Commonwealth Bank of Australia

U.S. Disclosure Document

For the full year ended 30 June 2026

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Disclosures

Introduction

Certain material information about the Group, including information regarding the Group's risk management policies and procedures, use of derivative financial instruments and the market risk attributable to such instruments, liquidity and capital resources and other important information, is included in the Group's 2026 Financial Report and 2025 Financial Report (each as defined below). In particular, Note 9.1 of the 2026 Financial Report (Note 9.1 of the 2025 Financial Report) describes certain aspects of the Group's risk management policies and procedures. In addition, the Group prepares the Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures report, which includes certain information about the Group's capital and assets. As a result, this Annual U.S. Disclosure Document for the Full Year ended 30 June 2026 (this "Document") should be read in conjunction with:

- The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Financial Report (U.S. Version) – Year Ended 30 June 2026, which contains the Financial Statements for the years ended 30 June 2024, 2025 and 2026 and as at 30 June 2025 and 2026 (the "2026 Financial Report");
- The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Financial Report (U.S. Version) – Year Ended 30 June 2025, which contains the Financial Statements for the years ended 30 June 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as at 30 June 2024 and 2025 (the "2025 Financial Report"); and
- The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risks Disclosures as at 30 June 2026 (the "2026 Pillar 3 Report").

In each case, these are found on the U.S. Investor Website located at www.commbank.com.au/usinvestors (the "U.S. Investor Website").

Except as otherwise stated, references within this Document to the "Financial Report" or "Notes to the Financial Statements" are to the 2026 Financial Report and references to the "Financial Reports" are to the 2026 Financial Report and the 2025 Financial Report.

Except as otherwise stated, all figures herein relate to the financial year ended 30 June 2026 and comparatives for the Balance Sheet and Income Statement are to the financial year ended 30 June 2025, "$" and "AUD" refer to Australian dollars, "USD" refers to U.S. dollars, references to "CBA" refer to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and references to the "Bank", the "Group", "our," "us" or "we" refer to the Bank and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The Group's financial years end on 30 June of each year. References to the 2026 financial year or to the "current year" are to the financial year ended 30 June 2026, references to the 2025 financial year are to the financial year ended 30 June 2025, references to the 2024 financial year are to the financial year ended 30 June 2024, references to the "prior year" are to the Group's prior financial year and references to the "prior half" are to the half year ended 31 December 2025.

Segment Disclosure

The Group conducts its businesses through five segments: Retail Banking Services; Business Banking; Institutional Banking and Markets; New Zealand; and Corporate Centre and Other.

Balances disclosed in "Divisional Performance", are spot balances, unless otherwise stated. For an overview of each segment, see "Divisional Performance" in this Document and Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements under the captions "Highlights", "Risk Factors", "Group Performance Analysis", "Divisional Performance", "Retail Banking Services", "Business Banking", "Institutional Banking and Markets", "New Zealand", "Corporate Centre and Other", "Group Operations and Business Settings" and elsewhere in this Document constitute or could be deemed to constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the *U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*, with respect to the financial condition, operations and business of the Group and certain plans and objectives of the management of the Group. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "would", "could", "expect", "intend", "plan", "aim", "estimate", "target", "anticipate", or other similar words and include statements regarding the Group's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group's business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. Such forward-looking statements, including economic forecasts and assumptions and business and financial projections, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of publication and no representation is made as to their correctness on or after the date of this Document. CBA disclaims any obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required by applicable law and stock-exchange rules.

Such factors include strategic risk arising from changes in the Group's operating environment, a downturn in the macroeconomic environment, particularly in the Australian or New Zealand economies, declines in the residential and commercial property sectors, being subject to extensive regulation and operating in an environment that is subject to political scrutiny, competition and digital disruption, artificial intelligence (AI) risks, strategic risks, environmental and social risks, organisational capability and culture risks, failure to maintain capital adequacy requirements, reputational risk, compliance risk, financial crime legislation compliance risk, privacy legislation compliance risk, the possibility of incurring substantial legal liability or regulatory action being taken against the Group, inappropriate conduct, operational risk associated with being a large financial institution, cyber security risk, fraud and scam risk, business disruption risk, technology risk, third party risk, data management risk, modelling risk, transaction processing risk, people risk, accounting and taxation risk, credit risk, liquidity and funding risks, inability to access international debt markets due to adverse financial and credit market conditions, failure to maintain adequate levels of liquidity and funding, failure to maintain credit ratings, failure to hedge effectively against market risks (including adverse fluctuations in exchange rates) and various other factors, many of which may be beyond the Group's control. Given these risks, uncertainties and other factors, potential investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

This Document should be read in conjunction with the risk factors applicable to the Group that are detailed on pages 13 to 23 of this Document.

Financial Information Definitions

Basis of preparation

The consolidated Financial Statements of the Group for the years ended 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 included in the Financial Reports comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

This Document and the Financial Reports are presented in Australian Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Changes in comparatives

Unless otherwise stated, all 2025 financial year and 2024 financial year figures presented in this Document have not been restated. In some cases, comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year. Such restatements have been footnoted throughout this Document.

In order to provide a meaningful comparison to the Group's historical operations, certain "Restated" figures are presented for the 2025 financial year and "As reported" figures are presented for the 2025 financial year and 2024 financial year.

Changes to disclosures

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group implemented certain changes that were applied retrospectively and impacted the prior years' financial statements. Appendix C and Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report provide further details on the prior period disclosures.

Re-segmentation

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group made a number of re-segmentations, allocations and reclassifications including the transfer of some customers between Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and Institutional Banking and Markets segments, and refinements to the allocation of support unit costs. These changes have not impacted the Group's net profit but have resulted in changes to the presentation of the Income Statement and the Balance Sheet of the affected segments. These changes have been applied retrospectively to the year ended 30 June 2025.

Business divestments and assets held for sale

The Group completed the following business divestments during the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024:

Bank of Hangzhou

On 24 January 2025, the Group announced that it entered into an agreement to sell its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou (HZB) to New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd (NCI), a Beijing headquartered life insurance company dual listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The completion of the sale was announced on 10 June 2025, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $156 million.

Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank

On 5 March 2025, the Group announced that it completed the sale of its remaining 4.4% shareholding in Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank via the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. The Group recognised a post-tax gain of $39 million on the sale of its investment, including a post-tax gain of $43 million on the partial sale and reclassification of the holding from an investment in associate to an investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

PT Bank Commonwealth

On 16 November 2023, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its 99% shareholding in its Indonesian banking subsidiary, PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC), to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) for an upfront cash consideration of $188 million. The sale completed on 1 May 2024, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $298 million. The loss includes a $133 million impairment loss on remeasurement of PTBC's net assets to fair value, an additional $100 million loss recognised upon the completion of the sale, and $65 million of separation costs. PTBC did not represent a separate major line of the Group's business and was not classified as a discontinued operation.

Non-GAAP financial measures

In addition to its statutory financial results reported in this Document and the 2026 Financial Report and 2025 Financial Report which are prepared in accordance with IFRS, the Group reports and describes certain "non-GAAP financial measures" (as defined in U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation G) of the financial performance and results of the Group. These non-GAAP financial measures are not calculated in accordance with IFRS. This Document contains reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the Group's financial results prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Net profit after tax

The management discussion and analysis in this Document presents Net profit after tax on both a statutory basis and a cash basis.

Net profit after tax (statutory basis) is prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the "Corporations Act") and the Australian Accounting Standards, which comply with IFRS. References to "statutory profit", "statutory net profit after tax" or "statutory earnings" in this Document have the same meaning as "Net profit after tax (statutory basis)".

Net profit after tax (cash basis) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined by management as net profit after tax and non-controlling interests before non-cash items including, hedging and IFRS volatility, and losses or gains on acquisition, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of controlled businesses and associates classified as discontinued operations. Net profit after tax (cash basis) is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance. This measure is used by management to present what it believes to be a clear view of the Group's underlying operating results, excluding certain items that the Group believes introduce volatility and/or one-off distortions of the Group's performance. These items, such as hedging and IFRS volatility, are calculated consistently period on period and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments. A reconciliation of the Group's Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report. A list of items excluded from Net profit after tax (cash basis) and their description is set out on page 6 of this Document. References to "cash profit" or "cash earnings" in this Document have the same meaning as "Net profit after tax (cash basis)".

Other non-GAAP financial measures

Other non-GAAP financial measures included in this Document are:

- Earnings per share (cash basis) – the Group presents its earnings per share on both a statutory and a cash basis. Earnings per share (cash basis) is defined by management as Net profit after tax (cash basis) as described above, divided by the weighted average number of the Group's ordinary shares (cash basis) over the relevant period. The weighted average number of shares (cash basis) incorporates an adjustment for the bonus element of any rights issue and excludes treasury shares related to investments in the Bank's shares held to settle employee share schemes; and
- The dividend payout ratio and dividend cover are presented on both a statutory and cash basis. The dividend payout ratio (statutory basis) is calculated by dividing the dividends paid on the Group's ordinary shares by the Net profit after tax (statutory basis), net of dividends on other equity instruments. The dividend payout ratio (cash basis) is calculated by dividing the dividends paid on the Group's ordinary shares by Net profit after tax (cash basis), net of dividends on other equity instruments. "Dividend cover – statutory" is calculated as Net profit after tax (statutory basis) net of dividends on other equity instruments, divided by dividends on the Group's ordinary shares for the applicable period. "Dividend cover – cash" is calculated as Net profit after tax (cash basis) net of dividends on other equity instruments, divided by dividends on the Group's ordinary shares for the applicable period. These ratios are provided on both a statutory and cash basis because Net profit after tax, the primary component of these ratios, is also presented on a statutory and cash basis, for the reasons described above.
- Underlying operating expenses (cash basis) – the Group presents operating expenses on both a statutory and cash basis. Underlying operating expenses (cash basis) is defined by management as total operating expenses (statutory basis) less separation and transaction costs and restructuring and notable items set out on page 34 of this document.

Disclosures (continued)

Impact of Foreign Currency Movements

The Group's consolidated financial results are presented in Australian dollars. In order to prepare the Group's consolidated financial results, the financial results of any reporting entities of the Group with a functional currency other than Australian dollars are translated into Australian dollars for each reporting period.

As foreign exchange rates are subject to change, the Group's financial results can be affected by the prevailing rate of the Australian dollar at the time of such translations. The effects of these translations on various segments of the Group's business are noted throughout this Document.

The movement of the Australian dollar against the following currencies is highlighted in the table below.

		As at [1]		
Exchange Rates Utilised [2]	**Currency**	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6876**	0.6545	0.6628
	EUR	**0.6032**	0.5576	0.6198
	GBP	**0.5192**	0.4766	0.5245
	NZD	**1.2162**	1.0766	1.0929
	JPY	**111.5865**	94.2042	106.7477
	INR	**65.0420**	55.9651	55.3277

		Full Year Ended [1]		
Average Exchange Rates Utilised [3]	**Currency**	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6784**	0.6480	0.6557
	EUR	**0.5818**	0.5961	0.6062
	GBP	**0.5055**	0.5009	0.5206
	NZD	**1.1599**	1.0963	1.0808
	JPY	**104.8615**	97.0163	97.7882
	INR	**61.5257**	55.1045	54.4866

1 Rate rounded to four decimal places. Actual rate used for translation throughout the Document for the 30 June 2026 period is US$0.6875659 = A$1.00.
2 End of day, Sydney time.
3 Twelve month period average of End of day, Sydney time.

The Group hedges foreign currency exposures on debt issues.

For further information regarding the composition of the Group's income by location please refer to Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Disclosures (continued)

Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit

	Full Year Ended				
Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
(Loss)/Gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses [1]	**(17)**	(172)	(372)	90	54
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(54)**	53	17	(large)	large
Non-cash items (after tax) from continuing operations	**(71)**	(119)	(355)	40	66
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses [2]	**(45)**	(18)	(98)	(large)	82
Non-cash items (after tax) from discontinued operations	**(45)**	(18)	(98)	(large)	82
Total non-cash items (after tax)	**(116)**	(137)	(453)	15	70

1 Includes gains and losses net of transaction and separation costs associated with the sale of investment in Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd, the disposal of Count Financial, PT Bank Commonwealth and other businesses. Economic hedges relating to divestments completed in the current period are presented in the "(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses" line item.

2 Includes gains and losses net of transaction and separation costs associated with the disposal of Colonial First State (Superannuation and Investments HoldCo Pty Limited) and the deconsolidation of CommInsure Life.

Non-cash items are excluded from Net profit after tax (cash basis), which is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance, as they tend to be non-recurring in nature or are not considered representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance. The impact of these items on the Group's Net profit after tax (statutory basis) is outlined below and treated consistently with prior comparative period and prior half disclosures. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 to the 2026 Financial Report.

(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses

Losses and gains on these transactions are inclusive of foreign exchange impacts, impairments, restructuring, separation and transaction costs and cover both controlled businesses and associates classified as discontinued operations.

Hedging and IFRS volatility

Hedging and IFRS volatility represents timing differences between fair value movements on qualifying economic hedges and the underlying exposure. Hedging and IFRS volatility does not affect the Group's performance over the life of the hedge relationship and are recognised over the life of the hedged transaction. To qualify as an economic hedge the terms and/or risk profile must match or be substantially the same as the underlying exposure.

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Highlights

Group Performance Summary

	Full Year Ended (statutory basis)				Full Year Ended (cash basis)			
		Restated [1]	As reported			Restated	As reported	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Group Performance Summary	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Net interest income	**25,586**	24,023	24,023	22,824	**25,586**	24,023	24,023	22,824
Other operating income	**4,567**	4,267	4,267	4,097	**4,638**	4,442	4,442	4,350
Total operating income	**30,153**	28,290	28,290	26,921	**30,224**	28,465	28,465	27,174
Operating expenses	**(13,785)**	(13,015)	(13,015)	(12,337)	**(13,755)**	(12,996)	(12,996)	(12,218)
Operating performance	**16,368**	15,275	15,275	14,584	**16,469**	15,469	15,469	14,956
Loan impairment expense	**(788)**	(726)	(726)	(802)	**(788)**	(726)	(726)	(802)
Net profit before tax	**15,580**	14,549	14,549	13,782	**15,681**	14,743	14,743	14,154
Corporate tax expense	**(4,669)**	(4,416)	(4,416)	(4,301)	**(4,699)**	(4,491)	(4,491)	(4,318)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations	**10,911**	10,133	10,133	9,481	**10,982**	10,252	10,252	9,836
Net (loss)/profit after tax from discontinued operations [2]	**(45)**	(17)	(17)	(87)	**–**	1	1	11
Net profit after tax	**10,866**	10,116	10,116	9,394	**10,982**	10,253	10,253	9,847
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses [3]	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**(62)**	(190)	(190)	(470)
Hedging and IFRS volatility [3]	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**(54)**	53	53	17
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	10,116	9,394	**10,866**	10,116	10,116	9,394
Statutory net profit after tax, by division								
Retail Banking Services	**5,591**	5,337	5,402	5,265				
Business Banking	**4,543**	4,111	4,111	3,790				
Institutional Banking and Markets	**1,258**	1,195	1,181	1,087				
New Zealand	**1,109**	1,415	1,418	1,349				
Corporate Centre and Other	**(1,635)**	(1,942)	(1,996)	(2,097)				
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	10,116	9,394				

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform with presentation in the current period. For further details refer to Note 1.1 in the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document.

2 The financial results of discontinued operations are excluded from the individual account lines of the Bank's performance and are reported as a single cash net profit after tax line item. Discontinued operations relates to CFS and associated transitional service agreements.

3 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. Non-cash items are excluded from Net profit after tax (cash basis), which is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance, as they tend to be non-recurring in nature or not considered representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

	Full Year Ended		
Key Performance Indicators	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
Group Performance from continuing operations			
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**10,911**	10,133	9,481
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**10,982**	10,252	9,836
Net interest margin (%)	**2.05**	2.08	1.99
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.7**	46.0	45.8
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	48,887
Average number of FTE	**51,756**	49,996	49,269
Effective corporate tax rate – statutory basis (%)	**30.0**	30.4	31.2
Average interest earning assets ($M) [1]	**1,245,684**	1,153,684	1,144,357
Assets under management (AUM) - average ($M)	**22,282**	20,712	18,893
Group Performance including discontinued operations			
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**10,866**	10,116	9,394
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**10,982**	10,253	9,847
Net interest margin (%)	**2.05**	2.08	1.99
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.7**	46.1	45.8
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	48,887

1 Average interest earning assets are net of average mortgage offset balances.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

Key Performance Indicators	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Shareholder Returns from continuing operations			
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [1]			
Statutory basis - basic	**652.6**	606.1	566.6
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [1]			
Statutory basis	**13.9**	13.4	13.1
Cash basis	**14.0**	13.5	13.6
Shareholder Returns including discontinued operations			
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [1]			
Statutory basis - basic	**649.9**	605.1	561.4
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [1]			
Statutory basis	**13.9**	13.4	13.0
Dividend per share - fully franked (cents)	**505**	485	465
Dividend cover - statutory basis (times)	**1.3**	1.2	1.2
Dividend payout ratio (%) [1]			
Statutory basis	**78**	80	83
Capital including discontinued operations			
Common Equity Tier 1 (APRA) (%)	**12.0**	12.3	12.3
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) ($M)	**522,407**	496,145	467,551
Leverage Ratio including discontinued operations			
Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)	**4.6**	4.7	5.0
Funding and Liquidity Metrics including discontinued operations			
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) [2]	**132**	130	136
Weighted Average Maturity of Long-Term Debt (years) [3]	**5.2**	5.1	5.2
Customer Deposit Funding Ratio (%)	**79**	78	78
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	**115**	115	116
Credit Quality Metrics including discontinued operations			
Loan impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA	**0.08**	0.07	0.09
Gross non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.69**	0.73	0.70
Credit Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) ($M)	**422,703**	398,928	370,444

1 For definitions refer to Appendix B of this Document.
2 Quarterly average.
3 Represents the weighted average maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

	Full Year Ended			
		Restated [1]	As reported	
Key Performance Indicators	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
Retail Banking Services				
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**5,591**	5,337	5,402	5,265
Net interest margin (%)	**2.50**	2.51	2.50	2.53
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M) [2]	**481,643**	453,594	459,027	439,902
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**39.3**	39.3	39.1	38.5
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**190,429**	178,806	180,969	175,908
Business Banking				
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**4,543**	4,111	4,111	3,790
Net interest margin (%)	**3.39**	3.32	3.35	3.39
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M) [2]	**264,280**	241,945	237,979	221,043
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.3**	32.2	31.8	31.6
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**168,080**	153,289	152,496	143,541
Institutional Banking and Markets				
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**1,258**	1,195	1,181	1,087
Net interest margin (%)	**0.87**	0.93	0.92	0.85
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M)	**197,397**	170,167	168,700	171,322
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**40.6**	41.9	41.8	43.3
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**88,278**	86,137	84,237	72,901
New Zealand				
Statutory net profit after tax (A$M)	**1,109**	1,415	1,418	1,349
Net interest margin (ASB) (%) [3]	**2.30**	2.27	2.27	2.23
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) (ASB) (NZ$M) [3]	**136,749**	128,818	128,818	125,480
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (ASB) (%) [3]	**46.4**	42.5	42.4	39.8
Risk Weighted Assets - APRA basis (A$M) [4]	**55,495**	60,276	60,806	59,702
Risk Weighted Assets - RBNZ basis (NZ$M) [5]	**80,853**	75,257	75,257	71,415
AUM - average (ASB) (NZ$M) [3]	**25,790**	22,650	22,650	20,461

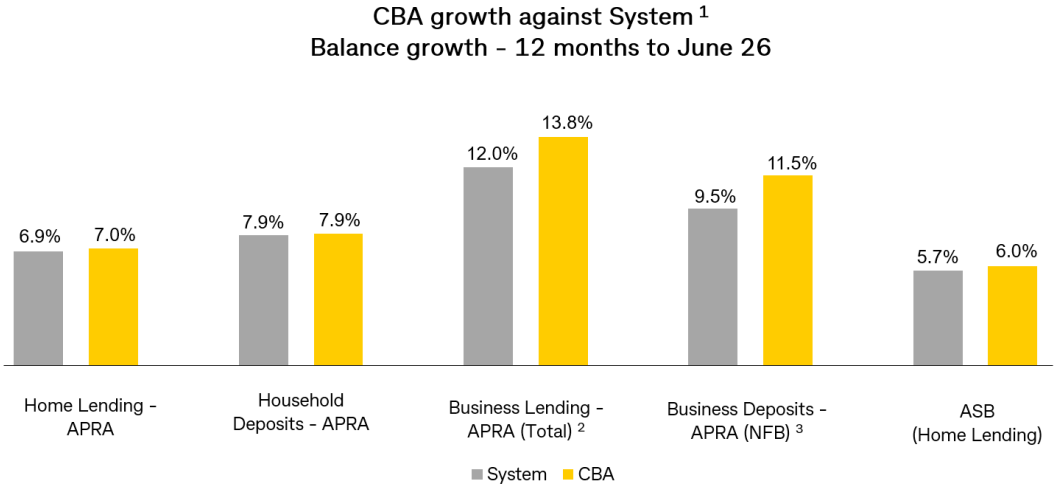
1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.
2 Net of average mortgage offset balances.
3 Key financial metrics represent ASB only and are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.
4 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.
5 Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

Highlights (continued)

Market Share

	As at				
Market Share	**30 Jun 26 %**	**31 Dec 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 %**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25**
Home loans – RBA [1]	**24.4**	24.6	24.6	(20)bpts	(20)bpts
Home loans – APRA [2]	**25.4**	25.4	25.3	–	10 bpts
Credit cards – APRA [2]	**29.3**	28.1	28.2	120 bpts	110 bpts
Other household lending – APRA [2 3]	**23.4**	23.9	23.7	(50)bpts	(30)bpts
Household deposits – APRA [2]	**26.4**	26.6	26.4	(20)bpts	–
Business lending – RBA [4]	**18.0**	17.6	17.5	40 bpts	50 bpts
Business lending (NFB) – APRA [2 5]	**19.4**	19.1	18.9	30 bpts	50 bpts
Business lending (Total) – APRA [2 6]	**18.3**	18.1	18.0	20 bpts	30 bpts
Business deposits (NFB) – APRA [2 5]	**22.3**	22.1	21.9	20 bpts	40 bpts
Equities trading [7]	**3.6**	3.5	3.3	10 bpts	30 bpts
NZ home loans [8]	**21.3**	21.4	21.2	(10)bpts	10 bpts
NZ customer deposits [8]	**18.9**	18.8	18.8	10 bpts	10 bpts
NZ business and rural lending [8]	**17.8**	17.3	17.4	50 bpts	40 bpts

1 System source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates.
2 System source: APRA's Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) publication.
3 Other Household Lending market share includes personal loans, margin loans and other forms of lending to individuals.
4 System source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates. Business including select financial businesses, not seasonally adjusted. Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
5 Represents business lending to and business deposits by non-financial businesses under APRA definitions.
6 Represents total business lending to non-financial businesses, financial institutions, general government, and community service organisations under APRA definitions.
7 Represents CommSec traded value as a percentage of total Australian Equities markets, on a 12 month rolling average basis.
8 System source: RBNZ.



1 System and CBA source: APRA/RBNZ.
2 Represents total business lending to non-financial businesses, financial institutions, general government, and community service organisations under APRA definitions.
3 System and CBA source: APRA Deposits by non-financial businesses.

Credit Ratings [1]

	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook
Fitch Ratings	AA	F1+	Stable
Moody's Investors Service	Aa2	P-1	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	AA-	A-1+	Stable

1 A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be changed at any time by the applicable credit ratings agency. Each credit rating should be evaluated independently of any other credit rating.

Risk Factors

This section describes the principal risk factors that could materially affect the Group's businesses, its revenues, operating income, net income, net assets, liquidity, funding, reputation and capital resources. These risk factors should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all the potential risks and uncertainties that the Group faces. Additional risks that may emerge in the future, or that the Group currently considers to be immaterial, may also become important risks that affect the Group. If any of the listed or unlisted risks eventuate, the Group's business, financial condition, liquidity, operations, prospects or reputation could be materially and adversely affected. The risk factors below should be read in conjunction with the "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" on page 2 of this Document, and Notes 9.1 to 9.4 of the 2026 Financial Report.

In addition, the risk factors should be read in conjunction with the updates provided in the rest of this Document, in particular Note 7.1 of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 (The '2026 Financial Report').

Emerging Risk

The Group's results could be adversely impacted by risks arising from changes in the Group's operating environment

Evolving current or emerging risks, such as heightened geopolitical tensions, macroeconomic uncertainty (inflation and interest rate levels), cost-of-living pressures, the competitive landscape, technological change and the regulatory and political environment, or shifting customer expectations, can challenge and have challenged the business model and profitability assumptions underlying the Group's strategy. There can be no assurance that emerging risks will not adversely impact the Group.

The Group may be adversely impacted by a downturn in the macroeconomic environment, particularly in the Australian or New Zealand economies

The Group's performance is largely dependent on the economies of the jurisdictions in which it operates or obtains funding, customer, business and investor confidence, and prevailing market conditions, which in turn are impacted by global events.

By the nature of its operations in various financial markets, the Group has previously been adversely impacted, both directly and indirectly, by unfavourable business, economic and market conditions. The impact of any changes in political and macroeconomic conditions in Australia and New Zealand or globally remains uncertain. The Group may be materially adversely affected by such conditions where those conditions affect the Group's business or result in a protracted downturn in economic conditions globally and, in particular, in Australia and New Zealand, or result in systemic shock due to market volatility, political or economic instability or catastrophic events associated with such conditions.

Such events include:

- The risk of persistent inflation and uncertainty about the size and timing of monetary policy tightening globally (and any potential easing in Australia), which may be exacerbated by heightened geopolitical tensions and disruptions to supply chains. These conditions may contribute to increased market volatility and lead to slow economic growth, higher unemployment and continued cost-of-living pressures, each of which may cause further declines in business and investor confidence, and increase the risk of customer defaults;
- The risk of contagion and consequent loss of investor confidence from the failure of a bank or other financial institution, which due to the interdependency of financial market participants may cast doubt on the ability of other vulnerable banks globally to weather pressures on their businesses, cause regulators to impose changes to capital and other regulatory requirements, destabilise global markets and negatively affect economic activity;
- Regional and global economic conditions stemming from any current and future health crises;
- Further escalations in trade restrictions and disruptions to global supply chains and consequential global inflationary impacts associated with the conflict in the Middle East, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the possibility of those wars expanding into wider regional conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East or any other potential geopolitical conflict, or with any shifts in relevant policy positions of major trading nations, including in relation to tariffs or other trade barriers;
- Further disruptions to the supply of oil, gas and other energy products into Australia and New Zealand, which may exacerbate inflationary pressures, adversely affect trade-exposed industries and increase the risk of customer defaults;
- Any geopolitical tension, including, for example, tensions between the United States and China, tensions with respect to the status of Taiwan, the South China Sea and China's trade and technology policies, or any other event that adversely affects China's economic growth or Australia or New Zealand's economic relationship with China, including the implementation of tariffs or other protectionist trade policies and measures by major trading partners;
- A further weakening of the Chinese economy, including as a result of its prolonged downturn in the real estate market, subdued household consumption, credit growth and savings rates, slowing demand for its exports and ongoing trade tensions with major economies such as the US and Europe;
- The continued consumer and institutional adoption of stablecoin cryptocurrencies which are backed by reserves of fiat currency and liquid financial assets such as bonds. As the use of stablecoin grows, a crash could result in a forced sale at discounted prices of reserve assets, destabilising the real economy and possibly impacting access to short-term credit; or
- Advanced economies have been running larger budget deficits and increasing debt positions, resulting in the risk of higher borrowing costs into the future as well as financial market volatility.

The effect of such events is difficult to predict, but a shock to, or deterioration in, the global economy could result in currency and interest rate fluctuations and operational disruptions that negatively impact the Group.

For example, global economic conditions may deteriorate to the extent that counterparties default on their debt obligations, countries re-denominate their currencies or introduce capital controls, major economies collapse, or global financial markets cease to operate or cease to operate efficiently. Sovereign defaults may adversely impact the Group directly, through adversely impacting the value of the Group's assets, or indirectly through destabilising global financial markets, adversely impacting the Group's liquidity, financial performance or ability to access capital. The strength of the Australian and New Zealand economies is influenced by the strength of the Australian dollar and New Zealand dollar, respectively. Significant movements in these currencies may adversely impact parts of the relevant

Risk Factors (continued)

economy and, in turn, the results of the Group's operations as described in “Risk Factors - Market Risk”.

Events of the kind referred to above could cause a reduction in demand for the Group's products and services and/or an increase in loan and other credit defaults, bad debts and impairments and/or an increase in the cost of the Group’s operations. Should these occur, the Group’s business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects may be materially adversely affected, and the other risk factors described herein may be aggravated as a result.

The Group can give no assurances as to the likely future conditions of the economies of Australia, New Zealand or other jurisdictions in which the Group operates or obtains funding, which can be influenced by many factors within and outside these countries, which are outside the Group’s control, including domestic and international economic events, political events, natural disasters and any other event that impacts global financial markets.

The Group may be adversely impacted by further declines in the residential and commercial property sectors

Given the Group’s concentration of earnings from home loans, a significant or sustained decrease in the Australian and New Zealand housing markets or property valuations, including from external factors, could adversely affect the Group’s home and commercial mortgage portfolio, resulting in a decrease in the amount of new lending the Group is able to undertake and/or an increase in the losses that the Group may experience from existing loans. These factors could adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition, operations and prospects.

The demand for residential property may also decline due to buyer concerns about decreases in value, regulatory or tax changes or concerns about future interest rates, which could impact demand for the Group's home lending products. For example, reforms announced in the 2026-27 Australian Federal Budget relating to negative gearing and the capital gains tax discount for residential investment property has reduced investor demand, affect residential property prices, and alter rental market dynamics. These developments could further adversely affect demand for the Group’s home lending products and the value of collateral supporting the Group’s residential mortgage portfolio.

Additionally, if regulators impose supervisory measures that impact the Group’s mortgage lending practices, or if Australian or New Zealand housing price growth significantly subsides or property valuations decline, the demand for the Group’s home lending products may decrease and credit losses could increase due to declining collateral values. For example, from 1 February 2026, APRA introduced limits under which no more than 20% of an ADI’s new owner occupier and investor residential mortgage lending, measured separately, may have a debt-to-income ratio of six times or more. Such measures may constrain certain forms of mortgage lending. If regulatory measures contribute to reduced credit availability or weaker demand for residential property, this could adversely affect residential property prices. A decline in property values could, in turn, reduce collateral coverage, including where borrowers enter negative equity, and increase losses in the event of default. This would adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition, operations and prospects.

A material decline in residential housing prices could also result in increased losses arising from the Group's exposures to residential property developers, particularly where developers’ customers who are pre-committed to purchase the completed dwellings are unable or unwilling to complete their contracts and the Group is required to take possession of, and sell, the dwellings for less than the pre-committed contract price. With respect to the commercial real estate market in Australia, weak leasing demand in some markets, reflected in higher vacancy rates, together with higher interest rates, is weighing on the profitability of commercial real estate owners, particularly owners of lower grade office properties. The Group’s portfolio of commercial property loans may be susceptible to asset price deflation, tenancy risk (including risks relating to tenancy mix and vacancy levels), delivery risk and settlement risk, which may result in higher credit losses. Adverse impacts on the Group’s commercial loan portfolio could arise from lower levels of new origination activity and increased losses due to deteriorating security values and a less active refinancing market. A significant decrease in commercial property valuations or a significant slowdown in the commercial real estate markets in Australia or New Zealand, or specific regions or sectors (such as New South Wales), could result in reduced lending growth.

The Group is subject to extensive regulation and operates in an environment that is subject to political scrutiny, which could adversely impact its operations and financial condition

The Group and its businesses are subject to extensive regulation in Australia and across multiple regulatory bodies as well as by other regulators in jurisdictions in which the Group operates or obtains funding, including New Zealand, the UK, the Netherlands, the United States, China, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and India.

Key domestic regulators include APRA, ASIC, the Australian Taxation Office (“ATO”), the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (“AUSTRAC”), the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (the “OAIC”), the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (the “ACCC”), the Fair Work Ombudsman (“FWO”), the Australian Communications and Media Authority (“ACMA”), the Reserve Bank of Australia (“RBA”), and the Cyber and Infrastructure Security Centre (“CISC”). Other key bodies with specialised roles that impact on bank practices and operations include the Australian Financial Complaints Authority, the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”), the Australian Banking Code Compliance Committee and the National Anti-Scam Centre.

In particular, APRA, as the Group’s prudential regulator in Australia has very wide powers under the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth) (Banking Act), including in limited circumstances to direct banks (including the Group) to hold additional capital if it identifies deficiencies in the risk management practices of a regulated entity, or to not make payments on their securities.

In addition to its key Australian regulators, a range of international regulators and authorities supervise and regulate the Group in respect of, among other areas, capital adequacy, liquidity levels, funding, provisioning, insurance, risk management, compliance with prudential regulation and standards, accounting standards, remuneration, data access, stock exchange listing requirements, and its compliance with relevant financial crime, sanctions, privacy, taxation, competition, consumer protection and securities trading laws.

The Group and the wider financial services industry are facing increased regulation and scrutiny in many of these areas and jurisdictions and changes or new regulation in one part of the world could lead to changes elsewhere.

Any change in law, regulation, taxation, accounting standards, policy or practice of regulators, or failure to comply with laws, regulations or policy, may adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition, liquidity, operations, prospects and reputation, and its ability to execute its strategy, either on a short

Risk Factors (continued)

or long-term basis. The potential impacts of regulatory change are wide-ranging and could include increasing the levels and types of capital that the Group is required to hold and restricting the way the Group can conduct its business and the nature of that business, such as the types of products that it can offer to customers.

The Group is exposed to the risk of a change in tax laws or changes in the interpretation of tax laws in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Any such changes may have an adverse impact on the Group's interests and may result in the Group incurring larger tax liabilities than expected, which could adversely affect the Group's results of operations.

The Group may also be adversely affected if the pace or extent of regulatory change exceeds its ability to adapt to such changes and embed appropriate compliance processes adequately. The pace of regulatory change means that the regulatory context in which the Group operates is often uncertain and complex.

Regulatory Reforms

Examples of relevant recent and upcoming significant regulatory reform in Australia include the following:

- On 1 January 2023, APRA implemented its revisions to the ADI capital framework. These revisions included an increase to the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio from 8 per cent to 10.25 per cent. In addition, APRA's approach to loss absorbing capacity required some banks, including the Group, to hold an additional total capital requirement of 3 per cent of risk-weighted assets (RWA) from 1 January 2024. This increased to 4.5 per cent from 1 January 2026. The loss absorbing capacity requirement in combination with revisions to the ADI capital framework has resulted in a minimum total capital ratio requirement of 16.75 per cent from 1 January 2024 and 18.25 per cent from 1 January 2026.
- On 17 July 2023, APRA released CPS 230 Operational Risk Management which replaced several existing standards including CPS 232 Business Continuity management and CPS 231 Outsourcing. CPS 230 came into effect on 1 July 2025 and established significant new requirements for operational risk management, service provider risk management and business continuity planning for all APRA regulated entities.
- Effective 1 January 2025, APRA implemented changes to Prudential Standard APS 116 Capital Adequacy: Market Risk as part of its broader Basel III program and the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book. The reforms introduced a more risk-sensitive framework for calculating market risk capital, including a revised Standardised Approach and a stricter Internal Models Approach that requires regulatory approval and back-testing. Institutions, including the Group are also required to meet requirements for risk factor eligibility, liquidity horizons, and capital floor calculations. The reforms also introduced enhanced market risk disclosure requirements under APS 330, including the public reporting of market risk metrics, sensitivities, and capital charges.
- APRA's review of liquidity risk management standards, including APS 210 and ARS 210.0, began in Q1 2025. The review responds to lessons from global banking disruptions and aims to enhance stress testing and liquidity risk sensitivity. On 16 March 2026, APRA announced a staged 18-month consultation program on proposed reforms to the capital and liquidity framework, including enhancements to liquidity risk requirements, credit risk capital and market risk frameworks. The capital framework reform, initiated in early 2025, focuses on phasing out Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments. For the Group, this reform necessitates a strategic divestment and re-evaluation of capital planning. APRA has confirmed that the revised framework will commence from 1 January 2027, with existing AT1 instruments expected to be phased out progressively and no longer remain outstanding beyond 2032. Please refer to Group Operations and Business Settings – Capital - Regulatory Developments on page 55 of this Document for further details.
- In March 2025, APRA launched a comprehensive review of its governance and fit-and-proper standards. Following consultation in 2025, on 16 June 2026 APRA released a proposed Prudential Standard CPS 510 Governance, which would consolidate governance, fit-and-proper, and conflicts management requirements into a single cross-industry standard. The reforms are intended to better align governance obligations with the Financial Accountability Regime (FAR), streamline fit-and-proper requirements, reduce duplicative reporting, improve efficiency across the governance framework, and strengthen governance expectations for APRA-regulated entities. Subject to APRA finalising the reforms, the new framework is expected to be implemented from 2028.
- In March 2026, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) announced reforms to the payments system, including the removal of the no-surcharge rules and a reduction in interchange fee caps, both of which are scheduled to take effect from 1 October 2026. The RBA also determined to retain its existing expectations-based approach to least-cost routing for in-person debit card transactions, under which it expects acquirers and payment facilitators to continue offering and promoting least-cost routing, while large providers continue reporting to the RBA on least-cost routing availability and merchant take-up every six months. In June 2026, the RBA also commenced a broader review of the payments system to consider if there are any risks to competition, efficiency, or financial safety within its expanded scope under the updated *Payments Systems (Regulation) Act 1998* (Cth) that may require regulatory intervention, including in relation to least-cost routing for online and mobile wallet transactions. The outcomes of this review may result in further regulatory changes affecting the Group.

Outside Australia, there have also been a series of other regulatory initiatives from authorities in the various jurisdictions in which the Group operates or obtains funding that would result in significant regulatory changes for financial institutions. As an example, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) published final decisions from its 2025 review of key capital settings for New Zealand incorporated banks, as below:

- For the larger New Zealand banks, all of whom are owned by Australian parents, including ASB Bank Limited ("ASB"), the total regulatory capital requirement will be 15 per cent of RWA, of which at least 12 per cent must be in the form of CET1 capital, with a 3 per cent Tier 2 allowance. Additional Tier 1 is removed as a form of regulatory capital in the framework. The CET1 requirement is expected to increase by 0.5 per cent from October 2026, with the remaining capital changes not expected to take effect before December 2028. New Additional Tier 1 issuances will no longer qualify from October 2026, and existing Additional Tier 1 instruments are expected to be phased out from December 2029.
- In addition, the RBNZ has introduced a Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) requirement of 6 per cent above the total capital requirement for these banks - to reach a Total LAC ("TLAC") of 21 per cent. All capital, including Tier 2 and LAC, is required to be sourced from the parent under a single point of entry resolution model. The instruments that will qualify as Tier 2 and LAC will have features that are consistent with international

Risk Factors (continued)

guidance. Final transition arrangements and implementation timelines will be progressed via updates to the existing RBNZ Banking Prudential Requirements and the Capital Standard under the Deposit Takers Act 2023, following further consultation.

The Group is subject to competition and digital disruption which may adversely affect its business and financial results

The Group faces competition in all of its principal areas of operation. Competition has increased, especially from non-Australian financial services providers who continue to expand in Australia, and from new non-bank entrants or smaller providers who may be unregulated or subject to lower or different prudential and regulatory standards than the Group, allowing them to operate more efficiently. These entrants may seek to disrupt the financial services industry by offering bundled propositions and utilising new technologies such as blockchain and digital currencies.

Possible future policy reform or regulatory intervention may result in heightened competition for the Group. Such intervention could increase costs and consequently place pressure on returns, alter the competitive playing field, and increase cross-subsidisation and change incentives, which may adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, operations, and prospects.

The emergence, adoption and evolution of new technologies, including distributed ledgers, such as digital currencies and blockchain, and changes in customer behaviour may require the Group to invest resources to adapt its existing products and services and may increase the Group's compliance and regulatory costs. Regulatory limitations on the Group's involvement in products and platforms involving technologies such as digital currencies may not apply equally or, in some cases, at all to certain of the Group's competitors. The Group may not be as timely or successful in developing or integrating, or even able to develop or integrate, new products and technologies, such as digital currencies, into its existing products and services, adapting to changes in consumer preferences or achieving market acceptance of the Group's products and services, any of which could affect the Group's ability to attract or retain clients, cause the Group to lose market share or result in service disruptions and in turn reduce the Group's revenues or otherwise adversely affect the Group. If poorly implemented or managed, the use of these technologies could also create data privacy or security concerns, with potentially poor financial, regulatory, conduct or reputational outcomes.

The Group relies on deposits to fund a significant portion of its balance sheet. The Group competes with banks and other financial services firms for such deposits. Increased competition for deposits may increase the Group's cost of funding. To the extent that the Group is not able to successfully compete for deposits, the Group would be forced to rely more heavily on other, less stable or more expensive forms of funding, or to reduce lending, which may adversely impact the Group's business, financial condition, operations, prospects and liquidity.

In addition, a material portion of the Group's earnings is derived from mortgages. The Group faces increased competition for mortgages, with the current relatively high interest rate environment driving higher volumes of refinancing activities as customers shop around for more favourable rates. If the Group is unable to compete effectively in its various businesses and markets, its market share may decline, and increased competition may also adversely affect the Group's results by diverting business to competitors or creating pressure to lower margins to maintain market share.

The Group may be adversely affected by the ongoing adoption of AI

Artificial intelligence ("AI") refers to machine-based systems that independently learn from data and can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, generate outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions. AI includes technologies such as machine learning (which identifies patterns and relationships in data, including supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning), dynamic or adaptive models, speech recognition, natural language processing and computer image recognition. AI, including generative AI and agentic AI, is being used more often and increasingly integrated in banking across a range of business processes, including lending, customer service (including through virtual assistants), fraud and scam detection and financial modelling and financial crime compliance analytics.

Not adopting AI within business processes could pose a strategic disadvantage to the Group relative to its competitors who may deploy AI tools to increase the speed and quality of decisions and services. Inadequate adoption and management of AI in business processes by the Group, or by third parties it relies upon (including the inability to understand or explain AI decisions), or failure to respond to the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape, can result in unwanted financial and non-financial consequences, including but not limited to decisions made by AI tools that are non-compliant or not in line with the Group's policies and values which could adversely affect the Group's reputation.

The Group's use of AI, and the use of AI by third parties targeting the Group, has the potential to cause material adverse consequences that the Group may be unable to detect, explain or remediate on a timely basis, including inaccurate, incomplete or unreliable model outputs (including hallucinations), biased or discriminatory lending or customer decisions, inadequate explainability or auditability of AI-assisted decisions, workforce disruption, failure to remain in compliance with the evolving AI regulatory landscape in Australia and other jurisdictions in which the Group operates, and increased sophistication in third-party fraud (including through synthetic identities and AI-generated documents used to procure credit).

The deployment of AI technologies may also amplify existing risks across other risk categories. See the risk factors in the Operational Risk ('cyber security', 'fraud and scam', 'technology', 'third party' and 'data management') and Strategic Risk ('capability and culture') sections for more information regarding potential risks relating to the use of AI.

Strategic Risk

The Group is routinely exposed to risks that support or drive strategic decisions

The Group is routinely exposed to, and required to manage, a number of risks that support or drive strategic decisions that could impact the Group's profitability or business model assumptions. Strategic risk is the risk of material value destruction or less than planned value creation, due to changes in the Group's external and internal operating environments. These risks may be impacted by, or drive decisions relating to other risks.

The Group could suffer losses due to environmental and social risks

Environmental and social risks may adversely impact the Group's business, franchise value, financial condition, operations, supply chain, prospects, funding and liquidity. Environmental and social risks include climate-related, nature-

Risk Factors (continued)

related and social risks. These risks may arise from the Group's own operations, supply chain, products and services, lending and financing activities, and public commitments.

Climate-related physical risks may arise from frequent and severe weather events, and long-term changes in climate patterns. Climate-related transition risks may arise from the transition towards a lower carbon economy, including transition-related changes in policy, law, regulation, technology, market practice, customer behaviour or investor expectations. Nature-related risks may arise from impacts and dependencies on the natural environment, and changes in policy and regulation related to nature and biodiversity. Social risks may arise when adverse social impacts occur in relation to issues such as modern slavery, human rights or customers in vulnerable circumstances.

If the Group does not appropriately identify, assess, manage or disclose environmental and social risks, or if its actions are, or are perceived to be, inconsistent with applicable laws, regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations or public commitments, the Group may be subject to regulatory action, investigations, litigation, customer remediation, reputational damage, credit losses, reduced revenue, increased costs, constraints on business activities, increased funding costs, reduced access to capital markets or an adverse impact on its capital position.

Organisational capability and culture risks may adversely affect the Group's business, operations and financial condition

The Group may be unable to execute effectively on its strategy due to inadequate skills and capabilities and a misaligned organisational culture.

The Group's ability to attract and retain qualified and skilled executives, employees and Board members is an important factor in achieving the strategic objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Chief Executive Officer, the management team of the Chief Executive Officer and the Board have skills that are critical to setting the strategic direction, driving an appropriate organisational culture, successfully managing growth of the Group, and whose loss due to resignation, retirement, death or illness may adversely affect the Group's business, operations and financial condition.

The progression of new technologies, such as AI, changing macroeconomic conditions, and increasing regulatory expectations, requires leaders with new and different skill sets (particularly engineering, technology, data, cyber, environmental and social and analytics) and deep banking expertise to deliver the performance expected by shareholders.

With historically low unemployment rates in Australia and New Zealand across the corporate sector, these skills are becoming increasingly difficult to attract and retain, particularly with competition from other financial services companies (in Australia and globally), global technology firms, platform-based ecosystems and other non-traditional entrants.

The Group's business, operations and financial condition could be adversely affected if it has difficulty driving the appropriate organisational culture necessary to achieve its strategy and retaining or attracting highly qualified people for important roles, including key executives and Board members, particularly in times of strategic change.

Failure to maintain capital adequacy requirements would adversely affect the Group's financial condition

Capital adequacy risk is the risk that the Group does not hold sufficient capital and reserves to capitalise on strategic opportunities, cover exposures and withstand losses from extreme events.

The Group must satisfy substantial capital requirements, subject to qualitative and quantitative review and assessment by its regulators. Regulatory capital requirements influence how the Group uses its capital and can restrict its ability to manage capital across the entities in the Group, to pay dividends and Additional Tier 1 distributions, or to buy back shares, or require the Group to raise more capital, or restrict balance sheet growth. The Group's capital ratios may be affected by a number of factors, including earnings, asset growth and quality and resulting movements in the Group's RWA, changes in the value of the Australian dollar against other currencies in which the Group conducts its business, changes in regulatory requirements, and changes in business strategy (including acquisitions, divestments, investments and changes in capital intensive businesses). Additionally, if the information, models, or the assumptions upon which the Group's capital requirements are assessed prove to be inaccurate, this may adversely impact the Group's operations, financial performance and financial position.

The Group operates an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (the "ICAAP") to manage its capital levels. The ICAAP includes forecasting and stress testing of capital levels. Should the ICAAP forecasts or stress tests prove to be ineffective, the Group may not be holding sufficient capital and may need to raise capital to manage balance sheet growth and/or stress.

Damage to the Group's reputation could undermine the trust of stakeholders, erode the Group's brand and harm its business, financial condition, operations and prospects

The Group's reputation is a valuable asset and a key contributor to the support that it receives from the community for its business initiatives and its ability to raise funding or capital. Damage to the Group's reputation may arise where there are differences between stakeholder expectations and the Group's actual or perceived practices. Reputational damage may also be a secondary outcome of other sources of risk.

Various issues, including a number of the risks described herein, may give rise to reputational damage and in turn cause harm to the Group's business, financial condition, operations and prospects. These issues include the conduct of the Group (for example, inadequate sales and trading practices, inappropriate management of conflicts of interest, inappropriate management of emerging categories of vulnerable customers from cost-of-living pressures and increasingly severe weather events and other ethical issues), breaches of legal and regulatory requirements (such as money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, trade sanctions, privacy and anti-hawking laws), technology and information security failures, unsuccessful strategies or strategies that are not in line with community expectations and non-compliance with internal policies and procedures. The Group's reputation may also be adversely affected by community perception of the broader financial services industry, or from the actions of its competitors, customers, suppliers or companies in which the Group holds strategic investments.

The Group has in the past been, and may in the future, be challenged on its strategy by shareholders, including institutional shareholders, and special interest groups. Areas which have attracted investor activism in Australia include making socially responsible investments and avoiding financing or interacting with businesses that do not demonstrate responsible management of environmental and social issues. The prevalence of investor activism could impact management's

Risk Factors (continued)

decision-making and implementation of the Group's initiatives, which in turn could adversely affect its financial results.

Reputational damage could also arise from the Group's failure to effectively manage risks, enforcement or supervisory action by regulators and other bodies, adverse findings from regulatory reviews and failure or perceived failure to adequately respond to community, environmental, social and ethical issues.

Failure, or perceived failure, to address these issues appropriately could also give rise to additional legal or regulatory risk, subjecting the Group to regulatory enforcement actions, fines and penalties, or further damage the Group's reputation and integrity among its stakeholders including customers, investors and the community.

Compliance Risk

The Group is subject to compliance risks, which could adversely impact the Group's future results and reputation

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or loss of reputation that the Group may incur as a result of its failure to comply with its obligations. Compliance risk may also arise where the Group interprets its obligations differently from regulators or a court.

Increasing volume, complexity and global reach of such requirements, and the increased propensity for sanctions and the level of financial penalties for breaches of requirements, could adversely impact the Group's results and reputation.

This includes for example, financial crime related obligations such as anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing laws, anti-bribery and corruption laws, modern slavery laws, and economic and trade sanctions laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The number and wide reach of these obligations, combined with the increasing global focus on compliance with and enforcement of these obligations, could adversely affect the Group's results and reputation.

The Group may incur losses as a result of not complying with financial crime legislation

The Group has a critical role to play in protecting its customers, the community and the integrity of the financial system from financial crimes. The Group is required to comply with legislation targeting financial crime activities globally, including: sanctions, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing ("AML/CTF"), anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation. The Group continues to address the underlying causes of the AML/CTF findings including those that resulted in AUSTRAC commencing enforcement action against the Group in 2017. As this work progresses, further compliance issues have been and may continue to be identified and reported to regulators, and additional enhancements of systems and processes may be required. There is no assurance that AUSTRAC or the Group's other regulators will agree that the Group's enhancements to its financial crime compliance capabilities are adequate or will effectively enhance the Group's financial crime compliance programs across its business units and the jurisdictions in which it operates.

