2026 Annual Report

Financial Report (US Version)
Year ended 30 June 2026



Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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Commonwealth Bank of Australia
ACN 123 123 124



Introduction

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Financial Report (US 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") should be read in conjunction with:

- The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Financial Report (US 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 Risk Disclosures as at 30 June 2026 in each case, as found on the US Investor Website located at: www.commbank.com.au/usinvestors (the "US Investor Website").

Board of Directors

A strong, diverse team with a broad and complementary mix of skills and experience.



Appointed: 1 January 2019, Chair from 10 August 2022
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 62 years
Residence: Melbourne, Australia
Board Committees:

Paul O'Malley | BCom, M.App Finance, CA, FAICD

Chair and Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Paul has broad executive leadership and operational experience. He served as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of BlueScope Steel Limited for 10 years, after joining the company as Chief Financial Officer. Previously, he was the Chief Executive Officer of TXU Energy, a subsidiary of TXU Corp based in Dallas, Texas. Paul has a strong background in finance and accounting, having worked in investment banking and audit. Paul is a former Director of the Worldsteel Association, Chair of its Nominating Committee, and Trustee of the Melbourne Cricket Ground Trust.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Coles Group Limited (October 2020–October 2023).

Other external appointments
Nil.



Appointed: 9 April 2018
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 50 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia

Matt Comyn | BAv, MCom, EMBA, GMP

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Contribution to the Board
Matt has more than 25 years' experience in banking across business, institutional and retail, and has held a number of senior leadership roles since joining the Bank in 1999. From 2012, until his appointment as Chief Executive Officer, Matt was Group Executive Retail Banking Services and led the development of digital products and services for the Bank. Between 2006 and 2010, Matt was Managing Director of the Bank's online share trading business, CommSec, overseeing a significant modernisation of its technology platform and growing market share and profitability. He also serves as a Council Member of the Department of Home Affairs Executive Cyber Council.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nil.

Other external appointments
Director of the Business Council of Australia, Director of the Financial Markets Foundation for Children, and Council Member of the Australian Banking Association.

Board Committees

Nominations | Audit | Risk & Compliance | People & Remuneration | Committee Chair



Appointed: 1 October 2022
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 63 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Lyn Cobley AM | BEc, FAICD, FCSI

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Lyn brings over 35 years' experience across banking and financial services. In her executive career, Lyn has served as CEO of Westpac Institutional Bank, Group Treasurer of Commonwealth Bank of Australia, as well as holding senior positions at Barclays Capital and Citibank Limited. She has directly managed balance sheet strength and resilience through global uncertainty. Through her executive and board-level roles, Lyn also has experience in strategy, leadership, people and culture, transformation and technology, and sustainability matters.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Mesoblast Limited (April 2025–present).

Other external appointments [1]
Member of the Macquarie University Council.



Appointed: 31 March 2025
Tenure: 1–3 years
Age: 58 years
Residence: London, England
Board Committees:

Alistair Currie | BSc (Design and Technology), MSc (Management)

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Alistair has extensive international banking experience, having held roles in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Asia and the Middle East. He has over 30 years' of banking experience in the institutional, large corporate, mid-corporate and consumer client segments, transaction banking, trade finance, as well as technology and operations. Alistair is a former Group Chief Operating Officer at Barclays PLC. He has also held senior roles at ANZ Banking Group Limited and HSBC, bringing experience across a range of international banking functions.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nil.

Other external appointments [2]
Nil.



Appointed: 1 September 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 55 years
Residence: Copenhagen, Denmark
Board Committees:

Julie Galbo | LLM, Executive Management Program (INSEAD)

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Julie is an experienced financial services professional with substantial banking, strategy, risk and regulatory experience. She brings more than 20 years' experience as an Executive and a Director in major European financial services organisations. Julie held a number of leadership positions with Nordea Bank Abp, including the role of Group Chief Risk Officer. She served with the Danish Financial Services Authority, as Deputy Director General, and served on the Management Board of the European Securities and Markets Authority. Julie is the former Chairman of the board of Fundamental Fondsmæglerselskab A/S.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nil.

Other external appointments
Chairperson of Gro Capital and ETNA Capital, Non-Executive Director of UniCredit SpA and a Senior Advisor to the European Union Global AML/CFT Facility.

1 Lyn Cobley was appointed as Deputy Chancellor of the Macquarie University Council effective 1 July 2026.
2 On 7 May 2026, ASB Bank Limited announced Alistair Currie would join their Board as a Director effective 1 July 2026.

Board of Directors continued



Appointed: 1 March 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 65 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Peter Harmer | Harvard Advanced Management Program

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Peter brings diversity of thought in the areas of risk, customer perspectives, and environmental, social and governance practices. He has significant experience in customer service and innovation within insurance and financial services, and a deep understanding of environmental principles. Peter was previously Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Insurance Australia Group Limited (IAG). Peter joined IAG in 2010 and held a number of senior roles.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
nib holdings limited (July 2021–present) and AUB Group Limited (July 2021–present, Chair from October 2024).

Other external appointments
Chair of Lawcover Insurance Pty Ltd.



Appointed: 1 October 2024
Tenure: 1–3 years
Age: 57 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Kate Howitt | B.Arts, Master of Business Administration, GAICD

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Kate has significant experience in matters relating to strategy, capital allocation, stakeholder management and sustainability. During her executive career, Kate held senior roles with Fidelity International, AMP Capital, AMP Limited and The Boston Consulting Group.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nil.

Other external appointments
Member of the Finance and Strategy Committee and Investments Subcommittee of the University of New South Wales, the Investment Committee of the Australian Indigenous Education Foundation, the Investment Committee of River Capital, a Director of The Hunger Project Australia and Senior Advisor to The Boston Consulting Group.

Board Committees

Nominations · Audit · Risk & Compliance · People & Remuneration · Committee Chair



Appointed: 1 October 2025
Tenure: 0–1 years
Age: 62 years
Residence: Melbourne, Australia

Jane McAloon AM

BEc (Hons), LLB, Grad Dip Corp Gov

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Jane brings over 30 years of business and governance experience. She has held executive positions with BHP Group Limited, where she spent nine years, including two years on the Group Management Committee as President, Governance and Group Company Secretary. Prior to this, Jane was Group Manager, Corporate and External Services and Company Secretary at AGL Energy Limited. She has also held executive leadership roles within the New South Wales Government.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
BlueScope Steel Limited (September 2022–present, Chair from November 2023) and Newcrest Mining Limited (July 2021–November 2023).

Other external appointments
Non-Executive Director of Allianz Australia Limited, Member of the Australian Federal Government's Takeovers Panel and Independent Member of Allens Advisory Board.



Appointed: 1 September 2020
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 66 years
Residence: Auckland, New Zealand
Board Committees:

Simon Moutter

BSc, BE (Hons), ME

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Simon has extensive leadership experience in technology, process effectiveness and business strategy. Simon was Managing Director of Spark New Zealand for seven years until 2019. He is also a former Chief Executive Officer of Auckland International Airport and has previously held senior management roles in telecommunications and energy companies.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nil.

Other external appointments
Chair of Kainga Ora and its subsidiaries Housing New Zealand Limited and Housing New Zealand Build Limited, Chair of three privately owned businesses – Smart Environmental Group Ltd, Les Mills International Ltd and Designer Wardrobe Ltd – and Non-Executive Director of Arvida Group Limited.



Appointed: 4 September 2017
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 61 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Rob Whitfield AM

BCom, Grad Dip Banking, Grad Dip Fin, AMP, FCSI, FAICD

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Rob has extensive leadership experience across banking, finance and risk in both the private and public sectors. During Rob's 30 year executive career with Westpac Banking Corporation he held a number of senior leadership positions, including CEO of Westpac Institutional Bank, Chief Risk Officer and Group Treasurer. Rob is a former Chair and Director of NSW Treasury Corporation, former Secretary of NSW Treasury, and former Secretary of NSW Industrial Relations. Rob also chaired the ASIC Inquiry into the Australian Securities Exchange Group.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
GPT Group (May 2020–May 2024) and Transurban Group (November 2020–present).

Other external appointments
Nil.

Directors' Report

The Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) present their report, together with the Financial Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and of the Group, being CBA and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Principal activities

We serve more than 18 million customers with a focus on providing retail and business banking services predominantly in Australia, and in New Zealand through our subsidiary ASB. Our products and services are provided through our divisions, Retail Banking Services, Business Banking, Institutional Banking and Markets, and New Zealand (ASB).

Operating and financial review

Group profit

The Group's statutory net profit after tax for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 was $10,866 million, an increase of $750 million or 7% on the prior year. Statutory net profit after tax from continuing operations for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 was $10,911 million, an increase of $778 million or 8% on the prior year. The increase was driven by a 7% growth in total operating income, partly offset by a 6% increase in operating expenses and a 9% increase in loan impairment expense.

Statutory net profit after tax complies with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The cash net profit after tax is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance. It excludes items that are non-recurring in nature and are not considered representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance (non-cash items). We use the cash net profit after tax to present a clear and consistent view of our financial performance from period to period.

Cash net profit after tax from continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2026 was $10,982 million, an increase of $730 million or 7% on the prior year.

Cash to statutory profit reconciliation

Statutory net profit after tax includes the following non-cash items:

	Continuing operations		Total including discontinued operations	
$m	FY26	FY25	FY26	FY25
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	**10,982**	10,253
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger	**(17)**	(172)	**(62)**	(190)
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(54)**	53	**(54)**	53
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,911**	10,133	**10,866**	10,116

Non-cash items include:

- **Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses and associates (classified as discontinued operations):** Gains and losses 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. To qualify as an economic hedge, the terms and/or risk profile must match or be substantially the same as the underlying exposure.

Assets and liabilities

Home loans increased $41 billion or 6%, reflecting growth broadly in line with system credit growth.

Business and corporate loans increased $30 billion or 10%, driven by higher business lending balances, reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries as well as institutional and structured lending portfolios.

Deposits increased $75 billion or 8%, driven by continued growth in savings, transaction and investment deposits as well as other demand deposits.

Debt issues remained flat, with new issuances to meet funding requirements for lending growth, largely offset by appreciation of the Australian dollar.

	As at		
Total Group assets and liabilities ($m)	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	% change
Interest earning assets			
Home loans	**749,166**	707,862	▲ 6%
Consumer finance	**17,420**	17,087	▲ 2%
Business and corporate loans	**318,296**	288,359	▲ 10%
Total Group lending	**1,084,882**	1,013,308	▲ 7%
Other assets	**367,574**	340,491	▲ 8%
Total assets	**1,452,456**	1,353,799	▲ 7%
Interest bearing liabilities			
Deposits	**1,011,581**	936,648	▲ 8%
Debt issues	**170,920**	170,509	–
Other liabilities	**191,251**	167,866	▲ 14%
Total liabilities	**1,373,752**	1,275,023	▲ 8%

Other than the information included in the operating and financial review and throughout this Annual Report by cross reference, information on other likely developments, business strategies and prospects for future financial years of the Group's operations has not been included in this report as it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Dividends

Details of dividends paid and dividends determined are outlined in Note 8.4 in the *Financial Report* on pages 128–129.

Litigation and regulatory matters

A number of proceedings against the Group are continuing. The proceedings include the defence of four class actions. These include two separate shareholder class action proceedings (with judgment reserved in the appeals and cross appeals to the High Court of Australia), one class action in relation to superannuation products, and a class action related to financial advice (with judgment reserved in an appeal of a judgment in CBA's favour).

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 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. 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. These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies.

Directors' Report (continued)

The Group is also party to an enforceable undertaking and agreed to an administrative resolution with a regulator and continues to receive various notices and requests for information from its regulators as part of both industry-wide and Group-specific reviews. 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 or claims for compensation or other remedies. The outcomes and total costs associated with such matters, and possible claims, collectively, remain uncertain.

The Board continues to monitor significant proceedings, investigations and reviews and the Group's engagement with its regulators and other bodies in relation to the matters under investigation and review.

For further information about some of the more significant litigation and regulatory matters referred to above, refer to Note 7.1 in the Financial Report on pages 115–119.

Change in state of affairs

Changes to the Board are as outlined in the *Board of Directors* section on pages 2–5.

Events subsequent to reporting date

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 270 cents per share amounting to $4,518 million. The Bank expects the Dividend Reinvestment Plan for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $610 million.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has occurred since 30 June 2026, that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

Environmental reporting

We are subject to the Federal Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme. The scheme makes it mandatory for controlling corporations to report annually on greenhouse gas emissions, energy production and energy consumption, if they exceed certain threshold levels. Our NGER submission is independently audited and submitted before the deadline to ensure that the Group meets the NGER requirements.

Sustainability-related disclosures

Each year, we undertake a sustainability materiality assessment to identify and prioritise the sustainability topics most relevant to CBA, our stakeholders and our broader operating environment. The assessment considers sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities and is informed by stakeholder engagement, research, internal subject matter expertise, and global frameworks and standards. The outcomes of the assessment inform our sustainability-related disclosures, by helping identify the matters most relevant to CBA's operations, financial position, business strategy and future prospects.

Modern slavery reporting

We published our 2025 Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement (Statement) in December 2025. The Statement outlines the actions taken by CBA Group to assess and address modern slavery and human trafficking risks in our business operations and supply chain, over the financial year ended 30 June 2025. This Statement was prepared in response to the reporting requirements of both the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) and the *Modern Slavery Act 2015* (UK). We remain focused on this critical issue and will continue to report in line with the Australian and United Kingdom *Modern Slavery Act* requirements.

For further detail on our disclosures, refer to our Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement at commbank.com.au/sustainabilityreporting

Directors and Directors' meetings

The Board of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia met 12 times during the year ended 30 June 2026. In addition, Directors attended committee meetings during the year.

The following table includes:

- names of the Directors holding office at any time during, or since the end of, the financial year; and
- the number of scheduled and additional Board and Board Committee meetings held during the financial year for which each Director was a member of the Board or relevant Board Committee and eligible to attend, and the number of meetings attended by each Director.

All Directors may attend Board Committee meetings (with the exception of the Nominations Committee) even if they are not a member of the relevant Committee. The table below excludes the attendance of those Directors who attended meetings of Board Committees of which they are not a member.

	Board		Audit Committee		People & Remuneration Committee		Risk & Compliance Committee		Nominations Committee		Concurrent Committee	
	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]
Director	Attended/held		Attended/held		Attended/held		Attended/held		Attended/held		Attended/held	
Paul O'Malley	10/10	2/2	6/6	1/1	6/6	2/2	7/7	1/1	6/6	2/2	2/2	1/1
Matt Comyn	10/10	2/2										
Lyn Cobley AM[3]	10/10	2/2	1/1	1/1	6/6	2/2	7/7	1/1	5/5	1/1	2/2	1/1
Alistair Currie[4]	10/10	2/2	2/2	–			2/2	–			1/1	–
Julie Galbo	10/10	2/2	6/6	1/1			7/7	1/1			2/2	1/1
Peter Harmer	10/10	2/2	6/6	1/1			7/7	1/1	6/6	2/2	2/2	1/1
Kate Howitt[5]	10/10	2/2	5/5	–	5/5	2/2					2/2	–
Jane McAloon AM[6]	8/8	2/2										
Simon Moutter	10/10	2/2			6/6	2/2	7/7	1/1			2/2	1/1
Mary Padbury[7]	3/3	–			2/2	–			2/2	1/1	–	1/1
Rob Whitfield AM	10/10	2/2	6/6	1/1			7/7	1/1	6/6	2/2	2/2	1/1

1 Number of meetings attended by the member/total number of meetings eligible to attend as a member.

2 Additional Board and Committee meetings were called for a special purpose that do not form part of the approved yearly planners.

3 Lyn Cobley AM was appointed as a member of the Nominations Committee effective 1 October 2025 and retired as a member of the Audit Committee on 30 September 2025.

4 Alistair Currie was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee effective 1 March 2026, and a member of the Risk & Compliance Committee effective 1 March 2026.

5 Kate Howitt was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee effective 1 October 2025, and a member of the People & Remuneration Committee effective 1 October 2025.

6 Jane McAloon AM was appointed as a Director on 1 October 2025.

7 Mary Padbury retired effective 15 October 2025.

Details of current Directors, their experience, qualifications, directorships of other listed entities and any special responsibilities (including Board Committee memberships) and other external appointments, are set out in the *Board of Directors* section on pages 2–5.

Directors' Report (continued)

Options and share rights outstanding

There are no options over CBA shares on issue as at the date of this report. As at the date of this report, there are 1,018,697 share rights outstanding in relation to CBA ordinary shares and no employee options. Holders of outstanding share rights in relation to CBA's ordinary shares do not have any rights under the share rights to participate in any share issue or interest of CBA.

Directors' interests in contracts

A number of Directors have given written notices stating that they hold office in specified companies and accordingly are to be regarded as having an interest in any contract or proposed contract that may be made between the Group and any of those companies.

Directors' and officers' indemnity and insurance

Constitution

The Constitution of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Constitution) requires CBA to indemnify current and former Directors, Company Secretaries and other executive officers (as defined in the Constitution) of CBA.

The indemnity also extends to such other officers or former officers of the Group, as the Board in each case determines (each, including the Directors, Company Secretaries and executive officers of CBA, is defined as an 'Officer' for the purpose of this section).

CBA must indemnify each Officer on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Officer as an officer of CBA or of a related body corporate.

Deeds of indemnity

An individual deed of indemnity, on terms substantially similar to the indemnity provided in the Constitution, has been entered into with each Director and Company Secretary of CBA and certain current and former directors, officers, company secretaries and other employees of the Group.

For eligible personnel that do not have an individual deed of indemnity, CBA has also executed an indemnity deed poll, under which it must indemnify current and former directors, officers, company secretaries and certain other employees of the Group, on terms substantially similar to the indemnity provided in the Constitution and the individual deeds. An individual is required to provide written confirmation of their acceptance of the terms of the indemnity deed poll prior to being able to rely on the rights and benefits under the indemnity deed poll.

Insurance

CBA has, during the financial year, paid an insurance premium in respect of a directors' and officers' liability and company reimbursement insurance policy (Policy) for the benefit of CBA and persons defined in the Policy who include directors, company secretaries, officers and certain employees of the Group. The Policy prohibits disclosure of any further details about its terms, including the nature of the liability indemnified and the amount of the premium.

Proceedings on behalf of CBA

No application has been made under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) in respect of CBA, and there are no proceedings that a person has brought or intervened in on behalf of CBA under that section.

Rounding and presentation of amounts

CBA is an entity to which *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2026/183 (Instrument)* dated 24 March 2026, relating to the rounding of amounts in Directors' Reports and Financial Reports, applies. Pursuant to this Instrument, amounts in this Directors' Report and the accompanying Financial Report have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, unless indicated otherwise.

Company secretaries

Karen O'Flynn was appointed Company Secretary of CBA on 1 September 2023. Karen is also Group General Counsel and Group Executive, Legal & Group Secretariat.
Qualifications: BA, LLB.

Vicki Clarkson was appointed Company Secretary of CBA on 3 March 2022. Vicki has extensive listed company experience. Prior to joining CBA, Vicki held senior legal, corporate governance and company secretary roles at Bank of Queensland, Aurizon Holdings Limited, Flight Centre Limited and Shine Corporate Ltd. Vicki is a member of the Governance Institute of Australia's Legislative Review Committee.
Qualifications: BA, LLB, Grad. Dip. Legal Practice, Grad. Dip. Corp. Gov, FGIA, GAICD, FCIS.

Wendy Lee was appointed Company Secretary of CBA on 10 April 2025. Wendy has over 20 years of experience as a company secretary and corporate governance professional. Prior to Wendy's appointment, she held company secretary and corporate governance roles with Lendlease Group Limited and with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia Group. Wendy is a member of the Governance Institute of Australia's Legislative Review Committee.
Qualifications: BA, LLB, Grad. Dip. Legal Practice, Grad. Dip. Corp. Gov, FGIA, FCIS.

Remuneration Report



Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the 2026 Remuneration Report. The Report outlines how the Board exercised its judgement in assessing executive performance in the context of the operating environment and with regard to shareholder, customer and risk outcomes.

During the 2026 financial year, competition for talent remained elevated both domestically and internationally, contributing to ongoing pressure on banking remuneration models. As a Board, we regularly assess external market remuneration trends so that our frameworks continue to support the attraction, retention and performance of exceptional talent. In doing so, we consider both domestic and global market dynamics, competition for specialist capability and evolving regulatory expectations, including recent developments in UK and European remuneration regulation.

Our remuneration policy settings and frameworks have supported the execution of our strategy. This has delivered sustainable shareholder outcomes, improved experiences for our customers, and a strong focus on our risk culture and the skills, careers and engagement of our people.

Since the 2024 financial year, we have successfully implemented the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) Prudential Standard CPS 511 Remuneration (CPS 511) and made our first public disclosure under this standard in December 2025.

Financial performance

The Group cash net profit after tax (NPAT) performance was above target at $10,982m and our risk-adjusted profit after capital charge (PACC) outcome was above target at $6,464m.

This financial performance was delivered alongside disciplined, long-term balance sheet settings, and our capital position remains above APRA's minimum requirements. This enables us to continue supporting our customers and communities through the cycle.

Total shareholder return (TSR) over the four-year period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 was 101.08%.

Non-financial performance

In the Australian regulatory context, APRA requires that performance-related remuneration give material weight to non-financial measures on the basis that they contribute to the Bank's long-term sustainability and sound risk management. In line with APRA requirements, non-financial measures contribute at least 50% weighting to our executive balanced scorecards, and reward core areas critical to the sustainability of our business, including for customer, people and leadership, and strategy.

Non-financial performance is calibrated against baseline and target performance expectations, and disciplined execution of the Board-approved strategy has enabled us to improve customer experiences and help drive business growth.

Our focus on customer aims to deliver strong customer advocacy outcomes across each segment, as measured by Net Promoter Score (NPS). As part of assessing customer outcomes, we also measure how well we deliver the end-to-end experience for our customers. Our Consumer NPS continues to lift, and we ended the year ranked first relative to major Australian peer banks for both Consumer and Institutional Banking and Markets and second for Business.

Our people and leadership measures are focused on delivering our talent and cultural priorities, improving the gender pay gap and enhancing workforce effectiveness to drive improved customer outcomes. We delivered good progress across the majority of these areas.

Our strategy supports our customers by focusing on building Australia's future economy, reimagining customer experiences, delivering simpler, safer and better to keep the Bank strong and resilient, and leading in technology and AI to transform every part of our business. The Bank has been recognised in the top five banks globally for AI maturity and maintained #1 position in Asia-Pacific in the 2025 Evident AI Index.

