outlines the approval framework and the procedures for evaluating the relevance and accuracy of prudential disclosures, including how often they are reviewed and validated. It also ensures that the disclosures accurately represent AMP Bank's current risk profile and align with the broader risk assessment and management practices used by the Board and senior management.

Main features of regulatory capital instruments

Details of the main features of AMP Bank's regulatory capital instruments, together with the terms and conditions of those capital instruments, are available at: www.amp.com.au/about-amp/what-we-do/corporate-governance.

From 1 January 2027, APRA will begin phasing out the use of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments. APRA intends to finalise updates to the prudential standards by the end of 2025. These updates will remove AT1 from minimum capital requirements, eliminate the Tier 1 capital category and recalibrate the requirements for Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Total Capital. To support a smooth transition, standardised banks, including AMP Bank, will be allowed to replace existing AT1 instruments with Tier 2 capital, accompanied by a reduction in minimum Tier 1 capital requirements.

The existing AT1 instruments will continue to be recognised as Tier 2 capital until their first call date, up to 2032. The transitional arrangement is designed to ensure that banks maintain strong capital positions that can better absorb shocks during periods of financial stress.

Regulatory reform

The revised APS 117 *Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book* (IRRBB) becomes effective on 1 October 2025. AMP Bank has implemented appropriate systems and frameworks to meet these new requirements. The IRRBB capital charge for standardised banks, including AMP Bank, is zero unless otherwise specified by APRA.

Attestation

The disclosures presented within this document are not required to be, and have not been, subjected to an external audit.

I confirm as the accountable person that quantitative and qualitative disclosures have been prepared in accordance with relevant policies, internal processes, systems and controls, and have subsequently been verified and approved through internal governance procedures.

Blair Vernon

Chief Financial Officer

26 November 2025

Overview of risk management, key prudential metrics and RWA

KM1 – Key metrics

The following table outlines the key regulatory metrics covering capital, risk-weighted assets (RWA), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

CET1 capital for the period ended 30 September 2025 increased by $45m to $975m compared to the previous quarter, which was driven by an increase in earnings and reserves and a decrease in regulatory deductions applied during the quarter.

Total RWA for the period ended 30 September 2025 increased by $32m to $9,053m, mainly due to a $48m increase in credit risk RWA driven by higher residential mortgage exposures. This was partially offset by decreases of $14m in credit valuation adjustment, $1m in market risk RWA, and $1m in securitisation exposures in the banking book.

The LCR requires that banks maintain an adequate level of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) that can easily and quickly be converted into cash to meet their total net cash outflows (NCO) over a 30-day stress period. AMP Bank's average LCR over the September 2025 quarter was 137.6%, which is 0.6% lower than the previous quarter average.

The NSFR requires banks to maintain a minimum amount of available stable funding (ASF) that is at least equal to the required stable funding (RSF) for their assets and activities over a one-year time horizon. The NSFR at 30 September 2025 was 133.5%, which is 0.3% lower than the previous quarter.

KM1 – Key metrics (cont.)

		30 Sep 25 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	31 Mar 25 $m	31 Dec 24 $m	30 Sep 24 $m
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	975	930	956	962	932
2	Tier 1	1,200	1,155	1,181	1,187	1,157
3	Total capital	1,424	1,379	1,408	1,414	1,385
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	9,053	9,021	9,125	9,068	9,268
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	10.8%	10.3%	10.5%	10.6%	10.1%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.3%	12.8%	12.9%	13.1%	12.5%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15.7%	15.3%	15.4%	15.6%	15.0%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.6%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	4,298	4,344	4,390	4,349	4,310
16	Total net cash outflow	3,124	3,143	2,994	3,271	3,129
17	LCR ratio (%)	137.6%	138.2%	146.8%	133.0%	137.7%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	20,194	19,605	20,660	20,314	20,567
19	Total required stable funding*	15,123	14,652	15,185	14,457	14,902
20	NSFR ratio (%)	133.5%	133.8%	136.1%	140.5%	138.0%

*The required stable funding for Sep24 and Dec24 periods has been revised to include off-balance sheet exposures

OV1 – Risk-Weighted Assets

The following table presents the RWA and minimum capital requirements by risk type and approach. The minimum capital requirement is calculated as 8% of RWA. Further disclosures regarding the relevant reporting line items are provided in the respective tables and sections within this report.

	RWA		Minimum capital requirements 8%
	30 Sep 25 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	30 Sep 25 $m
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	8,534	8,486	683
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	8,534	8,486	683
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	3	3	-
Of which: other CCR	3	3	-
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	62	76	5
Securitisation exposures in banking book	9	10	1
Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	9	10	1
Market risk	1	2	-
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	1	2	-
Operational risk	444	444	36
Total	**9,053**	**9,021**	**725**

Liquidity

LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio disclosure (LCR)

The LCR requires an ADI to hold sufficient unencumbered HQLA to meet its NCO under a 30-day stress period, under an APRA defined liquidity stress scenario. AMP Bank manages its LCR daily with a buffer above the regulatory minimum in line with the prescribed risk appetite and management ranges.

AMP Bank has set internal management and Board approved minimum limits for the LCR above the regulatory minimum level and monitors its aggregate LCR position against these limits daily. AMP Bank's HQLA portfolio is denominated and held in Australian Dollars.

AMP Bank actively considers the impact of business decisions on the LCR, as well as internal liquidity metrics that form part of the broader liquidity risk management framework. AMP Bank's LCR fluctuates daily due to normal business activities and, accordingly, ongoing fluctuations in the reported LCR are expected and are not necessarily indicative of a changing risk appetite.