The Group may incur losses due to non-compliance with privacy laws

The Group collects and handles a large volume of personal information of individuals, including customer data. A failure to appropriately collect, handle and protect this personal information in accordance with domestic and international privacy laws can expose the Group to regulatory breaches, reputational damage, financial loss for customers, fines and penalties.

The Group may be adversely affected by substantial legal liability or regulatory action

Due to the nature of the Group's business, it is involved in litigation and regulatory action, principally in Australia and New Zealand. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and the outcome of individual matters cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Group is ordered to pay money (for example, damages, fines, penalties or legal costs), has orders made against its assets (for example, a charging order or writ of execution), is ordered to carry out actions which adversely affect its business operations or reputation (for example, corrective advertising) or is otherwise subject to adverse outcomes of litigation, arbitration or regulatory action, the Group's business, financial condition, operations, prospects and reputation may be adversely affected.

Some of the main litigated claims CBA or a current or former Group entity is defending include (a) one class action relating to superannuation products (settled in-principle on 25 August 2026 with no admission of liability, subject to further documentation and Federal Court approval), (b) one class action relating to financial advice, and (c) two shareholder class action proceedings related to alleged breaches of CBA's continuous disclosure obligations.

The Group is party to an enforceable undertaking with the ACMA relating to CBA's compliance with the Spam Act 2003 (Cth), which was entered into in June 2023 and amended in October 2024. The Group has completed a compliance program ordered by the Federal Court of Australia as part of the proceedings which ASIC commenced against Commonwealth Securities Limited ("CommSec"). Although the Group is currently in compliance with the enforceable undertaking, if the regulator or court determines the Group is no longer in compliance, additional sanctions could be levied or additional rectification steps could be required.

Further details about the main litigated claims, the enforceable undertaking and compliance program, and other matters can be found in Note 7.1 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Both in Australia and offshore, the financial services industry is subject to evolving regulatory environments and heightened levels of regulatory reviews and investigations.

There are also a range of ongoing matters where domestic or foreign regulators or other bodies are reviewing or investigating whether CBA, ASB or another Group entity has breached legal, regulatory or other obligations. There has been a recent increase in the number of matters on which the Group has engaged with regulators and other bodies (including an increase in investigations and reviews). These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies. For the Group (excluding ASB), the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews relates or has related in recent years to matters including fee (or other) disclosure obligations, obligations to (or expectations of) customers, responsible lending practices, customer remediation, securities market participation, design and distribution obligations, conduct, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, regulatory reporting and scams. For ASB, the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews relates or has related in recent years to matters including anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism obligations, responsible lending practices, disclosure obligations, fraud, and scams, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediations, conduct, competition and fair dealing obligations. Where a breach has occurred or obligations have not been met by a Group entity, regulators or other bodies may commence civil or criminal proceedings, impose, or apply to a Court or other disciplinary body for, fines and/or other sanctions,

Risk Factors (continued)

or may require remediation or may exercise other regulatory powers. Prior breaches or failures to meet obligations by a Group entity can affect the quantum of any sanction imposed. The outcome, timing and financial impact of these matters is inherently uncertain, and the Group may be unable to predict the scope of any resulting liability, remediation or operational changes. Even where a matter does not result in formal enforcement action, responding to reviews by regulators or other disciplinary bodies and investigations may require greater management attention and resources. Any adverse finding or failure to meet regulatory expectations in a timely manner, could adversely affect the Group's position, prospects or reputation.

The Group undertakes ongoing compliance activities, including regulatory engagement, breach reporting, and customer remediations. The Group also conducts reviews of products, conduct, services and disclosures provided to customers (including interest, fees and premiums charged), as well as scams, fraud and financial crime matters. Some of these activities have resulted in remediation programs and, where required, the Group engages with the relevant regulator and other bodies on the proposed remediation action.

The Group also regularly engages with law enforcement bodies relating to enforcement related activities involving customers and other parties. While the Group regularly monitors and tests controls, there is also a risk of undetected failures of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance incidents which could lead to breaches and may result in enforcement action and potential penalties.

In addition to regulatory investigations, enforcement actions, fines and other financial penalties, there may also be financial exposure to claims by customers, third parties and/or shareholders. This could include further class actions, customer remediation, claims for compensation or other remedies. The outcomes and total costs associated with such matters, and possible claims, collectively, remain uncertain.

The Group is party to an enforceable undertaking with the ACMA relating to CBA's compliance with the *Spam Act 2003* (Cth), which was entered into in June 2023 and amended in October 2024. The Group has completed a compliance program ordered by the Federal Court of Australia as part of the proceedings which ASIC commenced against Commonwealth Securities Limited ("CommSec"). Further details about the enforceable undertaking and compliance program can be found in Note 7.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. Although the Group is currently in compliance with the enforceable undertaking, if the regulator or court determines the Group is no longer in compliance, additional sanctions could be levied or additional rectification steps could be required.

The Group is exposed to risks of fraud, scams and financial crime through its interactions with customers, service providers, internal actors and other external parties. These risks may expose the Group to financial loss, customer remediation, reputational damage, regulatory action and litigation.

The Group continues to invest in people, systems, processes and controls to respond to a rapidly evolving operating environment. This includes responding to ongoing legislative reforms and risks such as the increasing sophistication of criminals including by their use of technology to target the financial system to perpetrate scams, fraud, and cyberattacks.

The Group plays a crucial role in mitigating the impact of financial crime and it continues to make significant investment in its financial crime disruption capabilities (including in relation to AML/CTF, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption, and anti-tax evasion facilitation) delivered by a range of risk, compliance, operations, technology and business teams.

The Group also continues to undertake activities to improve financial crime related processes and controls, including in relation to data completeness and accuracy, transaction monitoring coverage, customer risk assessment, and the quality and timeliness of ongoing customer due diligence.

As noted in Note 7.1 of the 2026 Financial Report, in 2018 the Group resolved the AUSTRAC proceedings against CBA relating to contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) (the "AML/CTF Act") and, in June 2026 ASB resolved proceedings brought by RBNZ in respect of breaches of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009* (NZ) (the "AML/CFT Act"). CBA and ASB continue to address the underlying causes of their respective AML/CTF law failings that resulted in AUSTRAC and the RBNZ commencing their respective proceedings.

The Group also continues to review and remediate a number of known AML/CTF compliance issues. As this work progresses, further compliance issues have been and may continue to be identified and reported to AUSTRAC or other regulators, who may also investigate certain matters, and additional enhancements of systems and processes may be required.

The Group provides updates to AUSTRAC and other domestic and foreign regulators on its AML/CTF program and other financial crime compliance capabilities, related enhancements and remediation activities.

However, there is no assurance that AUSTRAC or other regulators will agree that the Group's enhancements to its financial crime compliance capabilities, including through multi-year enhancements, are adequate or will effectively enhance the Group's financial crime compliance programs across its business units and the jurisdictions in which it operates. There is also a risk of undetected failures of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance issues which could lead to breaches of AML/CTF laws, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption, or anti-tax evasion facilitation obligations, and result in potentially significant monetary and regulatory penalties or other enforcement outcomes.

Significant reforms to Australia's AML/CTF laws were introduced under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Amendment Act 2024* (Cth), resulting in changes to legal requirements including those relating to AML/CTF programs, risk assessments, customer due diligence, reporting of suspicious matters, threshold transaction reports and value transfers (currently known as international funds transfer instructions). A substantial number of new requirements commenced on 31 March 2026, including provisions that apply to CBA and its subsidiaries, including in relation to designated services provided offshore. Given the scale and complexity of these reforms, the Group is not currently compliant with all new requirements. AUSTRAC has acknowledged there are industry-wide compliance challenges given the timeframe to comply and complexity of the reforms, and has published its regulatory expectations noting that entities should have a documented implementation plan where they are unable to meet new or changed obligations within the required timeframes. The Government has made transitional rules to allow additional periods of time for reporting entities to comply with some of the new obligations including, in certain circumstances, the new obligations regarding initial customer due diligence, which have been deferred, until 31 March 2029. The Group has developed and is implementing a large-scale implementation plan across

Risk Factors (continued)

multiple years to seek to achieve compliance with these reforms, which includes significant investment in technology infrastructure, enhanced customer due diligence processes, expanded transaction monitoring and reporting capabilities, and updates to policies and control frameworks.

The Group continues to engage with AUSTRAC on the reforms. Risks associated with the reforms include that the Group's implementation plan (in whole or in part) may not align with AUSTRAC's expectations, including with regard to timeframes, that implementation may be delayed or not achieve the intended compliance outcomes, and that the Group may be subject to regulatory scrutiny or enforcement action in relation to inadequate compliance with the new reforms. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to address the evolving complexity of financial crime risk could result in breach of financial crime laws, including AML/CTF laws, which may result in substantial financial penalties, reputational damage or materially adversely impact the Group.

In March 2026, further amendments to the AML/CTF Act were introduced in the Australian Parliament. If passed, those amendments will introduce further changes to AML/CTF obligations.

The *Scams Prevention Framework Act 2025* (Cth) enacted Australia's new mandatory scam prevention measures (SPF). On 29 May 2026, banks, telecommunication providers and digital platforms were designated as regulated sectors under the SPF. On 28 May 2026, the Australian Treasury released the draft SPF Codes and Rules to establish sector-specific obligations for regulated entities. CBA and the Australian Banking Association are engaging with Treasury on the finalisation of the SPF Codes in anticipation of their commencement on 31 March 2027. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to appropriately manage scams risk could result in breach by CBA of the SPF, which may result in substantial financial penalties, customer compensation and reputational damage for the Group.

The Group is not aware of any current enforcement proceeding commenced by any domestic or foreign regulators in respect of its financial crime compliance.

As the Group regularly engages with such regulators, including in respect of compliance issues, there can be no assurance that the Group will not be subject to further enforcement proceedings in the future.

Additionally, investigations, actions, claims and proceedings may harm the Group's business and results by negatively impacting the Group's reputation among the Group's customers, investors and other stakeholders. Reputational harm could result in the loss of customers or restrict the Group's ability to access capital markets on favourable terms, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition, operations, prospects and reputation.

The Group may incur losses as a result of inappropriate conduct

The Group could be adversely affected if the Group or an employee, contractor or external service provider of the Group does not act in accordance with regulations or its policies and procedures, engages in inappropriate or fraudulent conduct or unintentionally fails to meet a professional obligation to specific clients. Examples are inadequate or defective financial advice, inappropriate lending practices, product defects and unsuitability, market manipulation, insider trading, privacy or data security breaches and misleading or deceptive conduct in advertising. As a result, the Group could incur losses, financial penalties and reputational damage, and could be subject to legal or regulatory action.

Operational Risk

The Group may incur losses from operational risks associated with being a large financial institution

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or people, or from external events. The continuity and resilience of the Group's operations is crucial for serving its customers, upholding community trust and maintaining its reputation.

The Group is exposed to operational risk through a number of specific risk types that require specific skills, infrastructure, procedures and governance to ensure their effective oversight and management. The Group may also be adversely impacted by failures in the efficacy, adequacy or implementation of these risk-management strategies, frameworks and processes. The emergence of unexpected risks or unanticipated impacts of identified risks may result in financial or reputational losses for the Group.

The Group may be adversely affected by cyber security risks

The Group's information technology systems, including those operated by third-party providers, are exposed to cyber security and information security risks. The increasing digitisation of financial services, rapid adoption of new technologies including AI, greater reliance on third parties, evolving geopolitical tensions, and increasingly sophisticated cyber threat actors continue to elevate the threat landscape.

Cyber incidents, including unauthorised access, malware, ransomware, phishing, denial-of-service attacks, insider threats, and data mishandling, may disrupt operations, compromise sensitive information, impact customer privacy, and result in financial loss, regulatory action, litigation, reputational damage, or loss of intellectual property.

The regulatory and public response to cyber incidents has intensified in recent years, increasing the potential for penalties and reputational harm. A significant cyber incident affecting the Group could materially impact business operations, customer trust, and the Group's ability to meet its legal and regulatory obligations.

The Group may be adversely affected by fraud and scam risks

The Group is exposed to fraud and scam risks on an ongoing basis, through its products and services, customer interaction, employees, contractors, third party service providers, digital channels, payment systems and other aspects of its operations. Fraud or scam activity may involve the theft or misappropriation of funds or assets, deception of customers or employees, identity misuse, customer misrepresentation, falsified documentation, or misconduct by intermediaries or other third parties across mortgage and other origination and serving activities, unauthorised account activity, compromise of systems or confidential information, and malicious use of emerging technologies, including generative AI and deepfakes.

Regulatory and governmental focus on scams has increased in Australia and other jurisdictions. In Australia, the SPF introduced new standards for governance and substantive obligations in relation to scam prevention, detection, disruption, reporting and responding to customers. The SPF includes provisions for consumer redress, which may mean that the Group may face increased complaints, compensation or other redress payments, and related operational costs in relation to scams. Failure, or alleged failure, by the Group to comply with applicable SPF

Risk Factors (continued)

obligations, including any applicable sector-specific code or rule, may expose the Group to civil penalties, infringement notices, enforceable undertakings, injunctions, remedial orders, litigation, regulatory enforcement action and adverse publicity. Any of these matters could adversely affect the Group's business, operations, financial performance, financial condition and reputation.

The Group may be adversely affected by business disruption risks

The Group is exposed to the risk of disruption to business processes from internal technology issues and emerging geopolitical threats, including cyber security issues, the loss of service providers, the loss of the Group's staff or workplaces, or natural disaster.

Disruptions can impact customers' ability to consume critical business services, including access to funds and ability to make payments and transfers. Prolonged or repeated business disruptions could adversely affect the Group's reputation, result in regulatory compliance failures and ultimately require the Group to enter into enforceable undertakings to rectify the failures.

The Group may be adversely affected by technology risks

The Group's businesses are highly dependent on its information technology network of systems, including those supplied by external service providers, to safely and securely process, store, maintain availability, keep private and transmit information.

The Group provides numerous services to customers through complex technology infrastructure that requires ongoing updates, maintenance, monitoring and configuration to ensure its network, software applications (including AI) and hardware, including those supplied by external service providers, are resilient, stable and protected from physical damage, malicious or unintentional acts, or ineffective change management processes.

Disruption to business systems from failure of technology infrastructure and governance can materially impact customers, communities and shareholders, resulting in significant financial and reputational losses for the Group, and result in material fines and penalties.

The Group may be adversely affected by third party risks

The Group relies on a range of third parties to support the delivery of its products and services, including providers that support critical operations and key technology systems. This reliance creates dependencies that may give rise to operational risk where a third party experiences disruption, underperformance or other challenges.

The external environment continues to evolve, including through financial market conditions, geopolitical developments and the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence. These factors may affect the operating environment for some third-party providers and global supply chains, requiring the Group to continue monitoring and responding to changes in its third-party risk profile.

The Group may be adversely affected by data management risks

Data management refers to the processes and practices used to manage operational, customer, employee and CBA's proprietary data across its businesses, systems and third-party service providers. The Group manages a large volume of operational, customer, employee, transaction, financial, risk, regulatory and proprietary data. Data management risk may arise from failure to appropriately manage and maintain the quality of the Group's data. This includes deficiencies in the capture, processing, publication, retention and disposal of data, inappropriate access to or use of data and delays in identifying or remediating data issues. These risks may be heightened during periods of technology change, system implementation, process redesign, regulatory change, migration to cloud-based platforms, increased use of AI or increased reliance on third-party service providers.

If the Group does not appropriately manage its data, the Group may make decisions based on data that are inaccurate, incomplete, unavailable, not current or not fit for purpose. Failure to appropriately manage and maintain the Group's data, including use of data in a manner inconsistent with the Group's obligations and values may also result in a loss of trust, reputational damage, operational disruptions, financial losses or regulatory action.

The Group may be adversely affected by modelling risks

As a large financial institution, the Group relies on a number of models to support material business decisions. Incorrect model design or improper model implementation, maintenance and use can result in incorrect business decisions, which could result in poor financial, customer, reputational, operational or compliance outcomes for the Group.

The Group may be adversely affected by transaction processing risks

The Group's businesses are highly dependent on their ability to process and monitor a very large number of transactions, many of which are highly complex, across multiple markets and in many currencies. The Group's payment, settlement, collateral management, financial, accounting, record keeping, data processing or other operating systems, processes and facilities may fail to function properly or may become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond its control, such as a spike in transaction volumes, damage to critical utilities, environmental hazards, natural disaster, or a failure of a vendor's systems, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and reputation.

The Group may be adversely affected by people risks

The Group employs a large workforce and is therefore exposed to the risk of breaches of employment legislation, mismanagement of employee relations, and physical or mental injury or death of employees or people on Group premises where the Group is liable.

Due to the size and complexity of the Group's workforce, developments or decisions in labour law may have an impact on the Group's employment arrangements, causing a change in the Group's workforce or the labour cost base, any of which may have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and reputation. In addition, if employees take industrial action, the Group could be exposed to loss to the extent the industrial action impairs the Group's ability to provide services or causes disruptions to the Group's operations.

The Group may be adversely affected by accounting, reporting and taxation risks

The Group may be exposed to risks from failure to meet statutory and regulatory reporting, tax payment and filing requirements.

Management must exercise judgement in selecting and applying the Group's accounting policies so that they comply with generally accepted accounting principles and reflect the most appropriate manner in which to record and report on the financial position and results of the Group. Inappropriate application of accounting policies may adversely impact the Group's results.

Risk Factors (continued)

The Group is subject to regulatory reporting obligations which require accurate and timely submission of regulatory reports sourced from multiple systems and subject to interoperation under various regulatory frameworks. The Group relies on its policies, processes and controls to ensure regulatory reporting is complete, accurate and complies with applicable regulatory reporting requirements. Deficiencies in the Group's data, systems, controls or interpretation may result in inaccurate, incomplete or delayed reporting, which could lead to regulatory scrutiny, remediation obligations, financial penalties, enforcement action, reputational damage or loss of stakeholder confidence, which may adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, operations, or prospects.

Credit Risk

The Group may incur losses associated with credit risk exposures

The Group assumes counterparty risk in connection with its lending, trading, derivatives and other businesses as it relies on the ability of its counterparties (including its customers) to satisfy their financial obligations to the Group on a timely basis. For example, customers may default on their home, personal and business loans, and trades may fail to settle due to non-payment by a counterparty or a systems failure by clearing agents, exchanges or other financial intermediaries. This risk also arises from the Group's exposure to lenders' mortgage insurance and re- insurance providers. There is also a risk that the Group's rights against counterparties may not be enforceable in certain circumstances.

Less favourable business or economic conditions, whether generally or in a specific industry sector or geographic region, as well as the occurrence of events such as natural disasters or geopolitical developments, could cause customers or counterparties to fail to meet their obligations in accordance with agreed terms.

Counterparties may default on their obligations due to insolvency, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. This risk may be increased by deteriorating economic conditions, including sustained periods of higher interest rates, elevated unemployment, or the occurrence of natural disasters or geopolitical events.

In assessing whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions, the Group relies on customers providing information that is accurate and not misleading, including financial statements and other financial information, information and undertakings in relation to any collateral pledged as security for credit risk exposures as well as disclosures relating to counterparties' exposure to material environmental and social risks. The Group's assessment of credit risk and its financial performance could be negatively impacted to the extent that it relies on information that is inaccurate, incomplete or materially misleading.

In the August 2026 Statement on Monetary Policy, the RBA observed that financial conditions in Australia had tightened following increases in the cash rate and assessed monetary policy as somewhat restrictive, inflation remained elevated, the housing market was experiencing price decreases and labour market conditions were expected to deteriorate gradually. Inflation is expected to remain elevated in the near term and return only gradually to the midpoint of the RBA's target range. A prolonged period of restrictive financial conditions, and weaker economic conditions may adversely affect the ability of borrowers to meet their repayment obligations and increase the risk of credit losses, particularly among customers with lower financial resilience. Substantial aggregate unexpected credit losses could have a significant adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition, operations and prospects.

Liquidity Risk

The Group's results may be adversely affected by liquidity and funding risks

The Group is subject to liquidity and funding risks, which could adversely impact the Group's future results. Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as and when they fall due. Funding risk is the risk of over-reliance on a funding source to the extent that a change or increased competition in that funding source could increase overall funding costs or cause difficulty in raising funds. A loss of investor and/or customer confidence in the financial resilience of the Group may exacerbate the Group's liquidity and funding risks.

Further information on liquidity and funding risk is outlined in Note 9.4 of the 2026 Financial Report which provides an overview of the Group's liquidity and funding risk management framework.

Adverse financial and credit market conditions may significantly affect the Group's ability to access international debt markets, on which it relies for a substantial amount of its wholesale funding

While the majority of the Group's funding comes from deposits, it remains reliant on offshore wholesale funding markets to source a significant amount of its wholesale funding and to grow its business.

Global market volatility may adversely impact the cost of, and the Group's ability to access wholesale funding markets and may also result in increased competition for, and therefore the cost of, deposits in Australia.

Geopolitical uncertainties remain elevated and may have a significant impact on the global economy and global markets if escalated or intensified, which could impact the Group's ability to access wholesale funding markets. A reduction of fiscal and monetary stimulus and liquidity measures may result in increased competition for deposits and other funding sources, and therefore increased funding costs. If the Group is unable to pass its increased funding costs on to its customers, its financial performance will decline due to lower net interest margins. If the Group is forced to seek alternative sources of funding, the availability of such alternative funding and the terms on which it may be available will depend on a variety of factors, including prevailing financial and credit market conditions. Even if available, the cost of these alternatives may be more expensive or they may only be available on unfavourable terms, which may adversely impact the Group's cost of borrowing and the Group's ongoing operations and funding.

If the Group is unable to source appropriate and timely funding, it may also be forced to reduce its lending or consider selling assets.

The Group may not be able to maintain adequate levels of liquidity and funding, which would adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, operations and prospects

The Group's liquidity and funding policies are designed to ensure that it will meet its debts and other obligations as and when they fall due. Although the Group actively monitors and manages its liquidity and funding positions, there are factors outside of its control which could adversely affect these positions. For example, if financial markets are closed for an extended period of time, if there is a change in customer behaviour, or if there is a loss of investor and/or customer confidence in the financial

Risk Factors (continued)

resilience of the Group, it may lead to an outflow of deposits which will adversely impact the Group's liquidity and funding position.

If the Group fails to maintain adequate levels of liquidity and funding, it would adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, operations and prospects.

Failure to maintain credit ratings could adversely affect the Group's cost of funds, liquidity, access to debt and capital markets, and competitive position

The Group's credit ratings (which are strongly influenced by Australia's sovereign credit rating) affect the cost and availability of its funding from debt and other funding sources. Credit ratings could be used by potential customers, lenders and investors in deciding whether to transact with or invest in the Group.

A downgrade to the Group's credit ratings, or the ratings of the Commonwealth of Australia, could adversely affect the Group's cost of funds, liquidity, access to debt and capital markets, collateralisation requirements and competitive position.

Market Risk

Failure to hedge effectively against market risks (including adverse fluctuations in exchange rates) could negatively impact the Group's results of operations

The Group is exposed to market risks, including the potential for losses arising from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity and equity prices, credit spreads, basis risk and implied volatility levels for assets and liabilities. This exposure is split between traded market risks, primarily through providing services to customers on a global basis, and non-traded market risks, predominantly interest rate risk in the Group's banking book.

Changes in market factors such as potential developments or future changes in the administration of financial benchmark interest rates could result in adverse consequences to the return on, value of and market for, securities and other instruments whose returns are linked to any such benchmark, including those securities or other instruments issued by the Group. If the Group was to suffer substantial losses due to any market volatility, it may adversely affect the Group's financial performance or financial condition.

Additionally, a significant proportion of the Group's wholesale funding and some of its profits and investments are in commodities and currencies other than the Australian dollar, primarily the U.S. dollar, the Euro and the New Zealand dollar. This exposes the Group to exchange rate risk on these activities, as the Group's functional and financial reporting currency is the Australian dollar. The Group hedges some, but not all, of these exposures. Hedges may be partial, may not be effective and may expose the Group to risk of counterparty default. For a description of these specific risks, refer to Note 9.3 of the 2026 Financial Report. There can be no assurance that the Group's exchange rate hedging arrangements or hedging policy will be sufficient or effective. The Group's results of operations may be adversely affected if its hedges are not effective in mitigating exchange rate risks, if the Group is inappropriately hedged or if a hedge provider defaults on its obligations under the Group's hedging agreements.

Highlights (continued)

Financial Review

Selected Consolidated Income Statement Data - statutory basis	2026 USD$M [1]	Full Year Ended 30 June 2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
			(AUD$ millions, except where indicated)			
Interest income:						
Effective interest income	**42,613**	**61,976**	61,420	57,397	43,182	23,987
Other	**2,582**	**3,756**	3,690	3,647	1,293	306
Interest expense	**(27,603)**	**(40,146)**	(41,087)	(38,220)	(21,419)	(4,820)
Net interest income	**17,592**	**25,586**	24,023	22,824	23,056	19,473
Impairment (benefit)/expense	**(542)**	**(788)**	(726)	(802)	(1,108)	357
Net other operating income	**3,140**	**4,567**	4,267	4,097	4,372	5,373
Operating expenses	**(9,478)**	**(13,785)**	(13,015)	(12,337)	(12,079)	(11,609)
Net profit before income tax	**10,712**	**15,580**	14,549	13,782	14,241	13,594
Corporate tax expense	**(3,210)**	**(4,669)**	(4,416)	(4,301)	(4,145)	(4,002)
Net profit after tax	**7,502**	**10,911**	10,133	9,481	10,096	9,592
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank from continuing operations	**7,502**	**10,911**	10,133	9,481	10,096	9,592
Dividend declared [2]	**5,811**	**8,451**	8,116	7,784	7,568	6,559
Weighted average number of shares (basic) (M)	**1,672**	**1,672**	1,672	1,673	1,690	1,722
Earnings per share, basic (cents)	**446.8**	**649.9**	605.1	561.4	591.7	620.7
Earnings per share, fully diluted (cents)	**446.2**	**649.0**	604.2	557.8	578.7	597.0
Dividends per share (cents)	**347.2**	**505.0**	485.0	465.0	450.0	385.0
Dividend payout ratio (%) [3]	**78**	**78**	80	83	76	61

1 USD translated from AUD using the 30 June 2026 End of day rate (Sydney time), refer to exchange rates under "Financial Review - Exchange Rates" below.
2 Represents interim dividend paid and final dividend declared for each respective year ended 30 June.
3 Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by statutory earnings including discontinued operations (earnings are net of dividends on other equity instruments).

Exchange Rates

For each of the Bank's financial years indicated, as well as for July and August (to date) of 2026, the period end and average exchange rates are set out below, together with the high, low and month end rates (unless otherwise indicated) for recent months. Rates are as at end of day, Sydney time.

To calculate the USD figures provided herein for comparison purposes as at and for the year ended 30 June 2026, the 30 June 2026 period end rate has been used.

	Full Year Ended 30 June [1] 2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
		(expressed in USD$ per AUD$1.00)			
Period End	**0.6876**	0.6545	0.6628	0.6627	0.6879
Average Rate	**0.6784**	0.6480	0.6557	0.6734	0.7257

	Month Ended 2026 [1] August [2]	July	June	May	April	March
			(expressed in USD$ per AUD$1.00)			
High	**0.7117**	0.7033	0.7180	0.7261	0.7185	0.7169
Low	**0.7014**	0.6890	0.6876	0.7105	0.6877	0.6848
Month End Rates	**0.7117**	0.7033	0.6876	0.7160	0.7116	0.6848

1 Rate rounded to four decimal places. Actual rate used for translation throughout the Document for the 30 June 2026 period is US$0.6875659 = A$1.00.
2 Represents the most current August 2026 exchange rate data ended 17 August 2026.

Highlights (continued)

Financial Review (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 June					
	2026	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data	**USD$M [1]**		**(AUD$ millions, except where indicated)**			
Assets						
Cash and liquid assets	**49,809**	**72,443**	83,819	83,080	116,619	161,154
Receivables from financial institutions	**4,103**	**5,967**	7,604	5,862	6,079	6,845
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**77,859**	**113,238**	96,370	79,033	67,627	25,315
Derivative assets	**18,918**	**27,514**	24,719	18,058	23,945	35,736
Investment securities:						
At amortised cost	**268**	**390**	633	1,239	2,032	3,217
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**85,332**	**124,108**	107,018	96,774	84,671	79,865
Assets held for sale	**–**	**–**	10	870	5	1,322
Loans and other receivables	**742,194**	**1,079,452**	1,007,756	942,210	926,082	878,854
Property, plant and equipment	**2,479**	**3,606**	3,563	3,676	4,950	4,887
Intangible assets	**5,855**	**8,515**	8,082	7,600	7,393	6,899
Deferred tax assets	**2,001**	**2,910**	2,599	3,771	3,811	3,173
Other assets	**9,841**	**14,313**	11,626	11,903	9,209	7,815
Total assets	**998,659**	**1,452,456**	1,353,799	1,254,076	1,252,423	1,215,082
Liabilities						
Deposits and other public borrowings	**696,200**	**1,012,557**	937,857	882,922	864,995	857,586
Payables to financial institutions	**23,881**	**34,733**	27,956	24,633	21,910	26,052
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**44,179**	**64,254**	49,842	47,341	40,103	7,271
Derivative liabilities	**17,224**	**25,050**	25,146	18,850	25,347	33,899
Current tax liabilities	**452**	**658**	780	503	671	263
Deferred tax liabilities	**46**	**67**	64	111	88	125
Liabilities held for sale	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	1,183
Provisions	**2,006**	**2,917**	2,831	2,908	3,013	3,636
Term funding from central banks	**–**	**–**	1,131	4,228	54,220	54,807
Debt issues	**117,519**	**170,920**	170,509	144,530	122,267	116,902
Bills payable and other liabilities	**14,522**	**21,121**	19,934	19,024	15,578	12,656
	916,028	**1,332,277**	1,236,050	1,145,050	1,148,192	1,114,380
Loan capital [2]	**28,517**	**41,475**	38,973	35,938	32,598	28,017
Total liabilities	**944,545**	**1,373,752**	1,275,023	1,180,988	1,180,790	1,142,397
Net assets	**54,114**	**78,704**	78,776	73,088	71,633	72,685
Shareholders' Equity						
Ordinary share capital	**23,055**	**33,531**	33,560	33,635	33,913	36,467
Reserves	**(982)**	**(1,428)**	1,242	(2,147)	(2,295)	(918)
Retained profits	**32,041**	**46,601**	43,974	41,600	40,010	37,131
Shareholders' Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**54,114**	**78,704**	78,776	73,088	71,628	72,680
Non-controlling interests	**–**	**–**	–	–	5	5
Total Shareholders' Equity	**54,114**	**78,704**	78,776	73,088	71,633	72,685

1 USD translated from AUD using the 30 June 2026 End of day rate (Sydney time), refer to exchange rates under “Financial Review - Exchange Rates” on page 24 of this Document.

2 Represents interest bearing liabilities qualifying as regulatory capital.

Financial Review (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 June					
	2026	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Consolidated Ratios and Operating Data	**USD$M [1]**		**(AUD$ millions, except where indicated)**			
Profitability from continuing operations						
Net interest margin (%) [2]		**2.05**	2.08	1.99	2.07	1.90
Interest spread (%) [3]		**1.52**	1.46	1.40	1.67	1.80
Return on average Shareholders' Equity (%) [4]		**13.9**	13.4	13.1	14.1	12.8
Return on average total assets (%) [4]		**0.8**	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Profitability including discontinued operations						
Net interest margin (%) [2]		**2.05**	2.08	1.99	2.07	1.90
Interest spread (%) [3]		**1.52**	1.46	1.40	1.67	1.80
Return on average Shareholders' Equity (%) [4]		**13.9**	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2
Return on average total assets (%) [4]		**0.8**	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Productivity from continuing operations						
Total operating income per full-time staff equivalent	**401,844**	**584,445**	554,376	555,853	548,692	502,985
Employee expense/Total operating income (%) [5]		**27.3**	28.0	27.6	26.4	26.8
Total operating expenses/Total operating income (%) [5]		**45.5**	45.7	45.0	43.7	46.5
Productivity including discontinued operations						
Total operating income per full-time staff equivalent	**401,844**	**584,445**	554,464	556,689	550,136	510,785
Employee expense/Total operating income (%) [5]		**27.3**	28.0	27.5	26.4	26.7
Total operating expenses/Total operating income (%) [5]		**45.5**	45.7	45.0	43.8	46.5
Capital Adequacy (at year end) Basel III						
Risk Weighted Assets	**359,189**	**522,407**	496,145	467,551	467,992	497,892
Tier 1 Capital	**48,590**	**70,669**	68,874	66,963	67,771	67,558
Tier 2 Capital	**26,237**	**38,159**	34,829	30,828	26,009	19,992
Total Capital [6]	**74,826**	**108,828**	103,703	97,791	93,780	87,550
Tier 1 Capital/Risk Weighted Assets (%)		**13.5**	13.9	14.3	14.5	13.6
Tier 2 Capital/Risk Weighted Assets (%)		**7.3**	7.0	6.6	5.5	4.0
Total Capital/Risk Weighted Assets (%)		**20.8**	20.9	20.9	20.0	17.6
Average Shareholders' Equity/average total assets (%)		**5.6**	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.6

1 USD translated from AUD using the 30 June 2026 End of day rate (Sydney time), refer to exchange rates under “Financial Review - Exchange Rates” on page 24 of this Document.

2 Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets for the year.

3 Difference between the average interest rate earned and the average interest rate paid on funds.

4 Calculations based on net profit after tax (statutory basis), net of dividends on other equity investments, divided by average shareholders’ equity and average total assets respectively.

5 Total operating income represents net interest income before deducting loan impairment expense plus non-interest income.

6 Represents Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital, less deductions under statutory guidelines imposed by APRA. Refer to “Group Operations and Business Settings” for further details.

Financial Review (continued)

Consolidated Ratios and Operating Data	2026 USD$M [1]	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
	Full Year Ended 30 June					
			(AUD$ millions, except where indicated)			
Asset Quality Data						
Non-accrual loans [2]	**1,084**	**1,577**	1,731	1,736	1,647	1,477
Gross non-performing exposures ($M) [3]	**7,641**	**11,113**	11,002	9,638	7,724	7,214
Individually assessed provisions for impairment	**544**	**791**	816	712	754	736
Collective provisions for impairment	**3,909**	**5,685**	5,561	5,423	5,196	4,611
Total provisions for impairment/average credit risk (%) [4]		**0.4**	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Loan impairment expense/average credit risk (%) [4]		**–**	–	0.1	0.1	–
Gross non-performing exposures/credit risk (%) [5]		**0.7**	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Collective provision for impairment/Credit Risk Weighted Assets (%) Basel III		**1.3**	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2

1 USD translated from AUD using the 30 June 2026 End of day rate (Sydney time), refer to exchange rates under "Financial Review - Exchange Rates" on page 24 of this Document.
2 Non-accrual loans comprise any drawn balances where an individually assessed provision for impairment has been raised.
3 Group non-performing exposures include $19 million (30 June 2025: $23 million; 30 June 2024: $20 million; 30 June 2023: $17 million; 30 June 2022: $19 million) of exposures held in level 3 entities for capital reporting purposes.
4 Average credit risk is based on gross credit risk. Averages are based on current and previous year-end balances.
5 Gross non-performing exposures as a percentage of credit risk.

Summary Cash Flow Data

Further details of the Bank's cash flows are found in the 2026 Financial Report and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Summary Cash Flows	2026 USD$M [1]	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
	Full Year Ended 30 June					
			(AUD$ millions, except where indicated)			
Net Cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	**(4,471)**	**(6,503)**	(825)	(25,623)	(8,390)	23,240
Net Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	**(1,312)**	**(1,908)**	(329)	(1,114)	(873)	2,669
Net Cash provided by/(used in) financing activities [2]	**1,707**	**2,483**	8,214	(33,114)	(2,920)	6,066
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(4,076)**	**(5,928)**	7,060	(59,851)	(12,183)	31,975
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**37,391**	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	119,355	87,380
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**33,315**	**48,453**	54,381	47,321	107,172	119,355

1 USD translated from AUD using the 30 June 2026 End of day rate (Sydney time), refer to exchange rates under "Financial Review - Exchange Rates" on page 24 of this Document.
2 Includes the balance 'Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents' as disclosed in the 2026 Financial Report.

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Group Performance Analysis

Financial Performance and Business Review

Comments are versus prior year unless stated otherwise (continuing operations basis [1]).

The Bank's statutory net profit after tax (NPAT) from continuing operations for the full year ended 30 June 2026 increased $778 million or 8% on the prior year to $10,911 million. The Bank's statutory NPAT (including discontinued operations) increased $750 million or 7% on the prior year to $10,866 million.

Cash net profit after tax (cash NPAT or cash profit) from continuing operations increased $730 million or 7% on the prior year to $10,982 million. The result was driven by a 6% increase in operating income, and a 6% increase in operating expenses [2] as well as a $62 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Operating income increased 6% on the prior year. Key movements included:

- Net interest income increased 7%, primarily driven by an 8% or $92 billion increase in Average Interest Earning Assets (AIEA). Excluding the impact of liquid assets, Net Interest Margin (NIM) was stable, supported by higher earnings on replicating portfolio and capital hedges, and favourable portfolio mix, offset by the impact of increased lending price competition and Treasury and Markets. Average lending interest earning assets increased by $60 billion or 7% due to growth in home, business and institutional lending.
- Other operating income increased 4% primarily driven by higher insurance income and the benefit of one-off gains 3, higher volume driven equities income, partly offset by lower Structured Asset Finance revenue following the sale of the aircraft lease portfolio, lower foreign exchange income, lower deposit fees due to fee waivers and lower credit card fees from higher loyalty costs.

Operating expenses [2] increased 6% mainly driven by inflation, and investment in technology to support infrastructure, resilience and AI capabilities, as well as higher cloud computing volumes and software licensing, and higher staff costs in frontline and operations, partly offset by productivity initiatives and favourable FX.

Loan impairment expense (LIE) increased $62 million, with higher collective provisions mainly reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty. Home loan 90+ day arrears were 0.73%, an increase of 10 basis points on the prior half, driven by continued cost-of-living pressures. Credit card and Personal loan 90+ day arrears were 0.73% and 1.72%, an increase of 7 basis points and 31 basis points respectively on the prior half, reflecting the impact of cost-of-living pressures, with personal loans also impacted by seasonally higher arrears and deliberate portfolio settings across credit, pricing, and acquisition mix. Total provisions to Credit Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of 1.53%, down 2 basis points on the prior half, mainly reflecting volume growth in Credit RWA.

CET1 was 12.0% as at 30 June 2026, compared to 12.3% as at 31 December 2025, well above APRA's regulatory requirements. Excluding the impact of the payment of the 2026 interim dividend (-76 basis points), CET1 increased 52 basis points, driven by capital generated from earnings, partly offset by higher Credit and IRRBB RWA and other regulatory adjustments.

Earnings per share (statutory basis) increased 8% on the prior year to 652.6 cents per share, primarily driven by an increase in statutory profit.

Return on equity (statutory basis) increased 50 basis points to 13.9% with higher statutory NPAT being partly offset by higher net assets.

The final dividend determined was $2.70 per share, bringing the total for the year to $5.05 which is equivalent to 78% of the Bank's statutory profit.

Balance sheet strength and resilience is a key priority for the Bank. The Bank has managed key balance sheet risks in what it believes to be a sustainable and conservative manner, and has made strategic decisions designed to ensure strength in capital, funding, and liquidity. In particular, the Bank has:

- Fulfilled a significant proportion of its funding requirements with customer deposits, accounting for 79% of total funding at 30 June 2026 (up from 78% at 30 June 2025);
- Issued new long-term wholesale funding of $38 billion, bringing the portfolio Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) to 5.2 years (up from 5.1 years at 30 June 2025);
- Maintained its strong funding position, with long-term wholesale funding accounting for 68% of total wholesale funding (down from 69% at 30 June 2025); and
- Managed the level of liquid assets and customer deposit growth to maintain our strong funding and liquidity positions, as illustrated by the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) being well above the respective regulatory minimums.

1 The financial results of discontinued operations are excluded from the individual account lines of the Bank's performance and are reported as a single cash net profit after tax line item. Discontinued operations relates to transitional service agreements relating to divested entities such as CFS.

2 Reflects underlying performance within operating expenses, excluding the impacts of restructuring and notable items. FY26 relates to provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ; an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review; and domestic customer remediation. FY25 related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision.

3 Includes a milestone payment recognised in relation to the sale of Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CommInsure General Insurance) and a fair value gain on our investment in Gemini following its Initial Public Offering.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

In order to present a transparent view of the business' performance, operating expenses is shown both on an underlying and headline basis.

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
Group Performance Summary	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**31 Dec 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %**
Total operating income	**30,224**	28,465	6	**15,203**	15,021	1
Underlying operating expenses	**(13,585)**	(12,866)	6	**(6,865)**	(6,720)	2
Restructuring and notable items [1]	**(170)**	(130)	31	**–**	(170)	(large)
Total operating expenses	**(13,755)**	(12,996)	6	**(6,865)**	(6,890)	–
Operating performance	**16,469**	15,469	6	**8,338**	8,131	3
Loan impairment expense	**(788)**	(726)	9	**(469)**	(319)	47
Net profit before tax	**15,681**	14,743	6	**7,869**	7,812	1
Corporate tax expense	**(4,699)**	(4,491)	5	**(2,332)**	(2,367)	(1)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	7	**5,537**	5,445	2
Non-cash items – continuing operations [2]	**(71)**	(119)	40	**(38)**	(33)	(15)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – statutory basis	**10,911**	10,133	8	**5,499**	5,412	2
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations – cash basis	**–**	1	(large)	**–**	–	–
Non-cash items – discontinued operations [2]	**(45)**	(18)	(large)	**–**	(45)	large
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	7	**5,499**	5,367	2

1 FY26 relates to provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ; an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review; and domestic customer remediation. FY25 related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision.

2 Refer to page 6 for further information.

Net Interest Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income – statutory basis	**25,586**	24,023	22,824	7	5
Average interest earning assets					
Home loans [1]	**630,083**	597,687	575,318	5	4
Consumer finance	**17,142**	16,791	17,121	2	(2)
Business and corporate loans	**299,067**	271,893	260,289	10	4
Total average lending interest earning assets	**946,292**	886,371	852,728	7	4
Non-lending interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**112,055**	95,263	92,459	18	3
Total average interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**1,058,347**	981,634	945,187	8	4
Liquid assets [2]	**187,337**	172,050	199,170	9	(14)
Total average interest earning assets	**1,245,684**	1,153,684	1,144,357	8	1
Net interest margin (%) – statutory basis	**2.05**	2.08	1.99	(3)bpts	9bpts

1 Net of average mortgage offset balances of $94,892 million for the full year ended 30 June 2026 ($84,123 million for the full year ended 30 June 2025; $74,730 million for the full year ended 30 June 2024). While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the Group's net interest margin.

2 Average non-lending interest earning assets held by the Group for liquidity purposes and included in LCR liquid assets.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

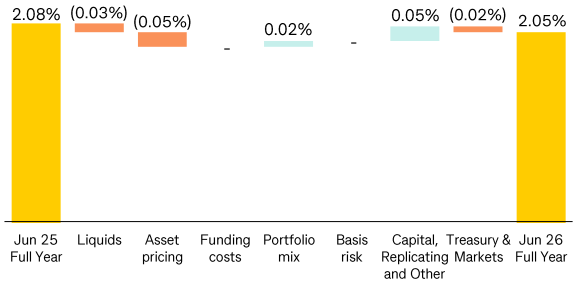
Net interest income (statutory basis) was $25,586 million, an increase of $1,563 million or 7% on the prior year. The result was driven by a $92 billion or 8% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,246 billion, partly offset by a 3 basis point decrease in NIM to 2.05%. Average lending interest earning assets increased by $60 billion or 7%.

Average Interest Earning Assets

Average interest earning assets increased $92 billion or 8% on the prior year to $1,246 billion. Key drivers were:

- Home loan average balances increased $32 billion or 5% on the prior year to $630 billion. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 66% to 65% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance average balances increased 2% on the prior year to $17 billion driven by growth in personal loans;
- Business and corporate loan average balances increased $27 billion or 10% on the prior year to $299 billion, driven by growth in Business Banking lending across a number of diversified industries as well as growth in the institutional and structured lending portfolios in Institutional Banking and Markets;
- Non-lending interest earning assets (excluding liquid assets) average balances increased $17 billion or 18% on the prior year to $112 billion, primarily driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances and higher trading assets mainly in the Fixed Income portfolio in Institutional Banking and Markets; and
- Liquid asset average balances increased $15 billion or 9% on the prior year to $187 billion.

NIM Movement since June 2025



Net Interest Margin

The Bank's net interest margin decreased by 3 basis points on the prior year to 2.05%. Excluding growth in liquid assets, which have broadly neutral impacts on net interest income, net interest margin was stable. The key drivers of the movement were:

Asset pricing: Decreased margin by 5 basis points driven by home lending pricing (down 4 basis points) and business and institutional lending pricing (down 1 basis point), primarily reflecting the impact of competition.

Funding costs: Flat.

Portfolio mix: Increased margin by 2 basis points driven by favourable asset mix from strong growth in business lending and favourable funding mix from strong growth in deposits.

Basis risk: Flat.

Net Interest Income (continued)

Capital, Replicating and Other: Increased margin by 5 basis points driven by higher earnings on the replicating portfolio due to changes in portfolio rate and volume (up 4 basis points) and higher earnings on capital hedges (up 1 basis point).

Treasury and Markets: Decreased margin by 2 basis points due to lower risk management income in Treasury and growth in reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances.

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

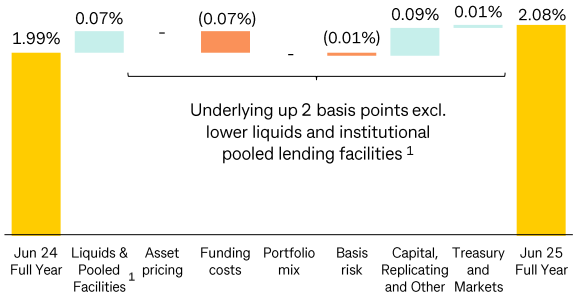
Net interest income (statutory basis) was $24,023 million, an increase of $1,199 million or 5% on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by a 9 basis point increase in net interest margin to 2.08% and a $9 billion or 1% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,154 billion.

Average Interest Earning Assets

Average interest earning assets increased $9 billion or 1% on the 2024 financial year to $1,154 billion. Key drivers were:

- Home loan average balances increased $22 billion or 4% on the 2024 financial year to $598 billion. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans remained stable at 66% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance average balances decreased 2% on the 2024 financial year to $17 billion driven by a decrease in credit card balances;
- Business and corporate loan average balances increased $12 billion or 4% on the 2024 financial year to $272 billion, driven by growth in Business Banking lending across a number of industries;
- Non-lending interest earning assets (excluding liquid assets) average balances increased $3 billion or 3% on the 2024 financial year to $95 billion, primarily driven by higher trading assets mainly in the Fixed Income portfolio in Institutional Banking and Markets; and
- Liquid asset average balances decreased $27 billion or 14% on the 2024 financial year to $172 billion following repayment of the RBA Term Funding Facility.

NIM Movement since June 2024



Net Interest Margin

The Bank's net interest margin increased 9 basis points on the 2024 financial year to 2.08%. Excluding a 7 basis point increase in margin from a reduction in lower yielding liquid assets and institutional pooled facilities, which have a broadly neutral impact on net interest income, net interest margin increased 2 basis points. The key drivers of the movement were:

Asset pricing: Flat.

Funding costs: Decreased margin by 7 basis points driven by increased deposit price competition.

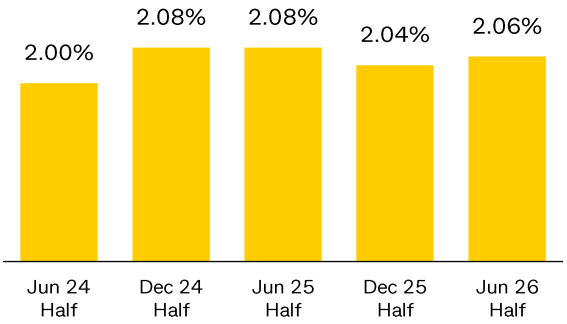
Portfolio mix: Flat.

Basis risk: Basis risk arises from the spread between the 3 month bank bill swap rate and the 3 month overnight index swap rate. The Bank's margin decreased 1 basis point reflecting an increase in the average spread.

Capital, Replicating and Other: Increased margin by 9 basis points driven by the net impact of the replicating portfolio due to changes in portfolio rate and volume (up 5 basis points) and higher earnings on capital hedges (up 4 basis points).

Treasury and Markets: Increased margin by 1 basis point.

NIM (Half Year Ended)



1 Reduction in lower yielding liquid assets and institutional pooled lending facilities drove a 5 basis point and 2 basis point increase in margin respectively.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Other Operating Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Commissions	**2,234**	2,099	2,116	6	(1)
Lending fees	**924**	912	821	1	11
Trading income	**1,190**	1,199	1,177	(1)	2
Funds management income	**134**	122	111	10	10
Other income	**156**	110	125	42	(12)
Other operating income – cash basis	**4,638**	4,442	4,350	4	2
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(77)**	69	18	(large)	large
Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities	**6**	(244)	(271)	large	10
Other operating income – statutory basis [1]	**4,567**	4,267	4,097	7	4

1 For further details refer to "Disclosures – Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Other operating income (statutory basis) was $4,567 million, an increase of $300 million or 7% on the prior year. The key drivers of the movement were:

Commissions increased by $135 million or 6% to $2,234 million, mainly driven by higher insurance income, including a milestone payment recognised in relation to the sale of Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CommInsure General Insurance), higher volume driven equities income, and higher fees from increased syndication activity, partly offset by lower deposit fees due to fee waivers, lower credit card fees from higher loyalty costs and lower foreign exchange income.

Lending fees increased by $12 million or 1% to $924 million, mainly due to higher volume driven retail, business, institutional and structured lending fees, partly offset by an increase in fee waivers.

Trading income decreased by $9 million or 1% to $1,190 million, mainly driven by lower foreign exchange income, partly offset by higher Treasury income from liquid asset sales, higher trading income in Rates and Commodities, and increased sales volumes in Fixed Income.

Funds management income increased by $12 million or 10% to $134 million, due to favourable market performance in New Zealand.

Other income increased by $46 million or 42% to $156 million, mainly due to impacts from minority investments and a fair value gain on our investment in Gemini following its Initial Public Offering, partly offset by lower Structured Asset Finance revenue from the sale of the aircraft lease portfolio.

Hedging and IFRS volatility decreased by $146 million from a gain of $69 million to a loss of $77 million, primarily driven by losses on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.

Gain on disposal and acquisition of entities net of transaction costs increased by $250 million from a loss of $244 million to a gain of $6 million, primarily due to the non-recurrence of losses associated with the sale of the Group's 5.45% share in Bank of Hangzhou in the prior year.