Overseeing executive performance and remuneration outcomes

The Board's concurrent committee process considers executive risk scorecards, material risk matters, audit outcomes, reputational and regulatory issues to support an effective risk

culture. These assessments inform performance and remuneration decisions, including adjustments that reflect risk, conduct and accountability outcomes.

Further details on the Board's concurrent meetings are available on page 17.

During the 2026 financial year, the Board considered a number of matters relating to risk and reputation which resulted in three downward adjustments for the Executive Leadership Team (ELT).

Remuneration decisions

Our remuneration framework incorporates short-term variable remuneration (STVR), long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR) and long-term variable remuneration (LTVR).

In determining variable remuneration recommendations, the Board considered financial and non-financial performance in the context of the 2026 financial year and over a multi-year period, reflecting the structure of our remuneration framework.

Performance is assessed against defined targets, with recognition of contributions that extend beyond core role requirements. The Board determines outcomes relative to target on a holistic basis, considering the degree of stretch and impact.

The Board approves executive scorecards annually, which includes consideration of category weighting, measures and targets calibrated relative to strategic priorities, market practice and regulatory requirements.

Enhancements were made to the FY26 performance scorecards to strengthen alignment with the Group's strategic priorities, with a greater emphasis on defined outcomes and measures. Strategic priorities included a collective measure aligned to the Risk Management Declaration (RMD) and broader risk priorities, with a particular focus on financial crime compliance, data, and APRA Prudential Standard CPS 230 Operational Risk Management outcomes.

The FY26 realised remuneration for the CEO was $9.14m. 39% of this reflects the vesting of the CEO's first tranche of the FY22 LTAR and second tranche of FY21 LTAR, following the end of the respective restriction periods.

The FY26 realised remuneration for the executive Key Management Personnel (KMP) (excluding the CEO) includes the vesting of the FY21 LTVR and FY22 LTAR, following the end of the holding/restriction period.

The Board approved:

- FY26 STVR outcomes ranging between 37% and 92% of maximum.
- FY26 LTAR awarded with no reduction following the pre-grant assessment which considers executive leadership and strategy outcomes and forward-looking financial considerations.
- For the FY23 LTAR, the Board conducted a look-back review over the four-year restriction period and determined the award delivered long-term focus on leadership and strategy outcomes, and no adjustments were made.
- The FY23 LTVR performance outcome of 100% reflects long-term (four-year) TSR performance at the 85th percentile relative to the 20 largest ASX companies by market capitalisation and 75th percentile relative to financial sector peers. Performance rights are subject to a further holding period.

During the year, a remuneration increase was implemented for the CEO ASB to comply with legislated changes to KiwiSaver effective 1 April 2026. No other executive KMP received an increase in the 2026 financial year.

Executive talent

The former Group Executive Technology and Group Chief Information Officer (Group CIO), Gavin Munroe, ceased his KMP role on 24 November 2025. In the 2025 financial year, Gavin was granted a one-off award to recognise his responsibility for delivery of agreed technology priorities over a three-year period. The one-off award lapsed in full, consistent with the intended operation and the principles of the award and our remuneration framework.

The Board determined to appoint Victoria Ledda as Group Chief Information Officer and Rodrigo Castillo as Group Chief Technology Officer, effective 1 July 2026. Victoria will lead business-aligned technology strategy, delivery and data, while Rodrigo will oversee enterprise technology, engineering, security and AI. Together, these roles strengthen accountability and reflect the growing importance of technology, data and AI in supporting resilient operations and better customer outcomes for the Bank.

People strategy and workforce development

To sustain our position as Australia's leading bank, we continue to invest in the development of our people. During the 2026 financial year, we introduced the *Future Workforce Program* to support capability uplift in response to the evolving nature of work.

We also maintained our focus on reducing the gender pay gap, supported by targeted actions across recruitment, development, progression and access to flexible work. This is alongside initiatives to increase female representation in higher-paid technology and specialist roles.

Looking forward

In FY27, we are introducing changes to our performance management framework to simplify the assessment process and better align performance with the behaviours and outcomes expected across the Group. We will continue to strengthen people-related measures across our performance scorecards, so that they are focused, observable, and supported by evidence to promote accountability and consistency.

The Board will continue to monitor and evolve the Bank's remuneration framework so that it attracts and retains high-calibre talent, meets applicable regulatory requirements, and supports the delivery of sustainable customer, community and shareholder outcomes.

Thank you for your continued support as a CBA shareholder. I invite you to read the Remuneration Report and welcome your feedback.



Simon Moutter

People & Remuneration Committee Chair

Our executive remuneration framework

Designed to attract and retain exceptional talent, align with and deliver sustainable shareholder returns, and meet regulatory requirements.

Our remuneration principles



Aligned with shareholder value creation



Market competitive to attract and retain exceptional talent



Reward sustainable outperformance



Recognise the role of non-financial drivers in longer-term value creation



Simple and transparent



Reflect the Bank's strategy and values

Fixed remuneration (FR)

Purpose

Provides market competitive remuneration to attract and retain exceptional talent while reflecting role scope and accountabilities.

Description

Base remuneration and superannuation (or KiwiSaver for the CEO ASB), reviewed annually against relevant comparator group remuneration benchmarks.

Refer to page 27 for further information.

Mix

FR: 30%	STVR	LTAR	LTVR

Instrument and deferral

CEO

Cash 100%

Year 1

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Cash 100%

Year 1

Short-term variable remuneration (STVR)

Purpose

Varies remuneration outcomes with annual performance, with balanced weighting across financial and non-financial outcomes across shareholder, customer, people and leadership and strategy execution measures.

Description

Target opportunity of 75% of FR with maximum opportunity of 94% of FR (125% of target STVR), based on balanced performance scorecard, risk scorecard and values assessment.

Refer to page 27 for further information.

Mix

FR	CASH: 14%	SHARES: 14%	LTAR	LTVR

Instrument and deferral

CEO

Cash 50% — Year 1

Deferred shares 25% — Year 2

25% — Year 3

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Cash 50% — Year 1

Deferred shares 25% — Year 2

25% — Year 3

Subject to in-year adjustments, malus and clawback.
Refer to page 27.

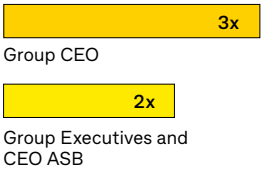
Mandatory shareholding requirement (MSR)

Our MSR promotes alignment of the interests of the Executive Leadership Team, with those of shareholders and supports sustained long-term value creation for the Bank.

The CEO must accumulate CBA shares equal to 300% of FR, and Group Executives and the CEO ASB must accumulate shares equal to 200% of FR. All executives have a five-year period from the date of their appointment to their respective roles, or from the date their FR increases by 15% or greater, to meet their MSR.

Further details on executive KMP shareholdings are provided on pages 2Ġ–2ġ.

MSR as a proportion of FR



Long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR)

Purpose

Drives collective focus on increasing the value of CBA over time, and individual focus on people and leadership and strategy execution.

Description

Maximum opportunity of 70% of FR, subject to a restriction period and pre-grant and pre-vest assessments which consider future financial factors and individual non-financial performance of people and leadership and strategy execution.

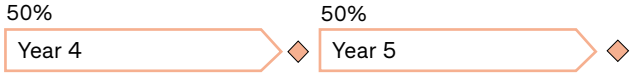
Refer to pages 2Ĩ–Ģĩ for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR: 21%	LTVR

CEO

Restricted share units
50% | 50%



Group Executives and CEO ASB

Restricted share units
100%



Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)

Purpose

Varies remuneration outcomes in line with longer term performance measures, with a focus on relative shareholder returns to support sustainable long-term shareholder value.

Description

Maximum opportunity of 70% of FR. Assessed on relative total shareholder return (TSR) measured against two equally-weighted comparator groups: a general ASX peer group and a financial services peer group, subject to a holding period after a four-year performance period.

Refer to pages 3Ġ–3ġ for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR	LTVR: 21%

CEO

Performance rights
Performance period

Ordinary shares
Holding period



Group Executives and CEO ASB

Performance rights
Performance period

Ordinary shares (Group Executives)
Performance rights (CEO ASB)
Holding period



Subject to malus and clawback. Refer to pages 28–31

◇ Pre-vest assessment.

◇ Performance assessment.

Our executive key management personnel

The table below outlines the executives who were KMP for the year ended 30 June 2026, including each individual's appointment and cessation date where applicable.

KMP are defined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

For executive KMP who have ceased employment during the 2026 financial year, remuneration disclosed in this report has been pro-rated.

Name	Position	Appointment Date	Cessation Date	Term as KMP
CEO				
Matt Comyn	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	9 April 2018	–	Full year
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB				
Alan Docherty	Group Chief Financial Officer	15 October 2018	–	Full year
Andrew Hinchliff[1]	Group Chief Risk Officer	17 February 2025	–	Full year
Kiersten Robinson	Chief People Officer	17 February 2025	–	Full year
Vittoria Shortt	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of ASB (CEO ASB)	3 February 2018	–	Full year
Angus Sullivan	Group Executive, Retail Banking Services	1 July 2018	–	Full year
Sinead Taylor	Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets	17 February 2025	–	Full year
Mike Vacy-Lyle	Group Executive, Business Banking	31 January 2020	–	Full year
Former Group Executive				
Gavin Munroe	Group Executive, Technology and Group Chief Information Officer	14 November 2022	24 November 2025	Part year

1 Andrew Hinchliff was the Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets for the period from 1 August 2018 to 16 February 2025, and appointed as Group Chief Risk Officer effective 17 February 2025.

Executive KMP exit arrangements

The table below outlines the exit arrangements for executive KMP during the 2026 financial year, which are in line with contractual entitlements and the provision of any benefits required by law.

Group Executive	Exit arrangements
Gavin Munroe Ceased as KMP on 24 November 2025 Exited on 22 December 2025	• Payment made in lieu of the portion of the notice period not worked, contractual benefits and entitlements and other benefits. • Gavin is eligible for pro-rated FY26 STVR, LTAR and LTVR awards, pro-rated to his exit date of 22 December 2025, which reflects service in KMP role. • With the exception of Gavin's one-off award granted in FY25, unvested deferred awards remain on foot[1] to vest according to the original terms, performance conditions and vesting schedule under which they were granted. This allows for the review of, and adjustment for, risk or conduct matters in the future if required, subject to Board determination. • The pro-rated FY26 STVR is subject to performance and a Board risk and reputation review, and is paid 60% in cash with the remaining 40% deferred as cash, vesting at least four years after grant, aligned to regulatory requirements. • Lapsing in full of the one-off award granted in FY25. In FY25, Gavin was granted a one-off award comprising 9,681 performance rights to recognise his responsibility for delivery of agreed technology priorities over a three-year period. With Gavin's exit from the Group, the Board exercised discretion and determined that this award be lapsed in full. The terms of the award operated as intended and demonstrate the effective application of CBA's executive remuneration framework in practice.

1 No accelerated or automatic vesting upon ceasing employment. Deferred awards continue to be subject to malus, and awards paid or vested continue to be subject to clawback.

Remuneration governance

CBA's remuneration governance framework



People & Remuneration Committee and Board oversight

The People & Remuneration Committee is the governing body for developing, monitoring and assessing the remuneration strategy and framework across CBA on behalf of the Board, so that these are aligned to regulatory requirements, are appropriate and operating as intended. The role of the People & Remuneration Committee is to review, challenge, assess and, as appropriate, endorse the recommendations made by management for Board approval. The Board reviews, challenges, applies judgement and, as appropriate, approves the People & Remuneration Committee's recommendations.

The People & Remuneration Committee met formally eight times during the 2026 financial year with the following members (as at 30 June 2026): Simon Moutter (Chair), Lyn Cobley AM, Paul O'Malley and Kate Howitt. The responsibilities of the People & Remuneration Committee are outlined in its Charter, which is reviewed annually.

The Charter is available at commbank.com.au/peopleandremuneration

As part of the performance and risk review, and to support the determination of remuneration outcomes for the CEO and Group Executives, the People & Remuneration Committee meets concurrently with the Risk & Compliance, Audit, and Nominations Committees[1]. These concurrent meetings provide an opportunity for the Committees to review and recommend relevant risk and audit matters that may warrant consideration in the People & Remuneration Committee's determination of remuneration outcomes. Information provided at the concurrent meetings supports the review and recommendation of collective and/or individual remuneration arrangements, including performance outcomes and variable remuneration adjustments. Considerations at the meeting include risk scorecard outcomes for the CEO and Group Executives, details of material risk matters presented by the Group CRO and outcomes of internal audit reviews conducted during the year, presented by the Group Auditor.

The concurrent meeting process is structured to support the determination of appropriate remuneration outcomes and meet regulatory requirements. The meeting agenda primarily focuses on key risk and audit matters relevant to the CEO and each Group Executive's performance and remuneration outcomes so that consideration is given to both exceptional and poor risk and audit outcomes and the context in which those outcomes occurred.

The Group Risk & Remuneration Review Committee is a management committee that advises the Group CRO on risk considerations for determining remuneration outcomes. This Committee also reviews the application of remuneration consequences for poor risk behaviours and/or outcomes of accountable individuals from Executive Managers to Executive General Managers, including Specified Roles under APRA's CPS 511.

In line with regulatory requirements, the performance and remuneration arrangements and outcomes of the CEO ASB are approved by the ASB Board and reported to the People & Remuneration Committee with the request that the People & Remuneration Committee recommend them to the CBA Board for approval, contingent on the ASB Board approval[1].

External advisors

During the 2026 financial year, external advisors were engaged to provide information to the People & Remuneration Committee to assist the Committee with making remuneration decisions. The People & Remuneration Committee did not seek or receive any remuneration recommendations from external advisors in the 2026 financial year.

1 Concurrent meetings between the ASB Appointments & Remuneration, Audit, and Risk & Compliance Committees were introduced in the 2026 financial year to enable risk and audit matters to be adequately reflected in performance and remuneration decisions for the CEO ASB and direct reports.

Group performance

Our remuneration outcomes, including all components of variable remuneration, i.e. STVR, LTAR and LTVR, reflect sustained performance across both financial and non-financial measures. Variable remuneration is designed to reward performance and align the interests of executives with those of shareholders, so that the executives are incentivised to drive long-term growth and profitability.

The graphs below provide details of the Group's performance over the past five financial years.

Measures

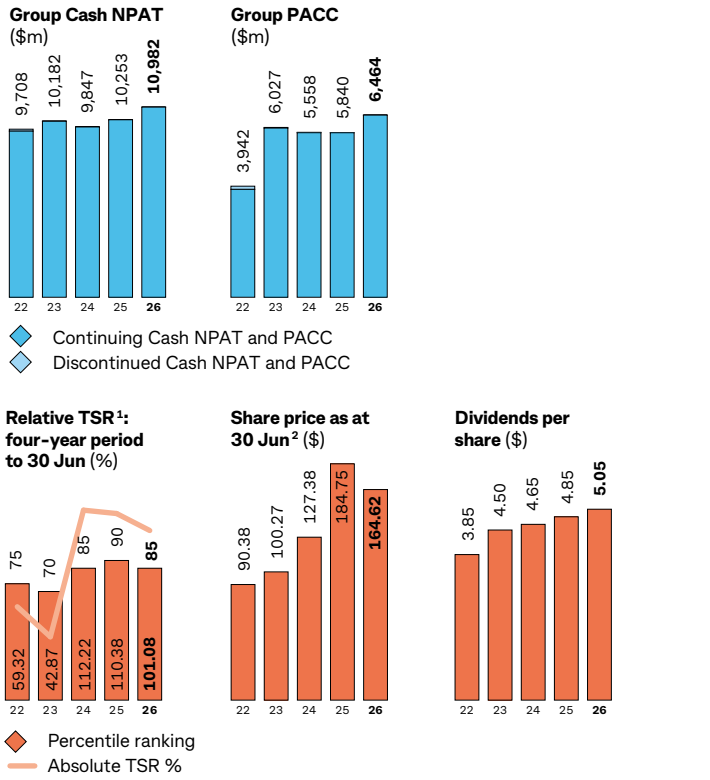
Financial

Executive remuneration outcomes reflect sustained financial performance, with consistent operational execution and value delivery for shareholders.

The Board approves financial targets as part of the business planning process so that they are sufficiently stretching, with consideration of the Group's strategic priorities, the economic environment and market expectations. Financial targets are set to maintain balance sheet growth and strength through the cycle.

The FY26 Group NPAT target and outcome was higher than the prior year, driven by revenue growth from increased lending and deposit volumes and higher other operating income. This is partly offset by margin compression, higher expenses from inflation, and continued investment in the franchise, net of productivity savings, and higher loan impairment expense as loan losses normalise towards historical levels. The FY26 PACC target and outcome was also higher than the prior year, reflecting higher pre-provision profit, partly offset by higher expected losses and a higher capital charge from volume growth.

Refer to page 19 for further details.



1 Percentile ranking relative to general ASX peer group.
2 CBA opening share price 1 July 2021 was $99.85.

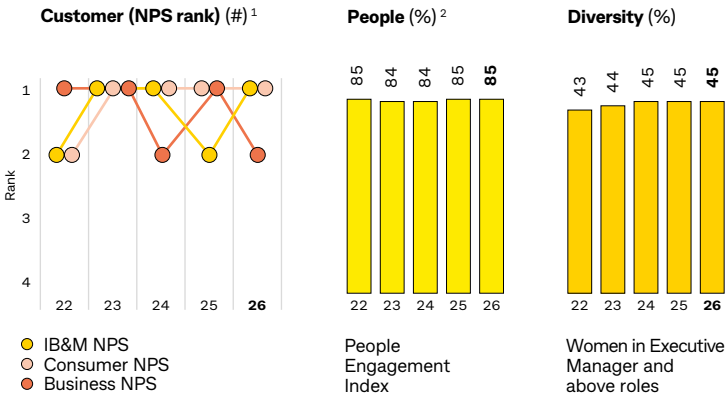
Non-financial

Executive remuneration outcomes reflect non-financial performance in customer, people and leadership, strategy execution, risk and reputation. The continued focus on non-financial performance, alongside financial performance, also supports compliance with CPS 511 requirements.

Customer (NPS) targets are set to gain, maintain or strengthen a leading position relative to Australian peer banks and to improve on prior year outcomes.

Non-financial measures support alignment with shareholder interests as we progress our strategic priorities and deliver sustainable value for our customers, people and shareholders.

Refer to page 19 for further details.



1 Represents June NPS outcome for the relevant year.

2 FY22–23 outcomes have been restated to reflect revised survey format.

CEO short-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

The CEO's FY26 STVR outcome is 91.7% of maximum (114.7% of target), reflective of Group financial and non-financial performance. The CEO's performance scorecard is summarised below.

Measures and outcomes	Weight	Scorecard result (Threshold 50% · Target 100% · Above expectations 125%)	% of STVR maximum
Financial			
Shareholder Target set in line with Board approved FY26 financial plan. Threshold and Above expectations performance levels set at a proportionally stretching range relative to target. Group NPAT ($b): 50% 10.1 · 100% 10.6 · 125% 11.1 Group PACC ($b): 50% 5.5 · 100% 6.1 · 125% 6.8	25%	NPAT (% of target) — Outcome 118.6%	23.7%
	25%	PACC (% of target) — Outcome 112.0%	22.4%
Non-financial			
Customer Aligned to our ambition to deliver a superior customer experience, customer targets reflect a combination of absolute NPS improvement and performance relative to Australian peer banks, with leading outcomes in Consumer NPS and IB&M NPS. Assessment also considers external surveys for relationship-managed segments and customer journey metrics across key end-to-end interactions.	15%	Outcome 100.0%	12.0%
People and Leadership Individual leadership impact, creating exceptional teams and building a diverse culture. • Leading a culture of learning and excellence in customer experience, measured in the engagement survey. • Strengthening our talent and succession with focus on diversity, development, and leadership behaviours.	10%	Outcome 120.0%	9.6%
Strategy Execution Progress in delivery of the Group's strategic priorities. • Strong balance sheet settings, stable margins and disciplined capital management. • Technology modernisation to improve velocity, resilience and efficiency, delivering a better customer experience. • Scaled, safe and responsible AI adoption through strategic partnerships, workforce capability build and risk governance to deliver customer and business value.	25%	Outcome 120.0%	24.0%
Overall CEO scorecard outcome			91.7%

Risk and reputation assessment Leadership of the Group's reputation, effective risk management, risk culture, and progress against the Environmental & Social (E&S) Framework.	Fully met	No adjustment
Values assessment The CEO has continued to demonstrate exceptional leadership in line with CBA's Values, the behaviours required to meet accountability obligations and provide national industry leadership.	Exceptionally demonstrated	No adjustment
Overall CEO STVR outcome		**91.7%**

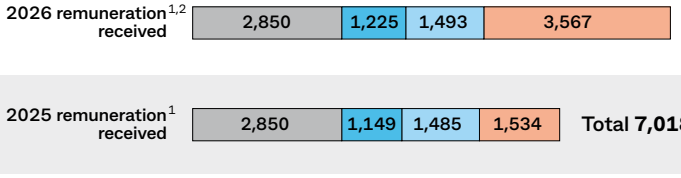
Executive KMP remuneration snapshot

The executive KMP remuneration snapshot provides details of remuneration received [1] during the financial years ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025. This differs from the statutory remuneration table on pages 32–33, which presents remuneration in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (i.e. on an accruals basis). The basis of preparation for the executive KMP remuneration snapshot is noted on page 23, excluding any one-off cash or equity awards.