AMP Bank has access to a suite of stable, diversified and resilient funding sources that aim to reduce the likelihood of liquidity stress arising across a variety of funding market conditions. AMP Bank utilises several funding sources including customer deposits, deposits sourced from AMP's North Platform and Superannuation business, short- and long-term wholesale debt instruments, and securitisation (via the issuance of Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities).

Liquid Assets

AMP Bank maintains a diversified portfolio of liquid assets consisting of HQLA, cash at bank and other repo-eligible securities (eligible for repo with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)). HQLA includes Commonwealth Government Securities, Australian Semi-Government Securities, and Exchange Settlement Account Balances held with the RBA.

Net Cash Outflows

NCOs in the LCR include contractual and assumed cash outflows, offset by certain allowable contractual cash inflows. Some of the key drivers of AMP Bank's NCOs include:

- **Retail and SME deposits** assume regulatory outflow relating to deposits from retail and SME customers that are at-call or potentially callable within 30 days.
- **Unsecured wholesale funding** includes remaining deposits which are not received from retail or SME customers along with unsecured debt balances contractually maturing within 30 days.
- **Secured wholesale funding and lending** represent inflows and outflows from secured lending and borrowing activities contractually maturing within 30 days, such as repurchase agreements.
- **Outflows relating to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements** include gross contractual cash outflows relating to contractually maturing derivative contracts (with gross inflows on maturing derivative contracts profiled in 'other cash inflows'), and contingent liquidity outflows such as potential collateral requirements from market movements.
- **Inflows from fully performing exposures** in AMP Bank's LCR, a large component of this balance relates to excess liquidity placed on an overnight or very short-term basis with third parties.
- **Other contractual funding obligations and other cash inflows** include other gross flows not profiled elsewhere in the LCR. The volumes in these categories are large relative to AMP Bank's total cash outflows and inflows.

LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio disclosure (cont.)

LCR Quarterly Average Results

AMP Bank's average LCR over the September 2025 quarter (based on 65 daily observations) was 137.6%, which is 0.6% lower than the June 2025 quarter. The lowest spot LCR during the period was 131.1% and the highest spot LCR was 146.7%.

The lower average LCR was mainly driven by a $46m decrease in the average balance of Government Bonds. The average NCO decrease of $19m was mainly driven by a decrease in Unsecured Wholesale Funding of $84m, which was offset by an increase in Retail / SME Funding of $54m, contingent funding obligation of $11m and other cash inflows maturing in the 30-day window. The following table outlines the granular split of cash outflows and cash inflows, as well as the available HQLA on both an unweighted and weighted basis, which are used to derive the LCR.

LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio disclosure (cont.)

		Total unweighted value (average) 30 Sep 25 $m	Total weighted value (average) 30 Sep 25 $m	Total unweighted value (average) 30 Jun 25 $m	Total weighted value (average) 30 Jun 25 $m
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		4,298		4,344
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	14,212	2,142	13,973	2,088
3	Stable deposits	2,908	145	2,921	146
4	Less stable deposits	11,304	1,997	11,052	1,942
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	1,230	648	1,383	732
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,193	611	1,280	629
8	Unsecured debt	37	37	103	103
9	Secured wholesale funding		-		-
10	Additional requirements	3,487	507	3,535	523
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	192	192	191	191
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	103	103	109	109
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3,192	212	3,235	223
14	Other contractual funding obligations	119	-	124	-
15	Other contingent funding obligations	1,099	121	1,010	110
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**		**3,418**		**3,453**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	239	120	248	124
19	Other cash inflows	174	174	186	186
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**413**	**294**	**434**	**310**
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		**4,298**		**4,344**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**3,124**		**3,143**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**137.6%**		**138.2%**
	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		65		61

Glossary

Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	A hybrid capital: bonds that absorb losses in stress through discretionary coupon payments that can be cancelled, and by converting into equity (or being written off) in a crisis.
ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institution
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority is an independent statutory authority that supervises institutions across banking, insurance and superannuation, and is accountable to the Australian parliament.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital comprises the highest quality components of capital that provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, are freely available to absorb losses, do not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings, and rank behind the claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of winding-up of the issuer.
Credit exposure	The amount used for the capital requirements calculation (for both on- and off-balance sheet amounts), therefore net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs) and after CRM techniques and CCF have been applied but before the application of the relevant risk weights.
Credit risk	Credit risk is the potential loss arising from a bank borrower or counterparty failing to meet its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms.
Encumbered assets	Encumbered assets are assets that the bank is restricted or prevented from liquidating, selling, transferring or assigning due to legal, regulatory, contractual or other limitations.
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	Assets are considered to be HQLA if they can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value in markets during a time of stress.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	IRRBB refers to the current or prospective risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the bank's banking book positions.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	The LCR ensures that an ADI maintains an adequate level of unencumbered HQLA that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time period under a severe liquidity stress scenario.
Market risk	Market risk is the risk of loss owing to changes in market prices or interest rates. It arises from positions in interest rate, equities, foreign exchange and commodities.
Net Cash Outflows (NCO)	Represents the total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in the specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR reduces the funding risk of an ADI over a one-year time horizon by requiring an ADI to fund its activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress.
Non-Operating Holding Company (NOHC)	A company, incorporated in Australia, that does not carry on a business other than the business of ownership or control of other bodies corporate.
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.
Repo-eligible securities	Debt securities that the RBA will accept as collateral in its domestic market operations.
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	The credit exposures of an ADI multiplied by a percentage factor, as calculated in accordance with APS 112.
Securitisation exposure	On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet risk positions held by an ADI arising from securitisation activities.
Unencumbered assets	Unencumbered assets are assets which do not meet the definition of encumbered assets.
Write-Offs	A direct reduction of the carrying amount when the ADI has no reasonable expectations of recovery.