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Other operating income (statutory basis) was $4,267 million, an increase of $170 million or 4% on the 2024 financial year. The key drivers of the movement were:

Commissions decreased by $17 million or 1% to $2,099 million, mainly driven by lower merchants revenue due to an increase in scheme costs partly offset by higher equities income due to growth in trading volumes.

Lending fees increased by $91 million or 11% to $912 million, mainly due to higher volume driven retail, business and institutional lending fees.

Trading income increased by $22 million or 2% to $1,199 million, mainly driven by higher trading gains and sales volumes in Markets and favourable derivative valuation adjustments, partly offset by lower Treasury income from liquid asset sales.

Funds management income increased by $11 million or 10% to $122 million, due to higher average volumes and favourable market performance in New Zealand.

Other income decreased $15 million or 12% to $110 million, mainly due to lower Structured Asset Finance revenue from the sale of the aircraft lease portfolio, partly offset by higher earnings from minority investments.

Hedging and IFRS volatility increased by $51 million to $69 million, primarily driven by gains on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.

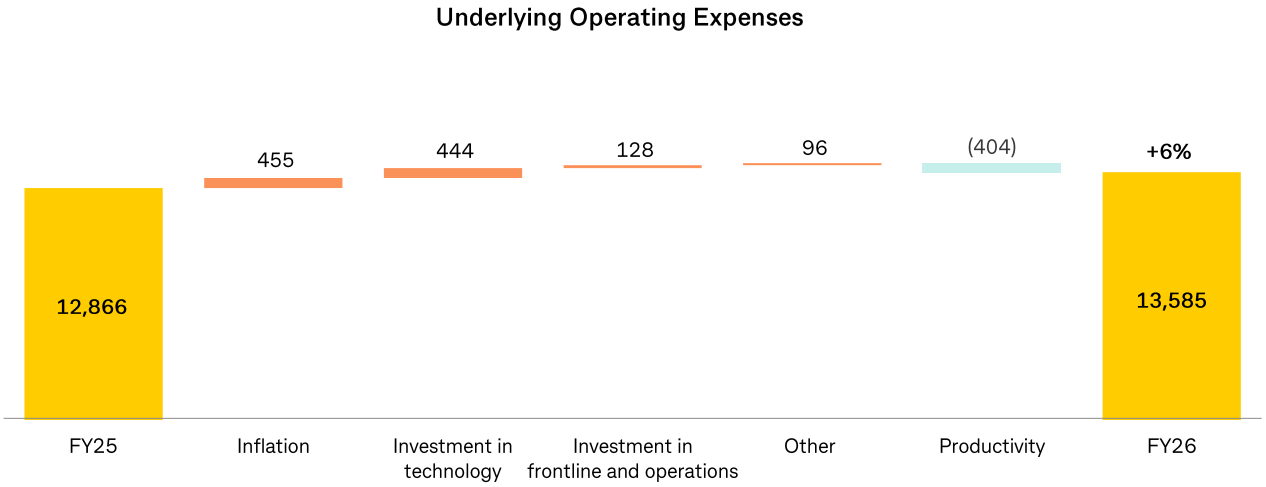
Loss on disposal and acquisition of entities net of transaction costs decreased by $27 million from a loss of $271 million to a loss of $244 million, primarily due to losses associated with the sale of the Group's 5.45% share in Bank of Hangzhou, partly offset by non-recurrence of losses associated with the sale of PTBC in the 2024 financial year.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Staff expenses	**8,258**	7,970	7,448	4	7
Occupancy and equipment expenses	**938**	957	995	(2)	(4)
Information technology services expenses	**2,782**	2,389	2,225	16	7
Other expenses	**1,607**	1,550	1,461	4	6
Underlying operating expenses – cash basis	**13,585**	12,866	12,129	6	6
Separation and transaction costs	**30**	19	119	58	(84)
Restructuring and notable items [1]	**170**	130	89	31	46
Operating expenses – statutory basis	**13,785**	13,015	12,337	6	5
Operating expenses to total operating income (%) – statutory basis	**45.7**	46.0	45.8	(30)bpts	20 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	48,887	1	5

1 FY26 relates to provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ; an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review; and domestic customer remediation. FY25 related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision.



Operating Expenses (continued)

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Operating expenses (statutory basis) were $13,785 million, an increase of $770 million or 6% on the prior year.

Staff expenses increased by $288 million or 4% to $8,258 million, driven by wage inflation, increased investment in technology, retail lenders and operations resources, partly offset by productivity initiatives and favourable FX. The average number of FTE increased by 1,760 from 49,996 to 51,756, primarily driven by the Bank's continued investment in its technology and engineering capabilities, insourcing to reduce reliance on external vendors, investment in product offerings, fraud, scams and financial crime mitigation capabilities, and retail lenders, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased by $19 million or 2% to $938 million, primarily driven by lower depreciation and favourable FX.

Information technology services expenses increased by $393 million or 16% to $2,782 million, primarily due to increased cloud computing volumes and software licensing, higher amortisation, software and IT vendor inflation, and investment in infrastructure, resilience and AI capabilities, partly offset by productivity initiatives including a reduction in the use of third-party service providers.

Other expenses increased by $57 million or 4% to $1,607 million, primarily driven by higher marketing spend, partly offset by favourable FX.

Separation and transaction costs increased by $11 million or 58% to $30 million, primarily driven by settlement costs related to advice class actions, partly offset by non-recurrence of separation costs associated with the sale of the Commonwealth Private Advice business.

Group expense to income ratio decreased 30 basis points from 46.0% to 45.7%.

Underlying Group operating expenses (cash basis) to underlying operating income (cash basis) ratio decreased 30 basis points from 45.2% to 44.9%.

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Operating expenses (statutory basis) were $13,015 million, an increase of $678 million or 5% on the 2024 financial year.

Staff expenses increased by $522 million or 7% to $7,970 million, driven by wage inflation and further investment in additional frontline lenders and technologists, partly offset by productivity initiatives. The average number of FTE increased by 727 from 49,269 to 49,996, primarily due to the Bank's investment in its technology and engineering capabilities, insourcing to reduce reliance on external vendors and an increase in retail, business and NZ lenders, partly offset by the completion of the PTBC sale in FY24.

Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased by $38 million or 4% to $957 million, primarily driven by exits from commercial and retail premises.

Information technology services expenses increased by $164 million or 7% to $2,389 million, primarily due to investment in infrastructure modernisation and AI capabilities, increased software licensing and cloud computing volumes, and higher IT vendor inflation, partly offset by productivity initiatives including reduction in the use of third party service providers and contractors.

Other expenses increased by $89 million or 6% to $1,550 million, primarily driven by higher professional fees, and increased marketing, insurance and cash handling costs.

Separation and transaction costs decreased $100 million to $19 million, primarily due to non-recurrence of indemnity provided in connection with the sale of Count Financial Limited and non-recurrence of separation costs related to sale of PTBC.

Group expense to income ratio increased 20 basis points from 45.8% to 46.0%.

Underlying Group operating expenses (cash basis) to underlying total operating income (cash basis) ratio increased 60 basis points from 44.6% to 45.2%.

Staff Numbers

	Full Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
Australia	**37,006**	37,107	36,572
Total	**51,714**	51,346	48,887

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses (continued)

	Full Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	$M	$M	$M
Staff expenses			
Salaries and related on-costs	**7,352**	7,153	6,757
Share-based compensation	**189**	161	130
Superannuation	**717**	662	601
Total staff expenses	**8,258**	7,976	7,488
Occupancy and equipment expenses			
Lease expenses	**166**	157	160
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**565**	595	623
Other occupancy expenses	**207**	205	212
Total occupancy and equipment expenses	**938**	957	995
Information technology services			
System development and support	**1,360**	1,178	998
Infrastructure and support	**422**	328	300
Communications	**83**	85	110
Amortisation and write-offs of software assets	**791**	683	685
IT equipment depreciation	**126**	115	132
Total information technology services	**2,782**	2,389	2,225
Other expenses			
Postage and stationery	**141**	139	145
Transaction processing and market data	**101**	97	107
Fees and commissions			
Professional fees	**428**	439	410
Other	**121**	88	92
Advertising and marketing	**360**	313	297
Non-lending losses	**422**	290	208
Other	**204**	308	251
Total other expenses	**1,777**	1,674	1,510
Operating expenses before separation and transaction costs [1]	**13,755**	12,996	12,218
Separation and transaction costs	**30**	19	119
Total operating expenses – statutory basis	**13,785**	13,015	12,337

1 Includes provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ; an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review; and domestic customer remediation. FY25 related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Investment Spend (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Expensed investment spend [1]	**1,164**	1,087	995	7	9
Capitalised investment spend [2]	**1,264**	1,210	1,015	4	19
Investment spend	**2,428**	2,297	2,010	6	14
Comprising:					
Productivity and growth	**1,138**	1,023	926	11	10
Risk and compliance	**695**	680	618	2	10
Infrastructure and branch refurbishment	**595**	594	466	–	27
Investment spend	**2,428**	2,297	2,010	6	14

1 Included within the operating expenses disclosure on page 34.
2 Includes capitalised software and non-software investment spend. Non-software spend primarily relates to branch refurbishments and the development of the corporate and supporting offices.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

The Bank has continued to invest in our purpose of building a brighter future for all with $2,428 million of investment spend incurred in the full year ended 30 June 2026, an increase of $131 million or 6% on the prior year. This was driven by an increase of $115 million in productivity and growth initiatives, a $15 million increase in risk and compliance spend, and a $1 million increase in infrastructure and branch refurbishment spend.

In the current year, productivity and growth initiatives accounted for 47% of investment spend, an increase of 3% from 44% in the prior year. The Bank is continuing its focus on strengthening our capabilities and extending our leadership in digital, technology and customer-centric product offerings through ongoing modernisation of our platforms and interfaces to provide integrated and personalised experiences for our customers. The Bank is also continuing to invest in initiatives to simplify and enhance our systems, automate and digitise processes, and uplift internal engineering capabilities.

Risk and compliance projects accounted for 29% of investment spend, a decrease of 1% from 30% in the prior year. Risk and compliance initiatives remain a priority for the Bank as we continue to deliver safer, simpler and better outcomes.

Infrastructure and branch refurbishment initiatives accounted for 24% of investment spend, a decrease of 2% from 26% in the prior year, with the Bank continuing to uplift cyber security, enhance IT infrastructure including the accelerated refresh of critical legacy technology platforms, and continued refurbishment of the branch network.

Key areas of investment across each of the categories are outlined below.

Productivity and Growth

The Bank has continued to invest in the following:

- Ongoing development and personalisation of CommBank applications and digital channels to improve the customer service experience and continuously innovate in digital banking and equity trading;
- Simplifying and automating manual back-end processes and systems including the use of Generative AI models to improve customer experience, reduce operating costs and digitise end-to-end processes;
- Commercial lending systems to simplify the end-to-end process for loan origination and maintenance, and improve business customer experiences;
- Reducing reliance on external vendors by bringing more functions in-house and building world-class engineering capabilities; and
- Ongoing modernisation and simplification of the technology stack to accelerate migration to cloud, in order to reduce risk and improve delivery agility for faster response to changing customer needs.
- Risk and Compliance
- The Bank has continued to increase Group-wide capability in the management of financial and non-financial risks, including:
- Strengthening the Bank's operating model and processes for monitoring, managing, reporting and controlling financial crime across its operations, including continuing to upgrade technology, enhance capabilities, and how the Bank engages with regulators;
- Upgrading processes and systems for additional functionality, automation of controls, protecting against privacy breaches, reducing scam losses, and enhancing compliance with regulations including Open Banking and ISO 20022 messaging standards; and
- Enhancing Customer Risk Assessment capability and strengthening data controls and processes.
- Infrastructure and Branch Refurbishment
- The Bank has continued to invest in the following:
- Improving the resilience and simplifying the Bank's IT infrastructure including the upgrade and modernisation of core legacy systems;
- Enhancing systems to protect customers and the Bank against cyber security risks and data breaches;
- Retail branch refurbishment and technology upgrades to reflect evolving changes in customer preferences; and
- Expansion and refurbishment of commercial office spaces.

Investment Spend (continued)

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

In the 2025 financial year, the Bank continued to invest in our purpose of building a brighter future for all with $2,297 million of investment spend incurred in the full year ended 30 June 2025, an increase of $287 million or 14% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by an increase of $128 million in infrastructure and branch refurbishment spend, a $97 million increase in productivity and growth initiatives and a $62 million increase in risk and compliance spend.

In the 2025 financial year, productivity and growth initiatives accounted for 44% of investment spend. The Bank is continuing its focus on strengthening our capabilities and extending our leadership in digital, technology and customer-centric product offerings through ongoing modernisation of our platforms and interfaces to provide integrated and personalised experiences for our customers. The Bank is also continuing to invest in initiatives to simplify and enhance our systems, automate and digitise processes, and uplift internal engineering capabilities.

Risk and compliance projects accounted for 30% of investment spend, a decrease of 1% from 31% in the 2024 financial year. Risk and compliance initiatives remain a priority for the Bank as the Bank continues to deliver safer, simpler and better.

Infrastructure and branch refurbishment initiatives accounted for 26% of investment spend, an increase of 3% from 23% in the 2024 financial year, with the Bank continuing to uplift cyber security and enhance IT infrastructure including the accelerated refresh of critical legacy technology platforms.

Key areas of investment across each of the categories are outlined below.

Productivity and Growth

In the 2025 financial year the Bank continued to invest in the following:

- Ongoing development and personalisation of CommBank applications and digital channels to improve the customer service experience and continuously innovate in digital banking and equity trading;
- Simplifying and automating manual back-end processes and systems including the use of Generative AI models to improve customer experience, reduce operating costs and digitise end-to-end processes;
- Commercial lending systems to simplify the end-to-end process for loan origination and maintenance, and improve business customer experiences;
- Reducing reliance on external vendors by bringing more functions in-house and delivering cost savings while enhancing quality by building world-class engineering capabilities; and
- Ongoing modernisation and simplification of the technology stack to accelerate migration to cloud, in order to reduce risk and improve delivery agility for faster response to changing customer needs.

Risk and Compliance

In the 2025 financial year the Bank continued to increase Group wide capability in the management of financial and non-financial risks, including:

- Strengthening the Bank's operating model and processes for monitoring, managing, reporting and controlling financial crime across its operations, including continuing to upgrade technology, uplift capabilities, and how the Bank engages with regulators;
- Upgrading processes and systems for additional functionality, automation of controls, protecting against privacy breaches, reducing scam losses, and ensuring compliance with regulations including Open Banking and ISO 20022 messaging standards; and
- Enhancing Customer Risk Assessment capability and strengthening data controls and processes.

Infrastructure and Branch Refurbishment

In the 2025 financial year the Bank continued to invest in the following:

- Improving the resilience and simplicity of the Bank's IT infrastructure including the upgrade and modernisation of core legacy systems;
- Enhancing systems to protect customers and the Bank against cyber security risks and data breaches;
- Retail branch refurbishment and technology upgrades to reflect evolving changes in customer preferences; and
- Expansion and refurbishment of commercial office spaces.

Capitalised Software

	Full Year Ended				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Opening Balance	**2,607**	2,129	1,912	22	11
Additions	**1,225**	1,161	932	6	25
Amortisation and write-offs	**(791)**	(683)	(685)	16	–
Reclassified to assets held for sale	**–**	–	(30)	–	(large)
Closing balance	**3,041**	2,607	2,129	17	22

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Capitalised software balance increased $434 million or 17% on the prior year to $3,041 million.

Additions increased by $64 million or 6% to $1,225 million due to higher capitalised investment spend primarily reflecting increased productivity and growth related spend as the Bank continues to enhance its product offerings and customer experiences, strengthen its digital capabilities, modernise and uplift its technology platforms, and innovate for future growth.

Amortisation and write-offs increased by $108 million or 16% to $791 million, driven by higher capitalised software balances and accelerated amortisation.

Reclassified to assets held for sale were nil for the full year ended June 2026.

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

In the 2025 financial year, capitalised software balance increased $478 million or 22% on the 2024 financial year to $2,607 million.

Additions increased by $229 million or 25% to $1,161 million, due to higher capitalised investment spend, reflecting increased productivity and growth and IT infrastructure related spend as the Bank continues to enhance its product offering and customer experiences, strengthen its digital capabilities, modernise, and uplift its technology platforms and innovate for future growth.

Amortisation and write-offs decreased by $2 million on the 2024 financial year to $683 million, driven by the timing of software transferred from work in progress balances due to the long-term nature of our investment in technology infrastructure.

Reclassified to assets held for sale were nil for the full year ended June 2025.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Retail Banking Services	**378**	272	39	274	319	(14)
Business Banking	**310**	355	(13)	353	437	(19)
Institutional Banking and Markets	**33**	49	(33)	49	(3)	large
New Zealand	**66**	55	20	55	64	(14)
Corporate Centre and Other	**1**	(5)	large	(5)	(15)	67
Loan impairment expense/(benefit) – statutory basis	**788**	726	9	726	802	(9)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

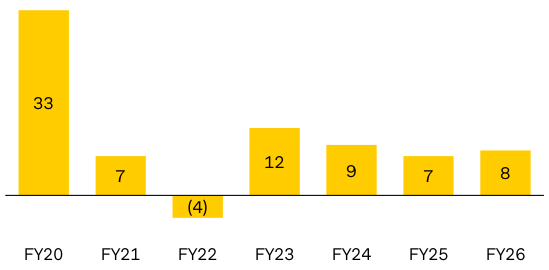
Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Loan impairment expense was $788 million, an increase of $62 million or 9% on the prior year. This was driven by:

- An increase in Retail Banking Services of $106 million to an expense of $378 million, primarily driven by increased geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and rising cost-of-living pressures; and
- An increase in New Zealand of $11 million to an expense of $66 million, primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting deterioration in the unemployment outlook, and increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty, partly offset by lower individually assessed provisions and lower consumer finance write-offs; partly offset by
- A decrease in Business Banking of $45 million to an expense of $310 million, primarily driven by lower individually assessed provision charges, including an increase in write-backs, partly offset by higher collective provisions reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty; and
- A decrease in Institutional Banking and Markets of $16 million to an expense of $33 million, primarily driven by release of individually assessed provisions, partly offset by higher collective provisions reflecting increased geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and portfolio growth.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAA) increased 1 basis point to 8 basis points

Full Year Loan Impairment Expense as a percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Loan impairment expense was $726 million, a decrease of $76 million or 9% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by:

- A decrease in Business Banking of $84 million to an expense of $353 million, primarily driven by lower individual and collective provision charges;
- A decrease in Retail Banking Services of $45 million to an expense of $274 million, primarily driven by lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates and an improved outlook for serviceability; and
- A decrease in New Zealand of $9 million to an expense of $55 million, primarily driven by lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates and improvement in milk prices, partly offset by higher consumer finance write-offs and individual provisions; partly offset by
- An increase in Institutional Banking and Markets of $52 million to an expense of $49 million, primarily driven by higher individual provisions for single name exposures, partly offset by lower collective provisions due to the reduction of some forward-looking adjustments, mainly in Commercial Property; and
- An increase in Corporate Centre and Other of $10 million to a benefit of $5 million.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAA) decreased 2 basis points to 7 basis points.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Taxation Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Income Tax	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Retail Banking Services	**2,401**	2,307	4	2,334	2,277	3
Business Banking	**1,957**	1,759	11	1,758	1,626	8
Institutional Banking and Markets	**472**	390	21	385	336	15
New Zealand	**423**	458	(8)	460	466	(1)
Corporate Centre and Other	**(554)**	(423)	(31)	(446)	(387)	(15)
Total income tax expense – cash basis	**4,699**	4,491	5	4,491	4,318	4
Non-cash tax expense	**(30)**	(75)	60	(75)	(17)	(large)
Total income tax expense – statutory basis	**4,669**	4,416	6	4,416	4,301	3

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Effective Tax Rate	**30 Jun 26 %**	**30 Jun 25 %**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 24 %**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Retail Banking Services	**30.1**	30.2	(10)bpts	30.2	30.2	–
Business Banking	**30.1**	30.0	10 bpts	30.0	30.0	–
Institutional Banking and Markets	**27.3**	23.7	360 bpts	23.7	22.9	80 bpts
New Zealand	**27.5**	27.8	(30)bpts	27.9	28.0	(10)bpts
Total corporate – statutory basis	**30.0**	30.4	(40)bpts	30.4	31.2	(80)bpts

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Income tax expense (statutory basis) was $4,669 million, an increase of $253 million, or 6% on the prior year, reflecting a 30.0% effective tax rate.

The 40 basis point decrease in effective tax rate from 30.4% to 30.0% was primarily due to a decrease in non-deductible expenses for tax purposes during the year ended 30 June 2026.

As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Income tax expense (statutory basis) was $4,416 million, an increase of $115 million, or 3% on the 2024 financial year, reflecting a 30.4% effective tax rate.

The rate is above the Australian company tax rate of 30% primarily as a result of non-deductible hybrid capital distributions on the Group's issued PERLS Capital Notes.

The 80 basis point decrease in effective tax rate from 31.2% to 30.4% was primarily due to a decrease in hybrid capital distributions that are non-deductible for tax purposes during the year ended 30 June 2025 and a one-off impact relating to the disposal of PTBC during the year ended 30 June 2024.

Group Assets and Liabilities

	As at				
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	Jun 26 vs	Jun 25 vs
Total Group Assets and Liabilities	$M	$M	$M	Jun 25 %	Jun 24 %
Interest earning assets					
Home loans [1]	**749,166**	707,862	664,701	6	6
Consumer finance	**17,420**	17,087	16,762	2	2
Business and corporate loans	**318,296**	288,359	266,025	10	8
Loans and other receivables [2]	**1,084,882**	1,013,308	947,488	7	7
Non-lending interest earning assets [3]	**305,780**	283,105	261,598	8	8
Total interest earning assets	**1,390,662**	1,296,413	1,209,086	7	7
Other assets [2]	**61,794**	57,376	44,120	8	30
Assets held for sale	**–**	10	870	(large)	(99)
Total assets	**1,452,456**	1,353,799	1,254,076	7	8
Interest bearing liabilities					
Transaction deposits [4]	**226,927**	205,510	193,948	10	6
Savings deposits [4]	**334,822**	313,274	290,143	7	8
Investment deposits	**270,021**	254,733	237,773	6	7
Other demand deposits	**57,987**	48,592	50,324	19	(3)
Total interest bearing deposits	**889,757**	822,109	772,188	8	6
Debt issues	**170,920**	170,509	144,530	–	18
Term funding from central banks [5]	**–**	1,131	4,228	(large)	(73)
Other interest bearing liabilities [3]	**142,687**	119,025	110,334	20	8
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,203,364**	1,112,774	1,031,280	8	8
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**121,824**	114,539	109,433	6	5
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**48,564**	47,710	40,275	2	18
Total liabilities	**1,373,752**	1,275,023	1,180,988	8	8

1 Home loans are presented gross of $94,190 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $84,967 million, 30 June 2024: $74,532 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
2 Loans and other receivables exclude provisions for impairment which are included in other assets.
3 Non-lending interest earning assets include reverse sale and repurchase agreements. Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements.
4 Transaction and savings deposits includes $94,190 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $84,967 million, 30 June 2024: $74,532 million).
5 Term funding from central banks includes the drawn balances of the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility which were fully repaid by 30 June 2026.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Total assets were $1,452 billion, an increase of $99 billion on the prior year, driven by an increase in home loans, business and corporate loans, non-lending interest earning assets, other assets and consumer finance.

Total liabilities were $1,374 billion, an increase of $99 billion on the prior year, driven by an increase in interest bearing deposits, other interest bearing liabilities, non-interest bearing transaction deposits, and other non-interest bearing liabilities, partly offset by a decrease in term funding from central banks.

The Bank continued to fund a significant portion of lending growth from customer deposits. Customer deposits represented 79% of total funding (30 June 2025: 78%).

Home loans

Home loan balances increased $41 billion to $749 billion, a 6% increase on the prior year. Growth was driven by Retail Banking Services, New Zealand (excluding the impact of FX) and Business Banking. Domestic home loan growth of 7% was in line with system [1]. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 66% to 65% of new business flows.

Australian home loans amount to $680 billion (30 June 2025: $634 billion) of which 67% were owner occupied, 32% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit (30 June 2025: 68% were owner occupied, 31% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit).

1 System source: APRA.

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Consumer finance

Consumer finance balances were $17 billion, a 2% increase on the prior year. The increase was driven by growth in personal loans and higher credit card balances. Domestic consumer finance balances grew 4% (above system [1]).

Business and corporate loans

Business and corporate loans increased $30 billion to $318 billion, a 10% increase on the prior year. This was driven by a $19 billion or 10% increase in business lending balances mainly in Business Banking (above system growth [1]), reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries. Business lending includes New Zealand business and rural lending growth of $2 billion or 6% (excluding the impact of FX). Institutional Banking and Markets lending balances increased $11 billion or 12% mainly driven by growth in the institutional lending and structured lending portfolios.

Non-lending interest earning assets

Non-lending interest earning assets increased $23 billion to $306 billion, an 8% increase on the prior year. This was mainly driven by an increase in government securities holdings, higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances and increases in Fixed Income trading assets in Institutional Banking and Markets, partly offset by lower cash and liquid asset balances.

Other assets

Other assets, including derivative assets, property, plant and equipment and intangibles increased $4 billion to $62 billion, an 8% increase on the prior year, mainly driven by the revaluation of derivative assets due to foreign currency and interest rate movements and the timing of unsettled trades, partly offset by lower Commodities inventory in Institutional Banking and Markets.

Total interest bearing deposits

Total interest bearing deposits increased $68 billion to $890 billion, an 8% increase on the prior year. Growth was driven by a $22 billion or 7% increase in savings deposits, a $21 billion or 10% increase in transaction deposits, a $15 billion or 6% increase in investment deposits, and a $9 billion or 19% increase in other demand deposits.

Domestic household deposits grew 8%, in line with system [1] growth.

Debt issues

Debt issues were in line with the prior year with issuances to meet the Group's funding requirements for asset growth offset by the impact of FX.

Refer to pages 61-62 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Term funding from central banks

Term funding from central banks includes the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility. Term funding from central banks decreased $1 billion as the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility drawdowns matured and were fully repaid.

Other interest bearing liabilities

Other interest bearing liabilities, including loan capital, liabilities at fair value through income statement and amounts due to other financial institutions, increased $24 billion to $143 billion, a 20% increase on the prior year. The increase was mainly driven by higher sale and repurchase agreement balances, higher amounts due to other financial institutions, and increased loan capital.

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits increased $7 billion to $122 billion, a 6% increase on the prior year primarily driven by higher business transaction account balances and domestic and New Zealand retail balances.

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

Other non-interest bearing liabilities, including derivative liabilities, increased $1 billion to $49 billion, a 2% increase on the prior year. The increase was mainly driven by the timing of unsettled trades.

1 System source: APRA.

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Total assets were $1,354 billion, an increase of $100 billion on the 2024 financial year, driven by an increase in home loans, business and corporate loans, non-lending interest earning assets, other assets and consumer finance, partly offset by a decrease in assets held for sale.

Total liabilities were $1,275 billion, an increase of $94 billion on the 2024 financial year, driven by an increase in interest bearing deposits, debt issues, other interest bearing liabilities, other non-interest bearing liabilities and non-interest bearing transaction deposits, partly offset by a decrease in term funding from central banks.

The Bank continued to fund a significant portion of lending growth from customer deposits. Customer deposits represented 78% of total funding (30 June 2024: 78%).

Home loans

Home loan balances increased $43 billion to $708 billion, a 6% increase on the 2024 financial year. Growth was driven by Retail Banking Services, New Zealand (excluding the impact of FX) and Business Banking. Domestic home loan growth of 6% was broadly in line with system [1]. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans remained stable at 66% of new business flows.

Australian home loans amount to $634 billion (30 June 2024: $596 billion) of which 68% were owner occupied, 31% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit (30 June 2024: 70% were owner occupied, 29% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit).

Consumer finance

Consumer finance balances were $17 billion, a 2% increase on the 2024 financial year, above system [1] decline. The increase was driven by growth in personal loans and higher credit card spend.

Business and corporate loans

Business and corporate loans increased $22 billion to $288 billion, an 8% increase on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by an $18 billion or 10% increase in business lending balances (above system growth [1]), mainly in Business Banking, reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries. Business lending includes New Zealand business and rural lending growth of $1 billion or 2% (excluding the impact of FX). Institutional Banking and Markets lending balances increased $4 billion or 5% mainly driven by growth in the institutional lending and structured lending portfolios.

Non-lending interest earning assets

Non-lending interest earning assets increased $22 billion to $283 billion, an 8% increase on the 2024 financial year. This was mainly driven by higher government securities holdings, increases in cash and liquids, and higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances.

Other assets

Other assets, including derivative assets, property, plant and equipment and intangibles increased $13 billion to $57 billion, a 30% increase on the 2024 financial year, mainly driven by higher commodities inventory in Institutional Banking and Markets and an increase in derivative assets from movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

Total interest bearing deposits

Total interest bearing deposits increased $50 billion to $822 billion, a 6% increase on the 2024 financial year. Growth was driven by a $23 billion or 8% increase in savings deposits, a $17 billion or 7% increase in investment deposits and a $12 billion or 6% increase in transaction deposits.

Domestic household deposits grew 9%, broadly in line with system [1].

Debt issues

Debt issues increased $26 billion to $171 billion, an 18% increase on the 2024 financial year, to meet the Group's funding requirements for asset growth.

Refer to pages 61-62 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Term funding from central banks

Term funding from central banks includes the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility. Term funding from central banks decreased $3 billion to $1 billion, a 73% decrease on the 2024 financial year, as the drawdowns on the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme matured and were repaid.

Other interest bearing liabilities

Other interest bearing liabilities, including loan capital, liabilities at fair value through income statement and amounts due to other financial institutions, increased $9 billion to $119 billion, an 8% increase on the 2024 financial year. The increase was mainly driven by higher amounts due to other financial institutions, increased loan capital and higher sale and repurchase agreements.

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits increased $5 billion to $115 billion, a 5% increase on the 2024 financial year primarily driven by higher business transaction account balances and domestic and NZ retail balances.

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

Other non-interest bearing liabilities, including derivative liabilities, increased $7 billion to $48 billion, an 18% increase on the 2024 financial year. The increase was mainly driven by higher derivative liabilities due to movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

1 System source: RBA/APRA.

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Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality

Provisions for Impairment

	As at				
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Provisions for impairment losses					
Collective provisions	**5,685**	5,561	5,423	2	3
Individually assessed provisions	**791**	816	712	(3)	15
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,476**	6,377	6,135	2	4

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Total provisions for impairment losses as at 30 June 2026 were $6,476 million, an increase of $99 million or 2% on the prior year.

Collective provisions

- Corporate collective provisions increased $172 million or 7% to $2,797 million, mainly reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.
- Consumer collective provisions decreased $48 million or 2% to $2,888 million, reflecting rising house prices over the period and more targeted forward-looking adjustments for higher risk customer cohorts. This was partly offset by higher arrears, rising cost-of-living pressures, increased geopolitical risk, and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Individually assessed provisions

- Consumer individually assessed provisions decreased $19 million or 16% to $97 million, reflecting rising house prices over the period, partly offset by higher arrears.
- Corporate individually assessed provisions decreased $6 million or 1% to $694 million, driven by write-backs and write-offs.

Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Total provisions for impairment losses as at 30 June 2025 were $6,377 million, an increase of $242 million or 4% on the 2024 financial year.

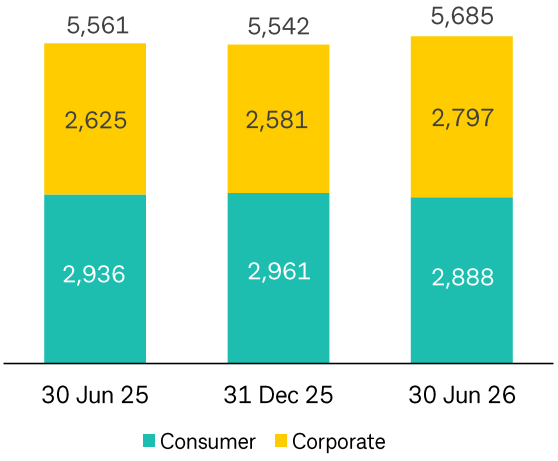
Collective provisions

- Corporate collective provisions increased $171 million or 7% to $2,625 million. This reflects portfolio growth and a higher weighting to our downside economic scenario given elevated geopolitical uncertainty, partly offset by an improved outlook for Commercial Property.
- Consumer collective provisions decreased $33 million or 1% to $2,936 million. This reflects the benefit to households from recent cash rate reductions in addition to rising house prices, partly offset by increased arrears in the home lending portfolio.

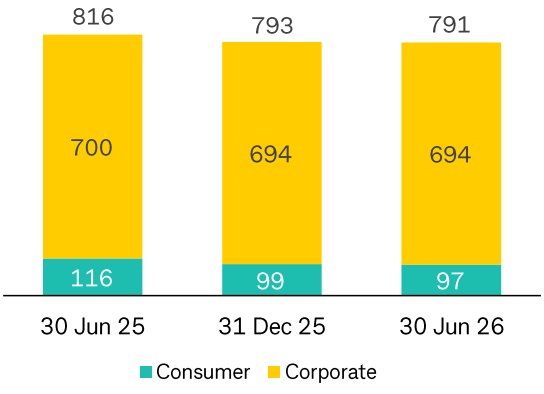
Individually assessed provisions

- Corporate individually assessed provisions increased $84 million or 14% to $700 million, mainly driven by downgrades for a few single name customers.
- Consumer individually assessed provisions increased $20 million or 21% to $116 million, reflecting increased arrears in the home lending portfolio.

Collective Provisions ($M)



Individually Assessed Provisions ($M)



Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Credit Quality

	Full Year Ended					Half Year Ended		
Credit Quality Metrics	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 24**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**	**30 Jun 26**	**31 Dec 25**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %**
Total committed exposures (TCE) ($M)	**1,607,827**	1,496,966	7	1,378,059	9	**1,607,827**	1,554,570	3
Gross loans and acceptances (GLAA) ($M)	**1,087,560**	1,015,883	7	949,948	7	**1,087,560**	1,048,988	4
Credit RWA ($M)	**422,703**	398,928	6	370,444	8	**422,703**	409,119	3
Gross non-performing exposures ($M) [1]	**11,113**	11,002	1	9,638	14	**11,113**	10,469	6
Provision Ratios								
Collective provision as a % of credit RWA	**1.34**	1.39	(5)bpts	1.46	(7)bpts	**1.34**	1.35	(1)bpt
Total provisions as a % of credit RWA	**1.53**	1.60	(7)bpts	1.66	(6)bpts	**1.53**	1.55	(2)bpts
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a % of gross non-performing exposures	**13.40**	13.79	(39)bpts	16.04	(225)bpts	**13.40**	13.97	(57)bpts
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a % of gross non-performing exposures (corporate)	**33.51**	33.24	27 bpts	31.37	187 bpts	**33.51**	34.25	(74)bpts
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a % of gross non-performing exposures (consumer)	**6.89**	7.21	(32)bpts	10.35	(314)bpts	**6.89**	7.14	(25)bpts
Total provisions for impairment losses as a % of TCE	**0.40**	0.43	(3)bpts	0.45	(2)bpts	**0.40**	0.41	(1)bpt
Asset Quality Ratios								
Gross non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.69**	0.73	(4)bpts	0.70	3 bpts	**0.69**	0.67	2 bpts
Loan impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA	**0.08**	0.07	1 bpt	0.09	(2)bpts	**0.09**	0.06	3 bpts
Net write-offs annualised as a % of GLAA	**0.07**	0.06	1 bpt	0.07	(1)bpt	**0.06**	0.07	(1)bpt
Non-retail total committed exposures rated investment grade (%) [2]	**65.80**	64.94	86 bpts	64.75	19 bpts	**65.80**	65.26	54 bpts
Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.94**	0.97	(3)bpts	0.98	(1)bpt	**0.94**	0.89	5 bpts
Australian Home Loan Portfolio								
Portfolio dynamic LVR (%) [3]	**40.71**	42.25	(154)bpts	42.78	(53)bpts	**40.71**	41.28	(57)bpts
Customers in advance (%) [4]	**84.80**	85.00	(20)bpts	79.78	large	**84.80**	86.51	(171)bpts

1 Group non-performing exposures include $19 million (31 December 2025: $19 million; 30 June 2025: $23 million; 30 June 2024: $20 million) of exposures primarily related to securitisation entities that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS120 *Securitisation*.
2 Investment grades based on CBA grade in S&P equivalent.
3 Loan to value ratio (LVR) defined as current balance as a percentage of the current valuation on Australian home loan portfolio.
4 Any amount ahead of monthly minimum repayment (including offset facilities).

Provision Ratios and Non-Performing Assets

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

As at 30 June 2026, total provisions as a proportion of credit RWA decreased 2 basis points on the prior half to 1.53%, driven by volume growth in Credit RWA.

Gross non-performing exposures were $11,113 million, an increase of $644 million or 6% on the prior half, mainly driven by higher arrears in the well-secured home lending portfolio. Gross non-performing exposures as a proportion of TCE were 0.69%, an increase of 2 basis points on the prior half.

Provision coverage for the non-performing portfolio was 13.40%, a decrease of 57 basis points on the prior half. This was primarily driven by increased non-performing exposures in the home lending portfolio, which is predominantly well-secured.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

As at 31 December 2025, total provisions as a proportion of credit RWA decreased by 5 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025 to 1.55%, mainly driven by volume growth in Credit RWA.

Gross non-performing exposures were $10,469 million, a decrease of $533 million or 5% on the half year ended 30 June 2025, mainly driven by lower arrears in the home lending portfolio in addition to net upgrades and external refinancing in the corporate portfolio. Gross non-performing exposures as a proportion of TCE were 0.67%, a decrease of 6 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025.

Provision coverage for the non-performing portfolio was 13.97%, an increase of 18 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025. This was mainly driven by a reduction in non-performing exposures in the home lending portfolio, which are predominantly well secured.

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Retail Portfolio Asset Quality

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

Consumer loan impairment expense (LIE) as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAA) was 4 basis points, a decrease of 3 basis points on the prior half, driven by lower collective provision charges.

Home loan 90+ days arrears were 0.73%, an increase of 10 basis points on the prior half, as customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures. Credit card and personal loan 90+ days arrears were 0.73% and 1.72% respectively, an increase of 7 basis points and 31 basis points on the prior half, reflecting impacts of cost-of-living pressures, with personal loans also impacted by seasonally higher arrears and deliberate portfolio settings across credit, pricing, and acquisition mix.

The home loan dynamic LVR was 40.71%, a decrease of 57 basis points on the prior half. The home lending book remains well-secured and the majority of home lending customers remain in advance of scheduled repayments.

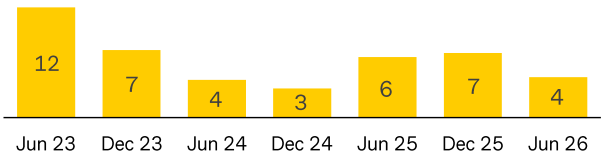
Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

Consumer LIE as a percentage of GLAA was 7 basis points, an increase of 1 basis point on the half year ended 30 June 2025 mainly driven by losses within the consumer finance portfolio.

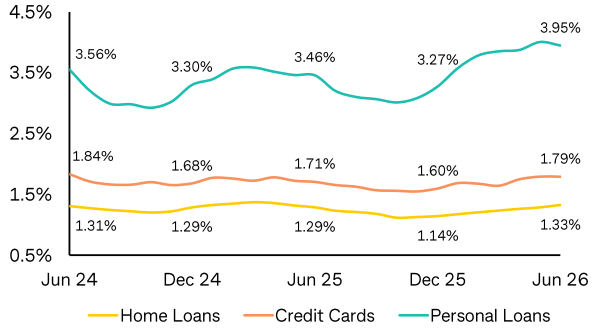
Home loan 90+ days arrears were 0.63%, a decrease of 7 basis points on the prior half year ended 30 June 2025, supported by lower interest rates and seasonal tax refunds. Credit cards and personal loans 90+ days arrears were 0.66% and 1.41% respectively, a decrease of 3 basis points and 10 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025, in line with seasonal trends.

The home loan dynamic LVR was 41.28%, a decrease of 97 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025. The home lending book remained well secured and the majority of home lending customers remain in advance of scheduled repayments.

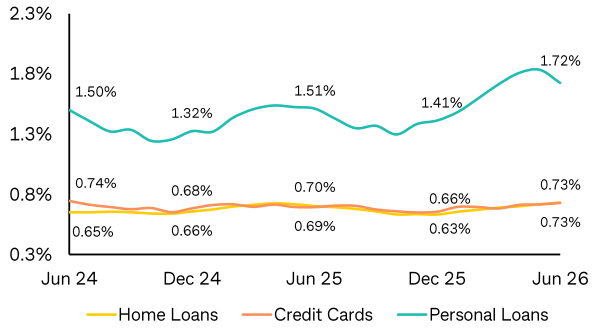
Consumer LIE
Half Year Loan impairment expense
annualised as percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



30+ Days Arrears Ratios (%) [1,2]



90+ Days Arrears Ratio (%) [1]



1 Includes retail portfolios of Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and New Zealand.
2 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Corporate Portfolio Asset Quality

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

Corporate troublesome exposures were $4.1 billion, an increase of $0.6 billion on the prior half, driven by downgrades to a small number of single name customers.

Investment grade rated exposures were 65.80% of overall portfolio risk rated counterparties, an increase of 54 basis points on the prior half driven by increased exposures to the Finance & Insurance sector reflecting increased exposure to investment grade bonds, customer hedging activities, funds financing and securitisation.

Corporate LIE as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances was 20 basis points, an increase of 16 basis points on the prior half, driven by higher collective provision charges, reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.

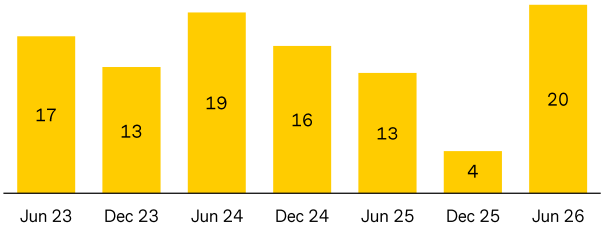
Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

Corporate troublesome exposures were $3.5 billion, flat on the half year ended 30 June 2025.

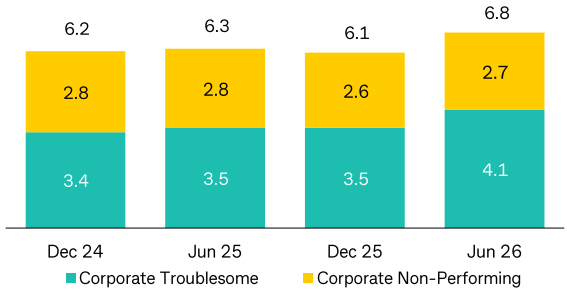
Investment grade rated exposures were 65.26% of overall portfolio risk rated counterparties, an increase of 32 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025, driven by growth in High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and high-grade bonds.

Corporate LIE as a percentage of gross loans and acceptances was 4 basis points, a decrease of 9 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025, driven by lower collective and individual provisions.

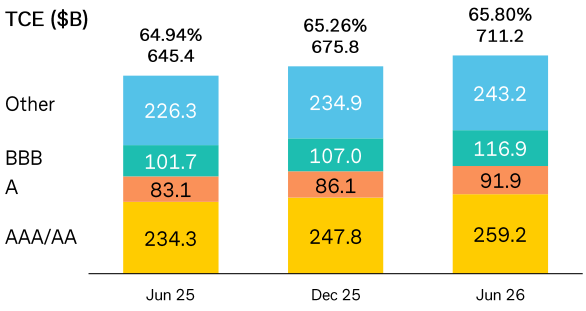
Corporate LIE
Half Year Loan impairment expense annualised as percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



Corporate Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures ($B)



Corporate Portfolio Quality
% of book rated investment grade [1]



1 CBA grades in S&P equivalents.

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Industry Exposure and Asset Quality

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

The distribution of the Bank's credit exposures by sector remained relatively consistent during the half. The most material movements in Total Committed Exposures (TCE) by sector were:

- Consumer increased by 2.0% ($17,805 million) to $896,608 million due to increased home lending exposures, partly offset by the impact of FX.
- Finance & Insurance increased by 12.1% ($13,929 million) to $128,785 million, reflecting increased exposure to investment grade bonds, customer hedging activities, funds financing and securitisation.
- Commercial Property increased by 5.4% ($6,150 million) to $119,085 million, primarily driven by exposure growth from development and investment activity across Residential Property, Industrial Property and REITs.

Total Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE) were higher over the half, increasing $1,272 million to $15,157 million.

TNPE as a percentage of TCE increased 5 basis points on the prior half to 0.94%.

The increase in TNPE measured in dollar terms over the half is concentrated in:

- Consumer (up 5 basis points or $565 million) reflecting higher arrears in the home lending portfolio, which is predominantly well-secured.
- Commercial Property (up 18 basis points or $249 million) driven by the downgrade of a small number of customers to troublesome.
- Retail Trade (up 65 basis points or $136 million) due to the downgrade of a small number of customers to troublesome.
- Manufacturing (up 43 basis points or $121 million) primarily driven by the downgrade of a single customer to troublesome.

Decreases in TNPE over the half were concentrated in Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism (down 37 basis points or $41 million), reflecting improved performance across sectors.

Management is closely monitoring sectors that represent large concentrations for the Group, or are demonstrating signs of stress, and those susceptible to changes in consumer spending habits as a result of cost-of-living pressures.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

The distribution of the Bank's credit exposures by sector remained relatively consistent during the half year ended 31 December 2025. The most material movements in Total Committed Exposures (TCE) by sector were for:

- Consumer increased by 3.2% ($27,211 million) to $878,803 million due to increased home lending exposures.
- Government, Administration & Defence increased by 8.2% ($15,130 million) to $200,527 million mainly due to growth in High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and high-grade bonds.
- Commercial Property increased by 7.2% ($7,561 million) to $112,935 million primarily due to exposure growth to Residential property from development activity, with modest increases in other property asset classes.

Total Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE) were lower over the half, decreasing $625 million to $13,885 million.

TNPE as a percentage of TCE decreased 8 basis points on the half year ended 30 June 2025 to 0.89%.

The decrease in TNPE measured in dollar terms over the half year ended 31 December 2025 was concentrated in:

- Consumer (down 8 basis points or $390 million) mainly due to lower arrears in the home lending portfolio.
- Commercial Property (down 25 basis points or $229 million) mainly driven by a combination of upgrades due to improved performance and repayments or refinancing to other financial institutions.
- Electricity, Water and Gas (down 53 basis points or $105 million) mainly driven by sale and partial write-off of a single customer.
- Retail Trade (down 53 basis points or $83 million) mainly driven by a combination of upgrades from improved performances and refinancing to other financial institutions.

Increases in TNPE over the half year ended 31 December 2025 were concentrated in:

- Wholesale Trade (up 49 basis points or $179 million) driven by downgrade to troublesome of a small number of customers.
- Personal & Other Services (up 300 basis points or $126 million) driven by downgrade to troublesome of a single customer.
- Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism (up 31 basis points or $103 million) mainly driven by downgrade to troublesome of a small number of customers.

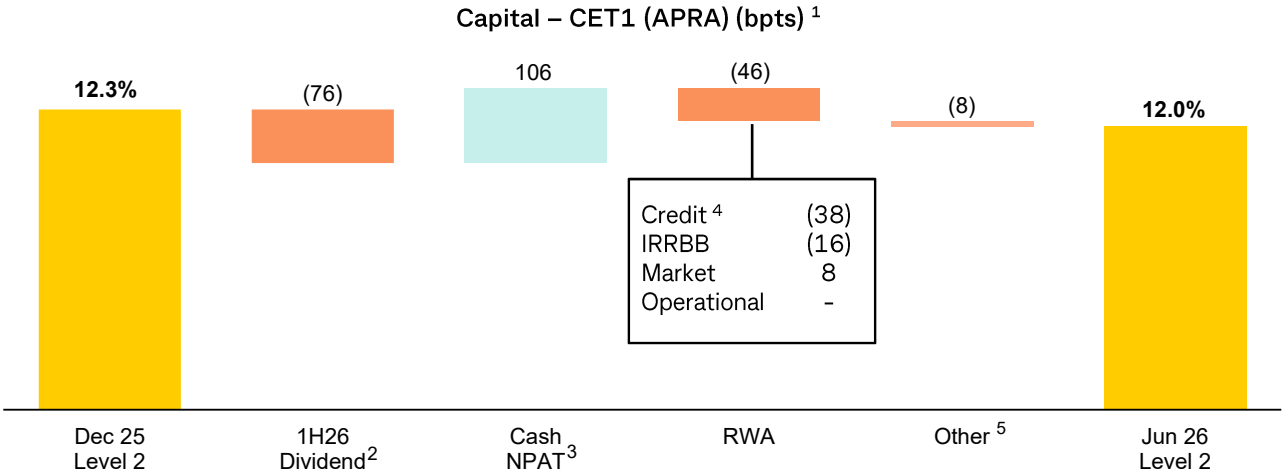
Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

	Group Total Committed Exposures (TCE)			Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE)			TNPE % of TCE		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
Sector	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%	%	%
Government, Admin. & Defence	**204,165**	200,527	185,397	**–**	–	–	**–**	–	–
Finance & Insurance	**128,785**	114,856	115,579	**52**	26	29	**0.04**	0.02	0.03
Commercial Property	**119,085**	112,935	105,374	**803**	554	783	**0.67**	0.49	0.74
Agriculture & Forestry	**37,179**	35,039	35,001	**1,067**	1,029	1,101	**2.87**	2.94	3.15
Transport & Storage	**28,952**	28,984	28,462	**487**	495	533	**1.68**	1.71	1.87
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	**24,541**	22,425	20,732	**474**	515	412	**1.93**	2.30	1.99
Manufacturing	**23,087**	22,140	20,868	**622**	501	516	**2.69**	2.26	2.47
Wholesale Trade	**21,484**	21,071	18,732	**867**	794	615	**4.04**	3.77	3.28
Business Services	**21,331**	19,723	18,059	**462**	434	386	**2.17**	2.20	2.14
Electricity, Water & Gas	**20,653**	19,174	19,457	**45**	32	137	**0.22**	0.17	0.70
Health & Community Services	**18,449**	18,461	17,831	**455**	397	443	**2.47**	2.15	2.48
Retail Trade	**18,217**	17,364	17,030	**504**	368	451	**2.77**	2.12	2.65
Construction	**16,024**	14,899	14,383	**491**	489	552	**3.06**	3.28	3.84
Mining	**7,087**	6,446	7,358	**23**	26	15	**0.32**	0.40	0.20
Media & Communications	**6,837**	6,939	6,875	**30**	31	22	**0.44**	0.45	0.32
Personal & Other Services	**4,392**	4,241	4,306	**232**	215	89	**5.28**	5.07	2.07
Education	**4,150**	4,245	4,036	**28**	39	77	**0.67**	0.92	1.91
Other	**6,801**	6,298	5,894	**118**	108	127	**1.74**	1.71	2.15
Corporate Total	**711,219**	675,767	645,374	**6,760**	6,053	6,288	**0.95**	0.90	0.97
Consumer	**896,608**	878,803	851,592	**8,397**	7,832	8,222	**0.94**	0.89	0.97
Total	**1,607,827**	1,554,570	1,496,966	**15,157**	13,885	14,510	**0.95**	0.89	0.97

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Capital

	As at				
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	Jun 26 vs
Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios	%	%	%	Dec 25 %	Jun 25 %
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**12.0**	12.3	12.3	(30)bpts	(30)bpts
Additional Tier 1	**1.5**	1.5	1.6	–	(10)bpts
Tier 1	**13.5**	13.8	13.9	(30)bpts	(40)bpts
Tier 2	**7.3**	6.8	7.0	50 bpts	30 bpts
Total Capital (APRA)	**20.8**	20.6	20.9	20 bpts	(10)bpts



1 Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided.
2 The 2026 interim dividend included the on-market purchase of $530 million of shares (CET1 impact of -10 bpts) in respect of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
3 Excludes net equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from associates as they are capital neutral with offsetting changes in regulatory capital deductions.
4 Excludes the impact of foreign exchange movements which is included in 'Other'.
5 Includes the impact of intangibles, FX impact on Credit RWA, equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from associates, movements in reserves and other regulatory adjustments.