Matt Comyn

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2018



Progress against MSR
Meets

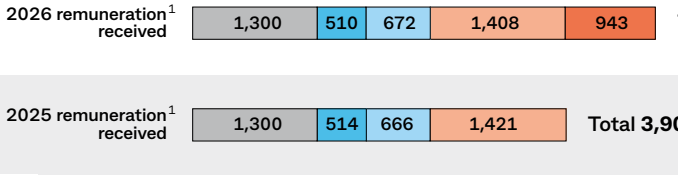
1,290%
Current shareholding

300%
Shareholding requirement

Alan Docherty

Group Chief Financial Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2018



Progress against MSR
Meets

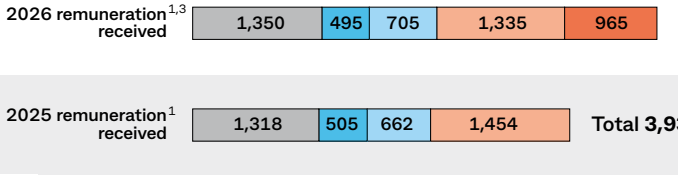
1,013%
Current shareholding

200%
Shareholding requirement

Andrew Hinchliff

Group Chief Risk Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2025



Progress against MSR
Meets

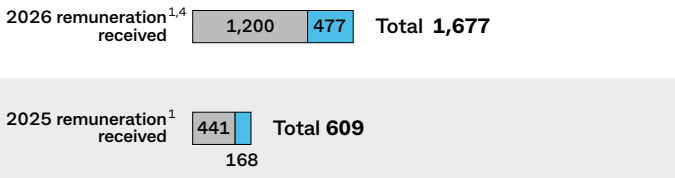
989%
Current shareholding

200%
Shareholding requirement

Kiersten Robinson

Chief People Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2025



Progress against MSR
On track

121%
Current shareholding

200%
Shareholding requirement

1 Both 2026 and 2025 refer to the relevant financial year, and include FR received, STVR cash portion paid, and equity awards which have vested during the year, including deferred STVR, LTAR and LTVR awards. For 2026, this relates to the FY22 and FY21 LTAR for the CEO and the FY22 LTAR and FY21 LTVR for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.

2 For 2026, the CEO's realised remuneration increased by 30% from 2025 primarily due to two LTAR tranches (FY21 and FY22) having vested in 2026, whereas one LTAR tranche (FY21) vested in 2025.

3 For the Group Chief Risk Officer and Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets, 2026 represents the first full year in their current executive KMP role. The Group Chief Risk Officer was the Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets for the period from 1 August 2018 to 16 February 2025, and appointed as Group Chief Risk Officer effective 17 February 2025.

4 For the Chief People Officer, 2026 represents her first full year as executive KMP.

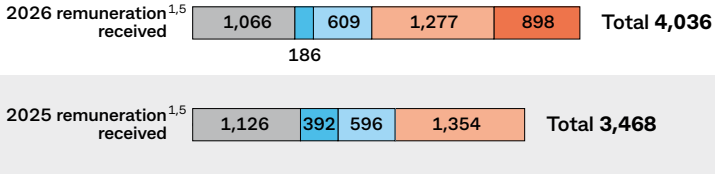
The snapshot also provides each executive's progress against their MSR. Seven of eight executive KMP have met their MSR. One KMP is on track to progress their shareholdings within the accumulation period.

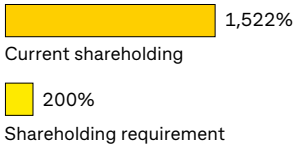
+Refer to page 34 for details on equity awards.

Vittoria Shortt

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of ASB ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2018

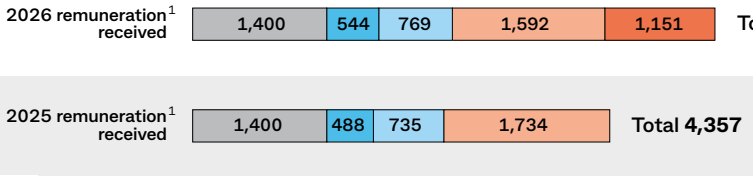


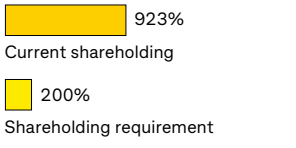


Angus Sullivan

Group Executive, Retail Banking Services ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2018

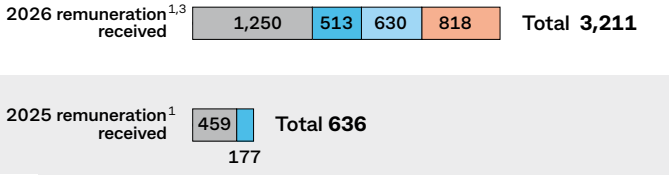


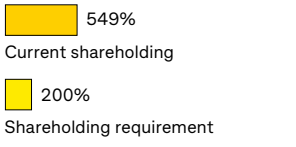


Sinead Taylor

Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2025

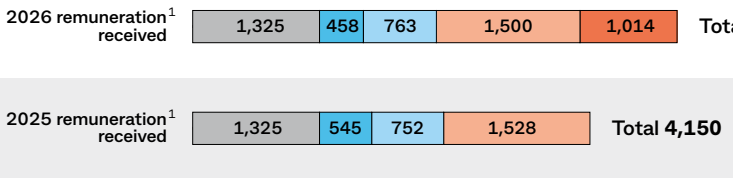


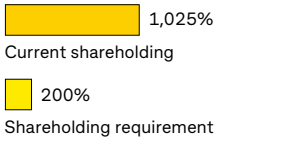


Mike Vacy-Lyle

Group Executive, Business Banking ($000)

Term as KMP: full year
Commenced: 2020





Key ◇ FR ◇ STVR – Cash ◇ STVR – Deferred ◇ LTAR ◇ LTVR

5 New Zealand dollar amounts have been converted to Australian dollars.

Remuneration received by executive KMP

CEO remuneration received in detail

For the 2026 financial year, the CEO:

- Did not receive an increase to fixed remuneration and total target and maximum remuneration remained unchanged.
- Received variable remuneration relating to performance over a six-year period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2026.
- Outcomes reflect performance (as a % of maximum) against financial and non-financial measures for each variable remuneration component.
- FY26 total received remuneration is $9.14m with $6.29m (69%) of total remuneration relating to performance, including awards deferred into equity from prior performance periods. See page 23 for further details.
- Share price growth on deferred awards contributed $2.37m or 26% of FY26 total remuneration received [1].
- FY26 statutory remuneration is $8.39m, which reflects the accounting value of the CEO's awards prepared in line with Australian Accounting Standards. See pages 32–33 for further details.

Variable remuneration	Percentage vested	Outcome [2]	Performance Period
Cash STVR	50% of FY26 award [3]	92%	1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026
Deferred STVR	25% of 2024 award	79%	1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024
	25% of 2023 award	94%	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
LTAR	50% of FY22 award [4]	100%	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2025
	50% of FY21 award [4]	100%	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025
LTVR	No vesting of LTVR award		

1 The volume weighted average closing price (VWACP) at the grant and vest dates for the 2024 deferred STVR award was $138.85 at grant and $170.40 at vest, the 2023 deferred STVR award was $101.21 at grant and $170.40 at vest, the FY22 LTAR award was $99.50 at grant and $174.09 at vest and the FY21 LTAR award was $68.82 at grant and $174.09 at vest.
2 STVR outcome reflects % of maximum performance opportunity. LTAR and LTVR outcomes reflect % of maximum vesting opportunity.
3 The cash component of the FY26 STVR award will be paid in or around September 2026.
4 The FY22 and FY21 LTAR reached the end of their respective restriction periods on 30 June 2025 and vested in the 2026 financial year.

Summary of executive KMP remuneration outcomes over time

For the 2026 financial year, executive KMP received variable remuneration relating to performance over the five-year period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2026.

Remuneration outcomes	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26
Fixed remuneration (FR) increase (average %)	3.6%	1.3%	–	10.7%[1]	–
STVR outcome (average % of maximum)[2]	85%	88%	81%	82%[3]	**78%**
LTAR vesting outcome (% of maximum)	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	**100%**
LTVR performance outcome (% of maximum)	100%	92.5%	100%	100%	**100%**[4]

1 The average FR increase in FY25 includes the CEO (the average FR increase disclosed in the FY25 Remuneration Report excluded the CEO) and excludes any increase to executive KMP who were not in role as at 30 June 2025.
2 The average variable remuneration outcome of executive KMP in the relevant financial year.
3 The average STVR outcome in FY25 includes the CEO (the average STVR outcome disclosed in the FY25 Remuneration Report excluded the CEO).
4 The FY23 LTVR reached the end of its performance period on 30 June 2026 but is subject to a further holding period ending 30 June 2027 (for Group Executives and CEO ASB) and 30 June 2028 (for the CEO).

Remuneration received by executive KMP

The remuneration outcomes table below provides a summary of the remuneration received by the executives in their KMP roles during the financial year ended 30 June 2026. It complements the executive KMP remuneration snapshots on pages 20–21, which present remuneration received, and is prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation table below. All remuneration presented in this report is in Australian dollars.

		Fixed remuneration a	Cash STVR b	Total cash payments c = a + b	Deferred awards d	Total remuneration received e = c + d	Awards forfeited or lapsed f
CEO							
Matt Comyn	**30 Jun 26**	**2,850,000**	**1,225,322**	**4,075,322**	**5,060,319**	**9,135,641**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	2,850,000	1,148,639	3,998,639	3,018,880	7,017,519	–
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB							
Alan Docherty	**30 Jun 26**	**1,300,000**	**509,877**	**1,809,877**	**3,023,317**	**4,833,194**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	1,300,000	513,752	1,813,752	2,086,341	3,900,093	–
Andrew Hinchliff	**30 Jun 26**	**1,350,000**	**495,417**	**1,845,417**	**3,004,677**	**4,850,094**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	1,318,356	505,213	1,823,569	2,116,187	3,939,756	–
Kiersten Robinson	**30 Jun 26**	**1,200,000**	**477,405**	**1,677,405**	**–**	**1,677,405**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	440,548	167,907	608,455	–	608,455	–
Vittoria Shortt[1]	**30 Jun 26**	**1,065,592**	**186,348**	**1,251,940**	**2,784,094**	**4,036,034**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	1,125,896	392,340	1,518,236	1,949,611	3,467,847	–
Angus Sullivan	**30 Jun 26**	**1,400,000**	**543,822**	**1,943,822**	**3,511,977**	**5,455,799**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	1,400,000	488,471	1,888,471	2,468,846	4,357,317	–
Sinead Taylor	**30 Jun 26**	**1,250,000**	**512,860**	**1,762,860**	**1,448,703**	**3,211,563**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	458,904	177,321	636,225	–	636,225	–
Mike Vacy-Lyle	**30 Jun 26**	**1,325,000**	**458,054**	**1,783,054**	**3,276,914**	**5,059,968**	**–**
	30 Jun 25	1,325,000	545,122	1,870,122	2,280,034	4,150,156	–
Former Group Executive							
Gavin Munroe[2]	**30 Jun 26**	**563,836**	**268,016**	**831,852**	**542,894**	**1,374,746**	**(2,358,822)**
	30 Jun 25	1,332,603	527,886	1,860,489	383,261	2,243,750	–

1 Vittoria Shortt has an additional payment of $6,522 of KiwiSaver payable on her cash STVR component (FY25 amount was $11,770). Vittoria's fixed remuneration incorporates the pro-rated impact of three months of the legislated increase in New Zealand KiwiSaver contributions from 3% to 3.5%. Vittoria's remuneration is paid in New Zealand dollars, and as such the values shown are impacted by movements in exchange rates.

2 Gavin Munroe's remuneration was pro-rated which reflects service in KMP role.

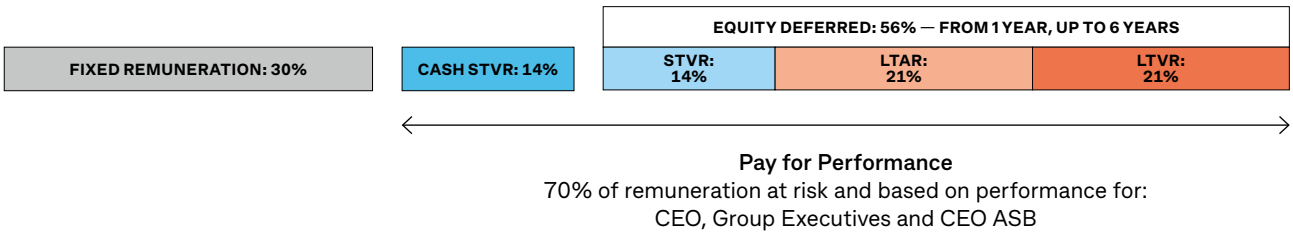
Basis of preparation

Cash payments	(a) **Fixed remuneration:** Base remuneration plus superannuation paid for the period as KMP, pro-rated as appropriate. For the CEO ASB, contributions are made in line with the KiwiSaver employer contribution requirements. (b) **Cash STVR:** • For 2026: 50% of the 2026 financial year STVR (relates to performance during the 12 months to 30 June 2026).
Vesting of prior year awards	(d) **Deferred awards:** The value of all deferred awards that vested during the period as KMP. The value for equity awards shown is based on the volume weighted average closing price (VWACP) of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days preceding the vesting date. For the 2026 financial year, the awards vested values include: • deferred STVR from the 2024 and 2023 financial years; • the FY22 LTAR award (50% of the award for the CEO and 100% of the award for Group Executives and CEO ASB), and for the CEO only, the remaining 50% of his FY21 LTAR award; and • the FY21 LTVR award (50% of the award for Group Executives, and CEO ASB). The remaining 50% of Group Executives and CEO ASB's FY21 LTVR award, and 100% of the CEO's FY21 LTVR award, remain in a holding period.
Awards forfeited or lapsed	(f) **Awards forfeited or lapsed:** The value of all unvested deferred equity awards that were forfeited or lapsed during the 2026 financial year upon exit from the Group. The value shown is based on VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days preceding the date of forfeiture or lapse.

Executive KMP remuneration outcomes

Executive remuneration pay mix

The executive remuneration framework is designed to align reward with performance, risk and shareholder outcomes, with a significant portion (70%) of total remuneration based on performance and at risk, and delivered through deferred equity awards (56%) that support sustainable long-term value creation.



Refer to pages 14–15 for details on our executive remuneration framework.

Short-term variable remuneration

Performance outcomes – FY26 STVR

The following table provides the 2026 financial year STVR outcomes for executives for the period they were KMP. The minimum potential outcome is zero.

	STVR target $	STVR maximum $	STVR actual			STVR actual as a % of STVR target [2] %	STVR actual as a % of STVR maximum [2] %
			Total $	Cash [1] $	Deferred $		
CEO							
Matt Comyn	2,137,500	2,671,875	2,450,644	1,225,322	1,225,322	115%	92%
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB							
Alan Docherty	975,000	1,218,750	1,019,753	509,877	509,876	105%	84%
Andrew Hinchliff	1,012,500	1,265,625	990,833	495,417	495,416	98%	78%
Kiersten Robinson	900,000	1,125,000	954,810	477,405	477,405	106%	85%
Vittoria Shortt [3]	799,194	998,993	372,696	186,348	186,348	47%	37%
Angus Sullivan	1,050,000	1,312,500	1,087,643	543,822	543,821	104%	83%
Sinead Taylor	937,500	1,171,875	1,025,719	512,860	512,859	109%	88%
Mike Vacy-Lyle	993,750	1,242,188	916,108	458,054	458,054	92%	74%
Former Group Executive							
Gavin Munroe [4]	503,425	629,281	446,694	268,016	178,678	89%	71%

1 Cash amounts will be paid in or around September 2026 for Australian-based executives.

2 The percentage of 2026 financial year STVR forfeited (as a % of STVR target and maximum respectively): Matt Comyn 0% and 8%, Alan Docherty 0% and 16%, Andrew Hinchliff 2% and 22%, Kiersten Robinson 0% and 15%, Vittoria Shortt 53% and 63%, Angus Sullivan 0% and 17%, Sinead Taylor 0% and 12%, Mike Vacy-Lyle 8% and 26% and Gavin Munroe 11% and 29%.

3 Vittoria Shortt's remuneration is paid in New Zealand dollars. The values shown are impacted by movements in exchange rates.

4 Gavin Munroe's FY26 STVR award is pro-rated to his exit date and reflects service in KMP role. It is deferred in line with regulatory requirements. Payment will be made in cash.

Refer to page 27 for details on STVR.

Long-term alignment remuneration

The LTAR is designed to align executive interests with those of shareholders and drive collective focus on increasing the value of CBA over time.

In the pre-grant assessment, consideration is given to individual non-financial people and leadership and strategy execution outcomes and future financial factors, including a long-term approach to capital and balance sheet settings. Downward adjustments are applied to reflect material issues.

The pre-vest assessment was formally introduced in the 2023 financial year to further strengthen the long-term focus on leadership and strategy outcomes.

LTAR pre-vest assessment outcomes – FY23 LTAR

The LTAR is subject to restriction periods. The diagram illustrates when the 2023 financial year LTAR awards are subject to the pre-vest assessment and delivered to the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

FY23 LTAR



Key

- Restricted share units (RSUs) granted to Group Executives and CEO ASB vest after four years, subject to pre-vest assessment.
- RSUs granted to the CEO vest after four and five years in equal tranches, subject to pre-vest assessment.

For the 2023 financial year LTAR award, the Board conducted a look-back review over the four-year LTAR restriction period and determined that no adjustments were required and the LTAR award vested in full for the Group Executives. For the CEO, 50% of the award vested with the remaining 50% to reach the end of the restriction period on 30 June 2027.

LTAR pre-grant assessment outcomes – FY26 LTAR

The 2026 financial year LTAR awards were granted with no downward adjustments following the pre-grant assessment.

The LTAR award for the CEO is delivered in two equal tranches and is subject to a pre-vest assessment at the end of four- and five-year restriction periods ending 30 June 2029 and 30 June 2030 respectively. The LTAR award for Group Executives and CEO ASB is subject to a pre-vest assessment at the end of a four-year restriction period ending 30 June 2029.

The following table outlines the pre-grant assessment for each of the executive KMP.

Pre-grant assessment	Outcome
Forward-looking financial considerations	Met
Individual non-financial leadership and strategy outcomes	Met
Board discretion to adjust grant value downwards	No adjustment
Pre-grant assessment outcome	No downward adjustment

Refer to page 29 for LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessment.

Remuneration Report continued

Long-term variable remuneration

Performance outcomes – FY23 LTVR

The LTVR is subject to holding periods. The diagram illustrates when the 2023 financial year LTVR awards will be delivered to the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

FY23 LTVR



Key

- End of four-year performance period. Following performance testing, Performance Rights (PRs) are subject to a holding period.
- PRs will vest for Group Executives and CEO ASB at the end of the one-year holding period.
- PRs will vest for the CEO at the end of the two-year holding period.

The 2023 financial year LTVR award reached the end of its four-year performance period on 30 June 2026.

CBA's performance outcome for the general ASX peer group was 100% and the financial services peer group was 100% with an overall performance outcome of 100%.

The PRs that remain after performance tests are subject to further holding periods for the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

Performance measure	Percentage	Percentile ranking	Performance outcome
Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	50%	85th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%
Relative TSR (financial services peer group)	50%	75th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%

Refer to page 29 of the 2023 Remuneration Report (US AR) for the FY23 LTVR award general ASX and financial services peer groups.

1. Executive remuneration framework in detail

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration (FR) comprises base remuneration (i.e. cash salary) and superannuation (KiwiSaver for the CEO ASB).

FR is delivered in accordance with contractual terms and conditions of employment and is reviewed annually against relevant comparator group remuneration benchmarks. As part of the benchmark, the Group's size, scale and complexity relative to the comparator group are considered.

Short-term variable remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2026 financial year STVR award for the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

→Refer to page 37 for treatment of STVR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Varies remuneration outcomes in line with annual performance achievement, with material weighting to financial and non-financial outcomes across shareholder, customer, people and leadership and strategy execution measures, incorporating both risk scorecard and values assessments. Recognises both the 'what' and the 'how' of performance.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	Target STVR: 75% of FR Maximum STVR: 94% of FR (125% of target STVR)
Performance measures and weightings	Individual STVR outcomes are determined on the basis of Group (or ASB for the CEO ASB) performance and individual performance through a balanced scorecard. The performance measures comprise a mix of financial and non-financial metrics linked to Group and business unit targets, aligned to the Bank's strategy with the weightings varied by role. More information on the CEO's STVR scorecard can be found on page 19.

	Financial	Non-financial (including customer, people and leadership, and strategy execution)
CEO and Group Executives	50%	50%
Support unit [1] Group Executives	40–50%	50–60%
Group CRO	20%	80%
CEO ASB [2]	50%	50%

Risk and values assessment	Performance outcomes determined through assessment of the balanced scorecard are subject to the following gate/modifiers: • **Risk and Reputation [3]:** the Board [4] has discretion where appropriate to adjust executive STVR outcomes through the executive risk scorecard. Executive risk scorecard assessments include consideration of: risk culture and leadership; risk strategy/appetite; incidents and issues; and the risk and control environment. The risk and reputation modifier also includes consideration of trust and reputation outcomes that may warrant an adjustment to the risk and reputation assessment. The risk and reputation modifier considers progress against the E&S framework. • **Values:** the Board [4] has the discretion to adjust executive STVR outcomes on the basis of an assessment of behaviours aligned with our values, where appropriate.
Calculation of awards	STVR awards for the CEO and Group Executives are calculated as follows: **Opportunity:** Fixed remuneration $ x Target STVR opportunity % **Scorecard outcome:** Performance result % [5] **Risk and Reputation and Values assessment:** Risk and Reputation result x Values result **Final outcome:** = Value of adjusted STVR award $
Deferral	50% of the STVR award is deferred and delivered in deferred shares that vest in equal tranches over one and two years. Deferred STVR shares have rights to dividends paid during the deferral period. All deferred STVR awards are subject to Board [4] risk and reputation review prior to vesting and continuous service. The Board also retains discretion to apply malus or clawback if it considers appropriate.

1 Includes Financial Services, Group Strategy, Human Resources, Legal and Group Secretariat, Marketing and Corporate Affairs, Operations and Technology.
2 The financial category comprises risk and climate measures.
3 For the CEO ASB, reputation is not included in the modifier as it is contained in the customer measures of the scorecard.
4 'Board' is to be read as ASB Board in respect of discretion for the CEO ASB's STVR outcomes.
5 The Board retains discretion to adjust scorecard outcomes.

Remuneration Report continued

Long-term alignment remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2026 financial year LTAR for the executives. The LTAR was introduced in the 2021 financial year to retain an appropriate focus on both financial and non-financial outcomes and drive collective focus on the value of the Bank over time. The LTAR is subject to pre-grant and pre-vest assessments.

Refer to page 37 for treatment of LTAR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Drives collective focus on increasing the value of CBA over time, and individual focus on sustained people and leadership outcomes and strategy execution outcomes. The LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessments are designed to focus the executives on non-financial performance, in particular people and leadership, and strategy execution.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	Maximum opportunity of 70% of FR. The minimum potential outcome is zero.
Restriction period	CEO: Subject to a four- and five-year restriction period, 50% from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2029 and 50% to 30 June 2030. Group Executives and CEO ASB: Subject to a four-year restriction period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2029.
Pre-grant assessment	The LTAR award value is subject to a pre-grant assessment with downward adjustments applied to reflect material issues. The assessment considers future financial factors and individual non-financial performance of people and leadership and strategy execution.
Pre-vest assessment	The LTAR award is subject to a pre-vest assessment with potential for downward adjustments applied based on an assessment of non-financial performance over the restriction period. The assessment considers people and leadership and strategy execution. Adjustments will be made for significant failures resulting in adverse material impacts, taking into consideration the participants' actions or response to any matters identified.
Instrument	The LTAR award is granted as RSUs. Each RSU entitles the participant to receive one CBA share (or cash equivalent as determined by the Board) subject to the pre-vest assessment, malus review and continuous service prior to vesting.
Maximum face value allocation approach	The number of RSUs granted is calculated as follows for the executives: **FR $ (at time of grant)** x **70%** ÷ **Share price $ (no discount applied)** = **Number of RSUs** The share price used was the VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days up to 1 July 2025 ($187.91).
Dividends and/or dividend equivalents	For every RSU that ultimately vests following the end of the restriction period and pre-vest assessment, the executive will receive a payment equal to dividends paid by CBA over the restriction period/s in relation to the vested RSUs. Participants will not receive any franking credits or value in lieu of franking credits.
Board discretion	The Board has discretion to determine that some or all of unvested awards will lapse in certain circumstances (malus) or require repayment of vested LTAR awards (clawback), including where, in the opinion of the Board: • Vesting is not justified or supportable, having regard to the executive's performance and/or conduct, the performance of the business unit or function (as relevant having regard to the participant's accountability or role), or overall Group performance. • There is a significant failure of financial or non-financial risk management, breach of accountability, fitness and propriety or compliance obligations. • Vesting will impact on the financial soundness of the Group or a member of the Group. • The Bank is required or entitled to reclaim remuneration or reduce an executive's remuneration outcome under law, regulation or Group policy. • A significant unexpected or unintended consequence or outcome has occurred which impacts the Group, including where original expected performance outcomes have not been realised.

LTAR assessment

The following diagram illustrates the LTAR pre-grant assessment (steps 1–3) and pre-vest assessment (step 4) process to support robust decision making when granting and vesting LTAR awards to executives.

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Step 4

Forward-looking financial considerations

Determine if any adjustment required as a result of material forward-looking financial considerations.

- Non-formulaic trigger to Board discretion
- Likely to impact all participants

Elements for consideration

Key financial metrics are used to determine the forward-looking financial assessment for the LTAR award, and may include, but are not limited to balance sheet and other shareholder measures as set out in the CEO STVR scorecard.

Assessment outcomes	Impact
If no material issues identified	No adjustment
If potential material issues identified	Consider whether LTAR grant should be adjusted downwards

Refer to page 19.

Step 1 | **Step 2** | Step 3 | Step 4

Individual non-financial outcomes

Determine if adjustment required as a result of individual contribution to non-financial outcomes relating to people and leadership and strategy execution.

- Formulaic trigger to consider if Board discretion is warranted
- Review on an individual level

Elements for consideration

- People and leadership outcome for prior year's STVR scorecard
- Strategy execution outcomes for prior year's STVR scorecard
- Thresholds set based on historical analysis, triggering discretionary overlay where outcomes are poor

STVR scorecard outcomes for people and leadership or strategy execution (non-financial)	Impact
Outcome >70% of target	No adjustment
Outcome between 50% and 70% of target	Consider whether LTAR grant should be adjusted downwards by up to 20%
Outcome <50% of target (i.e. below threshold)	Consider whether LTAR grant should be made

Step 1 | Step 2 | **Step 3** | Step 4

Board discretion to adjust grant value downwards based on Steps 1 and 2

Board to undertake assessment and apply judgement based on Steps 1 and 2.

- Non-formulaic Board determination
- May apply to select or all participants

Elements for consideration

Non-exhaustive list of issues for Board consideration and application of discretion may include:

- Broader assessment of non-financial outcome not captured by STVR scorecard triggers
- Relevant context for prior year performance
- Historical and potential future performance
- Whether performance outcome is already appropriately impacting other elements of remuneration components (e.g. STVR and LTVR)

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | **Step 4**

Pre-vest assessment

Determine if any adjustments required based on a look-back review over the LTAR restricted period.

- Non-formulaic Board determination
- Review on an individual level

Elements for consideration

- Significant failures and resultant material adverse impacts in people and leadership
- Relevant context including the Board-endorsed strategy and leadership expectations
- Executive actions and/or response to any matters identified in Step 4, with consideration of external/internal operating context
- Adequate reflection of matters across the remuneration framework (e.g. STVR, LTAR pre-grant, deferred awards) over the relevant period

Inputs to support Board discretionary assessment

- Pre-grant LTAR assessments over the relevant period
- Board strategy reviews
- Indicators of people and leadership
- Any other inputs as relevant

Remuneration Report continued

Long-term variable remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2026 financial year LTVR for executives.

Refer to page 37 for treatment of LTVR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Varies remuneration outcomes in line with longer-term performance achievement, with a focus on relative shareholder returns to support sustainable shareholder value over time.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	The maximum face value of LTVR that can be granted to executives is 70% of FR. The minimum potential outcome is zero.
Performance period	Subject to relative TSR performance over four years from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2029.
Holding period	• CEO: PRs that vest after performance testing (vested PRs) will be exercised into ordinary CBA shares, which remain subject to a further two-year holding period (to 30 June 2031). • Group Executives: vested PRs will be exercised into ordinary CBA shares, which remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2030). • CEO ASB: PRs remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2030).
Performance measures and weightings	• 50% measured against a general ASX peer group. • 50% measured against a financial services peer group.
Instrument	The LTVR award is granted as PRs. Each PR entitles the participant to receive one CBA share, subject to vesting conditions.
Maximum face value allocation approach	The number of PRs granted to executives is calculated as follows: **FR $ (at time of grant)** x **70%** ÷ **Share price $ (no discount applied)** = **Number of PRs** The share price used was the VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days up to 1 July 2025 ($187.91).
Dividends and/or dividend equivalents	PRs do not receive dividends (or dividend equivalent payments) in relation to the performance period. • CEO and Group Executives: Restricted shares subject to the holding period have rights to dividends paid during the holding period. • CEO ASB: For every PR retained during the holding period (following performance testing), the CEO ASB will be entitled to receive a payment equal to dividends paid by CBA (not including the value of franking credits).
Board discretion	The Board has discretion to determine that some or all of the unvested awards will lapse in certain circumstances (malus) or require repayment of vested LTVR awards (clawback), including where, in the opinion of the Board: • Vesting is not justified or supportable, having regard to the executive's performance and/or conduct, the performance of the business unit or function (as relevant having regard to the participant's accountability or role), or overall Group performance. • A significant failure of financial or non-financial risk management, breach of accountability, fitness and propriety or compliance obligations. • Vesting will impact on the financial soundness of the Group or a member of the Group. • The Bank is required or entitled to reclaim remuneration or reduce an executive's remuneration outcome under law, regulation or Group policy. • A significant unexpected or unintended consequence or outcome has occurred which impacts the Group, including where original expected performance outcomes have not been realised.

Performance measures	Approach

Relative TSR

- Relative TSR provides a robust and easily quantifiable performance measure with strong alignment to shareholder value.
- TSR measures share price movement, dividends paid and any return of capital over a specific period.
- Relative TSR compares the ranking of CBA's TSR over the performance period with the TSR of other companies in a peer group.

Performance measure framework

Under the LTVR, PRs are tested at year four and are subject to a further holding period. For the CEO and Group Executives, the PRs will vest and be exercised to ordinary CBA shares subject to the holding period. For the CEO ASB, the PRs will vest after the holding period has expired subject to vesting conditions.

Peer group ranking	Percentage of award subject to holding period
At the 75th percentile or higher	100%
Between the median and 75th percentile	Pro-rata straight line vesting between 50% to 100%
At the median	50%
Below the median	0%

Calculation of results

Each company in the peer group will be given a percentile ranking based on the growth in its TSR over the four-year performance period. TSR outcomes are calculated by an external provider.

TSR relative to a general ASX peer group

- The peer group is made up of the 20 largest companies on the ASX by market capitalisation at the beginning of the performance period, excluding resources companies and CBA. This cross-industry peer group has been chosen as it represents the typical portfolio of companies in which CBA's shareholders invest, and so provides relevant benchmarks for measuring CBA's TSR.
- The peer group at the beginning of the performance period for the relative TSR performance measure comprised (in alphabetic order):
  - ANZ Group Holdings Limited
  - Aristocrat Leisure Limited
  - Brambles Limited
  - Coles Group Limited
  - CSL Limited
  - Goodman Group
  - Macquarie Group Limited
  - National Australia Bank Limited
  - Pro Medicus Limited
  - QBE Insurance Group Limited
  - REA Group Ltd
  - Sigma Healthcare Limited
  - Suncorp Group Limited
  - Telstra Group Limited
  - Transurban Group
  - Wesfarmers Limited
  - Westpac Banking Corporation
  - WiseTech Global Limited
  - Woolworths Group Limited
  - Xero Limited

A reserve bench company will be substituted (in order of market capitalisation as at the beginning of the performance period) into the peer group when a peer group company ceases to be listed on the ASX as a result of an acquisition, merger or other relevant corporate action or delisting. The reserve bench (in order of market capitalisation) comprised: Computershare Limited, ResMed Inc, SGH Limited, Insurance Australia Group Limited, and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Corporation Limited.

TSR relative to a financial services peer group

- The peer group comprises the seven most comparable financial services companies listed on the ASX at the beginning of the performance period.
- The financial services peer group at the beginning of the performance period for the relative TSR performance measure comprised:
  - AMP Limited
  - ANZ Group Holdings Limited
  - Bank of Queensland Limited
  - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited
  - Macquarie Group Limited
  - National Australia Bank Limited
  - Westpac Banking Corporation

There is no reserve bench for this peer group.

The companies comprising each peer group are subject to change at the Board's discretion.

Remuneration Report continued

2. Executive KMP statutory remuneration

Executive statutory remuneration accounting expense

The following statutory table details the statutory accounting expense of all remuneration-related items for executive KMP. This includes remuneration costs in relation to both the 2026 and 2025 financial years. The table is different from the remuneration outcomes table on page 23, which shows the remuneration received in the 2026 financial year rather than the accrual accounting amounts determined in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards. The table has been prepared and audited against the relevant Australian Accounting Standards. Refer to the footnotes below the table for more detail on each remuneration component.

		Short-term benefits				
		Base remuneration [1,2] $	Non-monetary [3] $	Cash STVR (at risk) [4] $	Deferred STVR (at risk) [5] $	Other [6] $
CEO						
Matt Comyn	**30 Jun 26**	**2,820,000**	**19,204**	**1,225,322**	**–**	**162,231**
	30 Jun 25	2,820,068	40,934	1,148,639	–	155,687
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB						
Alan Docherty	**30 Jun 26**	**1,270,000**	**19,204**	**509,877**	**–**	**(43,842)**
	30 Jun 25	1,270,068	18,760	513,752	–	54,517
Andrew Hinchliff	**30 Jun 26**	**1,320,000**	**19,204**	**495,417**	**–**	**10,120**
	30 Jun 25	1,288,424	18,636	505,213	–	62,603
Kiersten Robinson	**30 Jun 26**	**1,170,000**	**57,886**	**477,405**	**–**	**401,057**
	30 Jun 25	429,559	4,078	167,907	–	291,727
Vittoria Shortt [7]	**30 Jun 26**	**1,033,305**	**10,852**	**186,348**	**–**	**(8,056)**
	30 Jun 25	1,093,103	11,200	392,340	–	45,597
Angus Sullivan	**30 Jun 26**	**1,370,000**	**7,433**	**543,822**	**–**	**10,515**
	30 Jun 25	1,370,068	7,076	488,471	–	(21,986)
Sinead Taylor	**30 Jun 26**	**1,220,000**	**19,204**	**512,860**	**–**	**185,832**
	30 Jun 25	447,915	6,964	177,321	–	93,486
Mike Vacy-Lyle	**30 Jun 26**	**1,295,000**	**19,204**	**458,054**	**–**	**(9,935)**
	30 Jun 25	1,295,068	18,636	545,122	–	12,377
Former Group Executive						
Gavin Munroe [8,9,10]	**30 Jun 26**	**563,836**	**35,257**	**268,016**	**178,678**	**1,451,885**
	30 Jun 25	1,332,603	7,076	527,886	–	617,697

1 Base remuneration together with superannuation (post-employment benefit), or KiwiSaver for the CEO ASB, comprises fixed remuneration.
2 Total cost of salary, including cash salary, short-term compensated absences (including other leave benefits) and any salary sacrificed benefits for the period in KMP role. For Matt Comyn this also includes costs in relation to his salary sacrificed motor vehicle.
3 Cost of car parking, health insurance and tax services benefit (including associated fringe benefits tax (FBT)).
4 KiwiSaver is payable on the CEO ASB's cash STVR.
5 The deferred portion of Gavin Munroe's FY26 STVR award was deferred in line with regulatory requirements. Payment will be made in cash.
6 Includes company-funded benefits (including associated FBT where applicable) and the net change in accrued annual leave. For Kiersten Robinson, Sinead Taylor and Gavin Munroe, this includes costs relating to their housing allowance. For Gavin Munroe, this includes the expense of his one-off cash award granted in FY23 and an adjustment due to revisions to a benefit amount in FY25.
7 For Vittoria Shortt, remuneration was paid in New Zealand dollars. The values shown are impacted by movements in exchange rates.
8 Gavin Munroe elected to receive cash in lieu of employer superannuation contributions as the criteria has been met per the terms of his visa.
9 Gavin Munroe ceased as KMP on 24 November 2025. Value under 'Other' includes a payment of $1.17m relating to termination benefits which includes payment in lieu of notice, contractual benefits and entitlements and other benefits.
10 Gavin is eligible for pro-rated FY26 STVR, LTAR and LTVR awards, pro-rated to his exit date of 22 December 2025, which reflects service in KMP role. The equity values for Gavin Munroe reflect the acceleration of the expensing of his unvested awards retained at cessation of employment, relating to the equity component of his one-off equity award granted in FY23, 2024 deferred STVR (tranche 2), 2025 deferred STVR, FY23 to FY26 LTAR and FY23 to FY26 LTVR awards. These amounts would have otherwise been included in future year disclosures and relate to awards that will be assessed in the ordinary course at the end of the respective vesting periods and may not vest. Gavin's one-off award granted in FY25 lapsed upon his exit from the Group and therefore the accrued expense has been reversed in FY26.

Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments			
Superannuation [11] $	Long-term [12] $	Deferred equity (at risk) [13] $	LTAR equity (at risk) $	LTVR equity (at risk) [14, 15] $	Total statutory remuneration [16] $
30,000	**74,703**	**1,071,690**	**1,942,300**	**1,048,368**	**8,393,818**
29,932	195,604	1,047,762	1,952,520	1,112,230	8,503,376
30,000	**45,021**	**486,744**	**901,145**	**480,179**	**3,698,328**
29,932	123,705	474,930	906,539	510,235	3,902,438
30,000	**47,334**	**497,950**	**932,610**	**497,013**	**3,849,648**
29,932	87,220	487,368	917,130	516,372	3,912,898
30,000	**6,990**	**240,242**	**298,993**	**282,361**	**2,964,934**
10,989	1,635	65,259	43,804	78,911	1,093,869
38,809	**33,447**	**390,183**	**811,679**	**433,498**	**2,930,065**
44,563	(130,546)	408,072	824,334	463,927	3,152,590
30,000	**43,566**	**508,201**	**993,832**	**530,121**	**4,037,490**
29,932	58,223	507,658	1,010,162	568,306	4,017,910
30,000	**32,283**	**458,305**	**823,619**	**437,257**	**3,719,360**
10,989	23,221	154,976	278,223	166,621	1,359,716
30,000	**39,912**	**509,648**	**938,564**	**500,567**	**3,781,014**
29,932	24,823	514,872	953,140	536,230	3,930,200
–	**(23,794)**	**513,105**	**1,843,036**	**716,456**	**5,546,475**
–	11,410	525,703	632,084	731,504	4,385,963

11 Superannuation contributions for Vittoria Shortt are made in line with the KiwiSaver employer contribution requirements (this includes the additional payment of $6,522 payable on her cash STVR component).

12 Long service leave entitlements accrued during the year as well as the impact of changes to long service leave valuation assumptions, which are determined in line with Australian Accounting Standards. For Gavin Munroe, the long service leave entitlements accrued during his tenure has been reversed. For Vittoria Shortt, this includes the movement of her entitlements related to ASB leave benefits (ASB equivalent to long service leave) and related payments for the period.

13 The value of deferred equity awards is allocated from the start of the performance period to vesting date. 2026 deferred STVR is expensed over the vesting period commencing 1 July 2025.

14 2026 financial year expense for the FY23 to FY26 LTVR awards.

15 The value of LTVR awards is allocated over each year in the performance period.

16 The percentage of 2026 financial year remuneration related to performance was: Matt Comyn 63%, Alan Docherty 64%, Andrew Hinchliff 63%, Kiersten Robinson 44%, Vittoria Shortt 62%, Angus Sullivan 64%, Sinead Taylor 60%, Mike Vacy-Lyle 64%, Gavin Munroe 63%.

Remuneration Report continued

Movement in executive shares and other securities

The table below details the value and number of all equity awards that were granted or vested to or forfeited by executives during their time in a KMP role in the 2026 financial year. It also shows the number of previous years' awards that were vested, forfeited or lapsed, and the movement in ordinary shareholdings for each individual during the 2026 financial year.

		Balance 1 Jul 25	Acquired/granted as remuneration during the 2026 financial year[2]		Awards vested during 2026 financial year[3]		Net change other[4]	Balance 30 Jun 26[5]
	Equity Class[1]	Units	Units	$	Units	$	Units	Units
CEO								
Matt Comyn	Ordinary	76,260	–	–	29,253	–	(29,253)	76,260
	Deferred STVR shares	12,080	6,741	1,148,666	8,763	1,493,215	–	10,058
	LTAR restricted share units	81,639	10,616	1,681,362	20,490	3,567,104	–	71,765
	LTVR performance rights	93,336	10,616	691,208	–	–	–	103,952[6]
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB								
Alan Docherty	Ordinary	24,186	–	–	17,450	–	(17,299)	24,337
	Deferred STVR shares	5,501	3,015	513,756	3,944	672,058	–	4,572
	LTAR restricted share units	32,112	4,842	766,876	8,090	1,408,388	–	28,864
	LTVR performance rights	42,942	4,842	315,263	5,416	942,871	–	42,368[6]
Andrew Hinchliff	Ordinary	24,520	–	–	17,347	–	(17,347)	24,520
	Deferred STVR shares	5,819	2,965	505,236	4,136	704,774	–	4,648
	LTAR restricted share units	32,525	5,029	796,493	7,668	1,334,922	–	29,886
	LTVR performance rights	43,610	5,028	327,373	5,543	964,981	–	43,095[6]
Kiersten Robinson	Ordinary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deferred STVR shares	–	986	168,014	–	–	–	986
	LTAR restricted share units	2,424	4,470	707,959	–	–	–	6,894
	LTVR performance rights	6,602	4,470	291,042	–	–	–	11,072[6]
Vittoria Shortt	Ordinary	43,735	–	–	16,068	–	(14,500)	45,303
	Deferred STVR shares	5,072	2,303	392,431	3,573	608,839	–	3,802
	LTAR restricted share units	29,302	4,194	664,246	7,335	1,276,950	–	26,161
	LTVR performance rights	39,620	4,194	273,071	5,160	898,304	–	38,654[6]
Angus Sullivan	Ordinary	17,519	–	–	20,269	–	(20,269)	17,519
	Deferred STVR shares	6,347	2,867	488,537	4,513	769,015	–	4,701
	LTAR restricted share units	35,918	5,215	825,952	9,145	1,592,053	–	31,988
	LTVR performance rights	49,138	5,214	339,484	6,611	1,150,909	–	47,741[6]
Sinead Taylor	Ordinary	–	–	–	8,400	–	(8,400)	–
	Deferred STVR shares	5,394	2,613	445,255	3,700	630,480	–	4,307
	LTAR restricted share units	26,224	4,656	737,417	4,700	818,223	–	26,180
	LTVR performance rights	28,206	4,656	303,152	–	–	–	32,862[6]
Mike Vacy-Lyle	Ordinary	24,000	–	–	18,918	–	(18,918)	24,000
	Deferred STVR shares	6,117	3,200	545,280	4,477	762,881	–	4,840
	LTAR restricted share units	33,879	4,935	781,605	8,618	1,500,308	–	30,196
	LTVR performance rights	45,522	4,934	321,253	5,823	1,013,726	–	44,633[6]
Former Group Executive								
Gavin Munroe	Ordinary	1,390	–	–	3,186	–	(3,876)	n/a
	Deferred STVR shares	4,851	3,098	527,899	3,186	542,894	–	n/a
	LTAR restricted share units	21,531	5,215	825,952	–	–	(2,715)	n/a
	LTVR performance rights	24,934	5,214	339,484	–	–	(2,714)	n/a
	One-off deferred shares	2,071	–	–	–	–	–	n/a
	One-off performance rights	9,681	–	–	–	–	(9,681)	n/a

1 Ordinary shares include all CBA shares held by the executive's close family members or entities over which the executive or their close family member has, either directly or indirectly, control, joint control, or significant influence. Deferred STVR shares represent STVR previously awarded under the executive arrangements in prior years. LTVR PRs are subject to performance measures. LTAR RSUs granted from the 2023 financial year are subject to a pre-vest assessment. The maximum potential value of unvested awards is subject to the CBA share price at vesting.

2 Represents the maximum number of equity awards that may vest to each executive in respect of their time as KMP. The values represent the fair value at grant date. The minimum potential value for the equity awards is zero. Approval was given for the issue of the CEO's FY26 LTAR and LTVR awards under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 at the 2025 Annual General Meeting.

3 Awards that vested and exercised during time in KMP role include: 100% of the FY22 LTAR award to Group Executives and CEO ASB and the first tranche of the FY22 LTAR award to the CEO (granted 18 November 2021), second tranche of the FY21 LTAR award to the CEO (granted 16 November 2020), first tranche of the FY21 LTVR award to the Group Executives and CEO ASB (granted 16 November 2020) and deferred STVR awards vested at 100% (tranches granted 1 September 2023 and 1 September 2024). The value of the awards vested is calculated using VWACP for the five trading days preceding the vesting date. Executives received one ordinary share in respect of each LTAR RSU that vested during the financial year.