Capital Position

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

The Group's CET1 Capital ratio was 12.0% as at 30 June 2026, a decrease of 30 basis points from 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2025. The CET1 Capital ratio was well above APRA's regulatory requirement at all times throughout the full year ended 30 June 2026.

Key drivers of the change in CET1 for the 6 months ended 30 June 2026 were:

- Capital generated from earnings; partly offset by
- Payment of the 1H26 dividend;
- Higher Credit Risk and IRRBB RWA, partly offset by lower Traded Market Risk RWA; and
- Other regulatory adjustments and movement in reserves.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

The Group's CET1 Capital ratio was 12.3% as at 31 December 2025, in line with 30 June 2025. The CET1 Capital ratio was well above APRA's regulatory requirement at all times throughout the half year ended 31 December 2025.

The key drivers of the change in CET1 for the 6 months ended 31 December 2025 were:

- Capital generated from earnings; and
- Other regulatory adjustments and movement in reserves; partly offset by
- The payment of the 2H25 dividend; and
- Higher Credit Risk, Traded Market Risk and Operational Risk RWA, partly offset by lower IRRBB RWA which includes the impact of adoption of the revised APS 117 framework, effective 1 October 2025.

Further details on the movements in RWA are provided on pages 53-54.

Capital (continued)

Capital Initiatives

The following significant capital initiatives were undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2026:

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) in respect of both the 2025 final dividend and the 2026 interim dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase of shares. The participation rates for the DRPs were 14.8% and 13.5% respectively.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has completed $300 million of the $1 billion on-market share buy-back previously announced on 9 August 2023 (2,706,964 ordinary shares at an average price of $110.72). No buy-back activity was undertaken during FY26. The buy-back expired on 12 August 2026 and has not been extended.

Tier 2 Capital

The Group issued the following Basel III compliant subordinated notes:

- EUR1,000 million in August 2025;
- AUD950 million, AUD600 million and AUD300 million in March 2026;
- EUR1,250 million in May 2026; and
- JPY25.6 billion in June 2026.

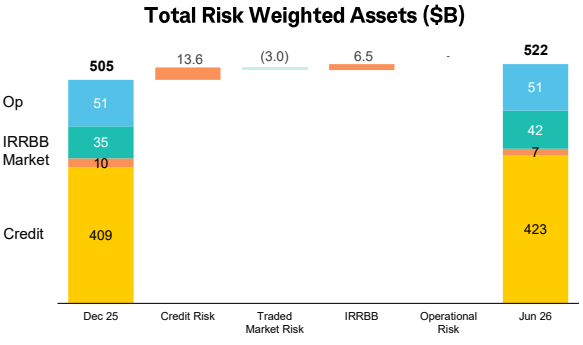
The Group redeemed AUD1,400 million subordinated notes in September 2025 and the remaining USD597 million of the USD1,250 million subordinated notes in December 2025, both Basel III compliant Tier 2 Capital instruments.

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [1]

Total Group Risk Weighted Assets

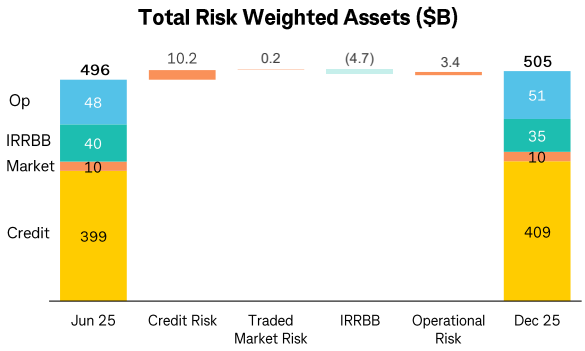
Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

Total RWA increased $17.1 billion on the prior half to $522.4 billion, mainly driven by higher Credit Risk RWA and IRRBB RWA, partly offset by lower Traded Market Risk RWA.



Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

Total RWA increased $9.2 billion on the prior half to $505.3 billion. Increases in Credit Risk RWA, Operational Risk RWA and Traded Market Risk RWA were partly offset by lower IRRBB RWA.

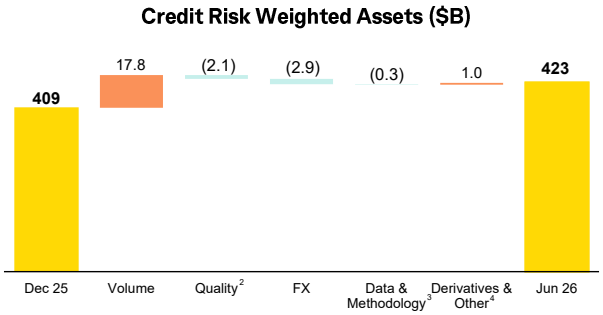


Credit Risk Weighted Assets

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

Credit Risk RWA increased $13.6 billion or 3.3% on the prior half to $422.7 billion. Key drivers include:

- Volume growth mainly in commercial portfolios and domestic residential mortgages;
- Credit quality improvement primarily from lower risk weights for commercial lending, New Zealand portfolios and domestic residential mortgages;
- Foreign currency movements;
- Data and methodology; and
- Derivatives and other.



1 Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided.
2 Credit quality includes portfolio mix.
3 Includes data and methodology, credit risk estimates changes and regulatory treatments.
4 Includes credit valuation adjustment, securitisation, standardised portfolios and settlement risk RWA.

Capital (continued)

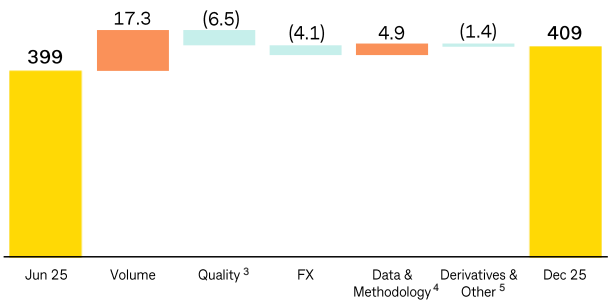
Credit Risk Weighted Assets (continued)

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

Credit Risk RWA increased $10.2 billion or 2.6% on the prior half to $409.1 billion. Key drivers include:

- Volume growth across commercial portfolios, domestic residential mortgages, and New Zealand portfolios; and
- Data & methodology due to an increase in the residential mortgage overlay [2]; partly offset by
- Credit quality improvement primarily from lower risk weights for residential mortgages;
- Foreign currency movements; and
- Derivatives and other mainly from lower derivatives.

Credit Risk Weighted Assets ($B) [1]



1 Due to rounding, numbers presented may not sum precisely to the totals provided.
2 31 December 2025 includes an $8.0 billion RWA overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgage PD model. 30 June 2025 includes a self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor of $2.4 billion.
3 Credit quality includes portfolio mix.
4 Includes data and methodology, credit risk estimates changes and regulatory treatments.
5 Includes credit valuation adjustment, securitisation, standardised portfolios and settlement risk RWA.

Traded Market Risk Weighted Assets

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

Traded Market Risk RWA decreased by $3 billion or 30% on the prior half to $7 billion, primarily driven by the securities financing portfolio.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

Traded Market Risk RWA increased $0.2 billion or 2% on the prior half to $10.0 billion.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

IRRBB RWA increased $6.5 billion or 18% on the prior half to $41.7 billion, largely driven by higher swap rates and deposit and equity hedge settings that are calibrated to provide stronger earnings stability through a rate cycle.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

IRRBB RWA decreased $4.7 billion or 12% on the prior half to $35.2 billion, driven by the implementation of the revised APS 117, effective 1 October 2025, partly offset by the impact of higher long-term interest rates in Australia reducing embedded gains.

Operational Risk Weighted Assets

Half year ended June 2026 versus Half Year Ended December 2025

As required by APS 115, Operational Risk RWA as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 were determined based on the annual average value of the relevant components of the Group's net income over the years ended 30 June 2025, 2024 and 2023. Operational Risk RWA are flat on the prior half.

Half year ended December 2025 versus Half Year Ended June 2025

The increase in Operational Risk RWA by $3.4 billion or 7.2% on the prior half to $51.0 billion was primarily driven by higher average net interest income over the years ended 30 June 2025, 2024 and 2023 due to higher interest rates and lending growth.

Capital (continued)

Regulatory Framework

The APRA prudential standards prescribe a minimum CET1 Capital ratio of 10.25% for Internal Ratings-based (IRB) ADIs such as CBA, comprising a minimum Prudential Capital Requirement (PCR) of 4.5% and a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 5.75%, which includes a Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) buffer of 1% and a baseline countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) set at 1% [1]. The CCyB, which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0%-3.5%, can be released in times of systemic stress and post-stress recovery.

The minimum Tier 1 and Total Capital requirements as at 30 June 2026 were 11.75% and 18.25%, respectively.

Regulatory Developments

Additional Tier 1 Capital

On 4 December 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to the bank prudential framework to phase out Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1) instruments. Large, internationally active banks such as CBA will be able to replace the current 1.5% of AT1 Capital with 0.25% of CET1 Capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 Capital. The CET1 minimum requirement, inclusive of regulatory buffers, will increase to 10.50%, whilst the Total Capital requirement will remain unchanged at the 1 January 2026 level of 18.25%.

Existing AT1 instruments will be eligible to be included as Tier 2 Capital from 1 January 2027 until their first scheduled call date. During the transition period, the legal terms of AT1 instruments will remain in effect, with AT1 Capital absorbing losses ahead of Tier 2 in a resolution event. CBA's existing AT1 capital instruments would reach their first scheduled call dates by 2030 at the latest.

The leverage ratio and limits on large and related-party exposures will be measured on a CET1 Capital basis. For IRB banks such as CBA, the minimum leverage ratio requirement will decrease from 3.5% to 3.25%.

These changes will be effective from 1 January 2027.

New Zealand bank capital adequacy requirements

On 17 December 2025, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) released the final capital settings for New Zealand deposit takers.

For Group 1 deposit takers such as ASB, the changes include a lower CET1 Capital requirement of 12%, removal of AT1 Capital instruments and the introduction of a 6% Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) requirement which may be met with Tier 2 Capital, increasing the Total Capital requirement to 21%. All Tier 2 and LAC requirements must be internally issued to the Australian parent bank, such as CBA.

On 28 July 2026, the RBNZ finalised revisions to the Banking Prudential Requirements to implement certain elements of the 2025 Capital Review from 1 October 2026 including revisions to standardised risk weights, removal of the ability to issue AT1 Capital, and transitional maturity rules for new Tier 2 Capital issued by D-SIBs such as ASB prior to the new capital standard coming into force.

Policy proposals on the crisis preparedness package and exposure drafts of the final tranche of *Deposit Takers Act* prudential standards were released for consultation on 18 June 2026. Consultation on the remaining elements, including LAC requirements, is expected in 2027, ahead of finalisation of the capital standard expected in May 2027, for a phased implementation of LAC requirements from 1 December 2028.

Enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity frameworks

On 16 March 2026, APRA announced that it will consult on enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity framework across three workstreams, focusing on credit risk capital, liquidity risk and market risk, which include the following proposals:

- Targeted amendments to the standardised capital framework to increase risk sensitivity and better align capital requirements with underlying risk;
- Changes to the liquidity framework including consideration of a new Pillar 2 liquidity framework to address risks not covered by existing Liquidity Coverage Ratio minimum requirements; and
- Implementation of a simplified version of the Basel Committee's Fundamental Review of the Trading Book standard.

On 29 June 2026, APRA released a consultation paper outlining the proposed changes to the standardised Credit RWA with respect to infrastructure, unrated corporate and land acquisition, development and construction exposures. APRA expects to finalise these changes in the second half of calendar year 2026, for a proposed effective date of 1 April 2027. APRA additionally indicated that industry engagement and consultation for the liquidity and market risk workstreams will take place during the next 12 months.

1 In May 2026, APRA announced that the CCyB for Australian exposures will remain at 1%. The Group has limited exposures to offshore jurisdictions in which a CCyB requirement in excess of 0% has been imposed.

Capital (continued)

The tables below show the APRA Basel III capital adequacy calculation at 30 June 2026 together with prior period comparatives.

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M
Ordinary share capital and treasury shares			
Ordinary share capital	**33,531**	33,580	33,560
Treasury shares [1]	**244**	195	215
Ordinary share capital and treasury shares	**33,775**	33,775	33,775
Reserves	**(1,428)**	(1,367)	1,242
Retained earnings and current period profits			
Retained earnings and current period profits	**46,601**	45,019	43,974
Retained earnings adjustment from non-consolidated subsidiaries [2]	**(70)**	(66)	(63)
Net retained earnings	**46,531**	44,953	43,911
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	**78,878**	77,361	78,928

1 Represents eligible employee share scheme arrangements.
2 Cumulative current period profit and retained earnings adjustments for subsidiaries not consolidated for regulatory purposes.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Capital (continued)

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M
Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments			
Goodwill	**(5,288)**	(5,270)	(5,289)
Other intangibles (including software) [1]	**(3,171)**	(2,970)	(2,737)
Capitalised costs and deferred fees	**(1,401)**	(1,381)	(1,317)
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus [2]	**(481)**	(407)	(417)
Deferred tax asset	**(2,586)**	(2,890)	(3,333)
Cash flow hedge reserve	**1,364**	1,113	(1,162)
Employee compensation reserve	**(233)**	(92)	(158)
Equity investments [3]	**(4,145)**	(3,289)	(3,260)
Equity investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries [4]	**(89)**	(89)	(89)
Unrealised fair value adjustments [5]	**(39)**	(49)	(42)
Shortfall of provisions to expected losses [6]	**–**	–	–
Other	**(47)**	(115)	(157)
Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments	**(16,116)**	(15,439)	(17,961)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**62,762**	61,922	60,967
Additional Tier 1 Capital			
Basel III complying instruments [7]	**7,907**	7,907	7,907
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	**7,907**	7,907	7,907
Total Tier 1 Capital	**70,669**	69,829	68,874
Tier 2 Capital			
Basel III complying instruments [8]	**36,278**	32,790	33,079
Holding of Tier 2 Capital	**(387)**	(586)	(444)
Prudential general reserve for credit losses [9]	**2,268**	2,228	2,194
Total Tier 2 Capital	**38,159**	34,432	34,829
Total Capital	**108,828**	104,261	103,703

1 Other intangibles (including capitalised software costs), net of any associated deferred tax liability.
2 Represents the surplus in the Group's defined benefit superannuation fund, net of any deferred tax liability.
3 Represents the Group's non-controlling interest in other entities.
4 Non-consolidated subsidiaries include the Group's insurance entity and qualifying securitisation vehicles that meet APRA's operational requirement for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation*.
5 Includes gains due to changes in the Group's credit risk on fair valued liabilities and other prudential valuation adjustments.
6 Represents the shortfall between the regulatory Expected Losses (EL) and Eligible Provisions (EP) with respect to credit portfolios which are subject to the AIRB approach. The adjustment is assessed separately for both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures. Where there is an excess of EL over EP in either assessments, the difference must be deducted from CET1. For non-defaulted exposures, where the EL is lower than the EP, this may be included in Tier 2 Capital up to a maximum of 0.6% of total Credit RWA.
7 As at 30 June 2026, comprises PERLS XVI $1,550 million (June 2023), PERLS XV $1,777 million (November 2022), PERLS XIV $1,750 million (March 2022), PERLS XIII $1,180 million (April 2021) and PERLS XII $1,650 million (November 2019).
8 In the half year ended 30 June 2026, the Group issued AUD950 million, AUD600 million, AUD300 million, EUR1,250 million and JPY25.6 billion subordinated notes, all of which were Basel III compliant.
9 Represents provisions for credit losses eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 Capital.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Capital (continued)

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [1]	As at 30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Credit Risk			
Subject to AIRB approach [2]			
Corporate (incl. SME corporate) [3] [4]	**105,134**	102,005	96,933
SME retail	**12,796**	11,581	11,323
Residential mortgage [5]	**159,139**	154,941	149,143
Qualifying revolving retail	**5,351**	5,233	5,210
Other retail	**9,425**	9,183	9,023
Total RWA subject to AIRB approach	**291,845**	282,943	271,632
Subject to FIRB approach [2]			
Corporate – large [3] [4]	**32,898**	30,014	27,667
Sovereign	**2,655**	2,524	2,447
Financial Institution	**11,270**	9,539	9,511
Total RWA subject to FIRB approach	**46,823**	42,077	39,625
Specialised lending	**4,834**	4,304	4,675
Subject to Standardised approach			
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	**991**	659	930
SME retail	**873**	800	650
Sovereign	**–**	–	1
Residential mortgage	**7,649**	7,497	7,432
Other retail	**330**	322	331
Other assets [6]	**6,175**	6,224	6,091
Total RWA subject to Standardised approach	**16,018**	15,502	15,435
Securitisation	**4,328**	4,096	4,031
Credit valuation adjustment	**3,517**	3,327	3,841
RBNZ regulated entities [2]	**47,758**	49,586	51,636
Counterparty credit risk [1]	**7,580**	7,284	8,053
Total RWA for Credit Risk Exposures	**422,703**	409,119	398,928
Traded market risk	**7,004**	9,971	9,752
Interest rate risk in the banking book	**41,659**	35,179	39,841
Operational risk	**51,041**	51,041	47,624
Total risk weighted assets	**522,407**	505,310	496,145

1 Credit Risk Weighted Assets are disclosed separately to counterparty credit risk to align with presentation in APRA's Prudential Standard for Public Disclosure (APS 330).
2 Pursuant to APRA requirements, RWA amounts derived from the risk weighted functions of AIRB, FIRB and the advanced portfolio of RBNZ regulated entities have been multiplied by a scaling factor of 1.10.
3 Includes non-retail overlays of $nil billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: $nil; 30 June 2025: $0.5 billion).
4 Includes IPRE risk weight floor of $2.4 billion as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: $2.9 billion; 30 June 2025: $2.6 billion).
5 Includes an $8.2 billion RWA overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgage PD model (31 December 2025: $8.0 billion). 30 June 2025 includes a self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor of $2.4 billion.
6 Includes $nil settlement risk as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: $7.0 million, 30 June 2025: $nil).

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Leverage Ratio

	As at				
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	Jun 26 vs
Summary Group Leverage Ratio	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**Dec 25 %**	**Jun 25 %**
Tier 1 Capital ($M)	**70,669**	69,829	68,874	1	3
Total Exposures ($M) [1]	**1,543,856**	1,497,194	1,453,694	3	6
Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)	**4.6**	4.7	4.7	(10)bpts	(10)bpts

1 Total exposures are the sum of on balance sheet exposures, derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), and off balance sheet exposures, net of any Tier 1 regulatory deductions, as outlined in APS 110 *Capital Adequacy*.

The Group's leverage ratio, defined as Tier 1 Capital as a percentage of total exposures, was 4.6% as at 30 June 2026. The ratio decreased 10 basis points on the prior half with an increase in exposures and the payment of the 1H26 dividend, partly offset by capital generated from earnings.

The minimum leverage ratio requirement for IRB banks, such as CBA, is 3.5%. From 1 January 2027, leverage ratio will be measured on a CET1 Capital basis, with the minimum requirement reducing to 3.25%.

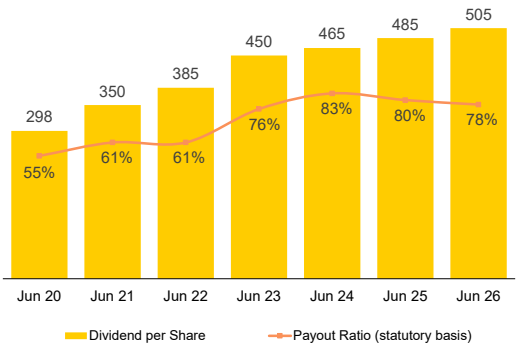
Dividends

Final Dividend for the Year Ended June 2026

The final dividend determined was $2.70 per share, bringing the total dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 to $5.05, an increase of 20 cents compared to the prior full year dividend. The dividend payout ratio (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was 78% and for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was 82%.

The final dividend will be fully franked and will be paid on or around 29 September 2026 to owners of ordinary shares at the close of business on 20 August 2026 (record date). Shares were quoted ex-dividend on 19 August 2026.

Full Year Dividend History (cents per share)



Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The DRP will continue to be offered to shareholders, and no discount will be applied to shares allocated under the plan for the final dividend. The DRP for the 2026 final dividend is anticipated to be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares.

Dividend Policy

In determining the dividend, the Board considers a range of factors in accordance with the Group's dividend policy including:

- Paying cash dividends at sustainable levels;
- Targeting a full-year payout ratio of 70% to 80%; and
- Maximising the use of its franking account by paying fully franked dividends.

Liquidity

	Quarterly Average Ended [1]				
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	Jun 26 vs	Jun 25 vs
Level 2	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**Jun 25 %**	**Jun 24 %**
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) [2]	**190,526**	183,896	177,231	4	4
Net Cash Outflows (NCO)					
Customer deposits	**116,735**	112,390	106,048	4	6
Wholesale funding	**13,121**	14,216	14,246	(8)	–
Other net cash outflows [3]	**14,457**	14,469	10,459	–	38
Total NCO	**144,313**	141,075	130,753	2	8
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	**132**	130	136	2 ppts	(large)
LCR Surplus	**46,213**	42,821	46,478	8	(8)

1 The averages presented are calculated as simple averages of daily observations over the quarter.
2 Includes all repo-eligible securities with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The value of open-repo of Internal Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities and Exchange Settlement Account (ESA) cash balance held by the Reserve Bank of Australia to facilitate intra-day cash flows is shown net.
3 Includes cash inflows.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Year ended June 2026 vs Year Ended June 2025

The Group holds high quality, well diversified liquid assets to meet Balance Sheet liquidity needs and regulatory requirements, including APRA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR requires Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day Net Cash Outflows (NCOs) projected under an APRA prescribed stress scenario. LCR liquid assets consist of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) in the form of cash, deposits with central banks and government securities.

The Group's June 2026 quarterly average LCR was 132%, an increase of 2 percentage points on the quarterly average ended 30 June 2025. The LCR remains well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Compared to the quarterly average ended 30 June 2025, the Group's LCR liquid assets increased $6.6 billion or 4% primarily driven by balance sheet growth. NCOs increased $3.2 billion or 2% mainly due to growth in customer deposits.

Year ended June 2025 vs Year Ended June 2024

The Group's June 2025 quarterly average LCR was 130%, a decrease of 6% from the quarterly average ended 30 June 2024.

Compared to the quarterly average ended 30 June 2024, the Group's LCR liquid assets increased $6.7 billion or 4%, primarily driven by increased funding issuance. 30 day modelled NCOs increased $10.3 billion or 8%, mainly due to growth in retail & SME customer deposits and operational deposits.

Debt Issues

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	$M	$M	$M
Medium-term notes	**95,669**	98,549	81,865
Commercial paper	**26,682**	23,949	20,657
Securitisation notes	**4,840**	5,114	6,902
Covered bonds	**43,729**	42,897	35,106
Total debt issues [1]	**170,920**	170,509	144,530
Short-term debt issues by currency			
USD	**23,003**	25,465	21,600
AUD	**131**	–	3,150
GBP	**3,800**	6,873	3,693
Other currencies	**9,979**	3,052	2,770
Total short-term debt issues	**36,913**	35,390	31,213
Long-term debt issues by currency [2]			
USD [3]	**38,254**	44,982	41,043
EUR	**38,384**	38,298	26,205
AUD	**40,815**	34,770	30,068
GBP	**4,389**	5,651	4,439
NZD	**3,665**	2,812	2,468
JPY	**1,378**	1,381	1,120
Other currencies	**7,122**	7,225	7,974
Total long-term debt issues	**134,007**	135,119	113,317
Maturity distribution of debt issues [4]			
Less than twelve months	**61,384**	61,927	49,357
Greater than twelve months	**109,536**	108,582	95,173
Total debt issues	**170,920**	170,509	144,530

1 Debt issues include a $6,656 million decrease from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange gains (30 June 2025: $9,085 million increase from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange losses, 30 June 2024: $662 million increase from fair value hedge adjustment movements partly offset by foreign exchange gains).
2 Long-term debt relates to debt issues which have a maturity at inception of greater than 12 months.
3 Includes US$600 million notes issued by the Group in June 2022 through ASB, its New Zealand subsidiary. While the issuance qualifies as Tier 2 capital under Reserve Bank of New Zealand requirements, it does not qualify for inclusion in the Group's Tier 2 capital due to the lack of contractual features that give rise to conversion or write-off at the point of non-viability.
4 Represents the remaining contractual maturity of the underlying instrument.

For further information on the Bank's Debt Issues please see Note 4.3 of the 2026 Financial Report.

An analysis of our borrowings and outstandings from existing debt programs and issuing shelves including the maturity profile, currency and interest rate structure can be found in Notes 4.3 and 8.2 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Debt Issues (continued)

The following table details the current debt programmes along with size as at 30 June 2026. Access in a timely and flexible manner to a diverse range of debt markets and investors is provided by the following programmes.

Programme	Programme Type
Australia	
Unlimited	Domestic Debt Issuance Programme
Euro Market	
EUR 7 billion	ASB Covered Bond Programme [1]
USD 7 billion	ASB Euro Commercial Paper Programme [1]
USD 10 billion	CBA Euro Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposit Programme
USD 70 billion	Euro Medium-Term Note Programme [2]
New Zealand	
Unlimited	ASB Domestic Medium-Term Note Programme [1]
Unlimited	ASB Registered Certificate of Deposit Programme [1]
United States	
USD 7 billion	ASB US Commercial Paper Programme [1]
USD 10 billion	ASB US Rule 144A/Regulation S Medium-Term Note Programme [1]
USD 35 billion	CBA US Commercial Paper Programme
USD 50 billion	CBA U.S. Rule 144A/Regulation S Medium-Term Note Programme
USD 40 billion	CBA Covered Bond Programme
USD 25 billion	CBA 3(a)(2) Medium-Term Note Programme

1 ASB Bank Limited is the issuer under these programmes.
2 This is a joint programme between CBA and ASB Bank Limited.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Funding

Group Funding [1]	As at 30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Customer deposits	**980,374**	908,812	851,682	8	7
Short-term wholesale funding [2]	**83,793**	78,610	78,440	7	–
Long-term wholesale funding - less than or equal to one year residual maturity [3]	**30,548**	30,273	24,770	1	22
Long-term wholesale funding - more than one year residual maturity [3]	**150,152**	150,226	135,299	–	11
IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations	**(5,941)**	(5,956)	(7,549)	–	(21)
Total wholesale funding	**258,552**	253,153	230,960	2	10
Short-term collateral deposits [4]	**5,730**	4,241	4,285	35	(1)
Total funding	**1,244,656**	1,166,206	1,086,927	7	7

1 Shareholders' equity is excluded from this view of funding sources.
2 Short-term wholesale funding includes debt with an original maturity or call date of less than or equal to 12 months, and consists of certificates of deposit and bank acceptances, debt issued under the Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme and the Euro Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit Programme and US commercial paper programmes of Commonwealth Bank of Australia and ASB.
3 Long-term wholesale funding includes debt with an original maturity or call date of greater than 12 months and the drawn RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facilities which were fully repaid by 30 June 2026.
4 Short-term collateral deposits includes net collateral received, Vostro balances, and other net repurchase agreements that are not reported above, including the amount pledged with the Reserve Bank of Australia to facilitate intra-day cash flows in the Exchange Settlement Account (ESA).

Year ended June 2026 vs Year Ended June 2025

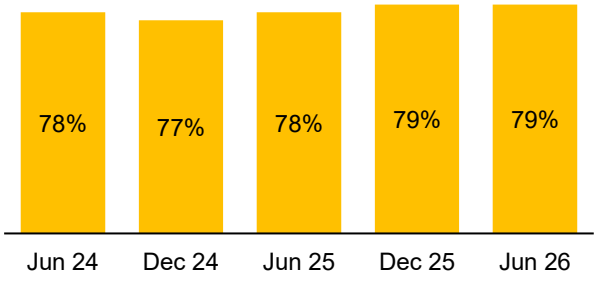
Customer Deposits

Customer deposits accounted for 79% of total funding at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 79%; 30 June 2025: 78%). The Group satisfied a significant proportion of its funding requirements from retail, business and institutional customer deposits.

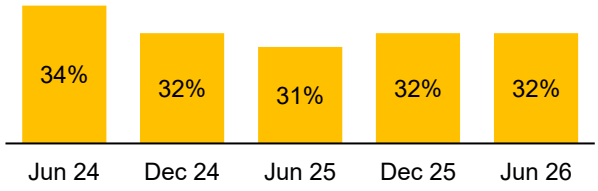
Short-Term Wholesale Funding

Short-term wholesale funding (excluding short-term collateral deposits) accounted for 32% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 32%; 30 June 2025: 31%). The Group continues to maintain a conservative funding mix.

Customer Deposits to Total Funding Ratio



Short-Term to Total Wholesale Funding Ratio



Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Funding (continued)

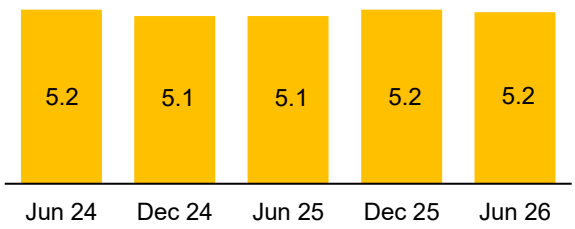
Long-Term Wholesale Funding

Long-term wholesale funding (including IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations) accounted for 68% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: 68%; 30 June 2025: 69%).

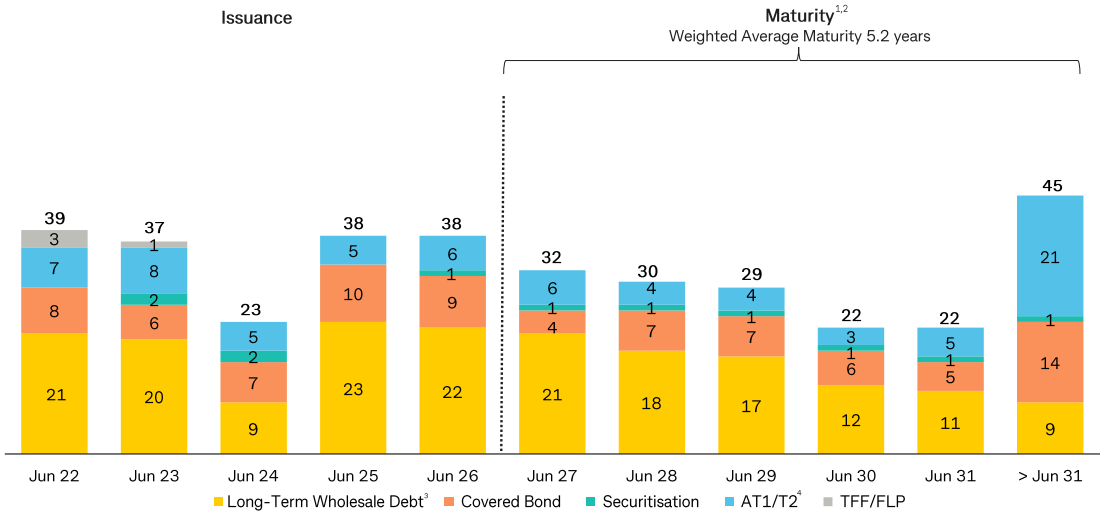
During the full year to 30 June 2026, the Group raised $38 billion of long-term wholesale funding across various instruments.

The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months at 30 June 2026 was 5.2 years.

Weighted Average Maturity of Long-Term Wholesale Debt (years) [1]



Long-Term Wholesale Funding Profile ($B) [2]



1 Represents the weighted average maturity of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months as at 30 June 2026.
2 Maturities may vary to previous disclosure due to FX revaluation.
3 Includes Senior Bonds and Structured MTN.
4 Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.

Year ended June 2025 vs Year Ended June 2024

Customer Deposits

Customer deposits accounted for 78% of total funding at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 77%; 30 June 2024: 78%). The Group satisfied a significant proportion of its funding requirements from retail, business and institutional customer deposits.

Short-Term Wholesale Funding

Short-term wholesale funding (excluding short-term collateral deposits) accounted for 31% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 32%; 30 June 2024: 34%).

Long-Term Wholesale Funding

Long-term wholesale funding (including IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations) accounted for 69% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 68%; 30 June 2024: 66%).

During the full year to 30 June 2025, the Group raised $38 billion of long-term wholesale funding across various instruments.

The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months at 30 June 2025 was 5.1 years.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

	As at				
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	Jun 26 vs
Level 2	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**Dec 25 %**	**Jun 25 %**
Required Stable Funding					
Residential Mortgages [1]	**353,135**	338,128	320,721	4	10
Other Loans [1]	**437,322**	423,023	413,514	3	6
Liquid and Other Assets	**75,544**	77,027	79,761	(2)	(5)
Total Required Stable Funding	**866,001**	838,178	813,996	3	6
Available Stable Funding					
Capital	**124,944**	119,701	121,665	4	3
Retail and SME Deposits	**605,668**	600,375	568,705	1	6
Wholesale Funding and Other	**266,486**	258,566	248,392	3	7
Total Available Stable Funding	**997,098**	978,642	938,762	2	6
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)	**115**	117	115	(2)ppts	–

1 Includes performing residential mortgages to individuals with an LVR of 80% or below with all other residential mortgages disclosed in Other Loans.

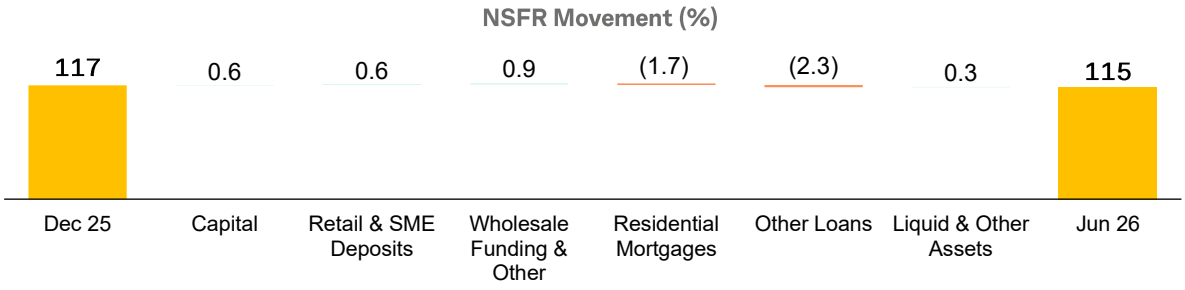
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) requirement is designed to encourage stable funding of core assets. APRA prescribed factors are used to determine the stable funding requirement of assets and the stability of funding sources.

The Group's NSFR was 115% at 30 June 2026, a decrease of 2 percentage points from 117% at 31 December 2025 and in line with 30 June 2025. The NSFR remains well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Required Stable Funding (RSF) increased by $27.8 billion or 3% over the half primarily reflecting growth in residential mortgages and other lending.

Available Stable Funding (ASF) increased by $18.5 billion or 2% over the half driven by increased wholesale funding and growth in retail and SME deposits and capital.



Pillar 3 Disclosures

The Bank's Pillar 3 document is prepared in accordance with the Board approved policy and APRA's Prudential Standard APS 330 *Public Disclosure* (APS 330).

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Divisional Performance

Divisional Summary

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2026					
	Retail Banking Services $M	Business Banking $M	Institutional Banking and Markets $M	New Zealand $M	Corporate Centre and Other $M	Total $M
Net interest income	12,017	8,947	1,708	2,672	242	**25,586**
Other operating income	1,766	1,105	1,261	343	163	**4,638**
Total operating income	**13,783**	**10,052**	**2,969**	**3,015**	**405**	**30,224**
Operating expenses	(5,417)	(3,241)	(1,206)	(1,414)	(2,477)	**(13,755)**
Operating performance	**8,366**	**6,811**	**1,763**	**1,601**	**(2,072)**	**16,469**
Loan impairment expense	(378)	(310)	(33)	(66)	(1)	**(788)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**7,988**	**6,501**	**1,730**	**1,535**	**(2,073)**	**15,681**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,401)	(1,957)	(472)	(423)	554	**(4,699)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**5,587**	**4,544**	**1,258**	**1,112**	**(1,519)**	**10,982**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – cash basis	**5,587**	**4,544**	**1,258**	**1,112**	**(1,519)**	**10,982**
(Loss)/gain on disposal of entities net of transaction costs	4	(1)	–	–	(65)	**(62)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	(3)	(51)	**(54)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – statutory basis	**5,591**	**4,543**	**1,258**	**1,109**	**(1,635)**	**10,866**

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2026 vs Full Year Ended 30 June 2025 [1]					
	Retail Banking Services %	Business Banking %	Institutional Banking and Markets %	New Zealand %	Corporate Centre and Other %	Total %
Net interest income	6	12	8	2	(43)	**7**
Other operating income	7	(4)	–	(14)	large	**4**
Total operating income	**6**	**10**	**4**	**–**	**(4)**	**6**
Operating expenses	6	9	4	9	1	**6**
Operating performance	**6**	**10**	**5**	**(6)**	**(2)**	**6**
Loan impairment expense	39	(13)	(33)	20	large	**9**
Net profit before tax	**5**	**11**	**6**	**(7)**	**(2)**	**6**
Corporate tax expense	4	11	21	(8)	(31)	**5**
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**5**	**11**	**2**	**(7)**	**5**	**7**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	(large)	**(large)**
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**5**	**11**	**2**	**(7)**	**5**	**7**
(Loss)/gain on disposal of entities net of transaction costs	(43)	(large)	large	–	62	**67**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	(large)	69	**(large)**
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**5**	**11**	**5**	**(22)**	**16**	**7**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

Retail Banking Services

OVERVIEW

Retail Banking Services provides simple, convenient, sustainable and affordable banking products and services to personal and private bank customers, helping them manage their everyday banking needs, buy a home or invest for the future. We support our customers through an extensive network of approximately 640 branches and 1,770 ATMs, leading online services and the most popular banking app, as well as customer call and messaging centres, mobile banking specialists, private bankers and support teams. Retail Banking Services also includes the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest and Unloan brands.

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**12,017**	11,382	6	11,468	11,114	3
Other operating income	**1,766**	1,644	7	1,671	1,666	–
Total operating income	**13,783**	13,026	6	13,139	12,780	3
Operating expenses	**(5,417)**	(5,117)	6	(5,136)	(4,919)	4
Operating performance	**8,366**	7,909	6	8,003	7,861	2
Loan impairment expense	**(378)**	(272)	39	(274)	(319)	(14)
Net profit before tax	**7,988**	7,637	5	7,729	7,542	2
Corporate tax expense	**(2,401)**	(2,307)	4	(2,334)	(2,277)	3
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**5,587**	5,330	5	5,395	5,265	2
Gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**4**	7	(43)	7	–	n/a
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**5,591**	5,337	5	5,402	5,265	3

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further detail.

2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Income analysis	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income						
Home loans	**4,429**	4,497	(2)	4,556	4,590	(1)
Consumer finance and other [2]	**1,099**	1,069	3	1,072	956	12
Deposits	**6,489**	5,816	12	5,840	5,568	5
Total net interest income	**12,017**	11,382	6	11,468	11,114	3
Other operating income						
Home loans	**279**	270	3	273	269	1
Consumer finance [3]	**430**	442	(3)	443	444	–
Deposits	**522**	530	(2)	553	544	2
Distribution and other [4]	**535**	402	33	402	409	(2)
Total other operating income	**1,766**	1,644	7	1,671	1,666	–
Total operating income	**13,783**	13,026	6	13,139	12,780	3

	As at					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Balance Sheet	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Home loans [5]	**565,262**	523,908	8	531,355	497,301	7
Consumer finance [3]	**13,849**	13,186	5	12,384	11,949	4
Other interest earning assets	**3,717**	3,378	10	4,097	3,970	3
Total interest earning assets	**582,828**	540,472	8	547,836	513,220	7
Other assets	**9,102**	9,074	–	9,053	8,450	7
Total assets	**591,930**	549,546	8	556,889	521,670	7
Transaction deposits [6]	**79,646**	71,679	11	72,577	61,352	18
Savings deposits [6]	**223,079**	205,652	8	206,304	186,793	10
Investment deposits and other	**96,413**	91,022	6	92,062	89,377	3
Total interest bearing deposits	**399,138**	368,353	8	370,943	337,522	10
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**48,672**	46,206	5	47,069	46,282	2
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**7,627**	7,387	3	7,388	7,190	3
Total liabilities	**455,437**	421,946	8	425,400	390,994	9

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document.
2 Consumer finance and other includes personal loans, credit cards, business lending and margin lending.
3 Consumer finance includes personal loans and credit cards.
4 Distribution includes income associated with the sale of foreign exchange and wealth products. Other includes merchants, business lending and CommSec brokerage.
5 Home loans are presented gross of $78,061 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $70,007 million, 30 June 2024: $61,671 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
6 Transaction and savings deposits includes $78,061 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $70,007 million, 30 June 2024: $61,671 million).

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Key Financial Metrics	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.50**	2.51	(1)bpt	2.50	2.53	(3)bpts
Statutory return on assets (%)	**0.9**	1.0	(10)bpts	1.0	1.0	–
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**39.3**	39.3	–	39.1	38.5	60 bpts
Statutory impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.07**	0.05	2 bpts	0.05	0.06	(1)bpt
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [2]	**481,643**	453,594	6	459,027	439,902	4
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**190,429**	178,806	7	180,969	175,908	3
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.75**	0.69	6 bpts	0.69	0.64	5 bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**1.18**	1.03	15 bpts	1.03	1.01	2 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**15,426**	15,749	(2)	15,787	15,857	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

2 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Retail Banking Services net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $5,591 million, an increase of $254 million or 5% on the prior year. The result reflected a 6% increase in operating performance, with a 6% increase in operating income partly offset by a 6% increase in operating expenses, as well as a 39% increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $12,017 million, an increase of $635 million or 6% on the prior year. This was driven by a 6% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by a 1 basis point decrease in net interest margin.

Net interest margin decreased by 1 basis point on the prior year, reflecting:

- Lower home lending margins primarily due to competition; and
- Lower deposit margins mainly due to competition and mix shift to higher yielding savings deposits; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on the replicating portfolio; and
- Favourable portfolio mix primarily due to the benefit of strong growth in average deposits relative to assets.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,766 million, an increase of $122 million or 7% on the prior year, reflecting higher insurance income including a milestone payment recognised in relation to the sale of Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CommInsure General Insurance), and higher volume driven equities and lending fee income, partly offset by lower deposit fee income from fee waivers, lower credit card fee income from higher loyalty costs and lower foreign exchange income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $5,417 million, an increase of $300 million or 6% on the prior year. This was driven by additional investment in proprietary lending and technology, inflation, financial crime compliance costs and amortisation, partly offset by productivity initiatives including workforce and branch optimisation.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) decreased by 323 FTE or 2% on the prior year, from 15,749 to 15,426 driven by productivity initiatives, including workforce and branch optimisation, partly offset by additional resources to support proprietary lending.

Investment spend focused on strategic growth and productivity initiatives including AI-enabled innovation, product and service enhancements, the CommBank Yello loyalty program, Bankwest transformation and home buying process optimisation. We have also continued to invest in risk and compliance initiatives to reduce scam losses, prepare for the implementation of new financial crime legislation in Australia, which substantially came into effect on 31 March 2026, and enhance resiliency.

The operating expenses to operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 39.3%, in line with the prior year, with higher operating income offset by higher operating expenses.

Retail Banking Services (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $378 million, an increase of $106 million or 39% on the prior year. The result was mainly driven by increased geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and rising cost-of-living pressures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 2 basis points on the prior year to 0.07%.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased 6 basis points from 0.69% to 0.75%, as customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures.

Consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased by 15 basis points from 1.03% to 1.18%, reflecting impacts of cost-of-living pressures, and deliberate portfolio settings across credit, pricing, and acquisition mix.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of $41.4 billion or 8%, above system growth [1]. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 66% to 65% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance growth of $0.7 billion or 5%, driven by growth in personal loans and higher credit card balances; and
- Total deposit growth of $33.3 billion or 8% (interest and non-interest bearing). Growth was driven by savings deposits (up 8%) and transaction deposits (up 9% including non-interest bearing balances), with strong growth in net new transaction account openings, and investment deposits (up 6%) reflecting continuing customer demand for higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $190.4 billion, an increase of $11.6 billion or 7% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by home lending volume growth and higher Operational Risk RWA.

As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Retail Banking Services net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2025 was $5,402 million, an increase of $137 million or 3% on the 2024 financial year. The result reflected a 3% increase in operating income and a 14% decrease in loan impairment expense, partly offset by a 4% increase in operating expenses.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $11,468 million, an increase of $354 million or 3% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by a 4% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by a 3 basis point decrease in net interest margin.

Net interest margin decreased by 3 basis points on the 2024 financial year, reflecting:

- Lower deposit margins mainly due to competition, unfavourable mix as customers shift to higher yielding deposits and the impact of declining interest rates;
- Lower home lending margins principally reflecting elevated competition; and
- The impact of higher basis risk arising from an increase in the spread between the 3 month bank bill swap rate and the 3 month overnight index swap rate; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on the replicating portfolio;
- Favourable portfolio mix primarily due to the benefit of strong growth in average deposits relative to assets; and
- Higher earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,671 million, an increase of $5 million on the 2024 financial year, reflecting higher volume driven foreign exchange and lending fee income, partly offset by lower cards income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $5,136 million, an increase of $217 million or 4% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by inflation, additional resources to support proprietary lending, amortisation, higher investment and technology spend, partly offset by productivity initiatives including workforce and branch optimisation.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) decreased by 70 FTE on the 2024 financial year, from 15,857 to 15,787, driven by workforce and branch optimisation, partly offset by additional resources to support proprietary lending growth.

Investment spend focused on strategic growth and productivity initiatives including product and service innovation, digital enhancements, the Yello loyalty program, Bankwest transformation and home buying process optimisation. We have also continued to invest in risk and compliance initiatives such as upgrading processes to reduce scam losses and enhance compliance with regulations including Open Banking.

The operating expenses to operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 39.1%, an increase of 60 basis points on the 2024 financial year, driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

1 System source: APRA.

Retail Banking Services (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $274 million, a decrease of $45 million or 14% on the 2024 financial year. The result was mainly driven by lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates and an improved outlook for serviceability.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 1 basis point on the 2024 financial year to 0.05%.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased by 5 basis points from 0.64% to 0.69%, and consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased by 2 basis points from 1.01% to 1.03%, as customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of $34.1 billion or 7%, slightly above system growth [1]. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans remained stable at 66% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance balances growth of $0.4 billion or 4%, driven by growth in personal loans; and
- Total deposit growth of $34.2 billion or 9% (interest and non interest bearing). Growth was driven by savings deposits (up 10%), transaction deposits (up 11% including non-interest bearing balances), and investment deposits (up 3%), reflecting continuing customer demand for higher yielding deposits and higher offset balances.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $181.0 billion, an increase of $5.1 billion or 3% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by mortgage lending volume growth and higher Operational risk RWA, partly offset by lower IRRBB RWA and reductions in home loan risk weights from increased levels of prepayments.

1 System source: RBA/APRA.

Business Banking

OVERVIEW

Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions. We also provide Australia's leading equities trading and margin lending services through our CommSec business.

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**8,947**	8,023	12	7,981	7,491	7
Other operating income	**1,105**	1,146	(4)	1,123	1,066	5
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	9,104	8,557	6
Operating expenses	**(3,241)**	(2,963)	9	(2,901)	(2,704)	7
Operating performance	**6,811**	6,206	10	6,203	5,853	6
Loan impairment expense	**(310)**	(355)	(13)	(353)	(437)	(19)
Net profit before tax	**6,501**	5,851	11	5,850	5,416	8
Corporate tax expense	**(1,957)**	(1,759)	11	(1,758)	(1,626)	8
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**4,544**	4,092	11	4,092	3,790	8
(Loss)/gain on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities	**(1)**	19	(large)	19	–	n/a
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**4,543**	4,111	11	4,111	3,790	8
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Small Business Banking	**3,869**	3,451	12	3,321	3,147	6
Commercial Banking	**2,186**	2,010	9	2,105	1,968	7
Regional and Agribusiness	**1,215**	1,099	11	1,119	1,026	9
Major Client Group	**1,424**	1,274	12	1,232	1,146	8
CommSec	**253**	189	34	204	204	–
Total net interest income	**8,947**	8,023	12	7,981	7,491	7
Other operating income						
Small Business Banking	**438**	461	(5)	417	410	2
Commercial Banking	**221**	248	(11)	265	253	5
Regional and Agribusiness	**109**	121	(10)	124	124	–
Major Client Group	**194**	213	(9)	212	204	4
CommSec	**143**	103	39	105	75	40
Total other operating income	**1,105**	1,146	(4)	1,123	1,066	5
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	9,104	8,557	6
Income by product						
Business products	**7,301**	6,657	10	6,687	6,149	9
Retail products	**2,498**	2,314	8	2,223	2,243	(1)
Equities and margin lending	**253**	198	28	194	165	18
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	9,104	8,557	6

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further detail.

2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Business Banking (continued)

	As at					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Balance Sheet	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Home loans [2]	**114,410**	109,948	4	102,501	99,031	4
Business loans	**180,209**	159,447	13	160,764	144,754	11
Margin loans	**879**	943	(7)	1,006	1,001	–
Consumer finance	**1,519**	1,558	(3)	1,476	1,569	(6)
Total lending interest earning assets	**297,017**	271,896	9	265,747	246,355	8
Non-lending interest earning assets	**135**	98	38	305	73	large
Other assets	**1,688**	1,272	33	1,294	1,248	4
Total assets	**298,840**	273,266	9	267,346	247,676	8
Transaction deposits [3]	**46,456**	42,728	9	42,253	38,221	11
Savings deposits [3]	**79,476**	75,538	5	74,862	71,732	4
Investment deposits and other	**63,869**	53,390	20	52,994	52,222	1
Total interest bearing deposits	**189,801**	171,656	11	170,109	162,175	5
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**62,446**	58,179	7	57,347	53,968	6
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**3,055**	2,670	14	2,654	2,644	–
Total liabilities	**255,302**	232,505	10	230,110	218,787	5

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Key Financial Metrics	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**3.39**	3.32	7 bpts	3.35	3.39	(4)bpts
Statutory return on assets (%)	**1.5**	1.5	–	1.5	1.5	–
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.3**	32.2	10 bpts	31.8	31.6	20 bpts
Statutory impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.11**	0.14	(3)bpts	0.14	0.18	(4)bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [4]	**264,280**	241,945	9	237,979	221,043	8
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**168,080**	153,289	10	152,496	143,541	6
Troublesome and non-performing exposures ($M) [5]	**5,440**	5,012	9	5,012	5,274	(5)
Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a % of TCE [5]	**2.44**	2.50	(6)bpts	2.50	2.91	(41)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**6,299**	5,972	5	5,936	5,948	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further detail.
2 Home loans are presented gross of $16,128 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $14,958 million; 30 June 2024: $12,858 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
3 Transaction and savings deposits include $16,128 million of mortgage offset balances (30 June 2025: $14,958 million; 30 June 2024: $12,858 million).
4 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.
5 Commercial troublesome and non-performing exposures only.

Business Banking (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Business Banking net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the year ended 30 June 2026 was $4,543 million, an increase of $432 million or 11% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 10% increase in operating performance, with a 10% increase in total operating income partly offset by a 9% increase in operating expenses, as well as a 13% decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $8,947 million, an increase of $924 million or 12% on the prior year. This was driven by a 9% increase in average interest earning assets and a 7 basis point increase in net interest margin.

Net interest margin increased 7 basis points on the prior year, reflecting:

- Higher earnings from the replicating portfolio and equity hedge; and
- Favourable portfolio asset mix; partly offset by
- Lower business and home lending margins principally due to increased competition and higher funding costs.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,105 million, a decrease of $41 million or 4% on the prior year, driven by:

- Lower merchants income reflecting higher scheme fees and customer reimbursements; and
- Lower deposit fee and cards income from fee waivers and higher loyalty program costs; partly offset by
- Higher equities income due to growth in trading volumes in the Australian and International portfolios; and
- Higher business lending fee income reflecting volume growth.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $3,241 million, an increase of $278 million or 9% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by higher technology spend, inflation and investment in product offerings.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) increased by 327 or 5% on the prior year, from 5,972 to 6,299 mainly due to investment in product offerings.

Investment spend was focused on enhancing the customer experience through reimagined products and services, digitisation and AI-enabled capabilities, including the launch of CommBank Companion, while continuing to modernise the technology estate and deliver compliance and risk initiatives.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 32.3%, an increase of 10 basis points on the prior year, mainly driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $310 million, a decrease of $45 million or 13% on the prior year, primarily driven by lower individually assessed provision charges, including an increase in write-backs, partly offset by higher collective provisions reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 3 basis points to 0.11%.

Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a percentage of total committed exposures decreased 6 basis points to 2.44%.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Business loan growth of $20.8 billion or 13%, above system growth [1], reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries;
- Home loan growth of $4.5 billion or 4%, below system growth[1]; and
- Total deposit growth (interest and non-interest bearing) of $22.4 billion or 10%. Growth was driven by investment deposits (up 20%), transaction deposits (up 8% including non-interest bearing balances), and savings deposits (up 5%).

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $168.1 billion, an increase of $14.8 billion or 10% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth.

1 System Source: APRA.

Business Banking (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Year Ended June 2025 versus Restated June 2024

Business Banking net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $4,111 million, an increase of $321 million or 8% on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by a 6% increase in total operating income and a 19% decrease in loan impairment expense, partly offset by a 7% increase in operating expenses.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $7,981 million, an increase of $490 million or 7% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by an 8% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by a 4 basis point decrease in net interest margin.

Net interest margin decreased 4 basis points on the 2024 financial year, reflecting:

- Unfavourable portfolio mix due to strong growth in lending assets relative to deposits;
- Lower business and home lending margins principally due to increased competition and higher funding costs; and
- Lower deposit margins due to unfavourable mix as customers shift to higher yielding deposits; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on the replicating portfolio; and
- Higher earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,123 million, an increase of $57 million or 5% on the 2024 financial year, reflecting:

- Higher equities income due to growth in trading volumes in the Australian and International portfolios resulting from market volatility; and
- Increased fee income from higher volumes of business lending facilities, FX payments, and interest rate hedges.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,901 million, an increase of $197 million or 7% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by higher technology spend, inflation and investment in product offerings.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) remained broadly flat on the 2024 financial year.

Investment spend was focused on enhancing the customer experience through reimagining products and services including the launch of Yello for business and improving processes through digitisation and leveraging AI technology. We also continue to progress modernising our technology estate along with compliance and risk initiatives.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 31.8%, an increase of 20 basis points on the 2024 financial year, mainly driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $353 million, a decrease of $84 million or 19% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by lower individual and collective provision charges. Provision coverage remains above pre-COVID levels reflecting heightened geopolitical uncertainty and cost-of-living pressures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 4 basis points to 0.14%.

Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a percentage of total committed exposure decreased 41 basis points to 2.50% driven by portfolio growth, and the repatriation and exposure reduction of a small number of larger Commercial Property exposures.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Business loan growth of $16.0 billion or 11%, above system growth [1], reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries;
- Home loan growth of $3.5 billion or 4%, below system growth [1]; and
- Total deposit growth (interest and non-interest bearing) of $11.3 billion or 5%. Growth was driven by higher transaction deposits (up 8% including non-interest bearing balances), savings deposits (up 4%), and investment deposits (up 1%).

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $152.5 billion, an increase of $9.0 billion or 6% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth.

1 System Source: RBA/APRA.

Institutional Banking and Markets

OVERVIEW

Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M) provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include debt capital markets, risk management, transaction banking, sustainable finance, structured capital solutions and working capital delivered through dedicated product and industry specialists, as well as tailored research and data analytics to help our clients.

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**1,708**	1,586	8	1,554	1,458	7
Other operating income	**1,261**	1,256	–	1,251	1,074	16
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	2,805	2,532	11
Operating expenses	**(1,206)**	(1,165)	4	(1,147)	(1,075)	7
Operating performance	**1,763**	1,677	5	1,658	1,457	14
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(33)**	(49)	(33)	(49)	3	large
Net profit before tax	**1,730**	1,628	6	1,609	1,460	10
Corporate tax expense	**(472)**	(390)	21	(385)	(336)	15
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**1,258**	1,238	2	1,224	1,124	9
Loss on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities	**–**	(43)	(large)	(43)	(37)	16
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**1,258**	1,195	5	1,181	1,087	9
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Institutional Banking	**1,857**	1,744	6	1,714	1,492	15
Markets	**(149)**	(158)	6	(160)	(34)	(large)
Total net interest income	**1,708**	1,586	8	1,554	1,458	7
Other operating income						
Institutional Banking	**417**	455	(8)	450	470	(4)
Markets	**844**	801	5	801	604	33
Total other operating income	**1,261**	1,256	–	1,251	1,074	16
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	2,805	2,532	11
Income by product						
Institutional products	**2,136**	2,003	7	1,969	1,810	9
Asset leasing	**138**	196	(30)	195	152	28
Markets (excluding derivative valuation adjustments)	**697**	643	8	641	578	11
Total operating income excluding derivative valuation adjustments	**2,971**	2,842	5	2,805	2,540	10
Derivative valuation adjustments [3]	**(2)**	–	n/a	–	(8)	large
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	2,805	2,532	11

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

3 Derivative valuation adjustments include both net interest income and other operating income adjustments.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

	As at					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Balance Sheet	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Interest earning lending assets	**104,983**	93,792	12	92,577	88,267	5
Non-lending interest earning assets	**108,206**	88,812	22	88,605	78,040	14
Other assets [2]	**30,864**	32,171	(4)	32,170	22,301	44
Total assets	**244,053**	214,775	14	213,352	188,608	13
Transaction deposits	**93,064**	83,246	12	82,823	86,158	(4)
Savings deposits	**12,756**	10,783	18	10,807	11,220	(4)
Investment deposits and other	**68,983**	64,813	6	64,169	56,449	14
Total interest bearing deposits	**174,803**	158,842	10	157,799	153,827	3
Due to other financial institutions	**25,173**	20,057	26	20,071	18,344	9
Other interest bearing liabilities [3]	**89,954**	71,256	26	71,256	60,337	18
Non-interest bearing liabilities [2]	**24,054**	23,055	4	23,024	17,936	28
Total liabilities	**313,984**	273,210	15	272,150	250,444	9

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Key Financial Metrics	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $m**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**0.87**	0.93	(6)bpts	0.92	0.85	7 bpts
Net interest margin excl. markets (%)	**1.92**	2.00	(8)bpts	2.00	1.66	34 bpts
Statutory return on assets (%)	**0.5**	0.6	(10)bpts	0.6	0.6	–
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**40.6**	41.9	(130)bpts	41.8	43.3	(150)bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.03**	0.05	(2)bpts	0.06	–	6 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M)	**197,397**	170,167	16	168,700	171,322	(2)
Average interest earning assets excl. markets ($M)	**96,489**	87,022	11	85,554	89,821	(5)
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**88,278**	86,137	2	84,237	72,901	16
Troublesome and non-performing exposures ($M)	**436**	499	(13)	499	374	33
Total committed exposures rated investment grade (%)	**88.9**	89.7	(80)bpts	89.7	90.6	(90)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**1,547**	1,588	(3)	1,588	1,549	3

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.
2 Other assets include intangible assets and derivative assets. Non-interest bearing liabilities include derivative liabilities.
3 Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements and liabilities at fair value.

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Institutional Banking and Markets net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $1,258 million, an increase of $63 million or 5% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 5% increase in operating performance, with a 4% increase in total operating income and the non-recurrence of a loss on disposal of certain assets held as lessor, partly offset by a 4% increase in operating expenses, as well as a $16 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $1,708 million, an increase of $122 million or 8% on the prior year.

Excluding the net funding costs of the Markets business, net interest income was $1,857 million, an increase of $113 million or 6% on the prior year. This was driven by an 11% increase in average interest earning assets (excluding Markets), partly offset by an 8 basis point decrease in net interest margin (excluding the net funding costs of the Markets business) reflecting:

- Lower institutional and structured lending margins due to increased competition; and
- Lower deposit margins due to increased competition; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,261 million, an increase of $5 million on the prior year, reflecting:

- Higher trading income in Rates positioning and Commodities (partly offset in net interest income), and increased sales volumes in Fixed Income partly offset by lower Foreign Exchange income; and
- Higher lending and commissions from increased syndication, trade finance, structured and institutional lending activity; partly offset by
- Lower Structured Asset Finance revenue following the sale of the aircraft leasing portfolio.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,206 million, an increase of $41 million or 4% on the prior year. This was mainly driven by inflation, technology and software costs and higher investment spend.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) decreased by 41 or 3% on the prior year, from 1,588 to 1,547, primarily driven by workforce optimisation initiatives.

Investment spend continues to focus on improving the operational risk, compliance and regulatory framework as well as continued investment in productivity and growth initiatives.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 40.6%, a decrease of 130 basis points on the prior year, driven by higher operating income, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $33 million, a decrease of $16 million or 33% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by release of individually assessed provisions, partly offset by higher collective provisions reflecting increased geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and portfolio growth.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 2 basis points on the prior year.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Lending asset growth of $11.2 billion or 12%, driven by growth in institutional and structured lending portfolios;
- Non-lending interest earning asset growth of $19.4 billion or 22%, driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances and Fixed Income trading assets in Markets;
- Other assets decrease of $1.3 billion or 4%, mainly driven by lower Commodities inventory and the revaluation of derivatives 1 due to foreign currency movements, partly offset by the timing of unsettled trades;
- Total interest bearing deposits increase of $16.0 billion or 10%, driven by growth in transaction, investment and savings deposits;
- Due to other financial institutions increase of $5.1 billion or 26%, mainly due to higher deposits from other banks;
- Other interest bearing liabilities increase of $18.7 billion or 26% primarily driven by an increase in sale and repurchase agreement balances in Markets to fund higher non-lending interest earning assets; and
- Non-interest bearing liabilities increase of $1.0 billion or 4%, driven by the timing of unsettled trades. Derivative liabilities were broadly flat 1.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $88.3 billion, an increase of $2.1 billion or 2% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth, partly offset by lower Market Risk RWA.

1 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are required to be grossed up under accounting standards.

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Institutional Banking and Markets net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2025 was $1,181 million, an increase of $94 million or 9% on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by an 11% increase in total operating income (10% increase excluding derivative valuation adjustments), partly offset by a 7% increase in operating expenses and a $52 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $1,554 million, an increase of $96 million or 7% on the 2024 financial year. Excluding the Markets business, net interest income was $1,714 million, an increase of $222 million or 15% on the prior year.

Excluding the Markets business and the impact of pooled lending and deposit facilities [1] which have a broadly neutral impact on net interest income, average interest earning assets grew $6.5 billion or 9% and underlying net interest margin increased 11 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher earnings on equity; and
- Higher deposit earnings; partly offset by
- Lower structured and institutional lending margins due to higher funding costs.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,251 million, an increase of $177 million or 16% on the 2024 financial year, reflecting:

- Higher trading income in Carbon and Commodities (partly offset in net interest income), and increased sales volumes in Fixed Income;
- Higher lending fees in Capital Markets and Syndicate; and
- Favourable derivative valuation adjustments; partly offset by
- Lower Structured Asset Finance revenue following the sale of the aircraft leasing portfolio; and
- Increased merchant scheme costs.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,147 million, an increase of $72 million or 7% on the prior year. This was mainly driven by inflation, investment in frontline resources as well as higher technology and software costs.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) increased by 39 or 3% on the 2024 financial year, from 1,549 to 1,588, primarily driven by higher frontline and business support resources, partly offset by workforce optimisation initiatives.

Investment spend focused on strategic initiatives and continuing to strengthen the operational risk, compliance and regulatory framework.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) was 41.8%, a decrease of 150 basis points on the prior year, driven by higher operating income, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense increased $52 million on the 2024 financial year to $49 million. This was primarily driven by higher individual provisions for single name exposures, partly offset by lower collective provisions due to the reduction of some forward-looking adjustments, mainly in Commercial Property.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 6 basis points on the 2024 financial year.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Lending assets balance increase of $4.3 billion or 5%, primarily driven by growth across both the institutional and structured lending portfolios, partly offset by decrease in pooled facilities [1] from government sector clients utilising excess funds. Excluding pooled facilities, increase of $14.2 billion or 19% mainly driven by growth in the corporate lending and real estate portfolios and higher structured lending balances;
- Non-lending interest earning assets increase of $10.6 billion or 14%, driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances, and increases in the Fixed Income trading assets in Markets;
- Other assets and non-interest bearing liabilities increase of $9.9 billion or 44% and $5.1 billion or 28% respectively, mainly driven by the growth in Metals inventory and the revaluation of derivative assets and derivative liabilities due to foreign currency and interest rate movements. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are required to be grossed up under accounting standards;
- Total interest bearing deposits increase of $4.0 billion or 3%, mainly driven by higher Investment deposits and Transaction deposits, partly offset by lower pooled facility balances [1]. Excluding pooled facilities, increase of $13.6 billion or 11% mainly driven by growth in Investment deposits and Transaction deposits, partly offset by lower Saving deposits;
- Due to other financial institutions increase of $1.7 billion or 9% mainly due to higher deposits from other banks; and
- Other interest bearing liabilities increase of $10.9 billion or 18% primarily driven by an increase in sale and repurchase agreements in Markets to fund higher non-lending interest earning assets.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $84.2 billion, an increase of $11.3 billion or 16% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth and derivatives, partly offset by lower IRRBB RWAs.

1 Interest earning lending assets at 30 June 2025 include $1,780 million of Cash Management Pooling Facilities (CMPF) (30 June 2024: $11,683 million). Transaction deposits include $19,035 million of CMPF liabilities (30 June 2024: $28,643 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and risk weighted assets.

New Zealand

OVERVIEW

New Zealand includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to its personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.

ASB serves the financial needs of its customers across multiple channels including an extensive network of branches, ATMs, contact centres, digital platforms and relationship managers.

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
New Zealand (A$M)	30 Jun 26 A$M	30 Jun 25 A$M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 A$M	30 Jun 24 A$M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**2,672**	2,611	2	2,616	2,491	5
Other operating income	**343**	397	(14)	397	434	(9)
Total operating income	**3,015**	3,008	–	3,013	2,925	3
Operating expenses	**(1,414)**	(1,300)	9	(1,300)	(1,197)	9
Operating performance	**1,601**	1,708	(6)	1,713	1,728	(1)
Loan impairment expense	**(66)**	(55)	20	(55)	(64)	(14)
Net profit before tax	**1,535**	1,653	(7)	1,658	1,664	–
Corporate tax expense	**(423)**	(458)	(8)	(460)	(466)	(1)
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**1,112**	1,195	(7)	1,198	1,198	–
Hedging and IFRS volatility (after tax)	**(3)**	220	(large)	220	151	46
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**1,109**	1,415	(22)	1,418	1,349	5

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. Refer to Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

2 Please refer to Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
New Zealand (NZ$M)	30 Jun 26 NZ$M	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	30 Jun 24 NZ$M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**3,085**	2,849	8	2,854	2,696	6
Other operating income	**404**	434	(7)	434	470	(8)
Total operating income	**3,489**	3,283	6	3,288	3,166	4
Operating expenses	**(1,645)**	(1,424)	16	(1,424)	(1,293)	10
Operating performance	**1,844**	1,859	(1)	1,864	1,873	–
Loan impairment expense	**(78)**	(60)	30	(60)	(70)	(14)
Net profit before tax	**1,766**	1,799	(2)	1,804	1,803	–
Corporate tax expense	**(490)**	(502)	(2)	(503)	(505)	–
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**1,276**	1,297	(2)	1,301	1,298	–
Hedging and IFRS volatility (after tax)	**(1)**	–	n/a	–	(13)	large
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**1,275**	1,297	(2)	1,301	1,285	1
Represented by:						
ASB	**1,317**	1,346	(2)	1,350	1,355	–
Other [3]	**(42)**	(49)	14	(49)	(70)	30
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**1,275**	1,297	(2)	1,301	1,285	1

		Restated [1]		As reported		
Key Financial Metrics [4]	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Performance indicator						
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**47.2**	43.4	380 bpts	43.3	41.1	220 bpts

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period as detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.
2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.
3 Other primarily includes CBA cost allocations including capital charges and funding costs in relation to group funding.
4 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

New Zealand net profit after tax [1] (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was NZD1,275 million, a decrease of NZD22 million or 2% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in operating performance, with a 16% increase in operating expenses partly offset by a 6% increase in total operating income, as well as a NZD18 million increase in loan impairment expense.

The Australian dollar equivalent line item growth rates are impacted by the depreciation of the New Zealand dollar.

As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

New Zealand net profit after tax [1] (statutory basis) for the year ended 30 June 2025 was NZD1,301 million, an increase of NZD16 million or 1% on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by a 4% increase in total operating income and a NZD10 million decrease in loan impairment expense, partly offset by a 10% increase in operating expenses.

The Australian dollar equivalent line item growth rates are impacted by the depreciation of the New Zealand dollar.

1 The CBA Branch results relating to the Institutional Banking and Markets business in New Zealand are not included.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
ASB (NZ$M)	30 Jun 26 NZ$M	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	30 Jun 24 NZ$M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Net interest income	**3,144**	2,919	8	2,925	2,796	5
Other operating income	**404**	434	(7)	434	470	(8)
Total operating income	**3,548**	3,353	6	3,359	3,266	3
Operating expenses	**(1,645)**	(1,424)	16	(1,424)	(1,293)	10
Operating performance	**1,903**	1,929	(1)	1,935	1,973	(2)
Loan impairment expense	**(78)**	(60)	30	(60)	(70)	(14)
Net profit before tax	**1,825**	1,869	(2)	1,875	1,903	(1)
Corporate tax expense	**(507)**	(523)	(3)	(525)	(535)	(2)
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**1,318**	1,346	(2)	1,350	1,368	(1)
Hedging and IFRS volatility (after tax)	**(1)**	–	n/a	–	(13)	large
Net profit after tax – statutory basis [2]	**1,317**	1,346	(2)	1,350	1,355	–

	As at					
		Restated		As reported		
Balance Sheet (NZ$M)	30 Jun 26 NZ$M	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	30 Jun 24 NZ$M	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Home loans	**84,466**	79,608	6	79,608	74,616	7
Business and rural lending	**36,201**	34,143	6	34,143	33,351	2
Other interest earning assets	**1,530**	1,587	(4)	1,587	1,640	(3)
Total lending interest earning assets	**122,197**	115,338	6	115,338	109,607	5
Non-lending interest earning assets	**17,905**	17,619	2	17,619	15,780	12
Other assets	**3,470**	2,184	59	2,184	1,681	30
Total assets	**143,572**	135,141	6	135,141	127,068	6
Interest bearing customer deposits	**78,369**	75,126	4	75,126	73,023	3
Debt issues	**27,805**	25,767	8	25,767	18,522	39
Other deposits [3]	**3,323**	4,196	(21)	4,196	7,511	(44)
Other interest bearing liabilities	**4,600**	2,630	75	2,630	2,419	9
Total interest bearing liabilities	**114,097**	107,719	6	107,719	101,475	6
Non-interest bearing customer deposits	**12,483**	10,667	17	10,667	9,630	11
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**1,426**	1,853	(23)	1,853	2,630	(30)
Total liabilities	**128,006**	120,239	6	120,239	113,735	6

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period as detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. Refer to "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

3 Other deposits include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and funding from RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility which were fully repaid by 30 June 2026.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

	Full Year Ended					
	Restated [1]			As reported		
ASB Key Financial Metrics [2]	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.30**	2.27	3 bpts	2.27	2.23	4 bpts
Statutory return on assets (%)	**0.9**	1.0	(10)bpts	1.0	1.1	(10)bpts
Statutory operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**46.4**	42.5	390 bpts	42.4	39.8	260 bpts
Statutory impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.07**	0.05	2 bpts	0.05	0.06	(1)bpt
Other information						
Average interest earning assets (NZ$M)	**136,749**	128,818	6	128,818	125,480	3
Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) [3]	**80,853**	75,257	7	75,257	71,415	5
Risk weighted assets (A$M) [4]	**55,495**	60,276	(8)	60,806	59,702	2
AUM – average (NZ$M)	**25,790**	22,650	14	22,650	20,461	11
AUM – spot (NZ$M)	**27,680**	23,606	17	23,606	21,176	11
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.46**	0.71	(25)bpts	0.71	0.61	10 bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**0.63**	1.01	(38)bpts	1.01	1.41	(40)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**7,114**	6,751	5	6,751	5,983	13

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period as detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. Refer to "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.
2 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms unless otherwise stated.
3 Risk weighted assets calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
4 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.

New Zealand (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

ASB Bank: Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

ASB net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was NZD1,317 million, a decrease of NZD29 million or 2% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in operating performance, with a 16% increase in operating expenses partly offset by a 6% increase in total operating income, as well as a NZD18 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was NZD3,144 million, an increase of NZD225 million or 8% on the prior year. This was driven by a 3 basis point increase in net interest margin and a 6% increase in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin increased 3 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher earnings on the replicating portfolio and equity hedge; and
- Higher Treasury and other earnings; partly offset by
- Lower deposit margins due to competition and the impact of lower average interest rates, and lower business lending margins, partly offset by higher home lending and consumer lending margins.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was NZD404 million, a decrease of NZD30 million or 7% on the prior year, reflecting:

- Lower lending fee income including customer reimbursements; partly offset by
- Higher funds management income primarily due to favourable market performance.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were NZD1,645 million, an increase of NZD221 million or 16% on the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher staff costs due to increased FTE and wage inflation, the settlement of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* class action proceedings [1], higher investment spend and higher technology costs from increased software licensing and development, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

The number of FTE increased by 363 or 5% on the prior year from 6,751 to 7,114 primarily to support investment in technology, manage financial and cyber crime, and fraud and scam prevention.

Investment spend continues to focus on technology modernisation including core banking replacement and regulatory compliance.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) for ASB was 46.4%, an increase of 390 basis points on the prior year driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was NZD78 million, an increase of NZD18 million on the prior year. This was primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting deterioration in the unemployment outlook, and increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty, partly offset by lower individually assessed provisions and lower consumer finance write-offs.

Home loan 90+ days arrears decreased 25 basis points to 0.46% and consumer finance 90+ days arrears decreased 38 basis points to 0.63% reflecting the benefit of the lower interest rate environment.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of NZD4.9 billion or 6%, above system growth [2];
- Business and rural lending growth of NZD2.1 billion or 6%, above system growth [2]; and
- Total customer deposit growth of NZD5.1 billion or 6% (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), above system growth [2, 3].

Risk Weighted Assets [4]

Risk weighted assets were NZD80.9 billion, an increase of NZD5.6 billion or 7% on the prior year primarily driven by an increase in Credit RWA from lending volumes and Market Risk RWA due to an increase in interest rate risk positions.

1 Settlement costs and customer remediation within operating expenses have been included as a notable item in the Group Performance Summary on page 30.
2 System source: RBNZ.
3 ASB deposit growth for market share purposes includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.
4 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

New Zealand (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

ASB Bank: As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

ASB net profit after tax (statutory basis) for the year ended 30 June 2025 was NZD1,350 million, a decrease of NZD5 million on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by a 10% increase in operating expenses, partly offset by a 3% increase in total operating income and a NZD10 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was NZD2,925 million, an increase of NZD129 million or 5% on the 2024 financial year. This was driven by a 4 basis point increase in net interest margin and a 3% increase in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin increased 4 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher earnings on equity and on the replicating portfolio; and
- Higher home lending margins, partly offset by lower deposit margins.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was NZD434 million, a decrease of NZD36 million or 8% on the 2024 financial year, reflecting:

- Lower cards income from the removal of debit card fees and higher scheme fee costs;
- Lower merchants income;
- Lower lending fee income including customer reimbursements; and
- Losses on the sale of Government bonds; partly offset by
- Higher funds management income reflecting favourable market performance.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were NZD1,424 million, an increase of NZD131 million or 10% on the 2024 financial year. The increase was primarily driven by higher staff costs due to wage inflation and increased FTE, costs associated with customer remediation [1] and higher technology costs from increased software licensing and development, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

The number of FTE increased by 768 or 13% on the prior year from 5,983 to 6,751 primarily to support investment in technology, manage financial and cyber crime risk, and mitigate the impact of fraud and scams.

Investment spend continues to focus on technology modernisation including core banking replacement, digital experience and regulatory compliance.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio (statutory basis) for ASB was 42.4%, an increase of 260 basis points on the 2024 financial year driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was NZD60 million, a decrease of NZD10 million or 14% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates and improvement in milk prices, partly offset by higher consumer finance write-offs and individual provisions.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased 10 basis points to 0.71% reflecting cost-of-living pressures. Consumer finance 90+ days arrears decreased 40 basis points to 1.01% driven by higher collections.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of NZD5.0 billion or 7%, above system growth [2];
- Business and rural lending growth of NZD0.8 billion or 2%, above system growth [2];Non-lending interest earning assets growth of NZD1.8 billion or 12% mainly driven by an increase in liquid assets;
- Total customer deposit growth of NZD3.1 billion or 4% (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), above system growth [2 3];
- Debt issues increased NZD7.2 billion or 39%, to pre-fund the repayment of RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and meet balance sheet funding requirements; and
- Other deposits decline of NZD3.3 billion or 44%, primarily due to the repayment of RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme.

Risk Weighted Assets [4]

Risk weighted assets were NZD75.3 billion, an increase of NZD3.8 billion or 5% on the 2024 financial year primarily driven by an increase in credit risk weighted assets from increased lending volumes.

1 Customer remediation operating expense has been included as a notable item in the Group Performance Summary on page 30.
2 System source: RBNZ.
3 ASB deposit growth for market share purposes includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.
4 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

Corporate Centre and Other

OVERVIEW

Corporate Centre and Other includes the results of the Group's centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries, Group-wide remediation costs, investment spend including enterprise-wide infrastructure and other strategic projects, employee entitlements, and unallocated revenue and expenses relating to the Bank's support functions including Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Marketing, Legal & Group Secretariat, Treasury and Group-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation.

Treasury is responsible for the management of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk inherent in the Group's balance sheet. Treasury also manages the Group's wholesale funding, and the Group's prudential liquidity and capital requirements. Treasury's earnings are primarily sourced from managing the Group's Australian balance sheet, including interest rate risk.

Centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries include the Group's offshore minority investment in China (Qilu Bank) and domestically held minority investments in Lendi Group, CFS as well as the strategic investments in x15ventures. The Group completed the sale of Vietnam International Bank on 5 March 2025 and the sale of its interest in Bank of Hangzhou on 10 June 2025.

	Full Year Ended					
		Restated [1]		As reported		
Corporate Centre and Other (including eliminations)	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**Jun 25 vs Jun 24 %**
Net interest income	**242**	421	(43)	404	270	50
Other operating income	**163**	(1)	large	–	110	(large)
Total operating income	**405**	420	(4)	404	380	6
Operating expenses	**(2,477)**	(2,451)	1	(2,512)	(2,323)	8
Operating performance	**(2,072)**	(2,031)	(2)	(2,108)	(1,943)	(8)
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(1)**	5	large	5	15	(67)
Net loss before tax	**(2,073)**	(2,026)	2	(2,103)	(1,928)	9
Corporate tax benefit	**554**	423	31	446	387	15
Net loss after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**(1,519)**	(1,603)	(5)	(1,657)	(1,541)	8
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations – cash basis	**–**	1	(large)	1	11	(91)
Net loss after tax – cash basis	**(1,519)**	(1,602)	(5)	(1,656)	(1,530)	8
Loss on disposal and acquisition of entities net of transaction costs	**(65)**	(173)	(62)	(173)	(433)	(60)
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(51)**	(167)	69	(167)	(134)	(25)
Net loss after tax – statutory basis [2]	**(1,635)**	(1,942)	(16)	(1,996)	(2,097)	(5)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period as detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. Refer to "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document for further details.

2 Please refer to "Disclosures – Non-cash Items Included in Statutory Profit" on page 6 of this Document for further details. A reconciliation of the Net profit after tax (cash basis) to Net profit after tax (statutory basis) by business segment is provided in Note 2.7 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Corporate Centre and Other (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus Restated June 2025

Corporate Centre and Other net loss after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $1,635 million, a decrease of $307 million or 16% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 31% increase in corporate tax benefit, a 69% decrease related to hedging and IFRS volatility and a 62% decrease in loss on disposal, partly offset by a 1% increase in operating expenses, a 4% decrease in total operating income and a $6 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $242 million, a decrease of $179 million or 43% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by lower Treasury earnings from interest rate risk management activities.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $163 million, an increase of $164 million on the prior year. This was mainly driven by higher net earnings on sale of Treasury liquid assets, impacts from minority investments, and a fair value gain on our investment in Gemini following its Initial Public Offering.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,477 million, an increase of $26 million or 1% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by increased investment in technology and AI capabilities, and higher customer remediation costs, partly offset by lower professional fees.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $1 million, an increase of $6 million on the prior year.

Corporate Tax Benefit

Corporate tax benefit was $554 million, an increase of $131 million or 31% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by a decrease in non-deductible expenses.

As Reported Year Ended June 2025 versus June 2024

Corporate Centre and Other net loss after tax (statutory basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2025 was $1,996 million, a decrease of $101 million or 5% on the 2024 financial year. The result was driven by a 60% decrease in loss on disposal and a 6% increase in total operating income, partly offset by an 8% increase in operating expenses, a $33 million increase related to hedging and IFRS volatility and a $10 million decrease in loan impairment benefit.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $404 million, an increase of $134 million on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by higher Treasury earnings from interest rate risk management and liquidity management activities.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income decreased $110 million on the 2024 financial year. This was mainly driven by lower net earnings on sale of Treasury liquid assets, risk positioning and impacts from minority investments.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,512 million, an increase of $189 million or 8% on the 2024 financial year. This was primarily driven by inflation, notable customer remediation items, increased investment in technology and strategic priorities and financial crime resourcing costs, partly offset by lower occupancy expenses from commercial and retail exits.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment benefit decreased $10 million on the 2024 financial year to $5 million.

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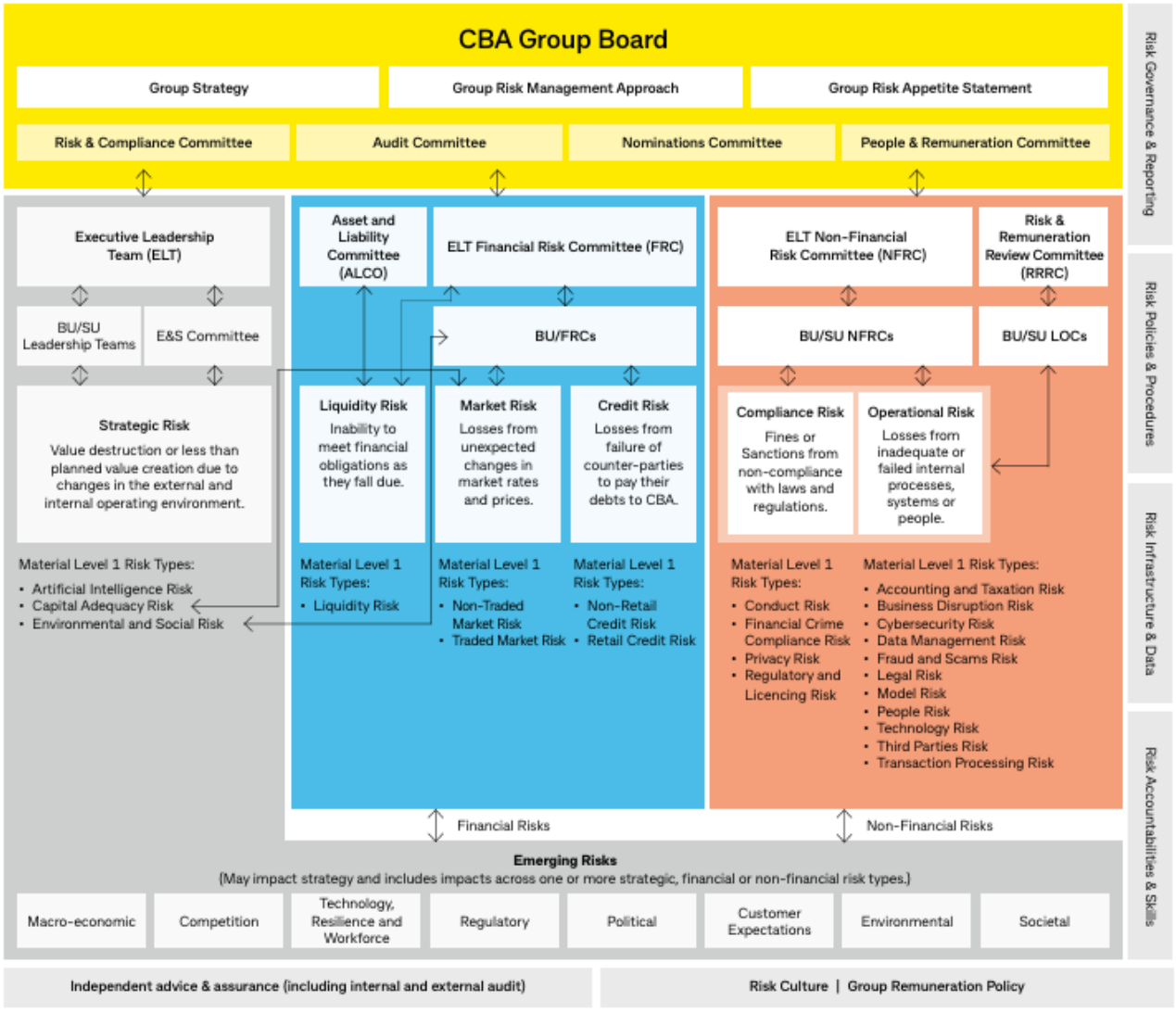
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Risk Management

The Group is exposed to financial, non-financial and strategic risks through its business activities and the internal and external environments in which it operates. The Group manages these risks through its Risk Management Framework (RMF). The components of the RMF are illustrated below, including the governance that enables executive and Board oversight of these risks.



Further details on each of the material risks, and how the Group manages them, are outlined in this section.

Risk Management Framework

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Group RMF and for overseeing its operation. It is outlined in the Group Risk Management Approach (RMA) and sets out the Board and the Executive Leadership Team's (ELT) expectations regarding how we behave to identify, measure, monitor and respond to our risks. It incorporates:

- **the Group's Business Plan,** consisting of the Group Strategy and the Group Financial Plan, which sets out the strategic priorities for the forthcoming financial year, including key metrics to be tracked and assesses the material risks associated with the implementation of the Group's strategic objectives; and
- **the Group Risk Appetite Statement (RAS),** which establishes the type and degree of risk the Board is prepared to accept and the maximum level of risk that the Group must operate within whilst executing the Group Strategy.

The Group Risk Management Approach (RMA) sets out the Group's approach to managing risk and the key elements, including the RMF, the RAS and the Three Lines of Accountability (3LoA) model, that give effect to this approach. It is reviewed annually by the Board, with the last review undertaken in December 2025. As required by APRA's Prudential Standard CPS220 Risk Management, the Board:

- sets the Business Plan, the RAS and the RMA and oversees the development of policies and procedures aligned to these, to deliver clearly defined and documented roles, responsibilities, and formal reporting structures for the management of material risks;
- maintains an RMF that is appropriate for the size, business mix and complexity of the Group, and oversees its operation by management;
- oversees a comprehensive review of the RMF by operationally independent persons at least every three years, and by Group Audit & Assurance (GA&A) in alternate years;
- receives regular management reporting to monitor that material risks are managed within approved appetite;
- forms a view on the risk culture of the Group and oversees relevant improvement action plans; and
- delivers an annual Risk Management Declaration (RMD) to APRA that the RMF is appropriately and adequately designed and operating effectively in all material respects or otherwise qualifies the RMD with steps to remedy these key matters.

The RMF is underpinned by four **Risk Framework Enablers** that allow us to effectively identify, measure, monitor and respond to our risks.

Risk governance and reporting

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the Group's risk governance. The Risk and Compliance Committee oversees the RMF and helps formulate the Group's risk appetite for consideration by the Board. The Committee is also responsible for:

- The governance of risks impacting the Group;
- The design, implementation and operation of the RMF and the Group RMA.
- Monitoring the risk appetite and assessing the overall risk profile of the Group within the material risk types;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the compliance management framework impacting the material risk types; and
- Risk culture and behaviours.

At management level, risk governance is undertaken by a structured hierarchy of personal delegations, management committees and forums across the Group and within the Business Units (BUs) and Support Units (SUs).

Regular management information is produced which allows financial, strategic and non-financial risk positions to be monitored against approved Risk Appetite and policy limits. At Board level, the majority of risk reporting is provided to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, although select matters are reported directly to the Board as required. Controls reporting is provided to the Board Audit Committee. The Chairs of the Board Risk and Compliance and Audit Committees report to the Board following each Committee meeting.

Risk policies and procedures

Risk policies, standards and procedures outline the principles and practices to be used in identifying and assessing material risk types and regulatory obligations, translating appetite into our daily business activities.

Risk infrastructure and data

The Risk Framework is supported by systems and processes that together provide the infrastructure for the management of the Group's material risk types:

- **Risk processes** to identify, assess, escalate, monitor and manage risks, issues and incidents;
- **Management information systems** to measure and aggregate risks across the Group; and
- **Data, risk models and tools**

Risk accountabilities and skills

The Three Lines of Accountability (3LoA) model organises our risk accountabilities through separation of roles for managing the Group's risks, developing risk frameworks and defining the boundaries within which risk is managed, and providing independent assurance over how effectively risks are being managed.

The Risk Stewards (senior leaders in Line 1 or Line 2) complement the 3LoA model, by providing a view on the aggregated risk profile and adequacy of the risk framework for each material risk type including design of policies, mitigation strategies and the capabilities needed to manage the material risk type.

The effective management of our material risk types requires appropriate resourcing of skilled employees within each of the Group's 3LoA. It is important for all employees to have an awareness of their accountabilities, the RMF, and the role our values play in helping us manage risk. This awareness is developed through:

- **Accountability Ecosystem** comprising frameworks that clarify roles and responsibilities, govern decision making and conduct, apply consequences for good and poor outcomes (individually and collectively), and foster a culture that enables and promotes accountability;
- **Communication of the RAS and RMA** to all employees following approval by the Board;
- **Performance and remuneration frameworks** which form part of the Accountability Ecosystem are designed to hold employees individually and collectively responsible for managing role related risks and encouraging behaviour that aligns with the Group's values, performance management framework and Code of Conduct. Each year employees complete a risk assessment as part of the annual performance review to determine their performance against the risk accountabilities of their role;

Risk management framework (continued)

- **The Protecting Our Customers Group Mandatory Learning module** provides foundational knowledge of the RMF and RMA for all Group employees;
- **Risk Management Capability Framework** provides the education, experience and exposure to build risk skills and judgement effectively within the Group; and
- **'Getting started with the Group'** and ongoing learning supports employees in gaining the knowledge, skills and behaviours required to work effectively across the Group.

Risk culture and conduct risk

Our risk culture reflects the beliefs and behaviours by people within the Group that determine how risks are identified, measured, monitored and responded to. These behaviours, which guide decision making and good risk management, are embodied in our values and leadership principles, ensuring that our actions align with our core beliefs. The Group's risk culture framework aims to sustain and improve our risk culture through an annual Board risk culture assessment, where the Board and senior management form a view of the Bank's risk culture. This is supported by the Group risk culture response plan, which addresses organisational focus areas and is further reinforced by business unit risk culture self-reflections that drive improvement at local levels.

In relation to conduct risk, the Group requires behaviours and business practices that are fair to customers, protect the fair and efficient operation of the market and engender confidence in our products and services. Annually, the Board forms a view of the Group's risk culture and identifies desirable changes. Action plans are initiated and monitored to improve and sustain risk culture.

Material risk types

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Credit risk		
Credit risk is the potential for loss arising from the failure of a counterparty to meet their contractual obligations to the Group. The Group is primarily exposed to credit risk through: **Retail Credit Risk** • Residential mortgage lending; and • Unsecured retail lending. **Non-Retail Credit Risk** • Commercial lending; and • Large corporate (institutional) lending and markets exposures.	**Governing Policies:** • Group Credit Risk Framework • Group Credit Risk Policy • Group Loan Loss Provisioning Framework • Group and BU Credit Risk Standards **Key Management Committees:** • Financial Risk Committee (FRC) • BU Financial Risk Committees • Loan Loss Provisioning Committee	• Defined credit risk indicators set in the Group RAS; • Transacting with counterparties that demonstrate the ability and willingness to service their obligations through performance of due diligence and appropriate credit quality assessments; • Applications assessed by credit decisioning models, with more complex or higher risk applications referred to credit authority holders who exercise expert judgement; • Incorporating Environmental and Social risk considerations as part of the counterparty credit risk assessment process; • Taking collateral where appropriate; • Pricing appropriately for the risks we are taking; • Credit concentration frameworks that set exposure limits to counterparties, groups of related counterparties, industry sectors and countries; • Regular monitoring of credit quality, concentrations, arrears, policy exceptions and policy breaches; • Working with impaired counterparties, or those in danger of becoming so, to help them rehabilitate their financial positions; • Holding adequate provisions for defaulted and high-risk counterparties and exposures; and • Stress testing, both at a counterparty and portfolio level.

Risk management framework (continued)

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Market risk		
Market risk is the potential for adverse impact on profitability and/or net worth of the Group from changes in market rates or prices. This is defined as changes in interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, inflation rates, and the resale value of assets under residual value guarantees. The Group is primarily exposed to market risk through: **Traded Market Risk** **Non-Traded Market Risk** • Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB); • Lease Residual Value Risk; • Structural Foreign Exchange Risk; and • Non-traded Equity Risk.	**Governing Policies:** • Group Market Risk Policy • Group Traded Market Risk Standard **Key Management Committees:** • Financial Risk Committee • IB&M Financial Risk Committee (Oversight of Traded Market Risk) • Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) (Oversight of Non-Traded Market Risk, including IRRBB) • Market Risk Committee	• Defined market risk indicators set in the Group RAS; • Activity is concentrated in client facing portfolios with non-client facing management activity used to support broader business objectives, governed by trading delegations; • Conservative market risk limits with granular concentration limits at a position level including currency/index, tenor and product type; • Pricing appropriately for risk and market depth; • Back-testing of value at risk models against hypothetical profit and loss; • Daily monitoring and attribution of traded market risk exposures including risk sensitivities, value at risk and stress testing; • Daily monitoring of value at risk and stress test measures including for derivative valuation adjustments (XVAs); • Identification, quantification and monitoring of risk factors not included in internal models; • Monthly monitoring of Residual Value Risk exposures versus limits; • Managing the Balance Sheet with a view to balancing net interest income (NII), profit volatility and market value; • Regular monitoring of IRRBB market risk exposures against limits including risk sensitivities, credit spread risk, market value sensitivity, net interest earnings at risk and stress testing and any risks not in model (RNIM); • Appropriate transfer pricing for interest rate risk; • Regular monitoring of structural foreign exchange risk versus limits; and • Regular monitoring of Group Super Defined Benefit Fund net asset position.

Risk management framework (continued)

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Liquidity risk		
Liquidity risk is the combined risks of not being able to meet financial obligations as they fall due (funding liquidity risk), and that liquidity in financial markets, such as the market for debt securities, may reduce significantly (market liquidity risk). The Group is primarily exposed to liquidity risk through: **Funding Liquidity Risk** **Market Liquidity Risk**	**Governing Policies:** • Group Liquidity Policy **Key Management Committees:** • Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) • Stress Testing Steering Committee	• Defined liquidity Risk Appetite metrics and Risk Indicators in the Group RAS, with reference to severe yet plausible and moderate stress testing; • The Annual Funding Strategy (the Group's wholesale funding strategy over the next three years); • Maintaining a diverse yet stable pool of potential funding sources across different currencies, geographies and products; • Maintaining sufficient liquidity buffers to withstand periods of disruption in wholesale funding markets and unanticipated changes in the balance sheet funding gap; • Managing the portion of wholesale funding sourced from offshore; • Conservatively managing the mismatch between asset and liability maturities; • Maintaining a conservative mix of readily saleable or repo-eligible liquid assets; • Daily monitoring of liquidity risk exposures, including Liquidity Coverage Ratios and Net Stable Funding Ratios; • Moderate and severe market and idiosyncratic stress test scenarios; and • The Contingent Funding Plan provides strategies for addressing liquidity shortfalls in a crisis situation.

Risk management framework (continued)

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Operational risk		
Operational risk is the risk of losses from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or people, or from external events. The Group is exposed to operational risk primarily through: • Accounting and Taxation Risk; • Business Disruption Risk; • Cyber security Risk; • Data Management Risk; • Fraud and Scams Risk (external and internal); • Legal Risk; • Model Risk; • People Risk (employment practices and workplace safety); • Technology Risk (disruptions from hardware or software failures); • Third Parties Risk; and • Transaction Processing Risk.	**Governing Policies:** • Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) • Group Information Security (IS) Policy • Group Data Management Policy • Group Fraud and Scams Management Policy • Group Whistleblower Policy • Group Model Risk Policy • Group Business Continuity Management Policy • Group Protective Security Policy • Group IT Service Management Policy • Group Service Provider Policy • Group Supplier Lifecycle Policy • Group Product Development and Distribution Policy • Group Conflicts Management Policy • Legal Services Policy • Group External Financial Reporting Policy • Group Tax Policy • Group Records Management Policy **Key Management Committees:** • ELT Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) • BU/SU Non-Financial Risk Committees • ELT Financial Risk Committee (FRC) • Model Risk Governance Committee (MRGC) • Supplier Governance Council • Technology Controls Council	• Defined operational risk indicators in the Group RAS; • Implementation of manual and automated controls to prevent, detect and mitigate the specific operational risks that the Group is exposed to; • Regular Risk and Control Self- Assessment (RCSA) to assess key risks and controls for a BU/SU; • Routine Controls Assessment Program (CAP) tests to assess whether controls are designed and operating effectively to maintain risk exposures within acceptable levels; • Incident Management process to identify, assess, record, report and manage actual operational or compliance events that have occurred. This data is used to guide management to strengthen processes and controls; • Issue Management process to identify, assess, record, report and manage weaknesses or gaps in controls; • Change Management Risk process to effectively understand and manage the risks from changes to the business through projects or initiatives; • Establishment of Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) to monitor movements in risk exposures over time; • Assurance undertaken by Line 2 Risk teams to assess that operational risks are appropriately identified and managed across the Group; • Risk Steward Guidance provided on key controls and routine Risk Steward monitoring of RAS and risk reporting; and • Independent validation of models prior to implementation and upon material change, and periodic validation and Fit-For-Purpose reviews post model implementation.