4 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from purchases and/or sales of ordinary shares and/or as a result of awards being for forefeited or lapsed.

5 Deferred STVR shares, LTAR RSUs and LTVR PRs are unvested as at 30 June 2026.

6 LTVR Performance Rights balance currently in the holding period post the performance period as at 30 June 2026: Matt Comyn: 40,980, Alan Docherty: 13,506, Andrew Hinchliff: 13,211, Vittoria Shortt: 12,494, Angus Sullivan: 15,755, Sinead Taylor: 6,682 and Mike Vacy-Lyle: 14,441.

Details for awards granted in the 2026 financial year

All awards granted in the 2026 financial year are issued by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. A face value allocation approach was used to determine the number of RSUs granted under the LTAR (refer to pages 28–29) and PRs granted under the LTVR (refer to pages 30–31). No amount is payable by executives on the issue or vesting of the RSUs and PRs of the LTAR or LTVR awards respectively. As these awards are automatically exercised, they do not have an expiry date. The table below is provided in accordance with statutory requirements. The fair value of LTVR awards in the table below has been calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation method.

Equity plan	Performance measure	Grant date	Fair value $	Weighting	Assessment period end/final vesting date	End of holding period
FY25 STVR deferred shares	Service	1 Sep 25	170.40	100%	1 Sep 27	n/a
FY26 LTAR restricted share units (CEO)	Service and pre-vest assessment	12 Nov 25	158.38	50%	30 Jun 29	n/a
				50%	30 Jun 30	n/a
FY26 LTAR restricted share units (Group Executives and CEO ASB)	Service and pre-vest assessment	12 Nov 25	158.38	100%	30 Jun 29	n/a
FY26 LTVR performance rights (CEO)	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	12 Nov 25	73.00	50%	30 Jun 29	30 Jun 31
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		57.22	50%		
FY26 LTVR performance rights (Group Executives and CEO ASB)	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	12 Nov 25	73.00	50%	30 Jun 29	30 Jun 30
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		57.22	50%		

Hedging policy

Employees are prohibited from hedging, or otherwise limiting, their economic exposure to equity price risk in relation to unvested equity-linked remuneration issued under any Group equity arrangement. CBA Board Directors, the CEO, Group Executives and their associates must not hedge their exposure to vested Group securities. Breaches of this requirement may result in disciplinary action, including the forfeiture and/or lapsing of unvested awards. Further details of hedging restrictions are set out in the Group Personal Trading Policy.

The ASB Personal Trading Policy approved by the ASB Board sets out equivalent prohibitions against the hedging of Group securities by ASB Directors (including the ASB CEO) and ASB employees.

The Group Personal Trading Policy is available at commbank.com.au/corporategovernance

Remuneration Report continued

Details of unvested equity awards

All awards will be forfeited in circumstances of resignation or summary termination (awards will remain on foot for all other circumstances of termination), and are subject to Board risk and reputation review, and malus and clawback provisions.

Details of minimum and maximum of the potential values of the awards granted in respect of previous years can be found in CBA's previous remuneration reports which are available at commbank.com.au/investors.

Details for awards granted in the 2026 financial year are provided on page 35.

Equity Plan	Participants	Grant date	Start date[1]	End date[2]	Measures and conditions
FY24 STVR	**CEO & GEs (incl CEO ASB)**	1 Sep 24	1 Jul 23	1 Sep 26	Two tranches vesting equally one and two years after grant date.
FY25 STVR		1 Sep 25	1 Jul 24	1 Sep 27	
FY22 LTAR	**CEO**	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 26	Two tranches for each LTAR award vesting equally four and five years after start date, subject to pre-vest assessment for FY23, FY24, FY25 and FY26 awards.
FY23 LTAR		16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 27	
FY24 LTAR		15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 28	
FY25 LTAR		14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 29	
FY26 LTAR		12 Nov 25	1 Jul 25	30 Jun 30	
FY23 LTAR	**GEs and CEO ASB**	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 26	One tranche vesting four years after start date, subject to pre-vest assessment.
FY24 LTAR		15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 27	
FY25 LTAR		14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 28	
FY26 LTAR		12 Nov 25	1 Jul 25	30 Jun 29	
FY21 LTVR	**CEO**	16 Nov 20	1 Jul 20	30 Jun 27	Awards performance tested four years after start date and now subject to holding period of two and three years for the CEO, and one and two years for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.
	GEs and CEO ASB	16 Nov 20	1 Jul 20	30 Jun 26	
FY22 LTVR	**CEO**	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 28	
	GEs and CEO ASB	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 27	
FY23 LTVR	**CEO**	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 28	Two tranches with performance measured after four years being: • 50% TSR ranking relative to general ASX peer group • 50% TSR ranking relative to financial services peer group A further holding period of two years is applied for the CEO, and one year for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.
	GEs and CEO ASB	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 27	
FY24 LTVR	**CEO**	15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 29	
	GEs and CEO ASB	15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 28	
FY25 LTVR	**CEO**	14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 30	
	GEs and CEO ASB	14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 29	
FY26 LTVR	**CEO**	12 Nov 25	1 Jul 25	30 June 31	
	GEs and CEO ASB	12 Nov 25	1 Jul 25	30 Jun 30	

1 Start date refers to performance start date.

2 End date refers to the end of the deferral period for STVR, restriction period for LTAR and holding period for LTVR.

Executive employment arrangements

The table below provides the employment arrangements for executives.

Contract term	CEO	Group Executives	CEO ASB
Contract type [1]	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
Notice period	12 months	Six months	Six months
Severance	n/a [2]	n/a [2]	12 months [2]
STVR treatment on termination	In general, unless otherwise determined by the Board (or ASB Board in respect of the CEO ASB) and subject to law: • In the case of resignation or summary termination before the end of the restriction period, any deferred shares or cash will be forfeited and the executive will not be eligible to be considered for an STVR award for the year in which the employment ended or any prior year (if the STVR has been determined but not yet paid as at the termination date). An executive will also not be eligible to be considered for STVR if their employment is terminated with notice, other than in the circumstances set out below. • Where an executive's exit is related to any other reason (e.g. retrenchment, retirement, ill-health separation, mutual agreement, death or termination on notice), unvested deferred STVR shares will remain on-foot and will vest in the ordinary course, subject to the terms and conditions of the award other than those relating to continuity of employment. • Where an executive's exit is related to retrenchment, retirement, ill-health separation, mutual agreement, or death, the executive remains eligible (unless the Board determines otherwise) to be considered for an STVR award with regard to actual performance against performance measures (as determined by the Board in the ordinary course following the end of the performance period).		
LTAR treatment on termination	In general, unless otherwise determined by the Board and subject to law: • In the case of resignation or summary termination for cause before the end of the restriction period, any restricted share units will lapse. • Where an executive's exit is related to any other reason (e.g. retrenchment, retirement, ill-health separation, mutual agreement, death or termination on notice), the restricted share units will remain on-foot and will vest in the ordinary course subject to the terms and conditions (other than those relating to continuity of employment).		
LTVR treatment on termination	In general during the performance period, unless otherwise determined by the Board: • In the case of resignation or summary termination for cause, any performance rights will lapse. • Where an executive's exit is related to any other reason (e.g. retrenchment, retirement, ill-health separation, mutual agreement, death or termination on notice), any unvested LTVR awards continue on-foot with performance measured at the end of the performance period related to each award (and with the award otherwise remaining subject to all terms and conditions other than those relating to continuity of employment). Executives who are summarily terminated for cause during the holding period will forfeit all performance rights or ordinary CBA shares (as applicable) subject to the holding period. Where an executive ceases for any other reason during the holding period, outstanding ordinary CBA shares or performance rights (as applicable) will continue to remain on-foot for the original holding period(s).		

1 Contracts for permanent employment continue until notice is given by either party.

2 Contractual severance pay is not offered in the CEO and Group Executive employment arrangements. The CEO and Group Executives (excluding CEO ASB) remain entitled to statutory redundancy pay if retrenched. For the CEO ASB, contractual arrangements would apply, allowing for minimum 12 months' base salary (inclusive of notice) or a maximum of 64 weeks in accordance with ASB Policy if retrenched or 12 months' base salary (no contractual notice payable) if terminated in specific circumstances, including loss of confidence or significant incompatibility with the Board.

Remuneration Report continued

3. Risk and remuneration

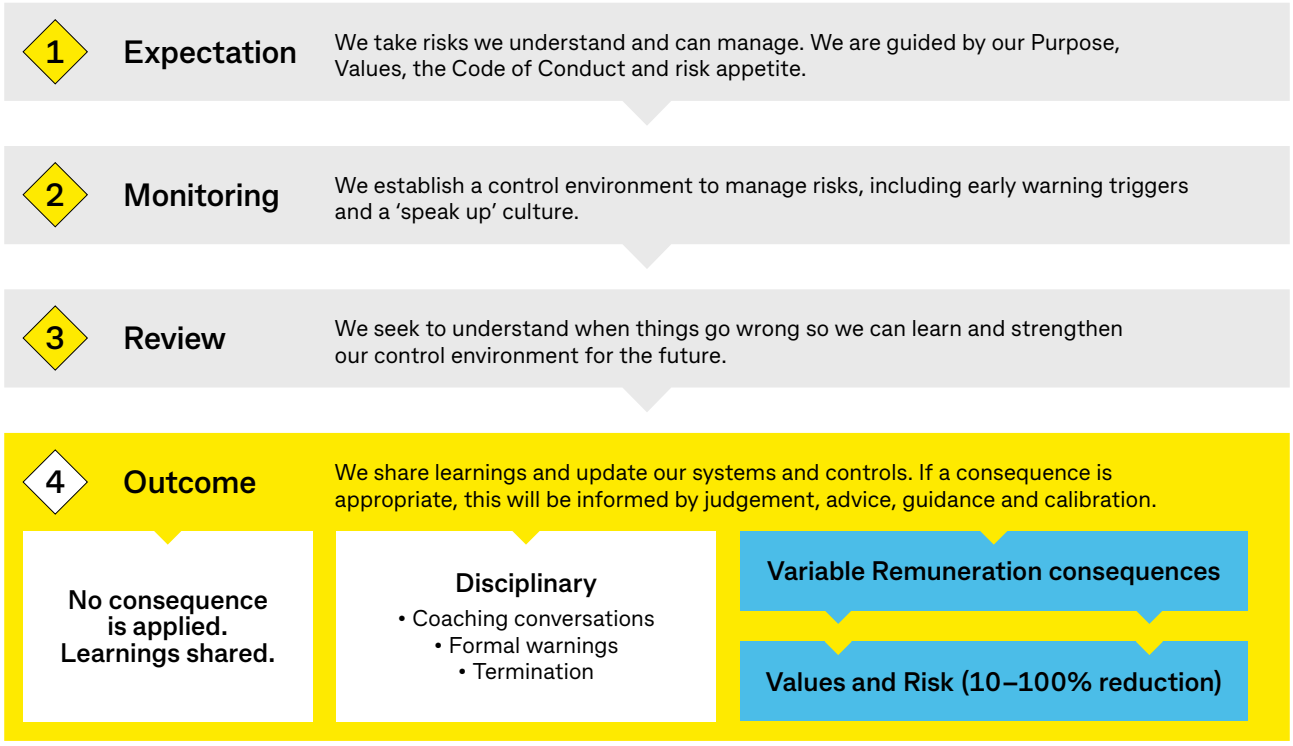
Risk assessment in performance and remuneration

CBA's remuneration framework supports effective risk management by holding employees individually and collectively accountable for managing role-related risks, encouraging behaviour that aligns with the Group's values, the performance management framework, and the Code of Conduct. So that we are always equipped to provide the best outcomes for our customers and community, all our employees are required to complete Group mandatory learning across areas including fraud and financial crime, customer, communication, workplace conduct and health, and safety and wellbeing.

Consequence management

Our consequence management approach integrates conduct and risk into our remuneration framework. It comprises setting expectations, monitoring to identify outliers, reviewing matters and applying consequences if appropriate. Matters progress through these four steps depending on their nature including surrounding circumstances and associated behaviours, severity of impact and complexity, which influences the degree of judgement applied and calibration required to determine an appropriate and proportionate consequence.

CBA's consequence management processes identified 1,827 instances (FY25: 1,959) of substantiated misconduct, with 178 (FY25: 184) resulting in termination during the 2026 financial year.



Group-wide risk assessment guidance

Group-wide risk assessment guidance is regularly reviewed to set clear expectations of managing risks for both employees and managers. This guidance helps people leaders to consistently assess risk behaviours and outcomes and includes an Executive Risk Assessment for senior leaders reflecting senior leaders' accountability for managing both role-related and enterprise-wide risks within appetite. This may include STVR adjustments for not fully meeting expectations. Leaders clearly document the reasons for their assessment to support the employee in understanding what is required to meet expectations in the future.

ELT risk assessments

ELT risk assessments are supported by executive risk scorecards and independent assessment by the Group CRO. The Board Committees meet concurrently as part of the interim and annual performance assessment processes to review and calibrate risk, audit and performance outcomes across the ELT.

Comprehensive reporting

Comprehensive reporting is provided to the Board to support its oversight of risk assessment and remuneration outcomes and to inform the Board's guidance for the annual performance and remuneration review.

Risk and remuneration outcomes

CBA's risk assessment processes and remuneration framework are designed to support the role our employees play in managing risk, and adopting behaviours that assist the Group in responding to new and emerging risks, with a strong emphasis on delivering customer excellence through leading risk management.

The remuneration adjustments made in the 2023, 2024 and 2025 financial years provided below include senior leaders (the ELT, Executive General Managers and General Managers) and all other employees eligible for a performance review. The information below is shared with the Board in October of the respective financial year.

	2023 financial year[1]	2024 financial year[1]	2025 financial year[1]
Positive risk outcomes			
% of employees assessed as fully meeting risk expectations in their role	95.3%	94.8%	95.0%
Employees rated 'exceptionally managed' for risk[2]	542 employees	506 employees	548 employees
Positive risk-related adjustments to senior leaders' STVR	*20*	*20*	*18*
Positive risk-related adjustments for all other employees	*521*	*485*	*531*
Risk expectations not met			
Employees rated 'partially met' or 'not met' for risk[2]	1,499 employees	1,740 employees	1,733 employees
Downward risk-related adjustments to senior leaders' STVR	*9*	*7*	*10*
Downward risk-related adjustments for all other employees	*1,475*	*1,733*	*1,717*

1 Remuneration adjustments for employees in ASB are excluded from this table.

2 The figures for both positive and downward risk-related adjustments above do not total the number of employees rated 'exceptionally managed' and 'partially met' or 'not met' for risk due to employee movements (including exits) between the time of performance review and finalised STVR outcomes.

CBA recognises and rewards employees rated 'exceptionally managed' for managing risk in a way that brings our purpose and values to life. Everyday risk recognition continues to be incorporated in the Group-wide recognition platform, providing our people with the ability to recognise positive risk behaviours.

STVR outcomes have been reduced by a minimum of 10% for a 'partially met' risk rating and ranged up to 100% reduction for a 'not met' risk rating.

Malus and clawback

- Malus (the ability to lapse/forfeit or reduce vesting of deferred variable remuneration) and clawback (the repayment of variable remuneration that has been paid or vested) are embedded within our remuneration and consequence management frameworks.
- Malus is applied to unvested deferred variable remuneration in relation to poor risk outcomes and/or misconduct. No malus related to risk outcomes was applied during the 2025 financial year.
- To the extent in-year adjustments or malus are insufficient to satisfy remuneration consequences determined by the Board, clawback may be applied to the variable remuneration awarded to the CEO, Group Executives, and other regulated roles of the Group in line with regulatory requirements. The Board may exercise clawback in relation to these roles for at least two years from the date of payment or vesting, including where the employment or engagement of the person has ceased.

Remuneration Report continued

4. Non-Executive Director arrangements

The table below outlines the Non-Executive Directors for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. Non-Executive Directors are required to hold CBA shares equivalent to 100% of Board Chair fees for the Chair and 100% of Board member fees for Non-Executive Directors. The shares are to be accumulated within five years commencing from date of appointment to the Board or to the position of Chair, valued with reference to the prevailing CBA share price at the accumulation commencement date. Progress against MSR for each individual is shown in the table below.

Name	Position	Term as KMP	Current shareholding [1]	Progress against MSR and deadline
Chair				
Paul O'Malley	Chair	Full year	100%	Meets
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley AM	Director	Full year	122%	Meets
Alistair Currie	Director	Full year	7%	On track, 31 March 2030
Julie Galbo	Director	Full year	100%	Meets
Peter Harmer	Director	Full year	100%	Meets
Kate Howitt	Director	Full year	152%	Meets
Jane McAloon AM [2]	Director	Part year	39%	On track, 1 October 2030
Simon Moutter	Director	Full year	115%	Meets
Rob Whitfield AM	Director	Full year	136%	Meets
Former Non-Executive Director				
Mary Padbury [3]	Director	Part year	n/a	n/a

1 The percentage shown represents the individual's percentage of CBA shares as a proportion of their individual base fees.
2 Jane McAloon AM commenced as a Non-Executive Director on 1 October 2025.
3 Mary Padbury retired as a Non-Executive Director on 15 October 2025.

Non-Executive Director fees

Non-Executive Directors receive fees as compensation for their work on the Board and the associated Committees on which they serve. Non-Executive Directors do not receive any performance-related remuneration. The total amount of Non-Executive Directors' fees is capped at a maximum fee pool that is approved by shareholders. The current fee pool is $4.75m, which was approved by shareholders at CBA's 2015 Annual General Meeting on 17 November 2015.

Fees are reviewed and recommended to the Board at least every two years. The fees were reviewed in the 2026 financial year with no changes made.

Fees are inclusive of base fees and statutory superannuation. The Chair does not receive separate Committee fees.

The following table outlines the Non-Executive Directors' fees for the Board and the Committees for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

Board/Committee	Chair $	Member $
Board	890,000	260,000
Audit Committee	70,000	35,000
Risk & Compliance Committee	70,000	35,000
People & Remuneration Committee	70,000	35,000
Nominations Committee [1]	–	12,500
United Kingdom Remuneration Assurance Committee (UK RAC) [2]	30,000	18,000

1 The Chair of the Board is also the Chair of the Nominations Committee; no additional fee is paid for this.
2 Board members who also serve as members of the UK RAC receive fees in relation to this service, and these fees are set appropriately below fees for UK RAC independent members given a small portion of UK RAC matters overlap with People & Remuneration Committee matters.

Non-Executive Director statutory remuneration

The statutory table below details individual statutory remuneration for Non-Executive Directors for both the 2026 and 2025 financial years. The table has been prepared and audited against the relevant Australian Accounting Standards. Refer to the footnotes below the table for more detail on each remuneration component.

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	
	Cash[1] $	Superannuation[2] $	Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan[3] $	Total statutory remuneration $
Chair				
Paul O'Malley				
30 Jun 26	**878,351**	**30,000**	**-**	**908,351**
30 Jun 25	879,491	29,932	–	909,423
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley AM				
30 Jun 26	**317,752**	**30,000**	**–**	**347,752**
30 Jun 25	324,973	29,932	–	354,905
Alistair Currie				
30 Jun 26	**254,542**	**4,555**	**24,544**	**283,641**
30 Jun 25	64,801	1,018	–	65,819
Julie Galbo				
30 Jun 26	**325,527**	**5,308**	**–**	**330,835**
30 Jun 25	347,144	5,099	–	352,243
Peter Harmer				
30 Jun 26	**347,138**	**30,000**	**–**	**377,138**
30 Jun 25	337,616	29,932	–	367,548
Kate Howitt				
30 Jun 26	**249,467**	**29,647**	**36,112**	**315,226**
30 Jun 25	155,169	20,021	19,240	194,430
Jane McAloon AM[4]				
30 Jun 26	**175,256**	**8,014**	**11,196**	**194,466**
Simon Moutter				
30 Jun 26	**352,633**	**30,000**	**–**	**382,633**
30 Jun 25	358,370	29,932	–	388,302
Rob Whitfield AM				
30 Jun 26	**353,561**	**30,000**	**–**	**383,561**
30 Jun 25	329,714	29,932	18,118	377,764
Former Non-Executive Director				
Mary Padbury[5]				
30 Jun 26	**91,289**	**9,648**	**12,466**	**113,403**
30 Jun 25	235,580	29,686	42,572	307,838

1 Cash includes Board and Committee fees received as cash, as well as the provision of additional benefits (including associated fringe benefits tax).

2 Superannuation contributions are capped at the superannuation maximum contributions base as prescribed under the Superannuation Guarantee legislation.

3 The values shown in the table represent the post-tax portion of fees sacrificed under the Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan (NEDSP). The NEDSP facilitates the pre-tax (to a maximum of $5,000 p.a.) and/or post-tax application of fees to the acquisition of shares. Shares under the NEDSP are granted on current share price at grant date.

4 Jane McAloon AM commenced as a Non-Executive Director on 1 October 2025, therefore remuneration reflects time in the role.

5 Mary Padbury retired as a Non-Executive Director on 15 October 2025.

Remuneration Report continued

Shares and other securities held by Non-Executive Directors

Details of the shareholdings and other securities as well as interests in registered schemes made available by CBA, or a related body corporate of CBA, held by Non-Executive Directors (or close family members or entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by them, or any entity over which any of the aforementioned hold significant voting power) are set out below relating to time in KMP role.

All shares were acquired by Non-Executive Directors on normal terms and conditions or through the Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan (NEDSP). Other securities acquired by Non-Executive Directors were on normal terms and conditions.

	Class	Balance 1 Jul 2025	Acquired [1]	Net change other [2]	Balance 30 Jun 2026
Chair					
Paul O'Malley	Ordinary	7,630	1,150	–	8,780
Current Non-Executive Directors					
Lyn Cobley AM	Ordinary	3,200	–	–	3,200
	CBA PERLS [3]	1,804	–	–	1,804
Alistair Currie	Ordinary	n/a	122	–	122
Julie Galbo	Ordinary	1,725	837	(150)	2,412
Peter Harmer	Ordinary	2,933	–	–	2,933
Kate Howitt	Ordinary	2,601	316	–	2,917
Jane McAloon AM [4]	Ordinary	n/a	312	300	612
Simon Moutter	Ordinary	4,000	–	–	4,000
Rob Whitfield AM	Ordinary	3,972	–	–	3,972
Former Non-Executive Director					
Mary Padbury [5]	Ordinary	5,288	133	–	n/a

1 Incorporates shares and other securities acquired during the year. In the 2026 financial year, under the NEDSP, Alistair Currie acquired 122 shares, Kate Howitt acquired 240 shares, and Mary Padbury acquired 75 shares. No CBA PERLS were acquired during the year.