Risk management framework (continued)

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Compliance risk		
Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation that the Group may incur as a result of its failure to comply with its obligations. The Group is exposed to Compliance Risk primarily through: • Laws, regulations, rules, licence conditions, and statements of regulatory policy; • Privacy laws and regulations regarding the management of the personal or credit information of individuals or the consumer data right (CDR) data of CDR consumers; • Financial crime (regulation relating to Anti-Money Laundering, and Counter Terrorism Financing, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Anti-Tax Evasion Facilitation and Sanctions); and • Poor conduct (product design and distribution, market conduct, anti-competitive practices; and financial hardship and debt collection).	**Governing Policies:** • Group Compliance Management Framework (CMF) and policies • Joint AML/CTF Group Program • Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy • Anti-Tax Evasion Facilitation Policy • Group Sanctions Policy • Code of Conduct • Group Privacy Policy • Product Development and Distribution Policy • Group Prevention of Anti-Competitive Practices Policy • Group Consumer Protection Policy • Group Customer Complaint Management Policy • Group Customer Remediation Projects Policy • Group Personal Trading Policy • Group Conflicts Management Policy **Key Management Committees:** • Executive Financial Crime Risk Committee • Financial Crime Risk Committee • Group/BU/SU NFRCs • Product Governance forums	**Regulatory and Licencing (R&L) Risk and Privacy Risk** • Compliance, including R&L and Privacy Risk Indicators in the Group RAS; • Mandatory online Compliance and Privacy training for all employees; • Regulatory change management to establish compliant business practices; • Maintenance of Obligation Registers; • R&L and Privacy Risk profiling through the Risk and Control Self-Assessment Process; • Group wide minimum standards in key areas; • Co-operative and transparent relationships with regulators; and • Board and management governance and reporting. **Financial Crime Compliance** • Compliance, including the Group's Joint AML/CTF Program; • FCC Risk Indicators in the Group RAS; • Pre-employment due diligence on the Group's employees and enhanced screening for high risk roles; • Training and awareness sessions to staff on AML/CTF obligations including sections highlighting the community impact of financial crime and the Group's role to Detect, Deter and Disrupt money laundering, terrorist financing and other serious crime; • Customer on-boarding processes to meet AML/CTF identification and screening requirements; • Ongoing customer due diligence to maintain accurate customer information; • Risk assessments on our customers, products and channels to understand money laundering and terrorism financing risks; • Enhanced customer due diligence on higher risk customers; • Monitoring customer payments, trades and transactions to manage the AML/CTF and sanctions risks identified; • Undertake statutory reporting requirements including International Value Transfer Services, Threshold Transaction Reports, Suspicious Matter Reports and annual compliance reports; • Controls to prevent corruption of public officials and private sector individuals by employees, representatives, suppliers or third-party agents, including disclosure and approval of gifts and entertainment, charitable donations and sponsorships; and • Controls to prevent the facilitation of tax evasion by employees, representatives and other third parties who are Associated Persons of the Group, including risk assessments (third party, product/channel and enterprise-wide risk assessment); employee due diligence and ongoing staff training and awareness. **Conduct Risk** • Code of Conduct, supported by mandatory training for all staff; • Ongoing Conduct Risk profiling, including use of the Conduct Risk Steward Guides and controls taxonomy to manage and address Conduct Risks; • Measurement and governance of Conduct Risk exposures through RAS metrics and NFRC, Board reporting; • Assurance and monitoring to identify Conduct Risk exposures, control weaknesses; • Enhancement of Code of Conduct related policies with changes in understanding of conduct obligations and expectations; and • Consistently applying the Code of Conduct and asking 'Must We?', 'Can We?' and 'Should We?' to deliver the right outcome for our customers.

Risk management framework (continued)

Description	Governing Policies and Committees	Key controls and risk mitigation strategies
Strategic risk		
Strategic risk is the risk of material stakeholder value destruction or less than planned value creation due to changes in external and internal operating environments. Most often, the operating environment changes or events that are material enough to affect our strategy, arise from, or can have an impact across, one or more of the other financial, non-financial or specific strategic sub-risk types below. This Strategic Risk type also includes a number of sub-risk types that: • primarily support or drive strategic decisions that could impact our profitability or business model assumptions; • are impacted by, or drive decisions resulting in impacts across other risk types; and • are managed more routinely through their own dedicated governance, policies and procedures, infrastructure and teams. These risks include: • **Capital Adequacy Risk:** Inability to capitalise on strategic opportunities or withstand extreme events due to insufficient or inefficient use of capital; • **Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk:** The risk of adverse impacts on the environment and society from the Group's activities; or adverse impacts to the Group's franchise value, business model and profitability from not appropriately responding to existing and changing environmental and social issues; and • **Artificial Intelligence (AI) Risk:** The risk of failing to execute on strategy or loss of competitive advantage due to failure to deliver AI systems responsibly and/or in a timely manner.	**Governing Policies:** • Group Strategic Risk Management Policy • Group Capital Policy • Capital Management of Subsidiaries and Branches Policy • Group Stress Testing Policy • Risk-adjusted Performance Measurement Policy • Group Remuneration Policy • Group Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy • Group Environmental and Social Policy • Group Continuous Disclosure Policy • Group Public Disclosure of Prudential Information Policy • Group External Communication and Engagement Policy • Group Publicly Issued Documents and Marketing Materials Policy • Group Artificial Intelligence Policy **Key Management Committees:** • Executive Leadership Team • ELT Environmental & Social Committee • Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) • Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) • ELT Risk and Remuneration Review Committee (RRRC) • Stress Testing Steering Committee • AI Risk Committee	**Strategic Risk Management Policy** The Group assesses, monitors, reports, and responds to strategic risk throughout its processes of: • Strategy development, approval and review; • Planning and resource allocation; • Development of the Group Business Plan; • Monitoring changes and identifying potential changes to the operating environment; and • Monitoring execution progress of strategies. **Capital Adequacy Risk** • Capital advice for projects and funding deals; • Dividend decision and management processes; • Capital monitoring, reporting and forecasting; • Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP); • Group, portfolio and risk type stress testing; and • Ratings agency interactions. **Environmental and Social Risk** • Defined E&S Risk Indicators in the Group RAS; • Financed emissions targets and goals for priority sectors; Scenario analyses and stress testing to understand the physical and transition risks of climate change; • E&S Risk embedded in the Group and BUs/SUs business profiles; • Client and supplier E&S due diligence process; • Development of new pilot products and services that support reduced emissions; • Environmental Social & Governance (ESG) lending tool applied to certain lending decisions; • Corporate Responsibility programs; and • Supplier Code of Conduct for adherence to CBA's E&S standards. **Artificial Intelligence Risk** • Defined AI Risk Indicators in the Group RAS; • The Group AI Policy that sets out the Group's approach to managing the design, development and deployment of AI Systems; • The Group Artificial Intelligence Standard supports appropriate consideration of Guiding Principles and consolidates requirements across intersecting policy suites for the management of AI Systems; • AI talent, capability and skills development; • Strategic partnership for AI; • Guidance, Playbooks and Toolkits for AI (e.g. BU/SU AI Governance guidance, AI Issues and Incidents guidance, Responsible AI and Responsible Generative AI Toolkits, Generative AI Playbooks, etc); and • Oversight of AI use cases, Issues, Incidents, and controls is managed by their respective BU/SU NFRCs.

Other information (continued)

Cross-Border Outstandings

Cross-border outstandings are based on the country of domicile of the borrower or guarantor of the ultimate risk. Outstandings include loans, acceptances and other monetary assets. Local currency activities with local residents by foreign branches and controlled entities of the Group are excluded. Mark-to-market derivative exposures (which are a sub-set of other monetary assets) are presented after the impact of netting under enforceable master netting agreements and are included in outstandings by the country of the counterparty's domicile irrespective of currency. CBA's cross-border outstandings to borrowers in countries that individually exceeded 0.75% of Group total assets as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 respectively are as follows:

	As at 30 June 2026				
Scenario	Government and Official Institutions $M	Banks $M	Other (primarily Commercial and Industrial) $M	Total $M	% of Group Total Assets %
United States	9,683	2,817	22,439	34,939	2.41
France	2,020	13,973	1,427	17,420	1.20
Canada	1,634	5,845	6,183	13,662	0.94
United Kingdom	1,153	3,509	7,270	11,932	0.82

	As at 30 June 2025				
Scenario	Government and Official Institutions $M	Banks $M	Other (primarily Commercial and Industrial) $M	Total $M	% of Group Total Assets %
United States	7,710	3,522	18,085	29,317	2.17
France	954	14,364	1,377	16,695	1.23
United Kingdom	1,173	5,575	6,630	13,378	0.99
Canada	651	6,726	3,932	11,309	0.84

Other information (continued)

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Consolidated Structured Entities

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well-defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities. Depending on the Group's power over the activities of the entity and its exposure to and ability to influence its own returns, it may consolidate the entity. In other cases, it may sponsor or have exposure to such an entity but not consolidate it.

The Group exercises judgement to assess whether a structured entity should be consolidated based on the Group's power over the relevant activities of the entity and the significance of its exposure to variable returns of the structured entity. Such assessments are predominantly required for the Group's securitisation programmes, and structured transactions such as covered bond programmes.

Securitisation, covered bonds and transferred assets

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions that transfer financial assets to counterparties or to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). Transferred financial assets that do not qualify for derecognition are typically associated with repurchase agreements and covered bonds and securitisation programmes. The underlying assets remain on the Group's Balance Sheet.

Securitisation programmes

The Group pools and equitably assigns residential mortgages as securities to investors through a series of wholly controlled securitisation vehicles. Where the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with the mortgages, it continues to recognise the mortgages on the Balance Sheet. The Group is entitled to any residual income of the securitisation programmes after all payments due to investors have been met, where the Group is the income unitholder. The investors have recourse only to the pool of mortgages in the SPV they have invested in.

Covered bonds programmes

To complement existing wholesale funding sources, the Group has established two global covered bond programmes for the Bank and ASB. Certain residential mortgages have been assigned to SPVs associated with covered bond programmes to provide security for payments to investors. The Group is entitled to any residual income after all payments due to covered bond investors have been met. As the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with the mortgages, it continues to recognise the mortgages on the Balance Sheet. As the Bank and ASB also provide guarantees on the payments to bondholders, the covered investors have dual recourse to the Bank or ASB, as applicable, and the covered pool assets.

For further information on the Group's exposures to unconsolidated structured entities, refer to Note 4.4 and Note 11.1 of the 2026 Financial Report.

	Full Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Group Arrangements with Issuers	$M	$M	$M
Notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	**5,749**	7,383	6,638

1 Relates to undrawn facilities to unconsolidated Residential Mortgage-backed Securities, Asset-backed Securities and other financing entities.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements (continued)

Credit Risk Related Instruments

Details of contingent liabilities and off Balance Sheet instruments are presented below and on page 110, in relation to Litigation, investigations and reviews. The amount represents the maximum amount that could be lost if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. The credit commitments shown in the table below also constitute contingent assets.

These commitments would be classified as loans and other assets in the Balance Sheet should they be drawn upon by the customer.

Details of contingent liabilities and off Balance Sheet instruments are set out in Note 12.1 of the 2026 Financial Report - Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments arising from the banking business.

Credit risk related instruments	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Commitments to provide credit	**217,926**	207,278	182,610
Performance related contingencies	**17,133**	15,993	13,650
Financial guarantees and other off Balance Sheet instruments	**7,395**	6,803	6,980
Total credit risk related instruments	**242,454**	230,074	203,240

Commitments to provide credit include obligations on the part of the Group to provide credit facilities against which clients can borrow money under defined terms and conditions. Such loan commitments are made either for a fixed period, or are cancellable by the Group subject to notice conditions. As facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Loan commitments must be measured with reference to expected credit losses required to be recognised. In the case of undrawn loan commitments, the inherent credit risk is managed and monitored by the Group together with the drawn component as a single credit exposure. The exposure at default on the entire facility is used to calculate the cumulative expected credit losses;

Performance related contingencies are undertakings that oblige the Group to pay third parties should a customer fail to fulfil a contractual non-monetary obligation; and

Financial guarantees are unconditional undertakings given to support the obligations of a customer to third parties. They include documentary letters of credit which are undertakings by the Group to pay or accept drafts drawn by a supplier of goods against presentation of documents in the event of payment default by a customer. Financial guarantees are recognised within other liabilities and are initially measured at their fair value, equal to the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the Income Statement and the expected credit losses. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the Income Statement. The premium received is recognised in the Income Statement in other operating income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Refer to Note 12.1 to the 2026 Financial Report-Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments arising from the banking business.

The provisions for off balance sheet instruments are set out in the table below.

	2026 $M	2025 $M	2024 $M
Total provisions for off balance sheet instruments	**406**	204	223

Securitisation of assets

The Group conducts a Loan Securitisation program as described under "Special Purpose Vehicles" on page 99 of this Document.

The carrying value of securitised loans at 30 June 2026 was $5,378 million (30 June 2025: $5,629 million).

For further information on the Group's securitisation activities, refer to Note 4.4 and Note 11.1 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Monetary Liabilities

The Group also has various monetary contractual liabilities. Refer to Note 9.4 of the 2026 Financial Report for the maturity distribution of these monetary contractual liabilities.

Services Agreements

The maximum contingent liability for termination benefits in respect of service agreements with the Chief Executive Officer and other Key Management Personnel at 30 June 2026 was $1,271,760 (30 June 2025: $1,345,358).

Transaction in Own Shares

The Group had the following employee share plans in place during the year ended 30 June 2026:

- Employee Share Acquisition Plan ("ESAP");
- Employee Salary Sacrifice Share Plan ("ESSSP");
- Employee Equity Plan ("EEP"); and
- Non-Executive Directors Share Plan ("NEDSP").

For further information regarding compensation arrangements and agreements with Group Key Management Personnel, see the Remuneration Report in the 2026 Financial Report.

Description of Business Environment

Our purpose

Our purpose, building a brighter future for all, is increasingly relevant in uncertain times. It reflects our commitment to Australia. Our success is deeply linked to the prosperity of the customers and communities we serve, and the development of our people. We remain focused on delivering our strategy and maintaining a strong balance sheet, so we can continue to deliver on that commitment.

Our strategic priorities

We will continue to build tomorrow's bank today for our customers by focusing on:

- Helping build Australia's future economy;
- Reimagining customer experiences; and
- Delivering simpler, safer and better banking.

Helping build Australia's future economy

Supporting our customers and communities

Australian households and businesses continue to navigate a challenging environment. Global uncertainty and external shocks have led to higher inflation and interest rates, as well as ongoing cost-of-living pressures. Against this backdrop, it is more important than ever that banks are strong and stable. Our balance sheet strength underpins our resilience through a range of economic scenarios. It enables us to continue supporting our customers and communities when they need us most.

We recognise that many Australians are feeling the impact of cost-of-living pressures and are having to make careful decisions about how they spend and manage their money. We are committed to working with our customers to help them find the right solution for their circumstances and help them build their financial resilience over the long term. Our range of support options include hardship assistance, such as loan repayment relief and tailored payment arrangements, with more than 147,000 payment arrangements made this year. Our broad range of digital money management tools also help customers track their spending, budget and save, access eligible grants and rebates, and manage their bills more effectively.

We are committed to maintaining access to banking services, supported by Australia's largest branch and bank-owned ATM network as well as through our Australian-based call centre teams. More than 16,000 of our people serve our customers directly every day.

Helping businesses drive growth

For Australia's economy to grow, Australian businesses need to invest, innovate and prosper. We are focused on supporting businesses that drive long-term growth and contribute to a more productive, sustainable and resilient economy. This year we announced a national skills initiative with OpenAI to help one million Australian small business customers build AI, cyber security and digital capabilities to strengthen their resilience, capability and competitiveness.

Advocating for a stronger financial system and economy

Australia's financial system has supported Australia's economic stability, resilience and prosperity. As Australia's largest bank, we do well when the Australian economy does well. This is why we advocate for policies that support a strong, safe and competitive financial system and aim to improve living standards.

Australia faces a period of heightened global uncertainty and rapid technological change. Improving productivity growth, supporting digital transformation and strengthening national resilience require ongoing policy reform and collaboration across government, industry and communities. Using our experience and customer insights, we contributed constructively to nationally important issues such as the National AI Plan, productivity and payments reform and the scams prevention framework.

Our policy focus is on areas where system-wide action can deliver better outcomes for customers, businesses and the broader economy. We advocate for regulatory settings that strengthen competition and resilience, enabling banks to compete on a level playing field serving all customers and communities. We also promote economic growth through the efficient allocation of capital to productive uses and shaping policy reforms to lift national productivity.

We remain committed to a whole-of-ecosystem approach to reducing fraud and scams, strengthening cyber resilience and investing in payments infrastructure. We actively engaged with the Federal Government around the development of Horizon 2 of Australia's Cyber Strategy and support its ongoing delivery through the Executive Cyber Council. As the bank for all Australians, we also support regional banking and access to cash.

By working together, we seek to build a stronger understanding of the role economic reform and a strong financial system play in Australia's long-term prosperity.

Reimagining customer experiences

Building deep and trusted customer relationships

Our long-standing commitment to building deep and trusted customer relationships has helped us become Australia's leading transaction bank for retail and business customers. Continued investment in our proprietary capabilities and customer service ecosystem strengthens these relationships and supports the delivery of differentiated customer experiences at scale. Frequent customer engagement provides valuable insights into customers' needs, preferences and goals, helping us deliver more seamless, personalised and rewarding experiences. By combining trusted relationships with leading digital capabilities, we remain focused on delivering excellent customer outcomes and recognising customer loyalty.

We continue to tailor our offering to meet diverse customer needs and preferences, investing in both digital capabilities and human support to provide customers with easier access to banking services. Through our full-service, multi-brand model, customers can bank with us in the way that suits them – whether digitally, with assistance, or in person. This is supported by our proprietary home lenders, Australian-based call centres, and Australia's largest branch and bank-owned ATM network.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Delivering more personalised digital experiences

As more customers choose to bank with us digitally, we are focused on delivering simpler and more personalised digital experiences. By using leading technologies, including AI, we aim to deliver faster, safer, and more intuitive digital experiences that empower customers to manage their money with confidence and work towards their goals. We have maintained leadership in Consumer, Institutional and Digital NPS categories, by continuing to invest in our apps to deliver leading digital experiences. The CommBank app remains Australia's most popular banking app, with more than 9.6 million customers logging in 14.3 million times each day and engagement increasing threefold since 2014. Through CommBank Yello and CommBank Yello for Business, we are delivering greater value to customers and deepening engagement across both retail and business segments.

Delivering distinctive services and products

This year we became the first Australian bank to enable customers to open an account in-app using secure Near Field Communication (NFC) passport chip scanning. Customers can now verify their identity in minutes using a government-issued ePassport through NFC and biometric face scan. This removes the need for multiple documents and strengthens protection against identity fraud. Supporting our business customers remains a key priority, reflecting their important role in growing Australia's economy. We successfully relaunched the CommBiz mobile app, delivering a more streamlined and intuitive experience for business customers. Key upgrades include faster access to critical functions, simplified payment authorisations, foreign exchange trading and AI-backed security.

Continuing to invest in AI

We continue to make long-term investments in technology, data and AI to help deliver better customer outcomes. Our approach is to use AI with an aim of helping our people deliver better outcomes for customers than we could otherwise achieve, at greater speed and scale. We recognise customers expect AI to be used responsibly, transparently and securely, and we continue to consider our responsible AI principles in how we design and deploy AI solutions. This year we commenced a phased rollout of CommBank Companion to a select group of customers. CommBank Companion is an AI-powered experience within the CommBank app that provides information to customers about their personal and business finances. It provides tailored information, product comparisons and support for key moments such as home buying. For business customers, it offers 24/7 access to information and cash flow insights to help businesses better understand their financial position. We also opened a second Technology Hub in San Francisco, connecting our teams with leading AI partners and accelerating capability across our technology workforce.

Building world-class capability

We continue to invest to attract, develop and retain world-class engineering talent and a strong graduate pipeline to support our long-term strategy. Our focus is to build AI capability across our workforce. We are strengthening our capability through strategic partnerships with global technology leaders such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Anthropic, Microsoft, OpenAI and leading universities. More than 7,800 engineers are enabled with generative AI (GenAI) tools and coding assistants, boosting productivity and speed, allowing us to get more done. Across the organisation, we continue to broaden access to AI, with all CBA employees able to use foundational tools and 78% having access to enhanced AI platforms such as ChatGPT Enterprise and M365 Copilot. We have achieved 80% weekly AI use across the Bank, and our AI Everyday campaign has helped employees build hands-on AI skills through experimental learning. This supports our aim of enabling our people to work effectively with these technologies.

Modernising technology and data

Modernising our technology and data platforms is critical to delivering better customer, risk and resilience outcomes. Our technology modernisation program is simplifying core systems, building a more modular, secure and scalable technology environment across the Bank. This is enabling greater stability, faster product innovation and more reliable services. We completed the full upgrade and migration of our core banking platform to AWS cloud, one of the largest and fastest of its kind globally. As part of this, we transitioned 17 million customers and 28 million accounts to the cloud with minimal disruption. We are also delivering modern digital, identity, customer data and enterprise data capabilities to help simplify our technology estate, create more seamless customer experiences and provide an AI-ready foundation for future growth and innovation.

Delivering simpler, safer and better banking

Running a strong and resilient bank

Keeping the Bank's balance sheet strong positions us well to support our customers, the economy and deliver sustainable returns for our shareholders. We maintain conservative financial settings and take a long-term disciplined approach to managing capital, funding and liquidity. We actively manage funding, credit and liquidity needs to remain resilient through economic cycles, including through times of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty. While decisions to strengthen our balance sheet may reduce short-term earnings, they provide stability and flexibility to support our customers when they need us most.

Our stable funding base from retail and SME deposits, together with capital held above regulatory minimum requirements, provides the flexibility to support lending, absorb stress and continue investing in the business. Our consistent focus on generating organic capital supports customer lending, continued investment in safer and better customer services, and sustainable shareholder returns. The quality of our portfolio remains sound, and we have maintained prudent provisioning levels, reflecting our disciplined approach to risk management.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Protecting customers through leading risk management

Maintaining strong risk management is critical to sustaining our customers' trust and keeping their money and information safe. We continue to invest in our ambition to be a safer organisation, underpinned by leading risk management, transparency and discipline. To help protect customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime, we continue to invest in prevention, detection and response capabilities, with more than $1 billion invested this year. Each day, more than 80 million customer account activities are monitored to help detect suspicious activity and better protect customers from fraud and scams. Technology, including AI, is central to how we deliver better outcomes, particularly in combatting economic crime. The Bank proactively alerts customers to potential threats, sending around 40,000 fraud alerts each day through the CommBank app and more than 5.9 million intelligent warnings for first-time payments since September 2024. Through our partnership with APATE.AI, we have deployed AI-enabled bots to help detect and disrupt scam activity in real time, with over 350,000 individual conversations with scammers since August 2025.

We continue to contribute to a coordinated, ecosystem-wide response by sharing intelligence with the Anti-Scams Intelligence Loop (ASIL) to help protect Australians. Since ASIL's inception in April 2024, we have uploaded over 32,000 malicious URLs, SMS messages, phone numbers and social media accounts. This year we also developed GenAI capability to process scam intelligence at scale, further strengthening our future contributions to this collective effort. Alongside prevention, we are focused on disruption and awareness. Our work to align with the scam prevention framework aims to meet our regulatory obligations while helping reduce the impact of scams on customers and the community.

Delivering secure, resilient and reliable banking

Financial services are essential to our customers' everyday lives, and our services must be secure, resilient and reliable. We continue to strengthen operational resilience to support consistent and uninterrupted banking services. This year we continued to strengthen our operational resilience capabilities consistent with Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) Prudential Standard *CPS 230 Operational risk management* (CPS 230). We also enhanced our operational risk, business continuity and service provider frameworks to better identify, manage and respond to disruption risks, strengthening our ability to maintain reliable services for our customers. We have deployed over 20% more technology changes during the year, while continuing to improve the resilience of our technology services, including a significant reduction in critical incidents and a 60% improvement in recovery times.

The cyber threat environment continues to evolve, requiring ongoing vigilance and investment. The Bank applies a cyber security risk management framework aligned with global industry standards and maintains information security capabilities in line with domestic and international regulatory obligations. Our teams continue to build leading cyber capabilities, prioritising the protection of critical assets and delivering securely at speed. We also work closely with industry, government and community partners to strengthen collective resilience and help safeguard Australians.

Our culture

Our values, Care, Courage and Commitment, describe who we are at our best. They guide how we behave day to day and underpin how we work together across CBA.

Our Organisational Culture Plan outlines our culture priorities and the actions we are taking to strengthen organisational culture across the Bank. Our focus is on customer experience excellence, learning and getting better every day, and risk culture, risk management and operational discipline. These priorities help support sustainable performance, effective risk management and better outcomes for customers.

History and Ownership

Commonwealth Bank of Australia was incorporated as a public company on 17 April 1991 in the Australian Capital Territory after being established in 1911 by a Commonwealth Act of Parliament. Commonwealth Bank is governed by, and operates in accordance with, its Constitution, the Corporations Act and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (which constitute the corporate governance regime of Australia), and certain provisions of the Commonwealth Banks Act 1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth Bank was fully privatised in three stages from July 1991 to July 1996.

On 13 June 2000, Commonwealth Bank and Colonial Limited completed their merger.

On 22 August 2000, Commonwealth Bank purchased the 25 per cent non-controlling interest in ASB Holdings Limited in New Zealand giving Commonwealth Bank a 100 per cent interest in ASB Bank Limited and its subsidiaries.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Australia

Australia has an open, market-based economy. The financial sector plays a vital role in supporting the Australian economy to facilitate sustainable growth in the economy by meeting the financial needs of its users.

Financial Services

Australia has a sophisticated financial services sector with financial services providers offering a wide range of products and services across retail, business and institutional banking, funds management, insurance, risk management and equities trading. The Australian financial system consists of the arrangements covering the borrowing and lending of funds and the transfer of ownership of financial claims in Australia, comprising:

- Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (“ADIs”) or financial institutions, comprising banks, credit unions and building societies;
- Financial markets – debt, equity and derivative markets; and
- Payment systems – cash, cheques, electronic payments, funds transfers settlements and other high-value payment systems.

New Zealand

The Group's banking activities in New Zealand are conducted by ASB Bank and also by the New Zealand branch of CBA.

Competition

Competitive Landscape

The Australian domestic competitive landscape includes four large domestic banks, mid-tier banks, non-bank financial institutions, foreign banks, investment banks, fund managers, insurance companies, brokers and third party distributors.

The four largest domestic banks in the sector are the Australian banks ANZ, CBA, NAB and Westpac. The major Australian banks are known as the "big four" and are referred to as the pillars of Australia's financial system. The Government's Four Pillars Policy prohibits mergers between the big four. The major Australian banks each offer a full range of financial products and services through branch networks, digital channels and third party intermediaries across Australia. Other participants in the financial services industry offer focused products and services or service specific customer segments.

Technology is providing opportunities for both new entrants and existing participants. However the major Australian banks invest extensively in customer-focused innovation that brings together technology and services that aim to exceed customer expectations. This also increases efficiency in the Australian banking system.

Financial Strength

Our expertise in financial and risk management ensures we continue to support individuals, businesses, our shareholders, and the communities in which we operate.

We strive to build and defend a strong and dependable franchise, and closely manage the business for superior financial and operational outcomes. As at 30 June 2026, we are one of the largest companies (by market capitalisation) on the ASX.

We aim to provide our shareholders with stable returns, which are achieved through a resilient balance sheet and rigorous management of capital, funding and liquidity levels. As one of Australia’s largest employers and corporate taxpayers, we are proud of the contribution we make to the Australian economy.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Financial System Regulation in Australia

The main regulators of financial services in Australia are the RBA, APRA, ASIC, AUSTRAC, AFCA, OAIC, Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), and Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA).

Each agency has system-wide responsibilities for the different objectives of government oversight of the financial system. A description of these agencies and their general responsibilities and functions is set out below.

The RBA is Australia's central bank. It conducts monetary policy, works to maintain a strong financial system and issues the nation's currency. As well as being a policy-making body, the RBA provides selected banking and registry services to a range of Australian government agencies and to a number of overseas central banks and official institutions, and operates payment settlement services that are critical to the nation's commerce. The Bank is a statutory authority, established by an Act of Parliament, the Reserve Bank Act 1959, which gives it specific powers and obligations.

APRA has responsibility for the prudential supervision of banks, building societies and credit unions, private health, life and general insurance companies, friendly societies, reinsurance companies and superannuation funds (pension funds). Unless an institution is authorised under the Banking Act or exempted by APRA, it is prohibited from engaging in the general business of deposit-taking. Under the legislation that APRA administers, it is responsible for protecting the interests of depositors, policyholders and superannuation fund members.

ASIC is Australia's integrated corporate, markets, financial services and consumer credit regulator, and carries out most of its work under the Corporations Act. ASIC's role is to maintain, facilitate and improve the performance of the financial system and entities in it; promote confident and informed participation by investors and consumers in the financial system; administer the law effectively and with minimal procedural requirements; receive, process and store, efficiently and quickly, information received; make information about companies and other bodies available to the public as soon as practicable; and take whatever action they can, and which is necessary, to enforce and give effect to the law.

AUSTRAC has a dual function as Australia's financial intelligence unit and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulator. AUSTRAC regulates businesses to stop criminal abuse of the financial system and works with partners to disrupt serious and organised crime. Regulated businesses provide financial, gambling, bullion, remittance and virtual asset services. Since 1 July 2026, AML/CTF obligations have extended to real estate professionals, dealers in precious stones, metals and products, lawyers, conveyancers, accountants and trust and company service providers. AUSTRAC also collects and analyses financial reports and information to generate financial intelligence that contributes to law enforcement and national security investigations.

AFCA acts as an external dispute resolution scheme for consumers who are unable to resolve complaints with member financial services organisations. AFCA has a broad membership including Australian banks, insurers, credit providers, financial advisers and planners, debt collection agencies, superannuation members and other businesses that provide financial products and services. Determinations made by AFCA are binding on institutions. AFCA can separately also refer complaints to the relevant banks as a systemic issue which may require rectification and remediation. AFCA can also report these to ASIC and or APRA.

The OAIC is Australia's privacy regulator for both Federal government and private sector organisations and is responsible for privacy functions under the federal Privacy Act 1988 as well as oversight of Australia's 'notifiable data breach' regime. The Privacy Act 1988 regulates how an individual's personal information is collected, used, disclosed and secured. The OAIC and ACCC co-regulate the Consumer Data Right (CDR) and enforce the CDR privacy safeguards and privacy-related CDR rules.

The ACCC is the Australian competition regulator, and promotes competition and fair trading to benefit consumers, business and the community through the administration of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010.

ACMA is a statutory authority responsible for the regulation of broadcasting, radiocommunications, telecommunications, telemarketing, e-marketing, and some online content in Australia. It has regulatory jurisdiction for legislation such as the Spam Act 2003, Do Not Call Register Act 2006 and the Interactive Gambling Act 2001.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Financial System Regulation in the United States

We have elected to be treated as a Financial Holding Company (a "FHC") by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the United States ("FRB"). The FRB is the "umbrella" supervisor with jurisdiction over FHCs, including us. A FHC is allowed to engage, or acquire companies engaged, in the United States in activities that are determined by the FRB and the Secretary of the Treasury to be financial in nature or incidental thereto, and, with FRB approval, activities that are determined by the FRB to be complementary to financial activities.

Under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (the "BHC Act"), the activities of a FHC are subject to restrictions if it is determined that the FHC (in our case, at the Group level) ceases to be "well managed" or "well capitalized" as defined in FRB regulations, or is the subject of an enforcement action requiring it to maintain a specific level of capital.

We are subject to U.S. federal laws and regulations, including the International Banking Act of 1978 (the "IBA"). Under the IBA, all branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States, including our New York branch (the "New York Branch"), are subject to reporting and examination requirements similar to those imposed on domestic banks that are owned or controlled by U.S. bank holding companies. As a federally licensed branch regulated primarily by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in the United States (the "OCC"), the New York Branch can engage in activities permissible for national banks, with the exception that the New York Branch may not accept retail deposits. As the New York Branch does not accept retail deposits (although it does accept uninsured institutional and corporate deposits), the New York Branch is not subject to the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC").

Under the IBA, the FRB has the authority to impose reserve requirements on deposits maintained by U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, including the New York Branch. The New York Branch must maintain its accounts and records separate from those of the Group generally and must comply with such additional requirements as may be prescribed by the OCC. The IBA and the BHC Act also affect the Group's ability to engage in non-banking activities in the United States.

Under the IBA, a federal branch of a non-U.S. bank, such as the New York Branch, is subject to receivership by the OCC to the same extent as a national bank. The OCC may take possession of the business and property of a federal branch. The OCC has at its disposal a wide range of supervisory and enforcement tools for addressing violations of laws and regulations, and breaches of safety and soundness, which can be imposed upon federal branches. The OCC may remove federal branch management and assess civil money penalties. In certain circumstances, the OCC may also terminate a federal branch license at its own initiative or at the recommendation of the FRB.

The Group is subject to certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as amended ("Dodd-Frank"). Dodd-Frank regulates many aspects of the business of banking in the United States and internationally. Section 13 of the BHC Act and its implementing regulations, commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule," among other things, generally prohibit banks and their affiliates from engaging in certain "proprietary trading" (but allows certain activities such as underwriting, market making-related and risk-mitigating hedging activities) and limits the sponsorship of, and investment in, certain private funds (including private equity funds and hedge funds), subject to certain important exceptions and exemptions.

Other Dodd-Frank regulations impose minimum margin requirements on uncleared swaps and security-based swaps, require the central execution and clearing of standardized over-the-counter derivatives on regulated trading platforms and through regulated clearing houses, set limits on the size of positions in certain types of derivatives, require the reporting of transaction data to regulated swap and security-based swap data repositories and provide for registration and heightened supervision and regulation of dealers and major market participants and certain other categories of entities transacting in the derivatives markets. We are a registered swap dealer under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") regulations and are subject to comprehensive regulation as such. Although we are not a registered security-based swap dealer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), we may register at such time as we are required or consider appropriate. In addition, other affiliated entities within the Group could become subject to swap dealer or security-based swap dealer registration, depending on the level of their swap or security-based swap dealing activities with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties. Even if not required to be registered with the CFTC or the SEC, such entities are potentially subject to certain of the CFTC's or the SEC's regulatory requirements in connection with transactions that they enter into with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties.

The CFTC's rules regarding cross-border transactions permit, among other things, "substituted compliance" by swap dealers located in non-U.S. jurisdictions with regulatory regimes determined by the CFTC to be comparable to its own. The CFTC has made such a determination with respect to certain aspects of Australian law and regulation. Pursuant to that determination, we are able to rely on substituted compliance with certain Australian rules in lieu of compliance with corresponding CFTC rules.

As part of the Dodd-Frank regulatory regime, the FRB, the OCC and certain other prudential regulators (collectively, the "U.S. prudential regulators"), in addition to the CFTC and SEC, have adopted rules imposing initial and variation margin requirements on transactions in in-scope uncleared swaps and security-based swaps entered into by registered swap dealers subject to prudential regulation with in-scope counterparties.
As we are a CFTC-registered swap dealer supervised by the FRB and operate a New York Branch that is supervised by the OCC, we are subject to the margin rules of the U.S. prudential regulators (the "PR Margin Rules") and must comply with the requirements thereunder to collect and post initial and variation margin in respect of in-scope trading with in-scope counterparties. The PR Margin Rules exclude non-U.S. swap dealers, such as us, from initial and variation margin requirements with respect to certain categories of transactions and counterparties. In addition, similar to the CFTC's cross border rules, the PR Margin Rules allow non-U.S. swap dealers, such as us, to comply with the applicable laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions in lieu of compliance with their margin rules, but only if the U.S. prudential regulators make determinations of comparability with respect to the non-U.S. regimes. To date, no such comparability determinations have been made. We are also subject to "enhanced prudential regulations" under Reg. YY, Subpart N, which was adopted pursuant to Dodd-

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Financial System Regulation in the United States (continued)

Frank Section 165, and which requires quarterly and annual certification of compliance with the capital adequacy and risk oversight requirements thereof. Dodd-Frank also requires us to submit U.S. resolution plans to the FRB and FDIC. The FRB's and the FDIC's rules apply tailored requirements on resolution planning and prudential standards to foreign banking organizations, depending on the size of their U.S. operations and their risk profile. We are a triennial reduced filer under the rules. We submitted our most recent reduced resolution plan to the FRB and the FDIC by July 1, 2025. If we remain a triennial reduced filer, we will be required to submit our next reduced resolution plan on or before July 1, 2028.

We conduct the majority of our debt capital markets activities in the United States through Commonwealth Australia Securities, LLC ("CASL"). CASL is a broker-dealer licensed by the SEC and supervised by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). CASL is also licensed or otherwise exempt in the states and territories where it does business. The SEC and FINRA have extensive compliance requirements that apply to CASL, including record-keeping, transaction and communications monitoring, supervision of CASL staff, internal policies and procedures, and many others that govern the day to day business of CASL. CASL is subject to periodic reviews of its operations by the SEC and FINRA.

The U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") requires financial institutions to undertake specific customer due diligence and provide information on account holders (including substantial owners for certain entities) who are U.S. citizens or tax residents to the United States Federal tax authority, the Internal Revenue Service, either directly or via local tax authorities. If the required customer data collection due diligence and provision of account holder information is not undertaken and provided in a manner and form meeting the applicable requirements, the Group and/or persons owning assets in accounts with Group members may be subjected to a 30% withholding tax on certain amounts. While such withholding may currently apply only to certain payments derived from sources within the United States, no such withholding will be imposed on any payments derived from sources outside the United States that are made prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final U.S. regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are enacted. There is currently no proposed or final definition of "foreign passthru payment" (though legislative requirements and timeframes may be subject to change) and it is therefore impossible to know whether certain payments could possibly be treated as foreign passthru payments.

The discussion above reflects proposed U.S. regulations that eliminate withholding on certain gross proceeds payments and delay the effective date for withholding on payments from sources outside the United States. The U.S. Treasury Department has indicated that taxpayers may rely on the proposed regulations. The discussion assumes that the regulations will be finalized in their current form and will be effective retroactively.

In addition to FATCA, the U.S. may require the Group in certain circumstances to provide certain information to U.S. payers (withholding agents, custodians, etc.), and the Group and/or its customers may face withholding if the Group does not provide such information in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations. Moreover, even if the Group does provide the required information, withholding may still be applicable to certain U.S. source payments.

In the event that any country in which we operate does not have or enforce an Intergovernmental Agreement with the United States, and that country has local law impediments preventing compliance with FATCA, the Group may also be subject to broader compliance issues, significant withholding exposure and other operational impacts.

A major focus of U.S. governmental policies affecting financial institutions has been combatting money laundering, terrorist financing and violations of U.S. sanctions. The Bank Secrecy Act, (the BSA) is intended to safeguard the U.S. financial system and the financial institutions that make up that system. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "Patriot Act") substantially amended and broadened the BSA and the scope of U.S. anti-money laundering laws by imposing significant compliance and due diligence obligations, identifying crimes and stipulating penalties and expanding the extra territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued a number of regulations implementing various requirements of the Patriot Act, and other U.S. laws with respect to customer due diligence and sanctions, that apply to U.S. financial institutions, including certain U.S. non-bank subsidiaries and U.S. branches of foreign banks, such as our U.S. broker dealer subsidiary and our New York Branch.

Those regulations require financial institutions operating in the United States to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent, and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers. They also require financial institutions in the United States to operate in compliance with U.S. sanctions regimes. In addition, the U.S. bank regulatory agencies have imposed heightened standards and U.S. law enforcement authorities have been taking a more active role, resulting in intensified enforcement of such matters and imposed substantial penalties, restrictions with respect to future operations and actions with respect to relevant personnel.

Failure of a financial institution to maintain and implement adequate policies and procedures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and to comply with U.S. sanctions regimes, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for the financial institution, as well as result in the imposition of civil, monetary and criminal penalties.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 ("AMLA") comprehensively reforms and modernizes U.S. anti-money laundering laws. Among other things, the AMLA codifies a risk based approach to anti-money laundering compliance for financial institutions; requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury to develop standards for evaluating technology and internal processes for anti-money laundering compliance; and expands enforcement- and investigation-related authority, including in the available sanctions for certain violations. The effects of the AMLA are dependent on the required additional rulemakings, reports, implementation guidance and other measures. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, has issued the priorities for anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy, as required under the AMLA. The priorities include corruption, cybercrime, terrorist financing, fraud, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and proliferation financing.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Supervisory Arrangements

The Bank is an ADI under the Banking Act 1959 and is subject to prudential regulation by APRA.

In carrying out its prudential responsibilities, APRA closely monitors the operations of ADIs to ensure that they operate within the prudential framework and that sound risk management practices are followed.

APRA's broader supervision program includes a combination of Prudential or Thematic reviews, regular engagement with the Board and senior management of individual institutions, prudential consultations and reviews of regular statistical returns reported by individual institutions.

In addition, APRA has established arrangements under which each ADI's external auditor reports to APRA regarding observance of Prudential Standards and other supervisory requirements.

The prudential framework applied by APRA is embodied in a series of Prudential Standards and other requirements including:

(i) Capital, Funding and Liquidity

The Group is predominantly accredited to use the Advanced Internal Ratings Based ("AIRB") approach for credit risk and the APS 115 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Measurement Approach to Operational Risk for operational risk from 1 January 2023. The Group is also required to assess its traded market risk and IRRBB requirements under Pillar 1 of the Basel capital framework. The Group adopted the revised APS 117 Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book effective from 1 October 2025.

On 1 January 2023, APRA implemented revisions to the capital framework for ADIs to increase the risk sensitivity within the capital framework, to enhance the ability of ADIs to respond flexibly to future stress events, and to improve the comparability of the Australian framework with international standards.

On 4 December 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to the bank prudential framework to phase out Additional Tier 1 Capital ("AT1") instruments. Large, internationally active banks such as CBA will be able to replace the current 1.5% of AT1 Capital with 0.25% of CET1 Capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 Capital. The CET1 minimum requirement, inclusive of regulatory buffers, will increase to 10.50%, whilst Total Capital requirement will remain unchanged at the 1 January 2026 level of 18.25%. Existing AT1 instruments will be eligible to be included as Tier 2 Capital from this date until their first scheduled call date. During the transition period, the legal terms of AT1 instruments will remain in effect, with AT1 Capital absorbing losses ahead of Tier 2 in a resolution event. CBA's existing AT1 capital instruments would reach their first scheduled call dates by 2030 at the latest.

Details of the Group's regulatory capital position and capital management activities are disclosed in Note 8.1 of the 2026 Financial Report and page 55 of this Document.

APRA's prudential guidance for liquidity risk management requires ADIs to maintain a liquidity risk management framework commensurate with the level and extent of liquidity risk to which the ADI is exposed from its activities. The liquidity risk management framework must include:

- Board approved liquidity risk tolerance levels;
- the liquidity policy and management strategy of the ADI;
- the ADI's operating standard for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk;
- the ADI's funding strategy; and
- Contingency Funding Plan.

The Group liquidity policy supports the Group's commitment to managing liquidity risk in accordance with our prudential obligations and risk management framework and ensures that at all times the level of liquidity exceeds regulatory requirements.

The Group maintains a portfolio of liquid assets to meet liquidity requirements under a range of market conditions. The liquid asset portfolio includes cash and securities, including Australian government and semi-government securities, meeting APRA's HQLA definition and other liquid assets which are repo eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA).

The Group has been required to meet a Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") since 1 January 2015 and holds sufficient liquid assets to meet 30-day Net Cash Outflows (NCO) projected under a prescribed severe liquidity stress scenario.

Additionally, the Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") was introduced on 1 January 2018. This ratio is designed to encourage stable funding of core assets by applying prescribed factors to determine the stable funding requirement of assets and the stability of sources of funding.

More details on the Group's liquidity and funding risks are provided in Note 9.4 of the 2026 Financial Report.

(ii) Large Exposures

APRA requires banks to ensure that, other than in exceptional circumstances, exposures to a counterparty or a group of connected counterparties do not exceed 25% of the bank's Tier 1 Capital, except (i) exposures to foreign governments or central banks that receive a zero per cent risk weight, which must not exceed 50% of the bank's Tier 1 Capital and (ii) domestic systemically important banks which are restricted to 20% of the bank's Tier 1 Capital. Prior approval must be obtained from APRA if a bank intends to exceed these thresholds. Limits do not apply to government or central bank exposures that are held as high-quality liquid assets. For information on the Group's large exposures refer to Note 9.2 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

(iii) Ownership and Control

The Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998 applies a 20% stake limit for ADIs, authorised insurance companies and their respective holding companies. The Commonwealth Treasurer has the power to approve acquisitions of a stake of 20% or more in such Australian financial sector companies. Proposals for foreign acquisition of Australian banks may be subject to approval by the Treasurer under the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975*, including in the case of a foreign government investor where it acquires a direct interest (generally 10% or more) in an ADI, authorised insurance company or their respective holding companies.

(iv) Banks' Association with Related Entities

There are formal guidelines, including maximum exposure limits, that control investments and dealings with subsidiaries and associates. Effective from 1 January 2022, an Australian ADI's exposures to individual related ADI or regulated entity are limited to 25% of Level 1 Tier 1 capital, whilst exposures to individual unregulated entity are limited to 15% of Level 1 Tier 1 capital. On an aggregate basis, exposures to all related ADIs and all other related entities are limited to 75% and 35% of Level 1 Tier 1 Capital, respectively. Under the capital framework effective 1 January 2027, related party exposure limits will be measured on a Level 1 CET1 basis rather than Level 1 Tier 1 basis.

(v) Fit and Proper and Governance

ADIs are subject to APRA's "Fit and Proper" and "Governance" Prudential Standards. ADIs are required to maintain a board approved Fit and Proper policy relating to the fitness and propriety of their responsible persons, which include the Directors and designated members of senior management. ADIs also have to comply with APRA's "Governance" Prudential Standard, which sets out requirements for board size and composition, independence of directors and other governance matters.

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Customer Remediation

Provisions for customer remediation require significant levels of estimation and judgement. The amount raised depends on a number of different assumptions, such as the number of potentially impacted customers, the number of years impacted, the forecast refund rate and the average cost per case. The Group is committed to comprehensively and efficiently addressing the full range of remediation issues impacting customers of the Banking and former Wealth Management businesses. Significant resources have been committed to a comprehensive program of work, to undertake remediation and so that issues are identified and addressed.

As at 30 June 2026, the provision held by the Group in relation to Banking customer remediation programs was $310 million (30 June 2025: $301 million). The provision includes an estimate of customer refunds (including interest) in relation to remediation of certain fees, interest and charges relating to business and retail banking products and services, as well as remediation of aspects of CBA's historical treatment of customer loss resulting from some types of unauthorised transactions, including certain specific scenarios involving remote access scams.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group also held a provision of $16 million in relation to Aligned Advice remediation. The provision was utilised during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Litigation, investigations and reviews

The Group is party to a number of legal proceedings, and the subject of various investigations and reviews. Provisions have been raised in accordance with the principles outlined in the accounting policies section of Note 7.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to these matters where it is not possible to determine the extent of any obligation to remediate or the potential liability cannot be reliably estimated. Disclosures about provisions raised in relation to specific matters are not provided where such information is expected to seriously prejudice the position of the Group.

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Document, the Group is not engaged in any litigation which is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, reputation, results of operations or financial condition.

Risk Context

The Group is subject to a range of financial, non-financial and strategic risks which are described in Note 9.1 of the 2026 Financial Report. The matters disclosed in this section are influenced by several of those risks, including:

• operational risk, being the risk of losses from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or people, or from external events, which extends to data management risk and fraud and scams risk (external and internal); and

• compliance risk, being the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation that the Group may incur as a result of its failure to comply with its obligations and which extends to a failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, licence conditions, and statements of regulatory policy, including with respect to privacy and financial crime.

The ASB Banking Group, being ASB Bank Limited (ASB) and its subsidiaries, has identified that it needs to deliver improvements in the way it manages and governs non-financial risk. This is also important given the evolving nature of the environment the ASB Banking Group operates in and the elevated non-financial risk profile (including from an AI, cyber-security, technology, conduct, fraud and scams and financial crime perspective). Accordingly, the ASB Banking Group is undertaking a multi-year programme of activity to uplift its management and governance of non-financial risk and improve that control environment, including through a multi-year technology modernisation.

There is no assurance that regulators will agree the ASB Banking Group's uplifts to its non-financial risk management and control environment are sufficient, which may lead to regulatory responses.

The outcomes and total costs associated with the matters disclosed in this section, collectively, remain uncertain and may be materially affected by these and other risks.

Litigation

The main litigated claims against the Group as at 30 June 2026 are summarised below.

Shareholder class actions

In October 2017 and June 2018, two separate shareholder class action proceedings were filed against CBA in the Federal Court of Australia, alleging breaches of CBA's continuous disclosure obligations and misleading and deceptive conduct in relation to the subject matter of the civil penalty proceedings brought against CBA by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC). The AUSTRAC proceedings concerned contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) (AML/CTF Act). The resolution of the AUSTRAC civil penalty proceedings was approved by the Federal Court of Australia on 20 June 2018 with CBA paying a penalty of $700 million and legal costs.

It was alleged in the class actions that CBA shareholders who acquired an interest in CBA shares between 16 June 2014 and 3 August 2017 suffered losses as a result of the alleged conduct. On 10 May 2024, the Federal Court of Australia handed down judgment in CBA's favour and on 28 May 2024 orders were made dismissing both class actions. The applicants appealed the Federal Court of Australia's decision to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia and CBA defended the appeals. The Full Court made final orders on 4 September 2025 partially allowing the appeals, declaring that CBA had breached its continuous disclosure obligations on or about 24 April 2017, but dismissing the applicants' individual claims. The proceedings were remitted to a single judge of the Federal Court of Australia for case management of any additional claims group members may wish to raise which do not depend on alleged inflation of CBA's share price during the period 24 April 2017 to 3 August 2017. The applicants appealed, and CBA cross-appealed, certain aspects of the Full Court's judgment to the High Court of Australia. The High Court heard the appeals and cross appeals on 11 and 12 June 2026 and has reserved judgment. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, on the Group.

Superannuation class actions

On 9 October 2018 a class action was filed against Colonial First State Investments Limited (CFSIL) and CBA in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim initially related to investment in cash and

Description of Business Environment (continued)

deposit options (which are cash and deposit products provided by CBA) in the Colonial First State FirstChoice Superannuation Trust (FirstChoice Fund) and Commonwealth Essential Super and later expanded to join Avanteos Investments Limited (AIL) as a party in respect of claims regarding the FirstWrap Pooled Cash Account. The main claims are that members who invested in these cash and deposit options received lower interest rates than they could have received had CFSIL/AIL offered similar products made available in the market by another bank with comparable risk and that CFSIL/AIL retained the margin that arose, through the internal transfer pricing process in respect of deposits made with CBA, for their own benefit. It is claimed CFSIL/AIL breached their duties as a trustee of the funds, CFSIL breached its duties as a Responsible Entity of the underlying managed investment schemes and that CBA was involved in CFSIL/AIL's breaches. On 25 August 2026, the parties reached an in-principle settlement to resolve the class action for $249 million, with no admission of liability. The settlement is subject to further documentation and Court approval. An approval hearing date has not yet been set.

On 22 January 2020 a class action was filed against CFSIL and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited (CMLA) in the Federal Court of Australia. On 22 October 2021, AIA Australia Limited (AIAA), which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under a life insurance scheme pursuant to Part 9 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Cth) (Part 9 Scheme), was joined as a third respondent to the class action. The class action alleges that CFSIL did not act in the best interests of members and breached its trustee duties when taking out group insurance policies obtained from CMLA. The key allegation is that CFSIL entered into and maintained insurance policies with CMLA on terms that were less favourable to members than would have reasonably been available in the market. It is alleged that CMLA was knowingly involved in CFSIL's contraventions as trustee and profited from those contraventions. On 25 March 2026, the Court approved a settlement to resolve the class action for $140 million, with no admission of liability. The settlement amount has been paid.

On 1 December 2021, the Group completed the sale of a 55% interest in Colonial First State (CFS) (including CFSIL and AIL) to KKR. CBA assumed carriage of the then four superannuation class actions proceedings on CFSIL's and AIL's behalf subject to the terms of a conduct indemnity deed between CBA, CFSIL and AIL. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with its obligations under the indemnity deed, including the agreed settlement amount.

Advice class actions

On 21 August 2020, a class action was filed in the Federal Court of Australia against Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited (CFP), Financial Wisdom Limited (FWL) and CMLA. The claim relates to certain CMLA life insurance policies recommended during the period 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020 by financial advisers appointed by CFP and FWL. On 16 November 2021, AIAA (which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under the Part 9 Scheme) was joined as a fourth respondent to the class action. The key allegations include that CFP and FWL or their financial advisers breached their fiduciary duties to their clients, breached their duty to act in the best interest of their clients, and had prioritised their own interests (and the interests of CFP, FWL and CMLA) over the interests of their clients, in recommending certain CMLA life insurance policies in preference to substantially equivalent or better policies available at lower premiums from third party insurers. It is also alleged that CMLA knew the material facts giving rise to the breaches of fiduciary duty. In November 2025, the parties reached an in-principle settlement to resolve the class action for $22.5 million, with no admission of liability. At a settlement approval hearing on 3 August 2026, the Federal Court indicated it intends to approve the settlement in its final orders (which are yet to be made). The Group has provided for the legal costs associated with this claim and the agreed settlement amount.

On 24 August 2020, a class action was commenced against Count Financial Limited (Count Financial) in the Federal Court of Australia. The proceeding relates to commissions paid to Count Financial and its financial advisers in respect of financial products (including insurance) and certain obligations of its financial advisers to provide ongoing advice in the period 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020. The claim also includes allegations (related to the receipt of commissions) that Count Financial engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct, and that Count Financial and its authorised representatives breached fiduciary duties owed to the applicant and group members. The claim sought compensation and damages from Count Financial, including any profits resulting from the alleged contraventions. A pre-trial mediation did not resolve the class action and the matter proceeded to a 3 week initial trial in March 2024. On 27 May 2025, judgment was handed down dismissing the class action, with an order for legal costs in favour of Count Financial. An appeal by the applicant to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia was filed on 24 June 2025. The Full Court heard the appeal over two days from 26 March 2026, and has reserved judgment.

Count Financial was a wholly owned subsidiary of CBA until 1 October 2019, when it was acquired by Count Limited. CBA has assumed the conduct of the defence in this matter on Count Financial's behalf. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with any indemnity obligations.

ASB class action

Proceedings were served on ASB on 29 September 2021 by plaintiffs seeking to bring representative (class action) proceedings against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand. The proceedings related to ASB's compliance with parts of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* (NZ) (CCCFA) which require a variation disclosure to be issued when customers and ASB make agreed changes to loan agreements captured under the CCCFA. A settlement was reached between the parties, with ASB agreeing to pay NZ$135.6 million. In agreeing to resolve the litigation, ASB made no admission of liability. The settlement was approved by the High Court of New Zealand on 14 January 2026. ASB has paid most of the settlement distribution payments to eligible class members, has accrued for the remaining payments, and expects to complete distribution by November 2026.

Regulatory enforcement proceedings

ASB FMA proceedings

On 7 October 2024, the New Zealand Financial Markets Authority (FMA) commenced civil proceedings in the High Court of New Zealand alleging ASB made false and misleading representations in contravention of section 22 of the *Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013* (NZ) in respect of two matters. The first matter related to multi-policy discounts that were not applied to some insurance policies underwritten by IAG New Zealand Limited. The second matter related to FastNet Business fees that were incorrectly charged to some customers.

The FMA alleged that between April 2014 (when the relevant legislation came into force) and May 2022 a total of 23,062 customers were affected by the multi-policy discount issue and 2,435 customers were affected by the FastNet Business fees issue.

The issues were self-reported to the FMA. ASB has completed remediation of both matters. ASB admitted liability for all alleged causes of action, and the FMA and ASB agreed to jointly

Description of Business Environment (continued)

recommend to the Court that a penalty of NZ$2.1 million was appropriate. Following a hearing on 16 February 2026, the Court imposed a penalty of NZ$2.1 million, which ASB has paid.

ASB RBNZ AML/CFT proceedings

Following an investigation, on 12 December 2025, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) filed civil proceedings in the High Court of New Zealand against ASB alleging breaches of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009* (NZ) (AML/CFT Act) from at least December 2019.

ASB's non-compliance relates to its failures to establish, implement, or maintain an AML/CFT programme that complied in all respects with the requirements of the AML/CFT Act, adequately conduct ongoing customer due diligence, report suspicious activities within the timeframe provided in the AML/CFT Act, conduct enhanced customer due diligence, and terminate business relationships as required by the AML/CFT Act.

ASB has admitted liability for all alleged causes of action, and the RBNZ and ASB agreed to jointly recommend to the Court that a penalty of NZ$6.7 million was appropriate. Following a hearing on 9 March 2026, the Court imposed a penalty of NZ$6.7 million, which ASB has paid.

ASB NZCC proceedings

Following an investigation, the New Zealand Commerce Commission (NZCC) filed civil proceedings against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand on 17 June 2026 alleging breaches of the CCCFA.

The NZCC alleges that, between 2015 and 2024, ASB failed to conduct customer affordability and suitability assessments and did not have sufficient processes in place for providing required disclosures for certain overdraft facilities, and that, between 2015 and 2025, ASB failed to detect and promptly reimburse certain customer debt overpayments. ASB has admitted liability for all alleged causes of action. The final penalty will be determined by the Court. The Group has provided for the anticipated penalty.

Ongoing regulatory investigations, reviews and remediation

Both in Australia and offshore, the financial services industry is subject to evolving regulatory environments and heightened levels of regulatory reviews and investigations.

There are also a range of ongoing matters where domestic or foreign regulators or other bodies are reviewing or investigating whether CBA, ASB or another Group entity has breached legal, regulatory or other obligations. There has been a recent increase in the number of matters on which the Group has engaged with regulators and other bodies (including an increase in investigations and reviews). These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies. For the Group (excluding ASB), the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews relates or has related in recent years to matters including fee (or other) disclosure obligations, obligations to (or expectations of) customers, responsible lending practices, customer remediation, securities market participation, design and distribution obligations, conduct, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, regulatory reporting and scams. For ASB, the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews relates or has related in recent years to matters including anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism obligations, responsible lending practices, disclosure obligations, fraud and scams, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediations, conduct, competition and fair dealing obligations. Where a breach has occurred or obligations have not been met by a Group entity, regulators or other bodies may commence civil or criminal proceedings, impose, or apply to a Court or other disciplinary body for, fines and/or other sanctions, or may require remediation or may exercise other regulatory powers. Prior breaches or failures to meet obligations by a Group entity can affect the quantum of any sanction imposed.

The Group undertakes ongoing compliance activities, including regulatory engagement, breach reporting, and customer remediations. The Group also conducts reviews of products, conduct, services and disclosures provided to customers (including interest, fees and premiums charged), as well as scams, fraud and financial crime matters. Some of these activities have resulted in remediation programs and, where required, the Group engages with the relevant regulator and other bodies on the proposed remediation action.

The Group also regularly engages with law enforcement bodies relating to enforcement related activities involving customers and other parties.

While the Group regularly monitors and tests controls, there is also a risk of undetected failures of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance incidents which could lead to breaches and may result in enforcement action and potential penalties.

Provisions have been recognised by the Group where the criteria outlined in the accounting policies section of Note 7.1 of the 2026 Financial Report are satisfied. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to these matters where it is not possible to determine the extent of any obligation or the potential liability cannot be reliably estimated.

In addition to regulatory investigations, enforcement actions, fines and other financial penalties, there may also be financial exposure to claims by customers, third parties, and/or shareholders. This could include further class actions, customer remediation, claims for compensation or other remedies. The outcomes and total costs associated with such matters, and possible claims, collectively, remain uncertain.

Financial crime, fraud and scams

The Group is exposed to risks of fraud, scams and financial crime through its interactions with customers, service providers, internal actors and other external parties. These risks may expose the Group to financial loss, customer remediation, reputational damage, regulatory action and litigation.

The Group continues to invest in people, systems, processes and controls to respond to a rapidly evolving operating environment. This includes responding to ongoing legislative reforms and risks such as the increasing sophistication of criminals including by their use of technology to target the financial system to perpetrate scams, fraud, and cyberattacks.

The Group plays a crucial role in mitigating the impact of financial crime and it continues to make significant investment in its financial crime disruption capabilities (including in relation to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF), sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation) delivered by a range of risk, compliance, operations, technology and business teams.

The Group also continues to undertake activities to improve financial crime related processes and controls, including in relation to data completeness and accuracy, transaction monitoring coverage, customer risk assessment, and the quality and timeliness of ongoing customer due diligence.

As noted above, in 2018 the Group resolved the AUSTRAC proceedings against CBA relating to contraventions of the AML/CTF Act and, in June 2026 ASB resolved proceedings brought by RBNZ in respect of breaches of the AML/CFT Act. CBA and ASB continue to address the underlying causes of their respective AML/CTF law failings that resulted in AUSTRAC and the RBNZ commencing their respective proceedings.

The Group also continues to review and remediate a number of known AML/CTF compliance issues. As this work progresses, further compliance issues have been and may continue to be

Description of Business Environment (continued)

identified and reported to AUSTRAC or other regulators, who may also investigate certain matters, and additional enhancements of systems and processes may be required.

The Group provides updates to AUSTRAC and other domestic and foreign regulators on its AML/CTF program and other financial crime compliance capabilities, related enhancements and remediation activities.

However, there is no assurance that AUSTRAC or other regulators will agree the Group's enhancements to its financial crime compliance capabilities, including through multi-year enhancements, are adequate or will effectively enhance the Group's financial crime compliance programs across its business units and the jurisdictions in which it operates. There is also a risk of undetected failures of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance issues which could lead to breaches of AML/CTF laws, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption, or anti-tax evasion facilitation obligations, and result in potentially significant monetary and regulatory penalties or other enforcement outcomes.

Significant reforms to Australia's AML/CTF laws were introduced under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Amendment Act 2024* (Cth). A substantial number of new requirements commenced on 31 March 2026, including provisions that apply to CBA and its subsidiaries, including in relation to designated services provided offshore. Given the scale and complexity of these reforms, the Group is not currently compliant with all new requirements. AUSTRAC has acknowledged there are industry-wide compliance challenges given the timeframe to comply and complexity of the reforms, and has published its regulatory expectations noting that entities should have a documented implementation plan where they are unable to meet new or changed obligations within the required timeframes. The Government has made transitional rules to allow additional periods of time for reporting entities to comply with some of the new obligations including, in certain circumstances, the new obligations regarding initial customer due diligence. The Group has developed and is implementing a large-scale implementation plan across multiple years to seek to achieve compliance with these reforms, which includes significant investment in technology infrastructure, enhanced customer due diligence processes, expanded transaction monitoring and reporting capabilities, and updates to policies and control frameworks. The Group continues to engage with AUSTRAC on the reforms. Risks associated with the reforms include that the Group's implementation plan (in whole or in part) may not align with AUSTRAC's expectations, including with regard to timeframes, that implementation may be delayed or not achieve the intended compliance outcomes, and that the Group may be subject to regulatory scrutiny or enforcement action in relation to inadequate compliance with the new reforms. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to address the evolving complexity of financial crime risk could result in breach of financial crime laws, which may result in substantial financial penalties, reputational damage or materially adversely impact the Group.

The *Scams Prevention Framework Act 2025* (Cth) enacted Australia's new mandatory scam prevention measures (SPF). On 29 May 2026, banks, telecommunication providers and digital platforms were designated as regulated sectors under the SPF. On 28 May 2026, the Australian Treasury released the draft SPF Codes and Rules to establish sector-specific obligations for regulated entities. CBA and the Australian Banking Association are engaging with Treasury on the finalisation of the SPF Codes in anticipation of their commencement on 31 March 2027. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to appropriately manage scams risk could result in breach by CBA of the SPF, which may result in substantial financial penalties, customer compensation and reputational damage for the Group.

The Group is not aware of any current enforcement proceeding commenced by any domestic or foreign regulators in respect of its financial crime compliance. As the Group regularly engages with such regulators, including in respect of compliance issues, there can be no assurance that the Group will not be subject to further enforcement proceedings in the future.

CommSec Compliance Program

As part of the proceedings ASIC commenced against Commonwealth Securities Limited (CommSec) in October 2022, the Federal Court of Australia ordered CommSec to undertake a compliance program. As required by the program, CommSec appointed an independent expert to review the adequacy and effectiveness of its remediation of the issues in the proceedings and their root causes, as well as the adequacy of its systems and controls. The independent expert prepared an initial report and CommSec agreed a remedial action plan with ASIC to address the recommendations made in the report. CommSec completed implementation of the actions in the remedial action plan. Following the independent expert's review of that implementation, and release of a final report, CommSec agreed a further and final remedial action plan with ASIC. CommSec completed implementation of the actions in the final remedial action plan in March 2026. ASIC acknowledged the end of the compliance program on 2 April 2026.

Enforceable Undertaking (EU) to the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

In connection with breaches of certain provisions of the Spam Act 2003 (Cth) (Spam Act), CBA paid the ACMA a penalty of $3.55 million and, on 2 June 2023, entered into an EU with the ACMA. Following a subsequent investigation by the ACMA, which was commenced in January 2024, CBA paid the ACMA an additional penalty of $7.5 million in connection with other breaches of the Spam Act relating to the way in which CBA classified certain electronic messages for the purposes of the Spam Act. CBA fully cooperated with the ACMA's investigation and the EU with the ACMA was amended on 3 October 2024. As required by the amended EU, CBA has appointed an independent expert to review its current procedures, policies, training and systems relating to CBA's compliance with the Spam Act. CBA is committed to implementing the independent expert's recommendations, providing ongoing compliance reports to the ACMA, and training relevant personnel.

ACCC Consumer Data Right

On 11 November 2025, the ACCC issued CBA with four infringement notices for alleged breaches of the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Rules 2020* (Cth). CBA has paid a total penalty of $792,000. The ACCC and CBA have also agreed an administrative resolution under which CBA is undertaking a remediation program for certain impacted customers and accredited data recipients.

Other matters

Exposures to divested businesses

The Group has potential exposures to divested businesses, including through the provision of services, warranties and indemnities. These exposures may have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and position. The Group has recognised provisions where payments in relation to the exposures are probable and reliably measurable.

Other information (continued)

Description of Business Environment (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Where applicable, each note in the 2026 Financial Report discloses the accounting policy for the transactions and balances, which provides information to assist in the understanding of how the numbers are measured, recognised and disclosed. The application of the Group's accounting policies requires the use of judgement, estimates and assumptions. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates, which could impact the Group's net assets and profit.

Any critical accounting judgements and estimates applied by the Group in determining the numbers are also disclosed in each note in the 2026 Financial Report where applicable.

Remuneration of Auditors

Disclosure of the Remuneration of Auditors is set out in Note 12.3 to the 2026 Financial Report.

Other information (continued)

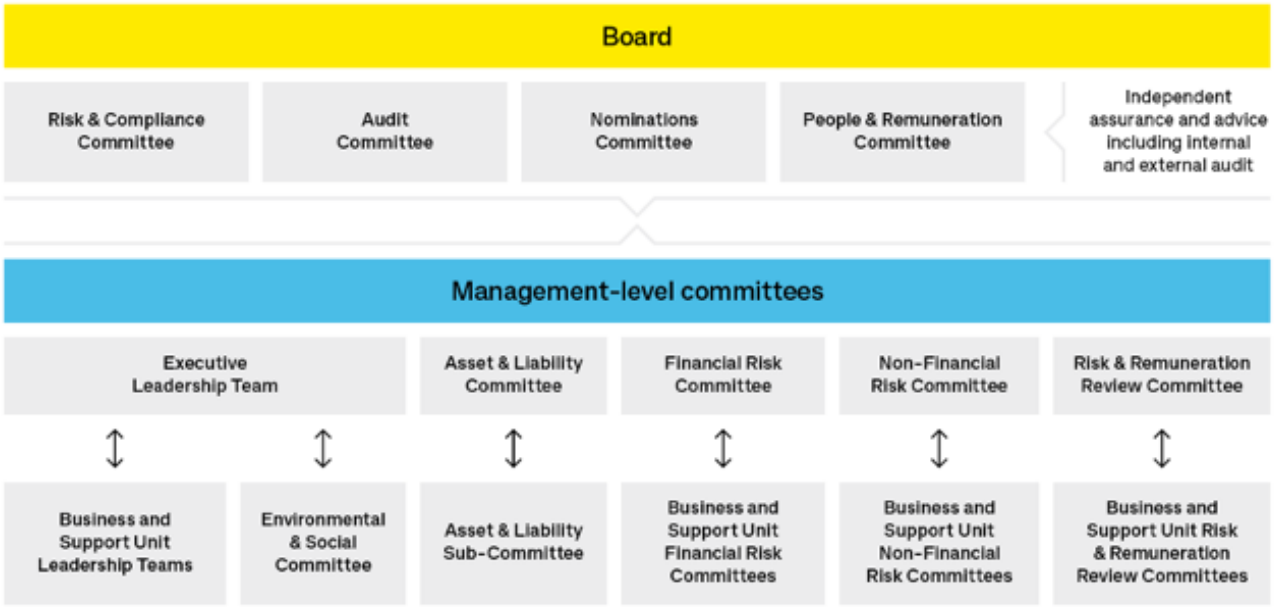
Corporate Governance

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA or Bank) is committed to continuously improving our governance practices to support their alignment to our business and stakeholders' needs. Effective corporate governance is key to the Bank's ability to deliver on our purpose and strategy. The Board is responsible for providing leadership and strategic guidance, and overseeing management and delivery of the Group's [1] purpose.

This Corporate Governance Statement (Statement) describes the key governance arrangements and practices of CBA. CBA has followed the fourth edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (ASX CGPR 4) for the reporting period ending 30 June 2026. CBA must comply with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act), the Banking Act 1959 (Cth), and the Financial Accountability Regime Act 2023 (Cth) (FAR) amongst other laws, and, as an authorised deposit-taking institution, with governance requirements prescribed by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), including Prudential Standard CPS 510 Governance. The Group's main business activities are also subject to industry codes of practice, such as the Australian Banking Association's Banking Code of Practice.

The Board regularly reviews and refines its corporate governance arrangements and practices in light of new laws and regulations, evolving stakeholder expectations and the dynamic environment in which the Group operates.

Governance Framework



Arrows represent examples of how information can flow between business units, support units, management committees and the Board. Other matters may be escalated directly to the Board, Board Committee or Management Committee in line with their respective charters.

1 In this section 'Group' means the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Board of Directors



Paul O'Malley

Chair and Independent
Non-Executive Director



Matt Comyn

Managing Director and Chief
Executive Officer



Lyn Cobley AM

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Alistair Currie

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Julie Galbo

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Peter Harmer

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Kate Howitt

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Jane McAloon AM

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Simon Moutter

Independent
Non-Executive Director



Rob Whitfield AM

Independent
Non-Executive Director

Mary Padbury retired as a Non-Executive Director on 15 October 2025. The appointment of Julie Coates as a Non-Executive Director was announced on 6 August 2026. Her appointment will take effect on or around 1 September 2026, subject to regulatory requirements.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

CBA clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of its Board, Committees and management, and regularly reviews their performance.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Bank's Governance Framework is based on accountability, effective delegation and adequate oversight to support sound decision-making.

The Board is responsible for approving the strategic objectives of the Group, the risk appetite of the Group, and the Group's Code of Conduct to set the Board's expectations in relation to the Group's values and desired culture.

The Board delegates certain powers to Board Committees to help it fulfil its role and responsibilities. The Board also appoints the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Board has delegated the management of the Bank to the CEO, except for those matters specifically reserved to the Board or its Committees. The CEO, in turn, may, and has, delegated some of these powers to Group Executives and other officers. The CEO is accountable to the Board for the exercise of the delegated powers and management's performance.

The Board Charter outlines the role, responsibilities and composition of the Board and the manner in which it discharges its responsibilities. The Charter also sets out, at a high level, the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board and management, those matters expressly reserved to the Board, and those delegated to management.

The primary purpose of the Board is to oversee the sound and prudent management of the Group, provide leadership and strategic guidance, and oversee delivery of the Group's purpose.

Summaries of the roles and responsibilities of the Board, the Board Chair, the CEO, and each Board Committee are set out below:

Board

Key responsibilities	• Approving the strategic objectives, the Group Risk Appetite Statement, and the Group's Code of Conduct to set the Board's expectations for the Group's values and desired culture.
Strategy, performance and financial plans	• Reviewing the strategic and business plans, and approving the financial plans to be implemented by management. • Overseeing the business of the Group by, except to the extent delegated to the CEO, approving major corporate initiatives, acquisitions and divestments, prescribed business ventures or partnerships, external investments and operational expenditure.
Risk management	• Overseeing the Group's Risk Management Framework and its operation by management. • Approving the Group's Risk Appetite Statement and Risk Management Approach and any key risk frameworks and policies for managing financial and non-financial risks reserved for the Board.
Customer experience and outcomes	• Overseeing the Group's efforts to improve the experience and outcomes of CBA's customers.
Capital, funding and liquidity	• Approving capital management initiatives, including relating to payment of dividends, and policies and processes, including the Group Capital Policy. • Approving the Annual Funding Plan and liquidity policies, including the Group Liquidity Policy.
Financial reporting	• Approving the Group's half and full year financial statements and reports, the half and full year Pillar 3 reports and the quarterly trading updates, and overseeing the integrity of the Group's accounting and corporate reporting systems.
Continuous disclosure	• Overseeing CBA's continuous disclosure process and approving the Group Continuous Disclosure Policy.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Board

CEO and management	• Appointing, replacing and assessing the performance (in conjunction with the Nominations, Risk & Compliance, Audit, and People & Remuneration Committees) of the CEO. • Overseeing succession planning for the CEO and the CEO direct reports[1] (in conjunction with the Nominations Committee and the People & Remuneration Committee, respectively).
Remuneration and performance	• Approving the remuneration arrangements, including remuneration deferrals and breach consequences under the Group FAR Policy, performance scorecard measures and outcomes, and termination payments as required, for the CEO and the CEO's direct reports or as required by regulators or relevant Group policies following an assessment of performance and risk behaviours. • Approving new, or material amendments to, performance management frameworks, variable remuneration plans, employee and CBA Non-Executive Director equity plans, and employee superannuation and pensions, and benefits of material value to employees. • Determining the fees payable to CBA Non-Executive Directors within the shareholder-approved fee pool limit.
Environmental & social	• Considering the environmental and social impact of the Group's activities and approving the Group Environmental & Social Framework and Policy, and the associated corporate and climate-related disclosures.
Diversity	• Approving the Group Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy, and measurable diversity objectives and metrics (in conjunction with the Nominations and People & Remuneration Committees).
Governance	• Overseeing and monitoring relevant corporate governance frameworks for the Group.
Work health and safety	• Approving relevant Work, Health & Safety (**WHS**) policies and monitoring WHS matters.

1 Throughout this Statement, 'CEO direct reports' refers to all Group Executives and excludes those direct reports of the CEO who are not Group Executives. The Board of ASB Bank Limited (ASB) retains direct responsibility for any decision relating to the appointment, and performance and remuneration, of its Chief Executive Officer.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Chair

Key responsibilities	• Fostering open, inclusive, and, where appropriate, robust discussion and debate. • Maintaining a regular, open and constructive dialogue with the CEO and management, serving as the primary link between the Board and management. • Representing the views of the Board and CBA to stakeholders, including shareholders, regulators and the community. • Liaising with the Group Company Secretary in relation to the Board's information requirements to assist the Board with effective decision-making. • Setting the Board agenda together with the CEO and the Group Company Secretary, with appropriate time and attention allocated to matters within the responsibilities of the Board.

CEO

Key responsibilities	• Leading the Executive Leadership Team and instilling the Group's Code of Conduct across the Bank. • Implementing the strategic, business and financial objectives and/or plans. • Analysing the impact on strategic objectives and financial position when allocating resources or capital, approving expenditure or making financial decisions. • Assessing reputational consequences of decisions or actions taken. • Implementing processes, policies and systems together with appropriate controls to effectively manage the operations and risk of the Group. • Implementing processes for the provision of timely and accurate information to the Board to enable it to carry out its responsibilities. • Consistently with Board-approved strategy, representing CBA's views to stakeholders, including shareholders, government, regulators and the community.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Board Committees

The Board has four standing Committees that assist it in carrying out its responsibilities. These are the:

- Audit Committee;
- Nominations Committee;
- People & Remuneration Committee; and
- Risk & Compliance Committee.

The People & Remuneration Committee meets concurrently with the Nominations Committee, Risk & Compliance Committee and Audit Committee at least annually to consider matters relevant to executive performance and the determination of remuneration outcomes for the CEO and the CEO direct reports. In FY26, three concurrent meetings were held.

The roles, responsibilities and composition requirements of each Board Committee are detailed in its respective Charter, and are summarised in the following table. The Charters are reviewed periodically. The following table also includes a summary of each Committee's key responsibilities and priorities over the past financial year. All Board Committees are chaired by an independent Non-Executive Director.

Membership and composition requirements	Key responsibilities	2026[1] focus areas

Audit Committee

Members[2] as at 30 June 2026:

Peter Harmer (Committee Chair)

Alistair Currie

Julie Galbo

Kate Howitt

Paul O'Malley

Rob Whitfield AM

Must:

- have at least three independent Non-Executive Directors (**NEDs**);
- include the Risk & Compliance Committee Chair;
- not be chaired by the Board Chair; and
- comprise members who are financially literate, and between them, are to have accounting and financial expertise and sufficient understanding of the financial services industry to fulfil the Committee's responsibilities.

Assists the Board on matters relating to oversight and review of:

- external reporting of financial information for the Group;
- the internal control framework for the Group;
- the internal auditor (**Group Auditor**), the internal audit function (**Group Audit & Assurance**) and the external auditors (**External Auditors**); and
- the Group's Risk Management Framework (in conjunction with the Risk & Compliance Committee).

2026 focus areas:

Reviewing significant accounting and financial reporting processes and issues.

Overseeing and reviewing the Group's internal control framework.

Reviewing key audit findings and insights.

Monitoring the progress of the remediation of audit findings, and reporting from Group Audit & Assurance.

Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in relation to the full and half year financial results and Basel III Pillar 3 Reports (**Pillar 3 Reports**).

Reviewing management reports on significant whistleblower and misconduct investigations (including into Code of Conduct breaches), trends, insights and operational matters.

1 References to 2026 are references to the financial year ended 30 June 2026.
2 The relevant qualifications and experience of the members of the Audit Committee are available on pages 2-5 of the 2026 Financial Report.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Nominations Committee

Membership and composition requirements

Members as at 30 June 2026:

Paul O'Malley (Committee Chair)

Lyn Cobley AM

Peter Harmer

Rob Whitfield AM

Must:

- have at least three independent NEDs; and
- be chaired by the Board Chair.

Key responsibilities

Assists the Board on matters relating to oversight and review of:

- Board and Board Committee composition;
- appointment, election and re-election of NEDs;
- Director induction programs;
- Director independence assessments;
- performance review processes for the Board and Board Committees;
- succession planning for, and performance of, the CEO;
- diversity of the Board and boards of nominated operating entities; and
- the Subsidiary Governance Policy which includes requirements for the appointment to, and performance of, boards of nominated operating entities.

2026[1] focus areas

2026 focus areas:

Board renewal.

Director Induction and Education Program review.

Committee composition review.

Board Skills Matrix review.

Subsidiary and minority interests governance.

Board and Committee Performance Review

Board diversity.

1 References to 2026 are references to the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Membership and composition requirements	Key responsibilities	2026[1] focus areas

People & Remuneration Committee

Members as at 30 June 2026:

Simon Moutter (Committee Chair)

Lyn Cobley AM

Kate Howitt

Paul O'Malley

Must:

- have at least four independent NEDs;
- include a Risk & Compliance Committee member; and
- not be chaired by the Board Chair.

Assists the Board on matters relating to oversight and review of:

- organisational culture, inclusion and diversity, health, safety and wellbeing, and misconduct;
- executive talent management;
- the Group's remuneration framework, including remuneration strategies, recognition programs, Group Remuneration Policy and other people-related policies;
- remuneration arrangements for NEDs of CBA;
- remuneration arrangements and outcomes for the CEO, CEO direct reports, 'Accountable Persons' (as defined under the Group FAR Policy and Procedure), other specified roles in the Group, and other roles as determined by the Board or the People & Remuneration Committee.[2]

2026 focus areas:

Receiving reports on the health, safety and wellbeing of employees.

Reviewing talent development and succession plans for senior leaders and other critical roles.

Reviewing remuneration and recognition strategy and programs.

Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in relation to the Remuneration Report.

Reviewing the Group's measurable diversity objectives.

Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in relation to the Organisational Culture Plan.

1 References to 2026 are references to the financial year ended 30 June 2026.
2 The Board of ASB retains direct responsibility for any decision relating to appointment, and performance and remuneration, of its Chief Executive Officer.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Risk & Compliance Committee

Membership and composition requirements

Members as at 30 June 2026:

Rob Whitfield AM (Committee Chair)

Lyn Cobley AM

Alistair Currie

Julie Galbo

Peter Harmer

Simon Moutter

Paul O'Malley

Must:

- have at least four independent NEDs; and
- include the Audit Committee Chair and a People & Remuneration Committee member

Key responsibilities

Assists the Board on matters relating to oversight and review of:

- the governance of risks impacting the Group;
- the design, implementation and operation of the Group's Risk Management Framework and the Group's Risk Management Approach;
- monitoring the risk appetite and assessing the overall risk profile of the Group and within the material risk types;
- monitoring the effectiveness of the compliance management framework; and
- risk culture and behaviours.

2026[1] focus areas

2026 focus areas:

Reviewing the Group Risk Appetite Statement and recommending it to the Board for approval.

Reviewing the key risk frameworks and policies relating to the Group's material risk types, other than those delegated to management.

Reviewing the Risk Management Declaration required to be delivered to APRA and receiving periodic updates on focus areas.

Monitoring the management of financial crime risks.

Receiving reports on the Group's significant emerging risks and the key actions being taken in response to them.

Reviewing risk culture, including the annual risk culture assessment.

Monitoring the management of risks associated with artificial intelligence.

1 References to 2026 are references to the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

From time to time, other special purpose Committees are established to assist the Board, or to exercise a delegated authority of the Board. Unless a conflict arises, all Directors have access to Board Committee papers, may attend Committee meetings (other than Nominations Committee meetings), and receive minutes of Committee meetings even if they are not a member of the relevant Committee. Board Committee Chairs provide reports on Committee business to the Board at Board meetings.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Board and Board Committee Meetings

In the 2026 financial year, the Board held twelve meetings. These included six multi-day Board and Committee meetings with structured, standing agendas, and six shorter Board meetings. Two strategy deep-dives were also held as part of the multi-day Board meetings. So that the Board and Committee time is used efficiently and effectively, and discussions reflect the Bank's priorities, agendas are reviewed by the respective Chairs, in consultation with the Group Company Secretary and the CEO.

Director appointment process

The Board, with the assistance of the Nominations Committee, conducts a formal selection process before appointing new Non-Executive Directors. Professional consultants are engaged, as required, to identify prospective Director candidates.

Upon a recommendation from the Nominations Committee, the Board evaluates Director candidates against the Director Appointment Criteria set out in the CBA Board Appointment, Renewal and Performance Policy (**CBA BARP Policy**).

The Group undertakes appropriate checks before appointing a person as a Non-Executive Director or recommending that person to CBA's shareholders as a Non-Executive Director. Those checks include criminal record and bankruptcy checks, and checks of the person's educational qualifications and employment history. This process also applies to eligible candidates who self-nominate for election.

As all Non-Executive Directors are considered Responsible Persons 1 by APRA, they must be assessed in accordance with the Group's Fit and Proper Policy before commencing as a Non-Executive Director. Non-Executive Directors are also registered by CBA with APRA and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission as 'Accountable Persons', as required under the FAR.

Each Non-Executive Director has a written agreement with the Bank setting out the terms of their appointment. All persons appointed as Non-Executive Directors of the Bank must stand for election at the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) following their appointment. In addition, Non-Executive Directors must not hold office without re-election beyond the third AGM following the meeting at which the Director was last elected or re-elected.

CBA will provide shareholders with disclosure of all material information relevant for a shareholder to make a properly informed decision on whether to elect or re-elect a Director at an AGM, including the Board's recommendation.

Fit and Proper

The Group Fit and Proper Policy addresses the requirements of APRA's Prudential Standard CPS 520 (Fit and Proper). The policy requires that all persons appointed to a Responsible Person role (including CBA Directors) satisfy the fit and proper requirements prior to their appointment, and to be re-assessed annually, or at any time when information becomes known that may result in the person being assessed as not fit and proper.

Performance Evaluation

The Board recognises the importance of continuously monitoring and improving its performance, the performance of its Committees and individual Directors. Under their respective Charters, the Board and the Committees are required annually to assess their performance and that of the individual Directors.

In 2026, an internal evaluation was carried out in relation to the performance of the Board and each standing Committee. The process involved the completion of a survey by Directors, Group Executives, the Group Auditor and the Group Company Secretary covering matters such as Board and Committee roles and responsibilities, effectiveness and engagement, and reporting on the performance of each Director and the Chair. A Performance Review Report was prepared and provided to the Board. The Board Chair also met with each of the Directors and two-way feedback was provided.

An independent external performance evaluation of the Board and its Committees is conducted at least once every three years, with the most recent review conducted in 2024. In the intervening years, an internal assessment is conducted, with the support of the Group Company Secretary, and reported to the Board.



1 Responsible Person is defined by APRA's Prudential Standard CPS 520 (Fit and Proper).

Corporate Governance (continued)

Board Access to Information and Independent Advice

The Board has free and unfettered access to senior management, and any other relevant internal or external party and information, and may make any enquiries necessary to fulfil its responsibilities.

Directors are entitled to seek independent advice at the Bank's expense, including by engaging and receiving advice and recommendations from appropriate independent experts with the prior approval of the Board Chair.

Executive Leadership Team Appointments

The CEO and the CEO direct reports have written executive employment agreements which set out the terms and conditions of their employment.

The Group undertakes background checks prior to appointing members of the Executive Leadership Team, and the Group Fit and Proper Policy requires fit and proper assessments for persons appointed to a Responsible Person role, as outlined on page 109 above. The Board of ASB retains direct responsibility for any decision relating to appointment, and performance and remuneration, of its CEO.

Company Secretaries

The Board has appointed three Company Secretaries – Karen O'Flynn, Vicki Clarkson and Wendy Lee.

The Group Company Secretary, Vicki Clarkson, is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on matters relating to the proper functioning of the Board. All Directors have direct access to the Group Company Secretary.

Entity Governance

- The Board has adopted a suite of entity governance policies and associated documents, which includes the following: CBA BARP Policy which sets standards for the appointment, independence, renewal, evaluation and tenure of Directors on the Board.
- Subsidiary Governance Policy, which outlines the corporate governance standards to be applied by subsidiaries including standards for the appointment, independence, renewal, evaluation, and tenure of directors on the boards of subsidiaries; and
- Minority Interests Policy, which outlines the roles and responsibilities relating to the ongoing management of minority interests held by the Group. A minority interest is an investment in an entity in which the Group has a minority (less than 50% ownership) non-controlling interest.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy

The Group Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Policy outlines our approach and commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion. The policy states the principles our people are expected to work towards to deliver a workplace that is safe, accessible and inclusive, where everyone feels valued and respected.

In accordance with the Board Charter, the Board is responsible for approving the Group's DEI Policy, and annually setting measurable objectives in relation to diversity and assessing progress against achieving them (in conjunction with the Nominations and People & Remuneration Committees).

Building a Diverse, Equitable and Inclusive Culture

The Bank is building an inclusive culture that embraces the diversity of our people, customers and communities and role models reconciliation. We want our people to feel respected, safe and included at work.

Our DEI strategy is centred on three key pillars:

- Systems and Processes: We understand and address barriers to diverse representation at all levels, to enable equity for all. We deliver data insights that inform equitable decision-making in moments that matter.
- Mindsets and Behaviours: We learn, recognise and amplify the unique differences of our people and teams. We build knowledge, capability and confidence to embed inclusion in our ways of working and teams.
- Leadership: We equip leaders with the skills to champion and role model inclusion.

Gender Diversity

The Nominations Committee assists the Board with setting and approving measurable objectives for gender diversity in the composition of the Board and the boards of nominated operating subsidiaries. The People & Remuneration Committee assists the Board in overseeing measurable workforce equity and representation objectives, including gender diversity across the workforce and Senior Executive [1] roles, and related public commitments [1].

The measurable objective for the composition of the Board is to maintain at least 40% female membership, 40% male membership and 20% of any gender that holds the relevant skills and experience. As at 30 June 2026, women represented 40% of the Board. See page 129 for more information about the gender diversity of the Board.

The measurable objective set for the composition of the Bank's workforce generally is to maintain no less than 50% female representation. As at 30 June 2026, women represented 52.4% of the Bank's workforce overall.

The measurable objective set for the composition of our Senior Executive role levels is to achieve 47–50% female representation by 2028. To support leadership accountability for this measurable objective, progress is evaluated against internal milestones set at a Business Unit level. As at 30 June 2026, women represented 45.3% of Senior Executives.

Cultural Diversity

The People & Remuneration Committee assists the Board in overseeing measurable cultural diversity objectives and representation outcomes across the workforce. The Board has set a measurable objective to achieve 40% cultural diversity representation in Senior Executive roles levels by 2028.

1 For the purposes of reporting against our measurable objectives, Senior Executive is defined as roles at the level of Executive Manager and above. This is the percentage of roles at the level of Executive Manager and above filled by women, in relation to the total headcount at these levels as at 30 June. Headcount captures permanent employees working in full-time, part-time, or casual positions, including job share or on extended leave. It excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand, fixed term contractors and contingent workers.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Employee Networks

The Bank's employee-led networks play a vital role in creating an inclusive culture and are central to delivering our DEI strategy. They do this by elevating the voices of our people, facilitating their experience being heard, strengthening inclusive leadership, and helping to identify and address barriers to opportunity across the organisation.

Employee networks contribute strategic insights that inform decisions, policies and employee experience across priority areas including gender equity, cultural diversity, reconciliation, accessibility and disability, LGBTQIA+ inclusion, and age and life stage. This work supports delivery of our public diversity commitments, enhances employee engagement and retention, and helps translate employee insight into practical improvements in systems, processes and ways of working.

Through their activities, networks also promote respect and inclusion, particularly around days of significance.

The seven employee-led networks are: AdvantAge (life-stage and age), Elevate (gender equity), Enable (accessibility and inclusion for people with disability, who are neurodivergent and/or carers), Mosaic (cultural diversity), Unity (LGBTQIA+ inclusion), Veterans (reservists, veterans and their spouses) and Yana Budjari (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and cultures).

Supporting Working Parents

We recognise that the sharing of caring responsibilities for families promotes workforce participation. With this in mind, we have been working to provide an approach to parental leave and support for carers that is gender inclusive, particularly, to increase men's access to parental leave.

The Bank offers 18 weeks gender-neutral paid parental leave, in addition to paying superannuation for up to 52 weeks.

In the 2026 financial year, 43.5% [1] of employees who were allocated parental leave were men. Over half our people are navigating work and family responsibilities, so we are proud to be certified as a Family Inclusive Workplace by UNICEF Australia and Parents At Work.

1 This metric represents the number of male employees allocated parental leave during the reporting period (including those who have left the Group) as recorded in the Group's human resources system, following submission of a birth or placement notification and manager approval, as at 30 June 2026. It excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand.

Other information (continued)

Corporate Governance (continued)

Structure the board to be effective and add value

The Board skills matrix and an overview of the Board's composition and key corporate governance practices follows.

Board Skills Matrix

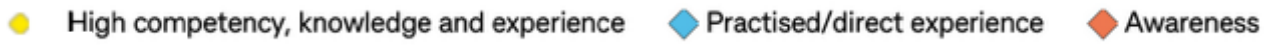
The Board Skills Matrix (**Matrix**) is set out below. It sets out the skills and experience considered essential to the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees. Each year, the Board, with the assistance of the Nominations Committee, reviews the Matrix to align the prescribed skills and experience with the Bank's existing and emerging strategic, business and governance issues. The Matrix is also used to guide the identification of potential director candidates as part of the ongoing Board renewal process.

Skills and experience		Relevance to CBA
Leadership 	Held senior leadership role such as CEO or similar position in an organisation of significant size or complexity.	Setting strategy and evaluating the performance of senior leaders.
Banking 	Experience in the banking sector, including retail and commercial banking, risk management, regulation, and capital management.	Understanding of the operational landscape, opportunities and challenges in the sector, and assessing complex financial, risk and capital management initiatives.
Financial expertise 	Experience in financial reporting and accounting, and overseeing capital and financial performance.	Evaluating and approving financial statements and capital allocation.
Strategy and global perspective 	Experience in leading, developing or executing strategic business objectives, including bringing to bear a global perspective.	Reviewing and setting the organisational strategy in a global context.
Governance 	Experience as a Non-Executive Director of a listed entity (Australia or overseas) and/or understanding of legal and regulatory frameworks underpinning corporate governance principles.	Understanding relevant legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively perform the role of Director.
Risk management 	Experience in identifying, assessing and monitoring systemic, existing and emerging financial and non-financial risks.	Monitoring risk appetite, assessing the overall risk profile and adapting to emerging trends.
Digital and technology 	Experience in technology, governance of the use of artificial intelligence, data and analytics, digital transformation and innovation and their impacts on customer experience and cyber security and other technology risks.	Overseeing the Bank's digital strategy and associated risks.
Enhanced customer outcomes 	Understanding of the changing needs of customers with a focus on improving their financial wellbeing and enhancing their experience.	Providing constructive challenge to support the Bank to meet the needs of its customers.

Other information (continued)

Corporate Governance (continued)

Skills and experience		Relevance to CBA
Stakeholder engagement 	Experience in building and maintaining trusted and collaborative relationships with governments, regulators and/or community partners.	Monitoring that an effective engagement program with regulators and other stakeholders is in place.
People and culture 	Understanding organisational culture, succession planning, and remuneration and reward frameworks.	Overseeing the culture of the Group and upholding the Code of Conduct.
Environment and social 	Experience in overseeing environmental and social practices including strategies designed to respond to material climate related risks and opportunities.	Overseeing environmental and social policies, frameworks and strategies.



Individual skills matrices have also been developed for each of the Board Committees.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Director Independence

In order for the Board to discharge its responsibilities, it is important that Non-Executive Directors are independent, collectively have the relevant skills and experience, and represent a diverse range of views and thinking. This supports sound decision-making by the Board.

The Board has adopted certain standards to assess whether a Director qualifies as an independent Non-Executive Director upon appointment, and to consider the ongoing independence of Non-Executive Directors (**Independence Standards**). These Independence Standards are aligned to Recommendation 2.3 of the ASX CGPR 4.

In accordance with those Independence Standards, the Board considers a Non-Executive Director to be independent where they are independent of management and free of any Interests [1] that might influence, or could reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect their capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Bank as a whole rather than the interests of an individual security holder or other party.

Each Non-Executive Director must disclose all Interests that may affect the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement as a Director prior to their appointment or election, and promptly as and when circumstances change. Disclosure extends to include relevant Interests of associates such as close family members and family companies.

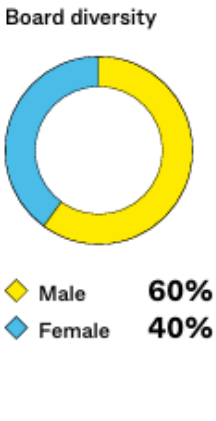
The Nominations Committee assesses the independence of each Director candidate and Non-Executive Director against the Independence Standards based on their disclosure of Interests and/or on the annual Non-Executive Director declaration and makes a recommendation to the Board regarding Non-Executive Director independence.

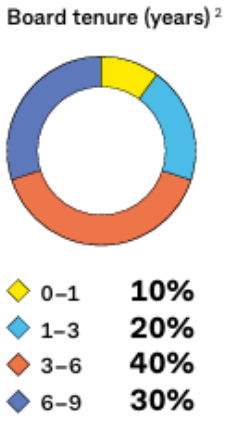
The Board considers that all of its Non-Executive Directors, including the Chair, were independent during the 2026 financial year and continue to be independent as at the date of this Statement.

Board Composition and Effectiveness

The Directors on the Board represent a range of ages, nationalities and backgrounds. The Board's objective is for the Board to maintain at least 40% female membership, 40% male membership and 20% of any gender that holds the relevant skills and experience. As at 30 June 2026, there was 40% female representation on the Board.

The Board composition includes longer-serving Directors who have a deeper knowledge of the Group's operations and history, and newer Directors.





1 Contracts, positions, associations, relationships and other interests.
2 As at 12 August 2026.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Length of Service

The table below sets out the Bank's Directors as at the end of the 2026 financial year and their tenure:

Current Directors	Appointed	Length of Service [1]
Paul O'Malley	January 2019	7 years 7 months
Matt Comyn (CEO)	April 2018	8 years 4 months
Lyn Cobley AM	October 2022	3 years 10 months
Alistair Currie	March 2025	1 year 4 months
Julie Galbo	September 2021	4 years 11 months
Peter Harmer	March 2021	5 years 5 months
Kate Howitt	October 2024	1 year 10 months
Jane McAloon AM	October 2025	10 months
Simon Moutter	September 2020	5 years 11 months
Rob Whitfield AM	September 2017	8 years 11 months

As at the date of this Statement, the Board has 10 Directors, including nine independent Non-Executive Directors and the CEO [2].

1 As at 12 August 2026.

2 The appointment of Julie Coates as a Non-Executive Director was announced on 6 August 2026. Her appointment will take effect on or around 1 September 2026, subject to regulatory requirements.

Board Renewal

Board renewal and orderly transitions are important for effective and sustainable Board performance.

The Matrix frames the ongoing Board renewal process, so that the prescribed skills and experience are present within the Board and address the Bank's existing and emerging business and governance issues.

Jane McAloon AM was appointed to the Board effective 1 October 2025. She brings over 30 years of business and governance experience.

The appointment of Julie Coates as a Non-Executive Director was announced on 6 August 2026. Her appointment will take effect on or around 1 September 2026, subject to regulatory requirements.

Director Induction and Board Education

All new Non-Executive Directors participate in an induction program to assist them in understanding the Group's operations. The following topics form part of the program: strategy, financial, treasury and investor relations matters, risk appetite and key risk issues, technology strategy and cyber security, environmental, social and governance issues, and human resources and remuneration.

A continuing education program is incorporated into the Board calendar, which enables Directors, individually and collectively, to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to support the Board's decision-making.

Annual training on directors' duties is provided to the Board and all directors of Group subsidiaries.

The Directors are subject to the Group Mandatory Learning Policy, under which they are required to complete training relating to Group policies. In the 2026 financial year, this included topics such as financial crime compliance, privacy, workplace health and safety, fraud and scams, information security including cyber security, the Code of Conduct and risk management.

The Board also attended a number of targeted education sessions during the 2026 financial year. Directors gained insights and a deeper level of knowledge on topics such as data strategy, Artificial Intelligence, fraud and scams, privacy and data, climate resilience and modern slavery.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly

Our Values

Our culture is built on living our values of Care, Courage and Commitment, everyday:



Our purpose and values are embedded and reinforced across the Bank through various systems and channels, including leadership communications, policies, processes, learning, development, risk management, performance and recognition. Conduct is formally assessed with respect to the Bank's values, as outlined in the Code of Conduct.

During the 2026 financial year, other mechanisms to reinforce the Bank's purpose and values included:

- developing the annual Organisational Culture Assessment and Plan detailing priority culture (including risk culture) insights and initiatives to continue evolving our culture in 2026, underpinned by our values and purpose;
- embedding our purpose and values through regular targeted employee communications and experiences;
- a focus on leaders and teams making time to reflect, learn and consistently improve how we work together, aligned to our values;
- delivery of leader development programs focused on embedding our values and leadership principles;
- a focus on empowering, developing and connecting leaders across the Bank through an ongoing series of regular leader forums;
- providing broader context on CBA's strategy, operations and external environment through CEO townhalls, Leader forums and Group Executive All Hands;
- continuing to embed learning modules in new starter orientation to share our corporate memory, purpose and values alongside stories and lessons learned from our past to show we thrive as an organisation when we focus on customers;
- regular surveys to help leaders and teams reflect, learn and continuously improve ways of learning and people experience; and
- amplifying values stories and examples through employee recognition programs. This includes both our Everyday recognition program and excellence awards.

Code of Conduct

The Group's Code of Conduct sets the standards of behaviour, actions and decisions expected of our people. The Code connects our purpose, values and key Group Policies, with three key questions: 'Must We?', 'Can We?' and 'Should We?', to help deliver the right outcomes for all stakeholders. Following the Code is mandatory and it applies to everyone in the Group, including Board members, employees and contractors. The Code guides our decision-making, sets clear boundaries, and provides a roadmap for getting help when we run into unanticipated challenges. Material breaches of the Code are reported to the relevant Committee. Consequences for staff not complying with the Code may include termination of employment.

Conflicts Management

The Group Conflicts Management Policy is designed to identify and manage actual, perceived or potential conflicts of interest. The policy and associated procedures outline the organisational and administrative arrangements in place to support the identification and management of conflicts of interest.

Whistleblower Protection

The Group is committed to fostering a culture where our people and others feel safe to speak up about matters or conduct that concerns them. The Group provides SpeakUP channels for raising concerns, including anonymously. The channels include an online portal and an independent telephone and email service. The Group Whistleblower Policy outlines how concerns can be raised through these channels and how they will be managed.

The Group Whistleblower Policy also outlines the support and protections available for whistleblowers, including access to a Group Whistleblower Support Officer.

An executive Misconduct Governance Committee and the Audit Committee are provided with periodic reporting on the operation of the whistleblower program and significant whistleblower disclosures. The reporting takes into account legislative constraints surrounding both whistleblower confidentiality and protection.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Anti-Bribery and Corruption

The Group is committed to embedding a zero risk appetite culture for bribery, corruption and facilitation payments.