2 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from other transfers of securities.

3 Includes cumulative holdings of CBA PERLS.

4 Jane McAloon AM commenced as a Non-Executive Director on 1 October 2025. Jane McAloon AM held 300 shares and other securities prior to her appointment as a Non-Executive Director.

5 Mary Padbury retired as a Non-Executive Director on 15 October 2025.

5. Loans and other transactions

Loans to KMP

All loans to KMP (including close family members or entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by them, or any entities over which any of the aforementioned hold significant voting power) have been made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate (which may be fixed or variable). Loan interest for the financial year may reflect reductions based on offset account balances. No loans were written down during the period.

Total loans to KMP

	$
Opening balance (1 July 2025)	21,914,366
Closing balance (30 June 2026)[1]	30,580,677
Interest charged (during 2026 financial year)	1,019,878

1 The aggregate loan amount at the end of the reporting period includes loans issued to 12 KMP and their related parties.

Loans to KMP exceeding $100,000 in aggregate during the 2026 financial year

	Balance 1 Jul 2025 $	Interest charged $	Interest not charged $	Write-off $	Balance 30 Jun 2026 $	Highest balance in period[1] $
Alan Docherty	5,763,083	217,955	–	–	4,914,136	5,868,917
Andrew Hinchliff	3,701,886	10,022	–	–	3,371,937	3,718,853
Angus Sullivan	6,420,535	505,427	–	–	13,293,740	19,051,887
Lyn Cobley AM	11,676	94,532	–	–	2,002,463	2,312,520
Matt Comyn	52,851	4,322	–	–	77,472	115,484
Mike Vacy-Lyle	1,000,356	29,711	–	–	2,227,010	2,257,364
Sinead Taylor	4,815,514	153,062	–	–	4,653,356	4,877,987
Vittoria Shortt	95,296	2,760	–	–	21,410	470,987
Total	**21,861,197**	**1,017,791**	**–**	**–**	**30,561,524**	**38,673,999**

1 Represents the sum of highest balances outstanding at any point during the 2026 financial year for each individual loan held by the KMP and their related parties.

Remuneration Report continued

Other transactions of KMP

Financial instrument transactions

Financial instrument transactions (other than loans and shares disclosed within this report) with KMP, their close family members and entities controlled or significantly influenced by them, occur in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees.

All such financial instrument transactions that have occurred between entities within the Group and KMP, their close family members and entities controlled or significantly influenced by them, were in the nature of normal personal banking and deposit transactions.

Transactions other than financial instrument transactions

All other transactions with KMP, their close family members, related entities and other related parties are conducted in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees and customers. These transactions principally involve the provision of financial and investment services by entities not controlled by the Group.

Dividend Equivalent Payment Accrual

Liability owing on dividend equivalent payments for the FY22 LTAR (relating to tranche 2 for the CEO), FY23–FY26 LTAR, FY22 LTVR and FY21 LTVR (relating to tranches 1 and 2 for the CEO and tranche 2 for Group Executives and CEO ASB) awards accumulated over the restriction and holding periods respectively was $4,392,914 as at 30 June 2026.

Details of the LTAR and LTVR awards can be found on pages 28–31.

Directors' Report (continued)

Non-audit services

Amounts paid or payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) for audit, review, assurance and non-audit services provided during the year, are set out in Note 12.3 to the *Financial Report* on page 189.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

We have obtained an independence declaration from our external auditor as presented on page 46.

Auditor independence

The operation of the Group External Auditor Services Policy assists in ensuring the independence of the Group's external auditor.

The Audit Committee has considered the provision, during the year, of non-audit services by PwC, and has concluded that the provision of those services did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

The Audit Committee is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services by PwC during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

The Directors have considered the provision of non-audit services by PwC for the year ending 30 June 2026 and are satisfied that, in accordance with the advice received from the Board Audit Committee, such services are compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors and did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). The reasons for this are as follows:

- the effective operation of the Group External Auditor Services Policy during the year to restrict the nature of non-audit service engagements, to prohibit certain services and to require Board Audit Committee pre-approval for all such engagements; and
- the relative quantum of fees paid for non-audit services compared to the quantum for audit, and audit-related services was appropriate.

The above Directors' statements are in accordance with the advice received from the Audit Committee.

Incorporation of additional material

The following sections form part of this report and should be read in conjunction:

- the *Board of Directors* section on pages 2–5;
- information on Directors' shareholdings, share rights and options on pages 34 and 42;
- the *Remuneration Report* can be found on pages 12–44;
- dividend information can be found in Note 8.4 to the *Financial Report* on pages 128–129;
- non-audit services information can be found in Note 12.3 to the *Financial Report* on page 189; and
- the external auditor's independence declaration on page 46.

This Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul O'Malley
Chair



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

12 August 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia's financial report and specified sustainability disclosures within the sustainability report for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit of the financial report or the audit and review, as applicable, of the specified sustainability disclosures; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report or the audit and review, as applicable, of the specified sustainability disclosures.

Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
12 August 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

One International Towers Sydney, Watermans Quay, Barangaroo NSW 2000,
GPO BOX 2650 Sydney NSW 2001
T: +61 2 8266 0000, F: +61 2 8266 9999, www.pwc.com.au

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Financial report

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Income Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Group			Bank	
		30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Interest income:						
Effective interest income	2.1	**61,976**	61,420	57,397	**58,293**	56,713
Other interest income	2.1	**3,756**	3,690	3,647	**3,721**	3,689
Interest expense	2.1	**(40,146)**	(41,087)	(38,220)	**(39,429)**	(39,364)
Net interest income		**25,586**	24,023	22,824	**22,585**	21,038
Net other operating income [1]	2.3	**4,567**	4,267	4,097	**4,399**	5,816
Total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment		**30,153**	28,290	26,921	**26,984**	26,854
Operating expenses	2.4	**(13,785)**	(13,015)	(12,337)	**(12,463)**	(11,717)
Loan impairment expense	3.2	**(788)**	(726)	(802)	**(719)**	(674)
Net profit before income tax		**15,580**	14,549	13,782	**13,802**	14,463
Income tax expense	2.5	**(4,669)**	(4,416)	(4,301)	**(4,033)**	(3,771)
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations		**10,911**	10,133	9,481	**9,769**	10,692
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations		**(45)**	(17)	(87)	**–**	–
Net profit after income tax		**10,866**	10,116	9,394	**9,769**	10,692

1 Net other operating income is presented net of directly attributable fees and commission expenses, depreciation and impairment charges.

The above Income Statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank for the year:

	Group		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	Cents per share		
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	**652.6**	606.1	566.6
Diluted	**651.7**	605.2	562.7
Earnings per share including discontinued operations:			
Basic	**649.9**	605.1	561.4
Diluted	**649.0**	604.2	557.8

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Net profit after income tax for the period from continuing operations	**10,911**	10,133	9,481	**9,769**	10,692
Other comprehensive income/(expense):					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):					
Foreign currency translation reserve net of tax	**(1,583)**	230	(35)	**(155)**	(4)
(Losses)/gains on cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	**(2,526)**	2,672	310	**(2,572)**	2,546
Gains/(losses) on debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**831**	(200)	(464)	**783**	(156)
Total of items that may be reclassified	**(3,278)**	2,702	(189)	**(1,944)**	2,386
Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss):					
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefit superannuation plans net of tax	**48**	91	(168)	**48**	91
Gains on equity investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**590**	742	310	**623**	737
Revaluation of properties net of tax	**(9)**	20	15	**(9)**	20
Total of items that will not be reclassified	**629**	853	157	**662**	848
Other comprehensive (expense)/income net of income tax from continuing operations	**(2,649)**	3,555	(32)	**(1,282)**	3,234
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	**8,262**	13,688	9,449	**8,487**	13,926
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	**(45)**	(17)	(87)	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**8,217**	13,671	9,362	**8,487**	13,926

The above Statements of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Note	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
			Cents per share	
Dividends per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank:				
Ordinary shares	8.4	**505**	485	465

Balance Sheets

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	Group 30 Jun 26 $M	Group 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank 30 Jun 26 $M	Bank 30 Jun 25 $M
Assets					
Cash and liquid assets	5.1	**72,443**	83,819	**68,001**	78,542
Receivables from financial institutions	5.2	**5,967**	7,604	**6,798**	7,827
Assets at fair value through income statement	5.3	**113,238**	96,370	**112,342**	95,498
Derivative assets	5.4	**27,514**	24,719	**28,395**	24,861
Investment securities:					
At amortised cost	5.5	**390**	633	**390**	633
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5.5	**124,108**	107,018	**114,627**	97,131
Assets held for sale		**–**	10	**–**	10
Loans and other receivables	3.1	**1,079,452**	1,007,756	**972,061**	892,909
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	11.2	**–**	–	**70,517**	67,467
Property, plant and equipment		**3,606**	3,563	**3,061**	3,221
Intangible assets	6.1	**8,515**	8,082	**5,353**	4,987
Deferred tax assets	2.5	**2,910**	2,599	**2,636**	2,239
Other assets	6.2	**14,313**	11,626	**13,456**	10,903
Total assets		**1,452,456**	1,353,799	**1,397,637**	1,286,228
Liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings	4.1	**1,012,557**	937,857	**932,731**	852,304
Payables to financial institutions	5.2	**34,733**	27,956	**33,906**	27,342
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	4.2	**64,254**	49,842	**63,360**	48,709
Derivative liabilities	5.4	**25,050**	25,146	**27,682**	29,288
Due to controlled entities		**–**	–	**58,559**	52,779
Current tax liabilities		**658**	780	**551**	612
Deferred tax liabilities	2.5	**67**	64	**67**	64
Provisions	7.1	**2,917**	2,831	**2,614**	2,576
Term funding from central banks		**–**	1,131	**–**	–
Debt issues	4.3	**170,920**	170,509	**144,061**	142,506
Bills payable and other liabilities	7.2	**21,121**	19,934	**20,684**	19,343
		1,332,277	1,236,050	**1,284,215**	1,175,523
Loan capital	8.2	**41,475**	38,973	**41,472**	38,968
Total liabilities		**1,373,752**	1,275,023	**1,325,687**	1,214,491
Net assets		**78,704**	78,776	**71,950**	71,737
Shareholders' equity					
Ordinary share capital	8.3	**33,531**	33,560	**33,576**	33,590
Reserves	8.3	**(1,428)**	1,242	**(3)**	1,298
Retained profits	8.3	**46,601**	43,974	**38,377**	36,849
Total shareholders' equity		**78,704**	78,776	**71,950**	71,737

The above Balance Sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Group			
	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 30 June 2024	33,635	(2,147)	41,600	**73,088**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	10,133	**10,133**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(17)	**(17)**
Net other comprehensive income from continuing operations	–	3,464	91	**3,555**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	3,464	10,207	**13,671**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	(18)	–	–	**(18)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,949)	**(7,949)**
Share-based payments	–	41	–	**41**
Purchase of treasury shares	(136)	–	–	**(136)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	79	–	–	**79**
Other changes	–	(116)	116	**–**
As at 30 June 2025	33,560	1,242	43,974	**78,776**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	10,911	**10,911**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(45)	**(45)**
Net other comprehensive (expense)/income from continuing operations	–	(2,697)	48	**(2,649)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	–	(2,697)	10,914	**8,217**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	–	–	–	**–**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(8,284)	**(8,284)**
Share-based payments	–	24	–	**24**
Purchase of treasury shares	(127)	–	–	**(127)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	98	–	–	**98**
Other changes	–	3	(3)	**–**
As at 30 June 2026	33,531	(1,428)	46,601	**78,704**

1 During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million) under the on-market share buy-back. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled. No share buy-back activity was undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2026. The buy-back expires on 12 August 2026 and will not be extended.

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Equity (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Bank			
	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 30 June 2024	33,652	(1,757)	33,886	**65,781**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	10,692	**10,692**
Net other comprehensive income from continuing operations	–	3,143	91	**3,234**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	3,143	10,783	**13,926**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	(18)	–	–	**(18)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,949)	**(7,949)**
Share-based payments	–	41	–	**41**
Purchase of treasury shares	(103)	–	–	**(103)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	59	–	–	**59**
Other changes	–	(129)	129	**–**
As at 30 June 2025	33,590	1,298	36,849	**71,737**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	9,769	**9,769**
Net other comprehensive (expense)/income from continuing operations	–	(1,330)	48	**(1,282)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	–	(1,330)	9,817	**8,487**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	–	–	–	**–**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(8,284)	**(8,284)**
Share-based payments	–	24	–	**24**
Purchase of treasury shares	(72)	–	–	**(72)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	58	–	–	**58**
Other changes	–	5	(5)	**–**
As at 30 June 2026	33,576	(3)	38,377	**71,950**

1 During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million) under the on-market share buy-back. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled. No share buy-back activity was undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2026. The buy-back expires on 12 August 2026 and will not be extended.

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Cash flows from operating activities						
Interest received		**64,168**	64,196	59,431	**60,544**	59,354
Interest paid		**(38,597)**	(40,405)	(34,843)	**(37,698)**	(38,396)
Other operating income received		**3,371**	3,436	3,548	**2,695**	2,810
Expenses paid		**(11,967)**	(11,553)	(10,951)	**(10,729)**	(10,484)
Income taxes paid		**(4,682)**	(4,197)	(4,308)	**(4,133)**	(3,658)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**12,293**	11,477	12,877	**10,679**	9,626
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements						
Movement in investment securities:						
Purchases		**(60,188)**	(45,584)	(71,318)	**(57,110)**	(42,314)
Proceeds		**41,233**	41,123	60,055	**38,869**	38,262
Net (increase)/decrease in assets at fair value through income statement		**(33,714)**	(1,211)	(11,000)	**(37,048)**	3,335
Net increase in loans and other receivables		**(87,215)**	(75,875)	(25,475)	**(82,004)**	(70,949)
Net decrease/(increase) in receivables from financial institutions		**1,164**	(1,438)	(9)	**631**	(2,095)
Net decrease/(increase) in securities purchased under agreements to resell at amortised cost		**4,450**	6,687	(26,207)	**5,117**	6,785
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets		**1,116**	(1,110)	(532)	**2,680**	(1,370)
Net increase in deposits and other public borrowings		**79,620**	59,460	22,542	**75,536**	55,519
Net increase in payables to financial institutions		**8,092**	2,555	2,801	**7,639**	2,493
Net increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase at amortised cost		**6,559**	3,709	3,168	**6,408**	3,490
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities at fair value through income statement		**20,249**	(1,251)	7,494	**20,484**	(1,954)
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities		**(162)**	633	(19)	**(62)**	891
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements		**(18,796)**	(12,302)	(38,500)	**(18,860)**	(7,907)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	12.2 (a)	**(6,503)**	(825)	(25,623)	**(8,181)**	1,719

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statements of Cash Flows in liquidity management.

Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
		$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Cash flows from investing activities						
Cash outflows from acquisitions of controlled entities (net of cash acquired) [2]		**(39)**	–	(9)	**–**	–
Cash inflows from disposals of associates and joint ventures		**3**	156	–	**3**	156
Cash outflows from acquisitions of associates and joint ventures		**(10)**	(28)	(25)	**(10)**	(28)
Cash inflows from disposal of controlled entities (net of cash disposed of) [3]		**–**	–	123	**–**	–
Dividends received		**41**	138	94	**746**	2,027
Net cash received from/(paid to) controlled entities [4]		**–**	–	–	**2,762**	(4,525)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**137**	1,041	25	**76**	50
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(784)**	(478)	(401)	**(435)**	(386)
Purchases of intangible assets		**(1,256)**	(1,158)	(921)	**(1,072)**	(1,004)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		**(1,908)**	(329)	(1,114)	**2,070**	(3,710)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Share buy-backs		**–**	(18)	(282)	**–**	(18)
Dividends paid [5]		**(8,284)**	(7,949)	(7,623)	**(8,284)**	(7,949)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities		**89,122**	83,988	52,455	**76,979**	73,879
Redemption of debt securities		**(78,413)**	(67,125)	(30,910)	**(68,708)**	(59,579)
Maturity of term funding from central banks		**(1,078)**	(3,094)	(49,957)	**–**	–
Purchases of treasury shares		**(127)**	(136)	(80)	**(72)**	(103)
Proceeds from issuance of loan capital		**5,950**	5,285	5,155	**5,900**	5,300
Redemption of loan capital		**(2,312)**	(2,978)	(1,590)	**(2,312)**	(2,978)
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities		**(241)**	(382)	(420)	**(387)**	(364)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**4,617**	7,591	(33,252)	**3,116**	8,188
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(3,794)**	6,437	(59,989)	**(2,995)**	6,197
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**(2,134)**	623	138	**(1,560)**	527
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	12.2 (b)	**48,453**	54,381	47,321	**45,065**	49,620

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statements of Cash Flows in liquidity management.
2 During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group acquired a controlled entity for a consideration of $39 million, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired of $3 million, and recognised $42 million of net assets including goodwill of $29 million.
3 During the year ended 30 June 2024, the Group disposed of a controlled entity for a consideration of $123 million, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of $65 million, and derecognised $401 million of net assets.
4 Amounts received from/(paid to) controlled entities are presented in line with how they are managed and settled.
5 Includes the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) satisfied by on-market purchase and transfer of shares.

The above Statements of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

1 Overview

1.1 General information, basis of accounting, changes in accounting policies and future accounting developments

General information

The Financial Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Bank) and the Bank and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026, was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The Bank is a for-profit entity incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It is a company limited by shares that are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The registered office is Commonwealth Bank Place South, Level 1, 11 Harbour Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

The Financial Report includes the consolidated and standalone financial statements of the Group and the Bank, respectively. Notes accompanying the financial statements, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the Directors' declaration form part of the Financial Report.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Group during the year.

Basis of accounting

The Financial Report:

- is a general purpose financial report;
- has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency, with all values rounded to the nearest million dollars ($M) in accordance with *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2026/183* unless otherwise indicated;
- includes foreign currency transactions that are translated into the functional currency on initial recognition, using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of each transaction;
- has been prepared on a going concern basis using a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value;
- presents assets and liabilities on the face of the Balance Sheets in decreasing order of liquidity;
- where required, presents restated comparative information for consistency with the current year's presentation in the Financial Report; and
- contains accounting policies that have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

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. Refer to Note 2.7 for further information.

New or amended accounting standards adopted in the financial year

New and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are effective for the financial year beginning 1 July 2025 did not result in significant changes to the Group's accounting policies.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

1.1 General information, basis of accounting, changes in accounting policies and future accounting developments (continued)

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.

Other reporting changes

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2 Our performance

OVERVIEW

The Group earns its returns from providing a broad range of banking products and services to retail and wholesale customers in Australia, New Zealand and other jurisdictions.

Lending and deposit-taking are the Group's primary business activities, with net interest income being the main contributor to the Group's results. Net interest income is derived from the difference between interest earned on lending and investment assets and interest incurred on customer deposits and wholesale debt raised to fund these assets.

The Group also generates income from lending fees and commissions, and trading activities. It also incurs costs associated with running the business such as staff, occupancy and technology related expenses.

This section provides details of the main contributors to the Group's returns and includes an analysis of its financial performance by nature and geographical region.

2.1 Net interest income

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Interest income					
Effective interest income:					
Loans and other receivables	**53,844**	52,842	46,895	**47,922**	46,030
Other financial institutions	**162**	236	290	**148**	217
Cash and liquid assets	**3,131**	3,362	4,831	**2,999**	3,163
Investment securities:					
At amortised cost	**23**	47	83	**23**	47
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**4,816**	4,933	5,298	**4,516**	4,453
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**2,685**	2,803
Total effective interest income	**61,976**	61,420	57,397	**58,293**	56,713
Other interest income:					
Assets at fair value through income statement	**3,648**	3,584	3,539	**3,621**	3,551
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**3**	44
Other	**108**	106	108	**97**	94
Total other interest income	**3,756**	3,690	3,647	**3,721**	3,689
Total interest income	**65,732**	65,110	61,044	**62,014**	60,402
Interest expense					
Deposits and other public borrowings	**26,182**	26,587	23,993	**24,014**	23,603
Other financial institutions	**1,173**	1,066	1,228	**1,164**	1,037
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	**2,041**	1,802	2,064	**1,990**	1,764
Term funding from central banks	**9**	131	278	**–**	–
Debt issues	**7,758**	8,544	7,822	**6,726**	7,375
Loan capital	**2,390**	2,420	2,326	**2,392**	2,423
Lease liabilities	**82**	79	82	**64**	69
Bank levy	**511**	458	427	**511**	458
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**2,568**	2,635
Total interest expense	**40,146**	41,087	38,220	**39,429**	39,364
Net interest income	**25,586**	24,023	22,824	**22,585**	21,038

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.1 Net interest income (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interest income and interest expense on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, and debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), are recognised using the effective interest method. Interest income recognition for these categories of financial assets depends on the expected credit losses (ECL) stage they are allocated to in accordance with the Group's ECL methodology. For financial assets classified within Stage 1 and Stage 2, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the assets. Interest income on financial assets in Stage 3 is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount net of provisions for impairment. For details on the Group's ECL methodology refer to Note 3.2.

Fees, transaction costs and issue costs integral to financial assets and liabilities are capitalised and included in the interest recognised over the expected life of the instrument. This includes establishment fees for providing a loan or a lease arrangement. Facility and line fees related to credit facility commitments, where drawdown is assessed as probable, are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate and are recognised in net interest income.

Interest income on finance leases is recognised over the life of the lease, consistent with the outstanding investment and unearned income balance.

Interest income and expense on financial assets and liabilities that are classified at fair value through the income statement are accounted for on a contractual rate basis and include amortisation of premiums/discounts.

Interest expense also includes the Major Bank Levy (Bank Levy) expense and other financing charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest

The following information has been produced using statutory Balance Sheet and Income Statement categories. The tables below list the major categories of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities of the Group together with the respective interest earned or paid and the average interest rate for the years ended 30 June 2026, 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. Interest is accounted for based on product yields. Where assets or liabilities are hedged, the amounts are shown net of the impact of related hedges, but individual items not separately hedged may be affected by movements in exchange rates and interest rates. The overseas component comprises overseas branches of the Bank and overseas domiciled controlled entities of the Group. Non-accrual loans are included in interest earning assets under loans and other receivables. During the year ended 30 June 2026, the official cash rate in Australia increased by 50 basis points to 4.35%, whilst the official cash rate in New Zealand dropped by 100 basis points to 2.25% (2025: 50 basis points decrease for Australia and 225 basis points decrease for New Zealand; 2024: 25 basis points increase for Australia and no change for New Zealand).