An Anti-Bribery & Corruption (AB&C) framework, comprising a Group AB&C Policy and Standard, has been created to:

- formally acknowledge, and promote awareness and understanding of, the serious nature of bribery and corruption;
- enable compliance with all applicable AB&C legislation in every jurisdiction the Group operates in, which at a minimum includes the Australian Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth), United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010 and the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 1977;
- prohibit the giving, receiving or offering of bribes, facilitation payments or other improper benefits to/from another person, including public officials;
- prohibit any dishonest accounting or the deliberate failure to maintain complete and accurate records for the purpose of concealing bribery and corruption;
- identify potential risks and appropriate controls relating to key bribery and corruption risk areas such as the offering or accepting of gifts and entertainment, sponsorships and donations, hiring opportunities as well as the engagement of third party service providers who may act for, or on behalf of, the Group;
- require all parts of the Group to identify and understand the bribery and corruption risks relevant to their operations, and implement appropriate controls;
- outline the requirements for escalating and reporting Group AB&C Policy breaches; and
- outline the accountabilities across the Group for the ongoing management of bribery and corruption risk.

The Board approves the Group AB&C Policy and any material changes to it.

Material breaches of the Group AB&C Policy must be reported to the Risk & Compliance Committee.

Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

Corporate Reporting

The Audit Committee assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities on matters relating to the external reporting of financial information for the Group.

CBA has established principles for an approval process for public documents including annual reporting and regulatory and governance disclosures such as the Annual Report, profit announcements, quarterly trading updates and Pillar 3 Reports. This approval process provides guidance and procedures that support CBA's efforts to:

- prevent the disclosure of inaccurate, false, misleading or deceptive information;
- avoid material omissions in public documents;
- comply with relevant legislation, regulations, industry codes and standards and CBA's policy framework;
- comply with our Code of Conduct;
- perform a heightened degree of validation of certain public documents; and
- obtain appropriate approvals for public documents.

Periodic corporate reports require a verification schedule as a means of verifying the accuracy and completeness of the content. The verification schedule must include each statement within the relevant document, the person who is assigned to each statement together with a record of the sign-off of that person. The verification process requires that the appropriate approver sign off on the accuracy and completeness of the information.

CEO and CFO Declarations

Before the Board approved the Group's half year and full year financial statements and the consolidated entity disclosure statement for 2026, the CEO and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) provided the Board with written declarations that, in their opinion:

- the Group's financial records have been properly maintained in accordance with the Corporations Act;
- the financial statements and notes comply with the accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and performance;
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement included in the Annual Report is true and correct; and
- the declarations are formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control, which is operating effectively.

Continuous Disclosure

The Bank is committed to promoting investor confidence in the markets for its securities by complying with its disclosure obligations in a way that provides investors with equal access to timely, balanced and effective disclosures.

Market sensitive information is released to ASX in compliance with the Bank's continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and the ASX Listing Rules.

The Group Continuous Disclosure Policy provides the framework for dealing with market sensitive information and seeks to support the Group to comply with its continuous disclosure obligations.

Subject to the matters reserved for Board approval, the Bank's Disclosure Committee is responsible for determining whether an announcement is released to ASX, or any other foreign securities exchange, and approving the form of the announcement.

The Board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after release.

The Bank releases copies of new and substantive investor or analyst presentation materials to ASX ahead of the presentation being given.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

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Corporate Governance (continued)

Respect the rights of shareholders

CBA is committed to providing shareholders with relevant, timely and high-quality information, enabling them to make informed investment decisions.

Shareholders

The Bank provides key updates to shareholders via ASX announcements.

Our investor relations program is designed to facilitate effective two-way communication between the Bank and its shareholders. This includes briefings on half-year and annual results, meetings with key proxy advisor groups and institutional investors, and addressing various shareholders' ad hoc queries.

Shareholders may communicate directly with us or through our share registry, MUFG Corporate Markets (MUFG). They can also contact CBA Investor Relations about shareholder matters via a dedicated telephone line, email or post. The Bank receives a range of queries through these channels including questions about shareholdings, dividends, the AGM, and sustainability matters.

The AGM provides shareholders with the opportunity to ask questions and hear from their Board directly.

We are committed to listening and responding to shareholder queries and feedback. Ongoing updates are provided to the Board to facilitate their comprehensive understanding of shareholders' current views. The Chair, CEO, CFO and Group Executives also meet with domestic and offshore institutional investors throughout the year. We engage directly with buy and sell-side analysts, proxy advisors, the Australian Shareholders' Association and retail stockbrokers.

Annual General Meeting

CBA recognises the importance of shareholder participation at our AGM.

The 2026 AGM will be held on Wednesday, 14 October 2026 at the Hyatt Regency, Sydney. Shareholders are encouraged to attend and participate.

Shareholders are encouraged to submit questions ahead of the AGM. These can provide useful insights into shareholder concerns and areas of interest, enabling the Chair and CEO to provide relevant feedback on these to the meeting, where consistent themes are raised in advance. Shareholders also have the opportunity to ask questions at the meeting.

CBA offers direct voting which allows shareholders who are unable to participate in the AGM to vote on resolutions in advance, without needing to appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf. CBA conducts voting on all resolutions by poll.

The AGM is webcast live, and a recording of the AGM is made available after the meeting on our website for shareholders who are unable to attend.

Electronic Communications

Shareholders are strongly encouraged to provide our share registry, MUFG, with their email address so that CBA can communicate important information efficiently. Shareholders can choose to receive electronic communication updates by changing their election through the MUFG Investor Centre.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Recognise and manage risk

The Group identifies, measures, monitors and responds to its exposure to financial, non-financial and strategic risks, and is committed to having a Risk Management Framework that enables the effective management of risks and high standards of risk governance in pursuit of the Bank's strategy.

Risk Management Framework

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Group Risk Management Framework (RMF) and for overseeing its operation. It is outlined in the Group Risk Management Approach (RMA) and sets out the Board and Executive Leadership Team's (ELT) expectations regarding how we behave to identify, measure, monitor and respond to our risks. It incorporates:

- the Group's Business Plan, consisting of the Group Strategy and the Group Financial Plan, which sets out the strategic priorities for the forthcoming financial year, including the metrics to be tracked and assesses the material risks associated with the implementation of the Group's strategic objectives; and
- the Group Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) which establishes the type and degree of risk the Board is prepared to accept and the maximum level of risk that the Group must operate within whilst executing the Group Strategy.
- The RMA is reviewed annually by the Board, with the last review undertaken in December 2025. As required by APRA's Prudential Standard CPS 220 Risk Management, the Board:
- maintains an RMF that is appropriate for the size, business mix and complexity of the Group, and oversees its operation by management;
- sets the Business Plan, the RAS and the RMA and oversees the development of policies and procedures aligned to these, to deliver clearly defined and documented roles, responsibilities, and formal reporting structures for the management of material risks;
- maintains an RMF that is appropriate for the size, business mix and complexity of the Group, and oversees its operation by management;
- oversees a comprehensive review of the RMF by operationally independent persons at least every three years, and by Group Audit & Assurance (GA&A) in alternate years;
- receives regular management reporting to monitor that material risks are managed within approved appetite;
- forms a view on the risk culture of the Group and oversees relevant improvement action plans; and
- delivers an annual Risk Management Declaration (RMD) to APRA that the RMF is appropriately and adequately designed and operating effectively in all material respects or otherwise qualifies the RMD with steps to remedy these key matters.

The Three Lines of Accountability (3LoA) model organises the risk accountabilities to manage the Bank's risks and is captured in the RMA. The Group's Line 2 Risk Management function, also referred to as the 2nd Line of Accountability, is responsible for the design and oversight of the RMA.

Internal Audit

GA&A is the Internal Audit function of the Group, also called the 3rd Line of Accountability. Its role is to provide independent and objective assurance and related advisory/consulting services to management and to the Audit, Risk & Compliance, and People & Remuneration Committees.

GA&A is structured to be independent of management, with the most senior GA&A executive, the Group Auditor, reporting directly to the Audit Committee Chair. The Audit Committee holds regular discussions with the Group Auditor in the absence of management. The Group Auditor may only be appointed or dismissed with the Audit Committee's approval. The Group Auditor has free and unrestricted access to all required Group information, people, property and records to discharge GA&A's role. In major offshore subsidiary entities, local audit teams operate with a direct reporting line to local board committees.

GA&A operates under a separate Charter approved by the Audit Committee, conducts its activities in line with local accounting and regulatory standards and conforms to the Institute of Internal Auditors' Global Internal Audit Standards. GA&A is also subject to external review every three years.

GA&A's responsibilities include:

- developing a risk-based annual Group internal audit plan for the Audit Committee's approval and adjusting that plan where necessary to reflect current and emerging risks;
- executing the audit plan in line with approved audit methodologies and reporting the results of its work to management, the Audit Committee and, where appropriate, to the Risk & Compliance Committee; and
- escalating to management, and the Audit Committee or Risk & Compliance Committee, as appropriate, instances where GA&A believes that management has accepted a level of risk in excess of the business area's approved risk appetite. The Group Auditor also monitors and reports on progress in addressing significant control and risk issues.

Corporate Governance (continued)

External Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) was appointed as CBA's External Auditor at the 2007 AGM. The External Auditor provides an independent opinion on whether, among other things, the Group's financial report provides a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and performance.

In line with legislation promoting auditor independence, CBA requires rotation of PwC's lead audit partner after the audit of five successive financial years. The current lead audit partner, Elizabeth O'Brien, assumed the lead audit partner role on 1 July 2022. The lead audit partner holds regular discussions with the Audit Committee without management present. The External Auditor attends the AGM and is available to respond to shareholder questions on any matter that concerns them in their capacity as auditor. The Group and its External Auditor must comply with Australian and United States auditor independence requirements. United States Securities and Exchange Commission rules apply to various activities the Group undertakes in the United States, even though the Bank is not registered under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. A statement of the Board's satisfaction that the non-audit services provided by PwC did not compromise the auditor independence requirements is provided in the Directors' Report, within the 2026 Annual Report.

Environmental and Social Policy

The 2025 Group Environmental & Social Policy sets out the minimum requirements to manage the impacts of climate change, nature and human rights in relation to the Group's operations, supplier management, and financing and bond facilitation. CBA updates the Group Environmental & Social Policy on a biennial basis.

Our reporting complies with the mandatory climate reporting requirements in Australia. From the reporting period ending 30 June 2026, the Corporations Act requires us to include climate-related disclosures within a Sustainability Report as part of our Annual Report. In addition, we outline our commitments and progress towards certain social objectives through reporting including through our annual Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement and our Reconciliation Action Plan Progress Report.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Remunerate fairly and responsibly

CBA's remuneration arrangements are designed to attract and retain high quality directors and senior executives and to align their interests with the creation of value for shareholders and with the Bank's values and risk appetite.

Executive Remuneration and Performance

The People & Remuneration Committee assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities on matters relating to:

- the Group's remuneration strategies, recognition programs, and effectiveness of the Group Remuneration Policy and other people-related policies; and
- remuneration arrangements for Non-Executive Directors of the CBA Board, the CEO and the CEO direct reports, Accountable Persons, and any other specified roles of the Group. In carrying out its role, the People & Remuneration Committee oversees the Bank's people and remuneration practices and recognition programs so that they are aligned to the Group's Remuneration Policy and principles, have regard to performance and financial soundness, satisfy governance, legal and regulatory requirements, and encourage behaviours which support good outcomes for customers whilst appropriately mitigating against operational, financial, non-financial, regulatory and reputational risks, and do not reward conduct that is contrary to the Group's values, culture or risk appetite.

The Bank has a formal process for evaluating the performance of the CEO and the CEO direct reports at least annually. During the financial year, a review was undertaken in February and June by the People & Remuneration Committee (concurrently attended by the Audit, Risk & Compliance and Nominations Committee members) which evaluated the CEO's performance and his assessment of the performance of his direct reports. [1] In addition, these meetings specifically considered risk and audit outcomes relevant to executive performance. Final performance outcomes were then recommended by the relevant Committee(s) to the Board for approval in August 2026.

Gender Pay Equity

We seek to achieve gender pay equity. During the 2026 financial year, the gender pay gap increased slightly at the Executive General Manager and General Manager levels, improved at the Executive Manager level and remained broadly consistent at the Manager/Professional and Team Member levels. We review pay equity throughout the year and as part of our annual remuneration review process.

Securities Trading

The Group Personal Trading Policy sets out when our people and their associates may deal in Group securities.

The policy prohibits dealing in securities when in possession of inside information. It also prohibits specified persons and their associates from most dealings in Group securities except during limited 'trading windows'.

The policy also sets out certain prohibitions on hedging or otherwise limiting economic exposure to equity price risk in relation to equity-linked remuneration issued under any Group equity arrangement.

1 Performance and remuneration outcomes of the CEO of ASB are approved by the ASB Board and reported to the People & Remuneration Committee with the request that the Committee recommend them to the CBA Board for approval, contingent on the ASB Board approval.

Other information (continued)

Five-Year Financial Summary

	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 [1] $M	30 Jun 24 [1] $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 22 $M
Net interest income	**25,586**	24,023	22,824	23,056	19,473
Other operating income	**4,638**	4,442	4,350	4,079	5,126
Total operating income	**30,224**	28,465	27,174	27,135	24,599
Operating expenses	**(13,755)**	(12,996)	(12,218)	(11,858)	(11,428)
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(788)**	(726)	(802)	(1,108)	357
Net profit before tax	**15,681**	14,743	14,154	14,169	13,528
Income tax expense	**(4,699)**	(4,491)	(4,318)	(4,097)	(4,014)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	9,836	10,072	9,514
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	**–**	1	11	18	113
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,253	9,847	10,090	9,627
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(54)**	53	17	(8)	108
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(62)**	(190)	(470)	(84)	955
Net profit after income tax attributable to equity holders of the Bank – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	9,394	9,998	10,690
Contributions to profit (after tax)					
Retail Banking Services	**5,587**	5,330	5,202	5,468	5,194
Business Banking	**4,544**	4,092	3,794	3,619	2,734
Institutional Banking and Markets	**1,258**	1,238	1,135	1,068	1,068
New Zealand	**1,112**	1,195	1,198	1,324	1,265
Corporate Centre and Other	**(1,519)**	(1,603)	(1,493)	(1,407)	(747)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	9,836	10,072	9,514
Balance Sheet					
Loans and other receivables	**1,079,452**	1,007,756	942,210	926,082	878,854
Total assets	**1,452,456**	1,353,799	1,254,076	1,252,423	1,215,082
Deposits and other public borrowings	**1,012,557**	937,857	882,922	864,995	857,586
Total liabilities	**1,373,752**	1,275,023	1,180,988	1,180,790	1,142,397
Shareholders' equity	**78,704**	78,776	73,088	71,633	72,685
Net tangible assets (including discontinued operations)	**70,189**	70,694	65,488	64,235	65,746
Risk weighted assets – Basel III (APRA)	**522,407**	496,145	467,551	467,992	497,892
Average interest earning assets	**1,245,684**	1,153,684	1,144,357	1,111,254	1,026,910
Average interest bearing liabilities	**1,066,948**	982,224	971,466	918,666	841,695
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – Australia	**1,217,209**	1,122,162	1,044,500	1,044,401	1,012,316
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – New Zealand	**118,672**	126,847	117,351	118,192	112,433
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – Other	**116,575**	104,790	92,225	89,830	90,333

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. For further details refer to Note 1.1 in the 2026 Financial Report and "Disclosures – Financial Information Definitions – Change in Comparatives" and Appendix C of this Document.

Other information (continued)

Five-Year Financial Summary (continued)

		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22
Shareholder summary from continuing operations						
Earnings per share						
Basic						
Statutory	(cents)	**652.6**	606.1	566.6	597.5	557.0
Cash basis	(cents)	**656.9**	613.2	587.8	596.1	552.4
Fully diluted						
Statutory	(cents)	**651.7**	605.2	562.7	584.2	537.1
Cash basis	(cents)	**656.0**	612.3	582.6	582.8	532.9
Shareholder summary including discontinued operations						
Earnings per share						
Basic						
Statutory	(cents)	**649.9**	605.1	561.4	591.7	620.7
Cash basis	(cents)	**656.9**	613.2	588.4	597.2	559.0
Fully diluted						
Statutory	(cents)	**649.0**	604.2	557.8	578.7	597.0
Cash basis	(cents)	**656.0**	612.3	583.2	583.8	539.0
Dividends per share – fully franked	(cents)	**505**	485	465	450	385
Dividend cover – statutory	(times)	**1.3**	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6
Dividend cover – cash	(times)	**1.3**	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Dividend payout ratio						
Statutory	(%)	**78**	80	83	76	61
Cash basis	(%)	**77**	79	79	75	68
Net tangible assets per share including discontinued operations	($)	**41.9**	42.2	39.1	38.3	38.6
Weighted average number of shares (statutory basis)	(M)	**1,672**	1,672	1,673	1,690	1,722
Weighted average number of shares (statutory fully diluted)	(M)	**1,674**	1,675	1,784	1,800	1,833
Weighted average number of shares (cash basis)	(M)	**1,672**	1,672	1,673	1,690	1,722
Weighted average number of shares (cash fully diluted)	(M)	**1,674**	1,675	1,784	1,800	1,833
Number of shareholders [1]		**793,730**	800,810	831,091	861,636	873,764
Share prices for the year						
Trading high	($)	**185.59**	192.00	128.68	111.43	110.19
Trading low	($)	**146.98**	124.80	96.15	89.66	86.98
End (closing price)	($)	**164.62**	184.75	127.38	100.27	90.38

1 Includes employees.

Other information (continued)

Five-Year Financial Summary (continued)

		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22
Performance ratios from continuing operations						
Return on average Shareholders' Equity						
Statutory	(%)	**13.9**	13.4	13.1	14.0	12.7
Cash basis	(%)	**14.0**	13.5	13.6	13.9	12.6
Return on average total assets						
Statutory	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Cash basis	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Net interest margin	(%)	**2.05**	2.08	1.99	2.07	1.90
Performance ratios including discontinued operations						
Return on average Shareholders' Equity						
Statutory	(%)	**13.9**	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2
Cash basis	(%)	**14.0**	13.5	13.6	14.0	12.8
Return on average total assets						
Statutory	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Cash basis	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Capital adequacy – Common Equity Tier 1 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**12.0**	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.5
Capital adequacy – Tier 1 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**13.5**	13.9	14.3	14.5	13.6
Capital adequacy – Tier 2 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**7.3**	7.0	6.6	5.5	4.0
Capital adequacy – Total – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**20.8**	20.9	20.9	20.0	17.6
Leverage Ratio Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**4.6**	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2
Liquidity Coverage Ratio – "Quarterly average"	(%)	**132**	130	136	131	130
Net interest margin	(%)	**2.05**	2.08	1.99	2.07	1.90
Other information						
Full-time equivalent employees from continuing operations		**51,714**	51,346	48,887	49,454	48,906
Full-time equivalent employees including discontinued operations		**51,714**	51,346	48,887	49,454	48,906
Branches/services centres (Australia)		**646**	659	709	741	807
Agencies (Australia)		**3,304**	3,363	3,445	3,491	3,526
ATMs		**1,774**	1,819	1,916	1,956	2,095
EFTPOS terminals (active)		**193,247**	201,534	209,861	206,188	189,977
Productivity from continuing operations [1]						
Total operating income per full-time equivalent employee	($)	**584,445**	554,376	555,853	548,692	502,985
Employee expense/total operating income	(%)	**27.3**	28.0	27.6	26.4	26.8
Total operating expenses/total operating income – cash basis	(%)	**45.5**	45.7	45.0	43.7	46.5
Productivity including discontinued operations [1]						
Total operating income per full-time equivalent employee	($)	**584,445**	554,464	556,689	550,136	510,785
Employee expense/total operating income	(%)	**27.3**	28.0	27.5	26.4	26.7
Total operating expenses/total operating income – cash basis	(%)	**45.5**	45.7	45.0	43.8	46.5

1 The productivity metrics have been calculated on a cash basis.

Cyber Security Disclosures

The cyber security threat environment for Australian financial services is highly dynamic, continually evolving and increasingly complex. Advances in AI are accelerating the scale and sophistication of cyber threats, amplifying the impact of accessible attack tools, credential marketplaces and the rapid exploitation of vulnerabilities. The risk of cyber incidents remains inherently high and continues to evolve due to ongoing geopolitical tensions, increasing technological interdependencies and the rapidly changing threat landscape.

Our response:

- Cyber security is a dynamic risk requiring ongoing prioritised action, investment and continuous control improvement.
- We strengthen our capability through layered defences, informed by threat intelligence and cyber risk scenarios, and test against real-world attack outcomes. This includes controls to identify vulnerabilities earlier and respond to active threats faster. This aims to protect customer data, maintain service availability and enable secure transactions while prioritising critical technology assets.
- We play a role within an interconnected financial and national security ecosystem. We collaborate with industry peers, the National Office of Cyber Security and government forums, and participate in the Federal Government's Executive Cyber Council and industry-wide cyber exercises to improve system resilience and coordinated response.

Emerging trends in AI and cyber threats

AI continues to evolve rapidly, reshaping industries and customer behaviour. As its accessibility increases, customers may increasingly engage with financial services through external agents and systems outside our control. At the same time, advances in AI and its growing use by malicious actors are enabling more sophisticated and scalable cyber threats, fraud and scams.

The cyber threat environment remains highly dynamic. AI is amplifying the impact of attack tools, compromised credentials and exploited vulnerabilities. Combined with geopolitical tensions and technology interdependencies, this is contributing to a heightened risk of cyber incidents.

Our response:

- Managing AI-related risks through our RMF and governance, guided by our AI principles and commitment to responsible AI.
- Investing in cyber security, risk and AI capabilities to help strengthen our defences, augment our cyber workforce, identify vulnerabilities earlier, and improve prevention, detection and response to evolving threats.
- Building capability through collaboration with universities, industry bodies and global technology partners.
- Collaborating with industry peers, the National Office of Cyber Security and government forums.

Protecting customers through leading risk management

Maintaining strong risk management is critical to sustaining our customers' trust and keeping their money and information safe. We continue to invest in our ambition to be a safer organisation, underpinned by leading risk management, transparency and discipline.

To help protect customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime, we continue to invest in prevention, detection and response capabilities, with more than $1 billion invested this year. Each day, more than 80 million customer account activities are monitored to help detect suspicious activity and better protect customers from fraud and scams.

Technology, including AI, is central to how we deliver better outcomes, particularly in combatting economic crime. The Bank proactively alerts customers to potential threats, sending around 40,000 fraud alerts each day through the CommBank app and more than 5.9 million intelligent warnings for first-time payments since September 2024. Through our partnership with APATE.AI, we have deployed AI-enabled bots to help detect and disrupt scam activity in real time, with over 350,000 individual conversations with scammers since August 2025.

We continue to contribute to a coordinated, ecosystem-wide response by sharing intelligence with the Anti-Scams Intelligence Loop (ASIL) to help protect Australians. Since ASIL's inception in April 2024, we have uploaded over 32,000 malicious URLs, SMS messages, phone numbers and social media accounts. This year we also developed GenAI capability to process scam intelligence at scale, further strengthening our future contributions to this collective effort. Alongside prevention, we are focused on disruption and awareness. Our work to align with the scam prevention framework aims to meet our regulatory obligations while helping reduce the impact of scams on customers and the community.

Helping customers stay safe from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime

One of our most important responsibilities remains helping customers stay safe from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime. As technology and AI continue to advance rapidly, threats evolve as quickly, increasing their potential to harm our customers and communities. We recognise there is more to do and remain focused on continued investment.

This year we have invested over $1 billion to help protect customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime. This includes investment in AI capabilities designed to help detect and disrupt criminal activity. Our fraud and scams detection platforms use a combination of AI, machine learning and now agentic AI to help identify unusual behaviour, generate interception rules, strengthen manual processes and alert customers to potential fraud and scam events. This enables more timely and consistent responses to new threats in a complex and rapidly evolving environment. CBA applies these capabilities to analyse more than 80 million account activities each day and sends over 40,000 proactive warning alerts daily via the CommBank app.

We continue to enhance payment safety through warnings for first-time payments through NetBank and the CommBank app. Since September 2024, we have provided customers with 5.9 million notifications via intelligent warnings for first-time payments, enhancing anti-scam protection. In the CommBank app, customers can view all digital wallets linked to their payments and remove any they do not recognise. More than 2.6 million customers have used this feature since its launch in August 2024. We continue to invest in scam prevention initiatives, including our behavioural security measures, NameCheck, CallerCheck and CustomerCheck, to help protect customers.

Cyber Security Disclosures (continued)

Investing in our cyber resilience and defence

As cyber threats continue to increase in volume, speed and sophistication, we are investing in capabilities to strengthen the Bank's cyber resilience and preparedness. Our focus is on reducing risk, enhancing security controls and advancing our automation and standardised security practices, to strengthen our ability to detect, prevent and respond to emerging threats.

During the year, we expanded the use of AI and automation across our cyber operations, including deploying AI-powered agents to help detect and respond to threats faster. These capabilities improved the efficiency of our cyber defence activities by approximately 54% and accelerated our response to emerging threats from hours to minutes. We also increased our ability to proactively identify and respond to potential threats across our environment.

Together, these investments are helping protect customers and their data, strengthen the resilience of our banking services and support our focus on delivering secure, reliable banking experiences.

Using AI responsibly

AI is developing rapidly, and we recognise that ineffective governance may lead to adverse outcomes for our customers and communities, as well as impact our legal, regulatory and reputational outcomes. We are committed to transparency in how we develop and manage AI at the Bank, with a focus on responsible practices and strong guardrails.

Our Group AI Policy and Standard set out the requirements, processes and guidance for the responsible design, development, deployment and ongoing management of AI systems. Risks associated with AI are managed through our existing RMF and supporting policies. We have also developed six responsible AI principles covering E&S impacts, fairness, transparency, privacy and data protection, reliability and security, and accountability, which guide how we apply our RMF and policies across the AI lifecycle. For GenAI, we have developed AI guardrails to help manage key risks, acting as a safety mechanism to help prevent harmful, inaccurate or inappropriate outputs.

To support implementation, we provide guidance, tools and training to help embed responsible AI practices across the organisation. This includes responsible AI toolkits that help model owners and developers assess model performance, test for bias, and promote fair and consistent customer outcomes. More than 21,500 employees have completed our AI learning series since launch in 2024.

We continue to build strategic partnerships with leading technology organisations and academic institutions to support responsible and human-centred development and the adoption of AI. This year we partnered with the University of Technology Sydney to advance responsible AI research through behavioural science, with a focus on transparency and how we understand AI's role in real-world tasks. The partnership is helping inform how AI disclosure should be designed to better inform our customers. We also continued our collaboration with Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Initiative on the Digital Economy focused on best practice risk mitigation, including research into the global AI risk landscape, priority risks for financial services and how organisations are managing these risks globally. We continue to work closely with governments, regulators and industry bodies to share insights, contribute to industry dialogue and support the responsible adoption of AI across the community.

Safeguarding personal information and privacy

We have a responsibility to manage and protect the personal information of our customers. We apply processes and controls designed to prevent data breaches and govern personal information in accordance with our regulatory obligations and internal privacy policy. As the threat landscape is rapidly evolving, cyber security remains a key priority, with a continued focus on system-wide resilience to minimise disruption and strengthen the protection of customer information. Our public Group Privacy Statement provides transparency on how the Bank collects and handles personal information.

In preparation for the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth) reforms taking effect from 10 December 2026, we are implementing updates to our governance, policies, standards and processes. We continue to enhance our personal information management processes through periodic reviews of our RMF. Improvements to privacy risk reporting support oversight of emerging privacy risks, privacy compliance health and remediation activity.

We continue to further strengthen third-party and supply chain privacy risk management. This includes due diligence, contractual controls and regular monitoring of service providers who handle customer personal information. We also seek to identify and mitigate potential cyber security risks across our supplier arrangement.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Additional Historical Information

For the purposes of providing investors with a thorough understanding of the Group's performance, this Appendix provides relevant financial year 2026, 2025 and 2024 information not provided within the 2026 Financial Report and 2025 Financial Report.

Provisions for Impairment

	Full Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	$M	$M	$M
Provision for impairment losses			
Collective provisions			
Opening balance	5,561	5,423	5,196
Net collective provision funding	606	456	576
Impairment losses written off	(618)	(512)	(474)
Impairment losses recovered	160	130	128
Reclassified to assets held for sale [1]	–	–	(32)
Other	(24)	64	29
Closing balance	**5,685**	**5,561**	**5,423**
Individually assessed provisions			
Opening balance	816	712	754
Net new and increased individual provisioning	422	439	410
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(240)	(169)	(154)
Discount unwind to interest income	(11)	(18)	(15)
Impairment losses written off	(242)	(229)	(290)
Reclassified to assets held for sale [1]	–	–	(49)
Other	46	81	56
Closing balance	**791**	**816**	**712**
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,476**	**6,377**	**6,135**

1 The Group reclassified credit exposures and provisions for impairment in relation to PTBC to assets held for sale during the year ended 30 June 2024.

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	%	%	%
Provision ratios			
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a % of gross non-performing exposures	13.40	13.79	16.04
Total provisions for impairment losses as a % of TCE	0.40	0.43	0.45

Appendices (continued)

Appendix A – Additional Historical Information (continued)

Asset Quality

	As at		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Non-performing exposures by size of exposure			
Less than $1 million	6,985	6,962	6,232
$1 million to $10 million	3,310	3,009	2,280
Greater than $10 million	818	1,031	1,126
Total non-performing exposures	**11,113**	**11,002**	**9,638**

Average Balances and Related Interest

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
Net Interest Margin	Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Total interest earning assets	1,245,684	65,732	5.28	1,153,684	65,110	5.64
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,066,948	40,146	3.76	982,224	41,087	4.18
Net interest income and interest spread		25,586	1.52		24,023	1.46
Benefit of free funds			0.53			0.62
Net interest margin			2.05			2.08

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24		
Net Interest Margin	Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Total interest earning assets	1,144,357	61,044	5.33
Total interest bearing liabilities	971,466	38,220	3.93
Net interest income and interest spread		22,824	1.40
Benefit of free funds			0.59
Net interest margin			1.99

Appendices (continued)

Appendix B – Definitions

Term	Description
Assets Under Management (AUM)	Assets Under Management represents the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Bankwest	The Bankwest brand has transitioned to a digital bank that provides home lending, consumer finance and a range of deposit products across Australia. The activities conducted under the Bankwest brand are consolidated into Retail Banking Services.
Business Banking	Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions, as well as providing equities trading and margin lending services through the CommSec business.
Corporate Centre and Other	Corporate Centre and Other includes the results of the Group's centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries, Group-wide remediation costs, investment spend including enterprise-wide infrastructure and other strategic projects, employee entitlements, and unallocated revenue and expenses relating to the Bank's support functions including Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Marketing, Legal & Group Secretariat, Treasury and Group-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation.
Corporate Troublesome Exposures	Exposures to corporate customers where profitability is weak and the capacity to meet financial commitments is diminished. These customers are at higher risk of default over the next 12 months.
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Dividend payout ratio (cash basis)	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax (cash basis).
Dividend payout ratio (statutory basis)	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax (statutory basis).
DPS	Dividend per share.
DRP	Dividend reinvestment plan.
DRP participation	The percentage of total issued capital participating in the dividend reinvestment plan.
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (basic)	Basic earnings per share is the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (diluted)	Diluted earnings per share adjusts the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank and the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share, for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M)	Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M) provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include debt capital markets, risk management, transaction banking, sustainable finance, structured capital solutions and working capital delivered through dedicated product and industry specialists, as well as tailored research and data analytics.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	The risk that the Group's earnings and economic value are adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The Group's banking book activities include lending, investing in liquid assets, deposit taking, issuing wholesale funding and managing capital. These activities generate interest income and expense and expose the Group to interest rate risk. IRRBB arises from mismatches in the interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities, which can create volatility in both earnings and the economic value of the banking book.
Net profit after tax (NPAT) (cash basis)	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests before non-cash items including hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains or losses on acquisitions, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of controlled businesses and associates classified as discontinued operations. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance.

Appendices (continued)

Appendix B – Definitions (continued)

Term	Description
Net profit after tax (NPAT) (statutory basis)	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This is equivalent to the statutory item "Net profit attributable to Equity holders of the Bank".
Net Promoter Score	For the major banks, NPS is reported for main bank (MFI) only. "Net Promoter®, NPS®, NPS Prism®, and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld. Net Promoter Score℠ and Net Promoter System℠ are service marks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld." NPS refers to customer likelihood to recommend their main financial institution using a scale from 0–10 (where 0 is 'not at all likely' and 10 is 'extremely likely') and NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of Detractors (scores 0–6) from the percentage of Promoters (scores 9–10).
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	NSFR is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF) defined by APRA. ASF is the portion of an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution's (ADI) capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one-year time horizon. RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off balance sheet activities.
Net tangible assets per share	Net assets excluding intangible assets, non-controlling interests and other equity instruments divided by ordinary shares on issue at the end of the period (excluding treasury shares). Right-of-use assets are included in net tangible assets per share.
New Zealand	New Zealand includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.
Non-Performing Exposures	An exposure which is in default, meaning it is 90 days or more past-due or it is considered unlikely the borrower will repay the exposure in full without recourse to actions such as realising security.
Operating expenses to total operating income	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
Other Overseas	Represents amounts booked in branches and controlled entities outside Australia and New Zealand.
Retail Banking Services	Retail Banking Services provides banking products and services to personal and private bank customers. Retail Banking Services also includes the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand and Unloan brand.
Return on equity (cash basis)	Based on net profit after tax (cash basis) divided by average shareholders' equity.
Return on equity (statutory basis)	Based on net profit after tax (statutory basis) divided by average shareholders' equity.
Total Committed Exposures (TCE)	Total Committed Exposures are defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated post receipt of eligible financial collateral that meets the Group's netting requirements and excludes settlement exposures.
Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE)	Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE) aligns with the industry standard measure of Non-Performing Exposures and comprises Non-Performing Exposures and Corporate Troublesome Exposures.
Weighted average number of shares	The calculation incorporates the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period adjusted by shares issued and bought back weighted for the proportion of the period they were outstanding. It incorporates the bonus element of any rights issue, discount element of any DRP, and excludes treasury shares.

Appendices (continued)

Appendix B – Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions

Retail Banking Services	
Home loans (APRA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics, **divided by** APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series.
Home loans (RBA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics + Residential Mortgage Group P/L, **divided by** RBA Financial Aggregates Owner Occupied and Investor Home Lending (includes ADIs and RFCs).
Credit cards (APRA)	CBA Personal Credit Card Lending (APRA), **divided by** Loans to Households: Credit Cards (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Consumer finance (other household lending)	CBA Lending to individuals which includes: Personal Loans, Margin Lending, Personal Leasing, Revolving Credit, Overdrafts, and Home Loans for personal purposes, **divided by** Loans to Households: Other (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Household deposits	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for Households (individuals) excluding Self-Managed Super Funds (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Households (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business Banking	
Business lending (NFB) - APRA	CBA Total Loans to residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per lending balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases) (this includes some Housing Loans to businesses), **divided by** Loans to Non-Financial Businesses (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business lending (Total) - APRA	CBA Total Loans to residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses, financial institutions, general government and community service organisations sectors (as per lending balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases) (this includes some Housing Loans to businesses), **divided by** Loans to Non-Financial Businesses, financial institutions, general government and community service organisations (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business lending (RBA)	CBA Business Lending and Credit: specific “business lending” categories in lodged APRA returns – ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases, excluding sub-categories of RBA, ADIs, RFCs and Central Borrowing Authorities, and the category of General Government, **divided by** RBA Total Business Lending.
Business deposits (NFB) - APRA	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Non-Financial Businesses (from APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).

Appendices (continued)

Appendix B – Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions

Equities trading	Twelve months rolling average of Australian equities traded value by CommSec, **divided by** Twelve months rolling average of total Australian equities market traded value.
New Zealand	
Home loans	All ASB residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use, **divided by** Total New Zealand residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Customer deposits	All resident and non-resident customer deposits on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Total resident and non-resident deposits of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Business and rural lending	All loans for business use and agriculture business use on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Aggregate of total loans for business use and agriculture business use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).

Appendix C – Disclosure Changes

Changes in Comparatives

Re-segmentation

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group made a number of re-segmentations, allocations and reclassifications including the transfer of some customers between segments and refinements to the allocation of support unit costs. These changes have not impacted the Group's net profit but have resulted in changes to the presentation of the Income Statement and the Balance Sheet of the affected segments. These changes have been applied retrospectively.

Changes to loans past due disclosures

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group completed an alignment of the home loan arrears methodologies across the Group. The changes primarily related to the consistent inclusion of unpaid fees and removal of low materiality thresholds, which resulted in an increase in reported early stage loan arrears.

These changes did not impact 90+ days home loan arrears, non-performing exposures, provisioning or regulatory capital.

Future accounting developments

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In June 2024, the AASB issued a new standard AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which will be effective for the Group from 1 July 2027 and is required to be applied retrospectively. AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and introduces new requirements to improve entities' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing entities. These requirements aim to improve comparability in the income statement, enhance transparency of management-defined performance measures and provide useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The Group continues to assess the impact of adopting AASB 18.

Amendments to AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In July 2024, the AASB issued AASB 2024-2 to amend AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The amendments include guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled using an electronic payment system and guidance on assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG) and similar features. The disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income have also been amended to include disclosure of the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period. Disclosure requirements have also been added for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

The amendments will be effective for the Group from 1 July 2026 and are required to be applied retrospectively. The Group does not expect material impacts from the adoption of these amendments.

AASB Sustainability Reporting Standards

In September 2024, the AASB published AASB S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*. While the application of AASB S1 is voluntary, compliance with AASB S2 is mandatory and requires the Group to disclose material information about the governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets relating to all climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. The Group implemented AASB S2 from 1 July 2025.

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

Appendix C – Disclosure Changes (continued)

The impact of these changes on each segment's Net profit after tax (statutory basis) and Cost to income ratios for the comparative periods is set out below:

Segment Statutory NPAT (impact by adjustment type) – Including Discontinued Operations

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2025					
Divisional Summary	**Retail Banking Services** $M	**Business Banking** $M	**Institutional Banking and Markets** $M	**New Zealand** $M	**Corporate Centre and Other** $M	**Total** $M
Stat NPAT (incl. disc ops) - as reported	5,402	4,111	1,181	1,418	(1,996)	**10,116**
Restatements in the current year:						
Re-segmentation and allocations	(65)	–	14	(3)	54	**–**
Total restatements	**(65)**	**–**	**14**	**(3)**	**54**	**–**
Stat NPAT (incl. disc ops) - as restated	**5,337**	**4,111**	**1,195**	**1,415**	**(1,942)**	**10,116**

Segment Statutory NPAT (impact by P&L line item) – Including Discontinued Operations

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2025					
Divisional Summary	**Retail Banking Services** $M	**Business Banking** $M	**Institutional Banking and Markets** $M	**New Zealand** $M	**Corporate Centre and Other** $M	**Total** $M
Stat NPAT (incl. disc ops) - as reported	5,402	4,111	1,181	1,418	(1,996)	**10,116**
Restatements:						
(Decrease) / increase in Operating income	(113)	65	37	(5)	16	**–**
Decrease / (Increase) in Operating expenses	19	(62)	(18)	–	61	**–**
Decrease / (Increase) in Loan impairment expense	2	(2)	–	–	–	**–**
Decrease / (Increase) in Corporation tax	27	(1)	(5)	2	(23)	–
Total restatements	**(65)**	**–**	**14**	**(3)**	**54**	**–**
Stat NPAT (incl. disc ops) - as restated	**5,337**	**4,111**	**1,195**	**1,415**	**(1,942)**	**10,116**

Segment Statutory Cost to Income Ratios

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2025				
Divisional Summary	**Retail Banking Services**	**Business Banking**	**Institutional Banking and Markets**	**New Zealand** [1]	**Total** [2]
Operating expenses to total operating income (%) – as reported	39	32	42	43	46
Operating expenses to total operating income (%) – as restated	39	32	42	43	46

1 Calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.
2 Includes Corporate Centre and Other.

Appendices (continued)

Appendix D – Security holder information

Top 20 holders of fully paid ordinary shares as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	445,821,731	26.64%
2	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	247,364,186	14.78%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	156,809,713	9.37%
4	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	88,934,955	5.32%
5	Netwealth Investments Limited	7,957,598	0.48%
6	Australian Foundation Investment	4,904,000	0.29%
7	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	4,252,225	0.25%
8	Bond Street Custodians Limited	3,052,963	0.18%
9	UBS Nominees Pty Ltd	2,526,449	0.15%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	2,436,904	0.15%
11	Argo Investments Limited	2,338,854	0.14%
12	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	1,522,450	0.09%
13	McCusker Holdings Pty Ltd	1,270,000	0.08%
14	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	1,206,034	0.07%
15	BKI Investment Company Limited	697,000	0.04%
16	Koll Pty Ltd	625,746	0.04%
17	The Manly Hotels Pty Limited	573,183	0.03%
18	The Senior Master Of The Supreme Court	527,788	0.03%
19	Vaucluse Skyline Pty Ltd	521,944	0.03%
20	Edward Zorn & Co Pty Ltd	500,007	0.03%

The top 20 shareholders hold 973,843,730 shares which is equal to 58.19% of the total shares on issue.

Substantial shareholding

As at 11 August 2026 the following organisations have disclosed a substantial shareholding notice to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

Name	Number of shares	Percentage of voting power
State Street Corporation [1]	119,252,713	7%
BlackRock Group [2]	106,300,321	6%
Vanguard Group [3]	100,441,509	6%

1 Substantial shareholding as at 16 December 2024, as per notice lodged on 19 December 2024.
2 Substantial shareholding as at 6 March 2020, as per notice lodged on 10 March 2020.
3 Substantial shareholding as at 28 April 2025, as per notice lodged on 02 May 2025.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Stock exchange listing

The shares of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Bank) are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol of CBA.

Range of shares (fully paid ordinary shares and employee shares) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of issued capital	Number of rights holders [1]
1–1,000	623,525	78.58	153,340,133	9.16	59
1,001–5,000	147,336	18.57	310,310,957	18.54	52
5,001–10,000	16,102	2.03	109,481,244	6.54	4
10,001–100,000	6,413	0.81	119,579,672	7.15	18
100,001–over	104	0.01	980,750,352	58.61	1
Total [2]	793,480	100.00	1,673,462,358	100.00	134
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [3]	12,945	1.63	25,675	–	–

1 The total number of rights on issue is 1,153,690 rights which carry no entitlement to vote.
2 During FY26, 1,050,006 shares were purchased on market at an average share price of $162.31 for the purpose of various CBA equity settled share plans.
3 Based on a closing price of $160.73 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

Under the Bank's Constitution, shareholders entitled to vote at a general meeting may vote in person, directly or by proxy, attorney or representative, depending on whether the shareholder is an individual or a company.

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, resolutions at general meetings are decided on a poll rather than a show of hands. Accordingly, the Constitution's provision for one vote per shareholder on a show of hands does not apply. On a poll, and subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to shares, each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting has one vote for each fully paid share. If shares are not fully paid, the number of votes attaching to the shares is pro-rated accordingly.

Where a shareholder appoints two proxies or attorneys to vote at the same general meeting:

- if the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the shareholder's votes each proxy or attorney may exercise, each proxy or attorney may exercise half of the shareholder's votes; and
- each proxy or attorney may only exercise votes in respect of the shares or voting rights they represent.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XII Capital Notes (PERLS XII) as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,718,314	10.42%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,285,819	7.79%
3	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,247,509	7.56%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	475,720	2.88%
5	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	242,151	1.47%
6	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	202,500	1.23%
7	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	138,193	0.84%
8	Bond Street Custodians Limited	117,435	0.71%
9	Diocese Development Fund - Catholic Diocese Of Parramatta	101,472	0.61%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	99,925	0.61%
11	Tandom Pty Ltd	70,000	0.42%
12	Pamdale Investments	67,060	0.41%
13	Barrett Superfund Pty Ltd	51,000	0.31%
14	Brujan Assets Pty Limited	49,200	0.30%
15	Tsco Pty Ltd	48,650	0.29%
16	Est Mr Roni Gabra Sikh	38,527	0.23%
17	Federation University Australia	30,650	0.19%
18	SRA Investments Pty Ltd	30,330	0.18%
19	RL Thomson Pty Ltd	30,000	0.18%
20	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	29,547	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XII security holders hold 6,074,002 securities which is equal to 36.81% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XII are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPI.

Range of securities (PERLS XII) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	13,507	86.74	5,012,560	30.38
1,001–5,000	1,854	11.91	3,829,258	23.21
5,001–10,000	128	0.82	919,790	5.57
10,001–100,000	71	0.46	1,832,603	11.11
100,001–over	11	0.07	4,905,789	29.73
Total	15,571	100.00	16,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	9	0.06	18	–

1 Based on a closing price of $101.75 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

PERLS XII do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on page 153 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes (PERLS XIII) as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,466,104	12.42%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,379,199	11.69%
3	HSBC Custody Nominees	780,772	6.62%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	193,747	1.64%
5	Leda Assets Pty Ltd	111,000	0.94%
6	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	100,000	0.85%
7	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	99,598	0.84%
8	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	99,564	0.84%
9	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	97,941	0.83%
10	Ultissimo Pty Ltd	97,815	0.83%
11	Nothman Pty Ltd	88,700	0.75%
12	Herbert St Investments Pty Ltd	84,000	0.71%
13	Bond Street Custodians Limited	76,729	0.65%
14	Michael Chee Cheong Tang + Louise Mary Tang	63,235	0.54%
15	PDS Aust Pty Ltd	42,777	0.36%
16	Mrs Shane Carolyn Gluskie	40,000	0.34%
17	A.R.E. Investments Pty Limited	39,790	0.34%
18	Mr Peter Hamilton Butts	36,445	0.31%
19	Federation University Australia	35,430	0.30%
20	Regents Garden Lake Joondalup	34,330	0.29%

The top 20 PERLS XIII security holders hold 4,967,176 securities which is equal to 42.09% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XIII are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPJ.

Range of securities (PERLS XIII) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	9,522	88.32	3,404,677	28.85
1,001–5,000	1,102	10.22	2,376,960	20.14
5,001–10,000	94	0.87	671,646	5.69
10,001–100,000	55	0.51	1,735,037	14.70
100,001–over	8	0.08	3,611,680	30.62
Total	10,781	100.00	11,800,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	2	0.02	7	–

1 Based on a closing price of $100.72 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

PERLS XIII do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on page 153 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIV Capital Notes (PERLS XIV) as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	4,462,526	25.50%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,360,677	7.77%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	633,717	3.62%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	512,261	2.93%
5	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	190,371	1.09%
6	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	175,058	1.00%
7	Sohie Investments Pty Ltd	145,109	0.83%
8	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	142,031	0.81%
9	Bond Street Custodians Limited	139,843	0.80%
10	John E Gill Trading Pty Ltd	112,110	0.64%
11	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	111,878	0.64%
12	Pamdale Investments	80,150	0.46%
13	Fibora Pty Ltd	64,740	0.37%
14	Delmos Pty Ltd	51,008	0.29%
15	Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home	40,010	0.23%
16	Merlimont Pty Ltd	35,250	0.20%
17	Smart Super Investments Pty Ltd	30,050	0.17%
18	Leda Assets Pty Ltd	29,930	0.17%
19	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	29,903	0.17%
20	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	27,969	0.16%

The top 20 PERLS XIV security holders hold 8,374,591 securities which is equal to 47.85% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XIV are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPK.

Range of securities (PERLS XIV) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	10,371	84.05	4,179,101	23.88
1,001–5,000	1,765	14.30	3,584,038	20.48
5,001–10,000	129	1.05	911,874	5.21
10,001–100,000	62	0.50	1,363,093	7.79
100,001–over	12	0.10	7,461,894	42.64
Total	12,339	100.00	17,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	6	0.05	7	–

1 Based on a closing price of $104.38 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

PERLS XIV do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on page 153 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XV Capital Notes (PERLS XV) as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	2,220,177	12.49%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,408,185	7.92%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	775,733	4.37%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	437,799	2.46%
5	Bond Street Custodians Limited	176,680	1.00%
6	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	168,682	0.95%
7	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	162,068	0.91%
8	MEGT (Australia) Ltd	124,800	0.70%
9	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	124,709	0.70%
10	Pamdale Investments	92,827	0.52%
11	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	82,353	0.46%
12	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	82,000	0.46%
13	Willimbury Pty Ltd	70,673	0.40%
14	Force1 Pty Ltd	67,300	0.38%
15	Cordale Holdings Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
16	Mifare Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
17	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	50,213	0.28%
18	Jamber Investments Pty Ltd	50,000	0.28%
19	Uuro Pty Ltd	47,500	0.27%
20	Beck Corporation	40,300	0.23%

The top 20 PERLS XV security holders hold 6,291,999 securities which is equal to 35.40% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XV are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPL.

Range of securities (PERLS XV) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	12,838	84.30	5,024,473	28.27
1,001–5,000	2,150	14.12	4,289,443	24.13
5,001–10,000	137	0.90	968,614	5.45
10,001–100,000	93	0.61	2,518,073	14.17
100,001–over	10	0.07	4,973,187	27.98
Total	15,228	100.00	17,773,790	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	3	0.02	10	–

1 Based on a closing price of $103.12 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

PERLS XV do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on page 153 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Appendix D – Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XVI Capital Notes (PERLS XVI) as at 1 July 2026

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,997,838	12.89%
2	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	751,638	4.85%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	734,198	4.74%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	588,835	3.80%
5	Bond Street Custodians Limited	273,244	1.76%
6	Tandom Pty Ltd	156,000	1.01%
7	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	138,036	0.89%
8	Mr John William Cunningham	95,970	0.62%
9	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	94,945	0.61%
10	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	75,788	0.49%
11	Higham Hill Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
12	Leda Assets Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
13	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	51,774	0.33%
14	John E Gill Trading Pty Ltd	40,128	0.26%
15	Anglicare SA Ltd	40,000	0.26%
16	Seymour Group Pty Ltd	36,350	0.23%
17	Redbrook Nominees Pty Ltd	32,691	0.21%
18	Blundell Portfolio Pty Limited	30,365	0.20%
19	Ms Pui Shan Christine Ho	30,000	0.19%
20	SCJ Pty Limited	28,000	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XVI security holders hold 5,335,800 securities which is equal to 34.42% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XVI are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPM.

Range of securities (PERLS XVI) as at 1 July 2026

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	11,400	84.28	4,392,142	28.34
1,001–5,000	1,887	13.95	4,027,561	25.98
5,001–10,000	153	1.13	1,113,452	7.18
10,001–100,000	79	0.59	1,817,659	11.73
100,001–over	7	0.05	4,149,186	26.77
Total	13,526	100.00	15,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	4	0.03	10	–

1 Based on a closing price of $106.21 on 1 July 2026.

Voting rights

PERLS XVI do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on page 153 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Relevant exchanges

In addition to the ASX, the Group has securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange (LSE), Swiss Exchange (SIX) and the New Zealand Exchange (NZX).