	Group								
	30 Jun 26			30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate	Average balance	Interest	Average rate	Average balance	Interest	Average rate
Interest earning assets	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Cash and liquid assets									
Australia	**55,731**	**2,112**	**3.8**	53,452	2,256	4.2	75,988	3,243	4.3
Overseas	**27,006**	**1,019**	**3.8**	24,363	1,106	4.5	28,768	1,588	5.5
Receivables from financial institutions									
Australia	**2,200**	**42**	**1.9**	2,370	58	2.4	2,280	79	3.5
Overseas	**3,297**	**120**	**3.6**	3,878	178	4.6	3,545	211	6.0
Assets at fair value through income statement:									
Australia	**56,382**	**2,261**	**4.0**	52,258	2,314	4.4	48,665	2,023	4.2
Overseas	**41,718**	**1,387**	**3.3**	29,186	1,270	4.4	28,799	1,516	5.3
Investment securities:									
At amortised cost									
Australia	**495**	**23**	**4.6**	895	47	5.3	1,627	83	5.1
At fair value through OCI									
Australia	**87,757**	**3,921**	**4.5**	77,740	3,807	4.9	78,795	3,963	5.0
Overseas	**24,806**	**895**	**3.6**	23,171	1,126	4.9	23,162	1,335	5.8
Loans and other receivables									
Australia [1]	**822,355**	**47,175**	**5.7**	764,275	45,215	5.9	734,774	39,550	5.4
Overseas	**123,937**	**6,777**	**5.5**	122,096	7,733	6.3	117,954	7,453	6.3
Total interest earning assets and interest income	**1,245,684**	**65,732**	**5.3**	1,153,684	65,110	5.6	1,144,357	61,044	5.3

1 Average loans and other receivables are presented above net of average mortgage offset balances. Average mortgage offset balances for the year ended 30 June 2026 were $94,892 million (30 June 2025: $84,123 million; 30 June 2024: $74,730 million). While under the accounting standards loans and other receivables balances are required to be presented on the balance sheet on a gross basis, they are reflected net of mortgage offset balances for the calculation of customer interest payments and the Group's net interest margin.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group		
	Average balance		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Non-interest earning assets	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Property, plant and equipment			
Australia	**3,076**	2,982	3,794
Overseas	**401**	534	816
Other assets			
Australia [1]	**132,436**	119,654	102,099
Overseas	**17,937**	20,400	20,823
Provisions for impairment			
Australia	**(5,532)**	(5,403)	(5,171)
Overseas	**(603)**	(644)	(648)
Total non-interest earning assets	**147,715**	137,523	121,713
Assets held for sale			
Australia	**–**	202	44
Overseas	**6**	567	626
Total assets	**1,393,405**	1,291,976	1,266,740
Percentage of total assets applicable to overseas operations (%)	**17.1**	17.3	17.7

1 For the purpose of reconciling total average assets, other assets include average mortgage offset balances as these balances reduce average loans and receivables. Average mortgage offset balances for the year ended 30 June 2026 were $94,892 million (30 June 2025: $84,123 million; 30 June 2024: $74,730 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group								
	30 Jun 26			30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24		
Interest bearing liabilities	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**
Transaction deposits									
Australia [1]	**113,272**	**4,035**	**3.6**	102,292	3,721	3.6	111,119	3,366	3.0
Overseas	**10,503**	**211**	**2.0**	10,319	370	3.6	9,619	423	4.4
Savings deposits									
Australia [1]	**309,124**	**8,880**	**2.9**	280,632	8,342	3.0	256,993	6,769	2.6
Overseas	**20,941**	**215**	**1.0**	21,034	419	2.0	21,829	669	3.1
Investment deposits									
Australia	**213,021**	**8,659**	**4.1**	199,925	9,124	4.6	197,226	8,680	4.4
Overseas	**47,297**	**2,024**	**4.3**	47,228	2,385	5.0	43,262	2,036	4.7
Certificates of deposits and other									
Australia	**24,109**	**1,077**	**4.5**	22,477	965	4.3	27,505	1,089	4.0
Overseas	**27,838**	**1,081**	**3.9**	25,652	1,261	4.9	21,526	961	4.5
Payables to financial institutions									
Australia	**19,920**	**784**	**3.9**	14,725	633	4.3	11,804	530	4.5
Overseas	**11,085**	**389**	**3.5**	10,009	433	4.3	12,705	698	5.5
Liabilities at fair value through income statement									
Australia	**20,957**	**841**	**4.0**	13,392	581	4.3	15,726	875	5.6
Overseas	**38,161**	**1,200**	**3.1**	29,586	1,221	4.1	29,717	1,189	4.0
Term funding from central banks									
Australia	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	32,746	37	0.1
Overseas	**316**	**9**	**2.8**	2,923	131	4.5	4,499	241	5.4
Debt issues									
Australia	**140,191**	**6,652**	**4.7**	138,472	7,271	5.3	115,428	6,462	5.6
Overseas	**28,866**	**1,106**	**3.8**	24,450	1,273	5.2	23,214	1,360	5.9
Loan capital									
Australia	**39,161**	**2,390**	**6.1**	36,792	2,420	6.6	33,987	2,326	6.8
Overseas	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lease liabilities									
Australia	**1,914**	**63**	**3.3**	2,114	68	3.2	2,328	69	3.0
Overseas	**272**	**19**	**7.0**	202	11	5.4	233	13	5.6
Bank levy									
Australia	**–**	**511**	**–**	–	458	–	–	427	–
Total interest bearing liabilities and interest expense	**1,066,948**	**40,146**	**3.8**	982,224	41,087	4.2	971,466	38,220	3.9

1 Excludes average mortgage offset balances. Average mortgage offset balances are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group		
	Average balance		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Non-interest bearing liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Deposits not bearing interest			
Australia [1]	**200,726**	183,768	176,298
Overseas	**10,064**	9,275	9,331
Other liabilities			
Australia	**24,622**	24,535	21,696
Overseas	**12,807**	16,464	14,941
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	**248,219**	234,042	222,266
Liabilities held for sale			
Australia	**–**	–	–
Overseas	**–**	–	488
Total liabilities	**1,315,167**	1,216,266	1,194,220
Shareholders' equity	**78,238**	75,710	72,520
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,393,405**	1,291,976	1,266,740
Percentage of total liabilities applicable to overseas operations (%)	**15.8**	16.2	16.0

1 Includes average mortgage offset balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

Changes in net interest income: volume and rate analysis

The following tables show the movement in interest income and expense due to changes in volume and interest rates from prior periods. Volume variances reflect the changes in interest due to movements in the average balances. Rate variances reflect the change in interest due to changes in interest rates. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. Volume and rate variance for total interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

	Group					
	June 2026 vs June 2025			June 2025 vs June 2024		
Changes in interest income: Volume and rate analysis	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**
Interest earning assets						
Cash and liquid assets						
Australia	**86**	**(230)**	**(144)**	(951)	(36)	(987)
Overseas	**100**	**(187)**	**(87)**	(200)	(282)	(482)
Receivables from financial institutions						
Australia	**(3)**	**(13)**	**(16)**	2	(23)	(21)
Overseas	**(21)**	**(37)**	**(58)**	15	(48)	(33)
Assets at fair value through income statement:						
Australia	**165**	**(218)**	**(53)**	159	132	291
Overseas	**417**	**(300)**	**117**	17	(263)	(246)
Investment securities:						
At amortised cost						
Australia	**(19)**	**(5)**	**(24)**	(38)	2	(36)
At fair value through OCI						
Australia	**448**	**(334)**	**114**	(52)	(104)	(156)
Overseas	**59**	**(290)**	**(231)**	–	(209)	(209)
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	**3,332**	**(1,372)**	**1,960**	1,745	3,920	5,665
Overseas	**101**	**(1,057)**	**(956)**	262	18	280
Changes in interest income	**4,855**	**(4,233)**	**622**	526	3,540	4,066

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group					
	June 2026 vs June 2025			June 2025 vs June 2024		
Changes in interest expense:	**Volume**	**Rate**	**Total**	**Volume**	**Rate**	**Total**
Volume and rate analysis	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Interest bearing liabilities						
Transaction deposits						
Australia	**391**	**(77)**	**314**	(321)	676	355
Overseas	**4**	**(163)**	**(159)**	25	(78)	(53)
Savings deposits						
Australia	**818**	**(280)**	**538**	703	870	1,573
Overseas	**(1)**	**(203)**	**(204)**	(16)	(234)	(250)
Investment deposits						
Australia	**532**	**(997)**	**(465)**	123	321	444
Overseas	**3**	**(364)**	**(361)**	200	149	349
Certificates of deposits and other						
Australia	**73**	**39**	**112**	(216)	92	(124)
Overseas	**85**	**(265)**	**(180)**	203	97	300
Payables to financial institutions						
Australia	**204**	**(53)**	**151**	126	(23)	103
Overseas	**38**	**(82)**	**(44)**	(117)	(148)	(265)
Liabilities at fair value through income statement						
Australia	**304**	**(44)**	**260**	(101)	(193)	(294)
Overseas	**270**	**(291)**	**(21)**	(5)	37	32
Term funding from central banks						
Australia	**–**	**–**	**–**	(37)	–	(37)
Overseas	**(74)**	**(48)**	**(122)**	(71)	(39)	(110)
Debt issues						
Australia	**82**	**(701)**	**(619)**	1,210	(401)	809
Overseas	**169**	**(336)**	**(167)**	64	(151)	(87)
Loan capital						
Australia	**145**	**(175)**	**(30)**	184	(90)	94
Overseas	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Lease liabilities						
Australia	**(7)**	**2**	**(5)**	(7)	6	(1)
Overseas	**5**	**3**	**8**	(2)	–	(2)
Bank levy						
Australia	**–**	**53**	**53**	–	31	31
Changes in interest expense	**3,188**	**(4,129)**	**(941)**	450	2,417	2,867
Changes in net interest income	**1,890**	**(327)**	**1,563**	194	1,005	1,199

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.3 Net other operating income

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Commission income	**2,555**	2,441	2,451	**2,008**	1,976
Commission expense [1]	**(321)**	(342)	(335)	**(268)**	(290)
Net commission income	**2,234**	2,099	2,116	**1,740**	1,686
Lending fees	**924**	912	821	**890**	861
Net income from trading and non-trading financial instruments [2]	**1,114**	1,262	1,228	**1,009**	1,136
Net gain/(loss) from hedging ineffectiveness	**14**	7	(33)	**(34)**	68
Dividends from controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**708**	1,888
Share of results of associates and income from other equity investments, net of impairment [3] [4]	**133**	(145)	(261)	**38**	154
Net insurance and funds management income	**134**	122	111	**–**	–
Other [5] [6]	**14**	10	115	**48**	23
Total net other operating income	**4,567**	4,267	4,097	**4,399**	5,816

1 Includes expenses directly attributable to commission income generation such as credit card loyalty programs, card processing and certain other volume related expenses.
2 Includes gains and losses on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.
3 Includes share of results of associates, net of impairments, dividends from other minority investments and gains/(losses) on disposal of investments and businesses not classified as discontinued operations. For details on disposals of investments and businesses refer to Note 11.3.
4 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $222 million loss in relation to the sale of the Group's 5.45% interest in Bank of Hangzhou. The year ended 30 June 2024 includes a $221 million loss in relation to the sale of the Group's 99% interest in PT Bank Commonwealth.
5 The years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 include a loss of $61 million and $50 million, respectively, in relation to disposal of certain assets held as lessor.
6 The year ended 30 June 2026 includes $8 million depreciation in relation to assets held as lessor by the Group (30 June 2025: $5 million; 30 June 2024: $58 million) and $8 million in relation to assets held as lessor by the Bank (30 June 2025: $5 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.3 Net other operating income (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lending fees and commission income are accounted for as follows:

- facility fees earned for managing and administering credit and other facilities for customers are generally charged to the customer on a monthly or annual basis and are recognised as revenue over the service period. Annual fees that are not an integral part of the effective interest rate are deferred on the Balance Sheet in bills payable and other liabilities and recognised on a straight-line basis over the year. Transaction-based fees are charged and recognised at the time of the transaction;
- commitment fees and fees in relation to guarantee arrangements are deferred and recognised over the life of the contractual arrangements;
- fee income is earned for providing advisory or arrangement services, placement and underwriting services. These fees are recognised when the related service is completed which is typically at the time of the transaction;
- the Group assesses whether the nature of the arrangement with its customer is as a principal provider or an agent of another party. Where the Group acts as an agent for another party, the income earned by the Group is the net consideration received. As an agent, the net consideration represents fee income for facilitating the transaction between the customer and the third-party provider with the primary responsibility for fulfilling the contract; and
- commission income is presented net of directly attributable incremental external costs. Directly attributable incremental costs are the costs that would not have been incurred if a specific service had not been provided to a customer. These costs include the costs associated with credit card loyalty programs which are recognised as an expense when the services are provided on the redemption of points, cards processing expenses and certain other volume related expenses.

Establishment fees on financing facilities are deferred and amortised to interest income over the expected life of the loan and are not recognised when the commitment is issued.

Net income on trading and non-trading financial instruments represents both realised and unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair value of trading assets, liabilities and derivatives, which are recognised in the period in which they arise; and realised and unrealised gains and losses from non-trading financial assets and liabilities, as well as realised and unrealised gains and losses on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.

Net hedging ineffectiveness arises from fair value, cash flow and net investment hedges.

Share of results of associates and income from other equity investments are accounted for as follows:

- dividend income on non-trading equity investments is recognised on the ex-dividend date or when the right to receive payment is established; and
- the Group equity accounts for its share of the profits or losses of associates and joint ventures, net of impairment recognised. Dividends received are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investments.

Funds management fees are recognised over the service period as the performance obligation is met and when it is highly probable that the performance fee will not reverse.

Other income includes rental income on operating leases which is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This income is presented net of depreciation and impairment expense on the associated operating lease assets held by the Group.

Other income also includes the impact of foreign currency revaluations for foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities. These assets and liabilities are translated at the spot rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon settling or translating monetary items at different rates to those at which they were initially recognised or previously reported, are recognised in the Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.4 Operating expenses

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Staff expenses					
Salaries and related on-costs	**7,352**	7,153	6,757	**6,152**	6,008
Share-based compensation	**189**	161	130	**181**	159
Superannuation	**717**	662	601	**669**	622
Total staff expenses	**8,258**	7,976	7,488	**7,002**	6,789
Occupancy and equipment expenses					
Lease expenses	**166**	157	160	**158**	149
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**565**	595	623	**493**	512
Other occupancy expenses	**207**	205	212	**177**	179
Total occupancy and equipment expenses	**938**	957	995	**828**	840
Information technology services					
System development and support	**1,360**	1,178	998	**1,191**	1,035
Infrastructure and support	**422**	328	300	**406**	305
Communications	**83**	85	110	**73**	76
Amortisation and write-offs of software assets	**791**	683	685	**703**	598
IT equipment depreciation	**126**	115	132	**108**	100
Total information technology services	**2,782**	2,389	2,225	**2,481**	2,114
Other expenses					
Postage and stationery	**141**	139	145	**123**	122
Transaction processing and market data	**101**	97	107	**82**	78
Fees and commissions:					
Professional fees	**428**	439	410	**370**	373
Other	**121**	88	92	**115**	80
Advertising and marketing	**360**	313	297	**315**	266
Non-lending losses	**422**	290	208	**333**	249
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	**–**	–	–	**62**	–
Other	**204**	308	251	**693**	765
Total other expenses	**1,777**	1,674	1,510	**2,093**	1,933
Operating expenses before separation and transaction costs	**13,755**	12,996	12,218	**12,404**	11,676
Separation and transaction costs	**30**	19	119	**59**	41
Total operating expenses	**13,785**	13,015	12,337	**12,463**	11,717

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.4 Operating expenses (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Salaries and related on-costs include annual leave, long service leave, employee incentives and relevant taxes. Salaries and related on-costs are recognised over the period the employee renders the service. Long service leave is discounted to present value using assumptions relating to staff departures, leave utilisation and future salary.

Share-based compensation includes plans which may be cash or equity settled. Cash settled share-based remuneration is recognised as a liability and re-measured to fair value until settled. The changes in fair value are recognised as staff expenses. Equity settled remuneration is fair valued at the grant date and amortised to staff expenses over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in the employee compensation reserve.

Superannuation expense includes expenses relating to defined contribution and defined benefit superannuation plans. Defined contribution expense is recognised in the period the service is provided, whilst the defined benefit expense, which measures current and past service costs, is determined by an actuarial calculation.

Occupancy and equipment expenses include depreciation which is calculated using the straight-line method over the asset's estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset, with the depreciation presented within depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

IT services expenses are recognised when the related services are delivered, unless they qualify for capitalisation as computer software because they are identifiable and controlled in a way that allows future economic benefits to be obtained and others' access to those benefits can be restricted. Capitalised computer software assets are amortised over their estimated useful life.

Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangements are service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the provider's application software, are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received. Costs incurred for the development of software code that enhances, modifies or creates additional capability to existing on-premises systems and meets the recognition criteria for an intangible asset are capitalised and amortised over their estimated useful life.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, useful lives and residual values of capitalised software assets and property, plant and equipment and whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If an asset's carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Other expenses are recognised as the relevant service is rendered. Operating expenses related to provisions are recognised for present obligations arising from past events where a payment to settle the obligation is probable and can be reliably estimated.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Actuarial valuations of the Group's defined benefit superannuation plans' obligations are dependent on a series of assumptions set out in Note 10.2, including inflation rates, discount rates and salary growth rates. Changes in these assumptions impact the fair value of the plans' obligations, assets, superannuation expense and actuarial gains and losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Measurements of the Group's share-based compensation are dependent on assumptions, including grant date fair values. Information on these assumptions is provided in Note 10.1.

Refer to Note 6.1 for more information on the judgements and estimates associated with goodwill.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.5 Income tax expense

The income tax expense for the year is determined from the profit before income tax as follows:

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Profit before income tax	**15,580**	14,549	13,782	**13,802**	14,463
Prima facie income tax at 30%	**4,674**	4,365	4,135	**4,141**	4,339
Effect of amounts which are non-deductible/ (non-assessable) in calculating taxable income:					
Offshore tax rate differential	**(105)**	(109)	(99)	**(65)**	(65)
Taxation offsets and other dividend adjustments	**(8)**	(7)	–	**(220)**	(573)
Effect of change in tax rates	**–**	–	(4)	**–**	–
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	**(16)**	19	–	**(19)**	19
Hybrid capital distributions	**111**	137	163	**111**	137
Other	**13**	11	106	**85**	(86)
Total income tax expense	**4,669**	4,416	4,301	**4,033**	3,771
Effective tax rate (%)	**30.0**	30.4	31.2	**29.2**	26.1

	Group			Bank	
Income tax expense attributable to profit from ordinary activities	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Australia					
Current tax expense	**3,922**	3,721	3,497	**3,787**	3,593
Deferred tax expense	**73**	7	144	**69**	30
Total Australia	**3,995**	3,728	3,641	**3,856**	3,623
Overseas					
Current tax expense	**665**	718	666	**165**	150
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**9**	(30)	(6)	**12**	(2)
Total overseas	**674**	688	660	**177**	148
Income tax expense attributable to profit from ordinary activities	**4,669**	4,416	4,301	**4,033**	3,771

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Deferred tax asset balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:					
Amounts recognised in the income statement:					
Lease liabilities	**705**	714	760	**604**	660
Provision for employee benefits	**664**	632	579	**619**	592
Provisions for impairment on loans and other receivables	**1,873**	1,826	1,791	**1,712**	1,651
Other provisions not tax deductible until expense incurred	**331**	430	428	**294**	387
Defined benefit superannuation plan	**340**	348	356	**340**	348
Unearned income	**152**	136	127	**151**	136
Intangible assets	**99**	149	191	**80**	120
Other	**18**	78	112	**47**	56
Total amount recognised in the income statement	**4,182**	4,313	4,344	**3,847**	3,950
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedge reserve	**606**	72	640	**535**	2
Other reserves	**2**	277	348	**2**	259
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	**608**	349	988	**537**	261
Total deferred tax assets (before set off)	**4,790**	4,662	5,332	**4,384**	4,211
Set off to tax	**(1,880)**	(2,063)	(1,561)	**(1,748)**	(1,972)
Net deferred tax assets	**2,910**	2,599	3,771	**2,636**	2,239
Deferred tax liability balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:					
Amounts recognised in the income statement:					
Right-of-use assets	**536**	584	639	**481**	537
Lease financing relating to lessor activities	**132**	117	117	**127**	113
Intangible assets	**57**	56	56	**56**	56
Financial instruments	**36**	21	27	**7**	8
Investments in associates	**86**	87	171	**86**	86
Other	**76**	57	61	**60**	37
Total amount recognised in the income statement	**923**	922	1,071	**817**	837
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of properties	**107**	113	109	**107**	113
Cash flow hedge reserve	**23**	575	7	**–**	569
Defined benefit superannuation plan	**534**	513	474	**534**	513
Investment securities revaluation reserve	**360**	4	11	**357**	4
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	**1,024**	1,205	601	**998**	1,199
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set off)	**1,947**	2,127	1,672	**1,815**	2,036
Set off to tax	**(1,880)**	(2,063)	(1,561)	**(1,748)**	(1,972)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**67**	64	111	**67**	64

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

As at 30 June 2026, the Group and the Bank had unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses of $1 million (30 June 2025: $1 million). Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses because it is not considered probable that future taxable profits would be available against which they can be realised.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had unrecognised deferred tax liabilities relating to undistributed profits of subsidiaries of $30 million (30 June 2025: $20 million).

Tax consolidation

The amount receivable by the Bank under the tax funding agreement was $125 million as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $93 million). This balance is included in other assets on the Bank's Balance Sheet.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet method where temporary differences are identified by comparing the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes to their tax bases.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities (i.e. through use or through sale), using tax rates which are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The Group recognised and disclosed separate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arising from arrangements where the Group is a lessee. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities within the same taxable group and where there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis.

The Bank and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries have elected to be treated as a single entity ("the tax consolidated group") under the tax consolidation regime from 1 July 2002. The members of the tax consolidated group have entered into tax funding and tax sharing agreements, which set out the funding obligations and members.

Any current tax assets and liabilities and deferred tax assets from unused tax losses from subsidiaries in the tax consolidated group are recognised by the Bank legal entity and funded in line with the tax funding arrangement.

The measurement and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities have been performed on a modified stand-alone basis under UIG 1052 *Tax Consolidation Accounting*.

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) previously published the Global Anti-Base Erosion Pillar Two Model Rules (Pillar Two) which are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises pay a minimum level of tax of 15% in each of the jurisdictions where they operate.

Pillar Two legislation became effective for the Group from 1 July 2024. The Group has assessed that there are no material Pillar Two income taxes in the current period.

The Group has applied the mandatory temporary exception for Pillar Two deferred taxes under AASB 112 *Income Taxes* and has not recognised or disclosed information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Provisions for taxation require significant judgement with respect to outcomes that are uncertain. For such uncertainties, the Group has estimated the tax provisions based on the expected outcomes. A deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available for it to be used against.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.6 Earnings per share

Earnings per ordinary share [2]	Group [1] 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	Cents per share		
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	**652.6**	606.1	566.6
Diluted	**651.7**	605.2	562.7
Earnings per share including discontinued operations:			
Basic	**649.9**	605.1	561.4
Diluted	**649.0**	604.2	557.8

1 The difference between earnings per share from continuing operations and total earnings per share is due to the losses attributable to discontinued operations.
2 EPS calculations are based on actual amounts prior to rounding to the nearest million.

Reconciliation of earnings from continuing operations used in calculation of earnings per share	Group 30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Profit after income tax from continuing operations	**10,911**	10,133	9,481
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,911**	10,133	9,481
Add: Profit impact of assumed conversions of loan capital	**–**	–	559
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**10,911**	10,133	10,040

Reconciliation of earnings used in calculation of earnings per share			
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,911**	10,133	9,481
Discontinued operations losses used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**(45)**	(17)	(87)
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,866**	10,116	9,394
Add: Profit impact of assumed conversions of loan capital	**–**	–	559
Earnings used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**10,866**	10,116	9,953

	Number of shares (in millions) 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**1,672**	1,672	1,673
Effect of dilutive securities – executive share plans and convertible loan capital instruments	**2**	3	111
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**1,674**	1,675	1,784

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year, adjusted for any bonus element included in ordinary shares issued and excluding treasury shares held.

Diluted EPS is basic EPS adjusted for the impact of all securities on issue that can convert to the Bank's ordinary shares and would dilute basic EPS on conversion. It is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank (after adding back interest on convertible loan capital instruments) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (as calculated under basic earnings per share adjusted for the effects of dilutive convertible loan capital instruments and shares issuable under executive share plans).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.7 Financial reporting by segments

The principal activities of the Group are carried out in the business segments described below. These segments are based on the distribution channels through which customer relationships are managed.

During the year ended 30 June 2026, there were re-segmentations, allocations and reclassifications, including the transfer of some customers between the 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 Statements and the Balance Sheets of the affected segments. These changes have been applied retrospectively.

The Group's primary sources of revenue are interest and fee income (Retail Banking Services, Business Banking, Institutional Banking and Markets and New Zealand) and funds management income (New Zealand).

Revenues and expenses occurring between segments are subject to transfer pricing arrangements. All intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Business segments are managed on the basis of net profit after income tax (cash basis). Management uses cash basis to assess performance and it provides the basis for the determination of the Bank's dividends. The cash basis presents the Group's underlying operating results, excluding a number of items that introduce volatility and/or one-off distortions of the Group's current period performance. These items, such as hedging and IFRS volatility, are calculated consistently year on year and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments.

(i) Retail Banking Services

Retail Banking Services provides banking products and services to personal and private bank customers, helping them to manage their everyday banking needs, buy a home or invest for the future. Retail Banking Services includes the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest and Unloan brands.

(ii) Business Banking

Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions. It also provides equities trading and margin lending services through the CommSec business.

(iii) Institutional Banking and Markets

Institutional Banking and Markets provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include access to 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.

(iv) New Zealand

New Zealand includes the banking and funds management businesses operating in New Zealand 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.

(v) 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 and 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 minority investment in Qilu Bank and domestically held minority investments in Lendi Group Pty Limited, Superannuation and Investments HoldCo Pty Limited as well as the strategic investments in x15ventures.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	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:						
Net commission income	1,383	432	241	168	10	**2,234**
Lending fees	247	392	260	24	1	**924**
Trading and other income	136	281	760	151	152	**1,480**
Total 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)**
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 [1]	5,587	4,544	1,258	1,112	(1,519)	**10,982**
Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	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**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(317)	(158)	(51)	(148)	(808)	**(1,482)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	591,930	298,840	244,053	118,275	199,358	**1,452,456**
Total liabilities	455,437	255,302	313,984	105,248	243,781	**1,373,752**

1 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains and losses on previously announced divestments including post-completion adjustments, transaction and separation costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2025 [1]					
	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	11,382	8,023	1,586	2,611	421	**24,023**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income/(expense)	1,264	448	215	192	(20)	**2,099**
Lending fees	252	358	274	28	–	**912**
Trading and other income	128	340	767	177	19	**1,431**
Total other operating income/(expense)	1,644	1,146	1,256	397	(1)	**4,442**
Total operating income	13,026	9,169	2,842	3,008	420	**28,465**
Operating expenses	(5,117)	(2,963)	(1,165)	(1,300)	(2,451)	**(12,996)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(272)	(355)	(49)	(55)	5	**(726)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,637	5,851	1,628	1,653	(2,026)	**14,743**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,307)	(1,759)	(390)	(458)	423	**(4,491)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	5,330	4,092	1,238	1,195	(1,603)	**10,252**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – cash basis [2]	5,330	4,092	1,238	1,195	(1,602)	**10,253**
Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	7	19	(43)	–	(173)	**(190)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	220	(167)	**53**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – statutory basis	5,337	4,111	1,195	1,415	(1,942)	**10,116**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(278)	(132)	(48)	(148)	(787)	**(1,393)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	549,546	273,266	214,775	125,777	190,435	**1,353,799**
Total liabilities	421,946	232,505	273,210	111,685	235,677	**1,275,023**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

2 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains and losses on previously announced divestments including post-completion adjustments, transaction and separation costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2024 [1]					
	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	11,034	7,536	1,485	2,491	278	**22,824**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,255	420	202	223	16	**2,116**
Lending fees	236	330	227	28	–	**821**
Trading and other income	147	339	650	183	94	**1,413**
Total other operating income	1,638	1,089	1,079	434	110	**4,350**
Total operating income	12,672	8,625	2,564	2,925	388	**27,174**
Operating expenses	(4,901)	(2,764)	(1,091)	(1,197)	(2,265)	**(12,218)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(317)	(440)	3	(64)	16	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,454	5,421	1,476	1,664	(1,861)	**14,154**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,252)	(1,627)	(341)	(466)	368	**(4,318)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	5,202	3,794	1,135	1,198	(1,493)	**9,836**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	11	**11**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – cash basis [2]	5,202	3,794	1,135	1,198	(1,482)	**9,847**
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	–	–	(37)	–	(433)	**(470)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	151	(134)	**17**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – statutory basis	5,202	3,794	1,098	1,349	(2,049)	**9,394**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

2 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains and losses on previously announced divestments including post-completion adjustments, transaction and separation costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	Group [1]					
Geographical Information	**30 Jun 26**		**30 Jun 25**		**30 Jun 24**	
Financial performance and position	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**
Income						
Australia	**25,286**	**83.8**	23,312	82.4	22,225	82.6
New Zealand	**3,340**	**11.1**	3,418	12.1	3,402	12.6
Other locations [2]	**1,527**	**5.1**	1,560	5.5	1,294	4.8
Total Income	**30,153**	**100.0**	28,290	100.0	26,921	100.0
Non-current assets [3]						
Australia	**11,787**	**90.9**	11,509	92.3	12,075	93.3
New Zealand	**927**	**7.2**	855	6.9	752	5.8
Other locations [2]	**246**	**1.9**	100	0.8	120	0.9
Total non-current assets	**12,960**	**100.0**	12,464	100.0	12,947	100.0

1 Information is presented on a continuing operations basis.
2 Other locations include: United Kingdom, the Netherlands, United States, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, China and India.
3 Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investments in associates and joint ventures and intangibles.

The geographic segment represents the location in which the transaction was recognised.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Operating segments are reported based on the Group's organisational and management structure. Senior management review the Group's internal reporting based on these segments, in order to assess performance and allocate resources.

All transactions between segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with inter-segment revenue and costs eliminated in the 'Corporate Centre and Other' segment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3 Our lending activities

OVERVIEW

Lending is the Group's primary business activity, generating most of its net interest income and lending fees. The Group meets customers' borrowing needs by providing a broad range of lending products in Australia, New Zealand and other jurisdictions. As a result of its lending activities, the Group assumes credit risk arising from the potential that it will not receive the full amount owed.

This section provides details of the Group's lending portfolio by product type and geographic region, an analysis of the credit quality of the Group's lending portfolio and the related impairment provisions.

3.1 Loans and other receivables

	Note	Group		Bank	
		30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Australia					
Home loans [1] [2]		**679,680**	633,865	**673,754**	627,448
Consumer finance		**16,198**	15,665	**16,198**	15,665
Business and corporate loans [3]		**268,550**	237,606	**268,245**	237,331
Total Australia		**964,428**	887,136	**958,197**	880,444
Overseas					
Home loans [1] [2]		**69,486**	73,997	**34**	53
Consumer finance		**1,222**	1,422	**–**	–
Business and corporate loans		**52,424**	53,328	**21,362**	19,893
Total Overseas		**123,132**	128,747	**21,396**	19,946
Gross loans and other receivables		**1,087,560**	1,015,883	**979,593**	900,390
Less:					
Provisions for loan impairment	3.2				
Collective provisions		**(5,279)**	(5,357)	**(4,833)**	(4,858)
Individually assessed provisions		**(791)**	(816)	**(693)**	(701)
Unearned income [4]					
Term loans		**(1,477)**	(1,408)	**(1,477)**	(1,408)
Lease financing		**(561)**	(546)	**(529)**	(514)
		(8,108)	(8,127)	**(7,532)**	(7,481)
Net loans and other receivables		**1,079,452**	1,007,756	**972,061**	892,909

1 Home loan balances include residential mortgages that have been assigned to securitisation vehicles and covered bond trusts. Further details on these residential mortgages are disclosed in Note 4.4.
2 Home loan balances are presented gross of mortgage offset balances as required under accounting standards.
3 Business and corporate loans include $640 million (30 June 2025: $621 million) in relation to certain transaction product arrangements that include both lending and deposit features. These balances are presented on the Balance Sheet on a gross basis but they are reflected net of related deposit balances for the calculation of customer interest payments.
4 Unearned income relates to business and corporate loans.

Based on behavioural terms and current market conditions, the amounts expected to be repaid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are $244,450 million (30 June 2025: $233,289 million) for the Group, and $225,529 million (30 June 2025: $212,296 million) for the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Loans and other receivables include home loans, consumer finance and business and corporate loans. Consumer finance includes personal loans, margin lending and credit card balances. These financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The contractual cash flows on these financial assets comprise the payment of principal and interest only. These instruments are measured at amortised cost.

Loans and other receivables, consistent with the Group's policy for all financial assets measured at amortised cost, are recognised on settlement date, when funding is advanced to the borrowers. They are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs such as broker fees and commissions and fees that are integral parts of the effective interest rate. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are presented net of provisions for impairment. The accounting policy for provisions for impairment is provided in Note 3.2. For information on the Group's management of credit risk, refer to Note 9.2.

Finance leases, where the Group acts as lessor, are also included within business and corporate loans. Finance leases are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of the lease asset have been transferred to the lessee. Lease receivables are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance lease income reflects a constant periodic return on this net investment and is recognised within other interest income in the Income Statement.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

When applying the effective interest method the Group has estimated the behavioural term of each loan portfolio by reference to historical prepayment rates and contractual maturities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

Contractual maturity tables

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 2026				
Industry/sector	**Maturing 1 year or less $M**	**Maturing between 1 and 5 years $M**	**Maturing between 5 and 15 years $M**	**Maturing after 15 years $M**	**Total $M**
Australia					
Sovereign	534	701	510	218	**1,963**
Agriculture	9,370	12,996	265	63	**22,694**
Bank and other financial	21,974	5,680	145	48	**27,847**
Construction	2,406	5,103	304	197	**8,010**
Consumer	20,514	64,652	205,058	405,654	**695,878**
Other commercial and industrial	67,807	130,434	7,801	1,994	**208,036**
Total Australia	**122,605**	**219,566**	**214,083**	**408,174**	**964,428**
Overseas					
Sovereign	170	–	–	–	**170**
Agriculture	5,205	3,137	975	301	**9,618**
Bank and other financial	6,198	4,695	15	14	**10,922**
Construction	295	284	113	193	**885**
Consumer	5,065	9,453	33,705	22,485	**70,708**
Other commercial and industrial	17,739	7,855	3,499	1,736	**30,829**
Total Overseas	**34,672**	**25,424**	**38,307**	**24,729**	**123,132**
Gross loans and other receivables	**157,277**	**244,990**	**252,390**	**432,903**	**1,087,560**

Interest rate	**Maturing 1 year or less $M**	**Maturing between 1 and 5 years $M**	**Maturing between 5 and 15 years $M**	**Maturing after 15 years $M**	**Total $M**
Australia	101,745	204,072	202,628	388,717	**897,162**
Overseas	31,806	19,326	6,660	2,623	**60,415**
Total variable interest rates	**133,551**	**223,398**	**209,288**	**391,340**	**957,577**
Australia	20,860	15,494	11,455	19,457	**67,266**
Overseas	2,866	6,098	31,647	22,106	**62,717**
Total fixed interest rates [1]	**23,726**	**21,592**	**43,102**	**41,563**	**129,983**
Gross loans and other receivables	**157,277**	**244,990**	**252,390**	**432,903**	**1,087,560**

1 For fixed interest rate loans, the information is presented on the basis of contractual maturity rather than the expiry of the fixed rate period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 2025				
	Maturing 1 year or less	Maturing between 1 and 5 years	Maturing between 5 and 15 years	Maturing after 15 years	Total
Industry/sector	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Australia					
Sovereign	495	733	562	310	**2,100**
Agriculture	8,221	12,312	171	41	**20,745**
Bank and other financial	19,116	4,316	182	42	**23,656**
Construction	2,036	4,729	313	152	**7,230**
Consumer	20,408	65,944	217,918	345,260	**649,530**
Other commercial and industrial	61,007	114,585	6,634	1,649	**183,875**
Total Australia	**111,283**	**202,619**	**225,780**	**347,454**	**887,136**
Overseas					
Sovereign	183	–	–	–	**183**
Agriculture	5,001	4,096	853	293	**10,243**
Bank and other financial	6,758	2,374	12	11	**9,155**
Construction	296	278	121	215	**910**
Consumer	5,377	9,557	26,282	34,203	**75,419**
Other commercial and industrial	18,668	8,274	3,841	2,054	**32,837**
Total Overseas	**36,283**	**24,579**	**31,109**	**36,776**	**128,747**
Gross loans and other receivables	**147,566**	**227,198**	**256,889**	**384,230**	**1,015,883**

	Maturing 1 year or less	Maturing between 1 and 5 years	Maturing between 5 and 15 years	Maturing after 15 years	Total
Interest rate	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Australia	91,810	187,481	213,895	332,443	**825,629**
Overseas	33,621	18,592	7,332	4,952	**64,497**
Total variable interest rates	**125,431**	**206,073**	**221,227**	**337,395**	**890,126**
Australia	19,473	15,138	11,885	15,011	**61,507**
Overseas	2,662	5,987	23,777	31,824	**64,250**
Total fixed interest rates [1]	**22,135**	**21,125**	**35,662**	**46,835**	**125,757**
Gross loans and other receivables	**147,566**	**227,198**	**256,889**	**384,230**	**1,015,883**

1 For fixed interest rate loans, the information is presented on the basis of contractual maturity rather than the expiry of the fixed rate period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Loan impairment expense					
Net collective provision funding	**606**	456	559	**569**	445
Net new and increased individual provisioning	**422**	439	397	**344**	359
Write-back of individually assessed provisions	**(240)**	(169)	(154)	**(194)**	(130)
Total loan impairment expense [1]	**788**	726	802	**719**	674

1 The year ended 30 June 2024 includes a benefit of $30 million for the Group, in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale.

Movement in provisions for impairment by ECL stage

The following tables provide movements in the Group's and the Bank's impairment provisions by expected credit loss (ECL) stage for the years ended 30 June 2026 and 2025.

Movements in provisions for impairment in the following tables represent the sum of monthly movements over the year and are attributable to the following items:

- **Transfers to/(from):** movements due to transfers of credit exposures between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. Excludes the impact of re-measurements of provisions for impairment between 12 months and lifetime ECL;
- **Net re-measurement on transfers between stages:** movements in provisions for impairment due to re-measurement between 12 months and lifetime ECL as a result of transfers of credit exposures between stages;
- **Net financial assets originated:** net movements in provisions for impairment due to new financial assets originated as well as changes in existing credit exposures due to maturities, repayments or credit limit changes;
- **Movements in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs):** net movements in existing Individually Assessed Provisions (IAP) excluding write-offs;
- **Movement due to risk parameters and other changes:** movements in provisions for impairment due to changes in credit risk parameters, forward-looking economic scenarios or other assumptions as well as other changes in underlying credit quality that do not lead to transfers between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3;
- **Write-offs:** derecognition of provisions for impairment upon write-offs;
- **Recoveries:** increases in provisions for impairment due to recoveries of loans previously written off; and
- **Foreign exchange and other commitments:** other movements in provisions for impairment including the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

	Group			
	Performing		Non-performing	
Provisions	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 $M	Total [1] $M
Opening balance as at 1 July 2024	**1,795**	**2,794**	**1,546**	**6,135**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,470	(1,462)	(8)	–
Stage 2	(745)	984	(239)	–
Stage 3	(19)	(423)	442	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,013)	1,548	603	1,138
Net financial assets originated	424	(794)	(337)	(707)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	130	130
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(109)	354	(80)	165
Loan impairment expense for the period	8	207	511	726
Write-offs	–	–	(741)	(741)
Recoveries	–	–	130	130
Foreign exchange and other commitments	21	35	71	127
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,824**	**3,036**	**1,517**	**6,377**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,611	(1,597)	(14)	–
Stage 2	(763)	1,037	(274)	–
Stage 3	(34)	(484)	518	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,139)	1,671	600	1,132
Net financial assets originated	577	(705)	(182)	(310)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	30	30
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(185)	159	(38)	(64)
Loan impairment expense for the period	67	81	640	788
Write-offs	–	–	(860)	(860)
Recoveries	–	–	160	160
Foreign exchange and other commitments	(8)	(13)	32	11
Closing balance as at 30 June 2026	**1,883**	**3,104**	**1,489**	**6,476**

1 As at 30 June 2026, total provisions include $406 million in relation to undrawn commitments, financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments (30 June 2025: $204 million).

Impact of movements in credit exposures on ECL provisions for the Group

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group's total provisions for impairment increased by $99 million to $6,476 million. The impacts of changes in credit exposures on provisions were as follows:

- Stage 1 provisions increased by $59 million to $1,883 million. This includes a net increase in provisions of $252 million due to $172 billion of new originations and increases in credit exposures net of repayments and maturities, partly offset by the net migration of exposures out of Stage 1 as a result of changes in credit quality and forward-looking assumptions of $67 billion;
- Stage 2 provisions increased by $68 million to $3,104 million. This includes a net decrease of $78 million due to $65 billion of repayments and maturities, partly offset by the net migration of exposures into Stage 2 as a result of changes in credit quality and forward-looking assumptions of $62 billion; and
- Stage 3 provisions decreased by $28 million to $1,489 million. This includes a net decrease of $212 million due to $4 billion of net repayments and $860 million of write-offs during the year, partly offset by the net migration of exposures into Stage 3 as a result of changes in credit quality of $5 billion.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

	Bank			
	Performing		Non-performing	
Provisions	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 $M	Total [1] $M
Opening balance as at 1 July 2024	**1,663**	**2,546**	**1,315**	**5,524**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,425	(1,421)	(4)	–
Stage 2	(712)	879	(167)	–
Stage 3	(22)	(385)	407	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(987)	1,578	471	1,062
Net financial assets originated	410	(783)	(280)	(653)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	113	113
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(103)	360	(105)	152
Loan impairment expense for the period	11	228	435	674
Write-offs	–	–	(664)	(664)
Recoveries	–	–	120	120
Foreign exchange and other commitments	14	24	60	98
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,688**	**2,798**	**1,266**	**5,752**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,563	(1,554)	(9)	–
Stage 2	(732)	899	(167)	–
Stage 3	(31)	(396)	427	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,123)	1,739	499	1,115
Net financial assets originated	555	(741)	(160)	(346)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	68	68
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(203)	120	(35)	(118)
Loan impairment expense for the period	29	67	623	719
Write-offs	–	–	(788)	(788)
Recoveries	–	–	149	149
Foreign exchange and other commitments	8	12	50	70
Closing balance as at 30 June 2026	**1,725**	**2,877**	**1,300**	**5,902**

1 As at 30 June 2026, total provisions include $376 million in relation to undrawn commitments, financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments (30 June 2025: $193 million).

Impact of movements in credit exposures on ECL provisions for the Bank

During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Bank's total provisions for impairment increased by $150 million to $5,902 million. The impacts of changes in credit exposures on provisions were as follows:

- Stage 1 provisions increased by $37 million to $1,725 million. This includes a net increase of $232 million due to $161 billion of new originations and increases in credit exposures net of repayments and maturities, partly offset by the net migration of exposures out of Stage 1 as a result of changes in credit quality and forward-looking assumptions of $73 billion;
- Stage 2 provisions increased by $79 million to $2,877 million. This includes a decrease of $53 million due to $63 billion of repayments and maturities net of increases in credit exposures, partly offset by the net migration of exposures into Stage 2 as a result of changes in credit quality and forward-looking assumptions of $68 billion; and
- Stage 3 provisions increased by $34 million to $1,300 million. This includes a net decrease of $198 million due to $3 billion of net repayments and $788 million of write-offs during the year, partly offset by the impact of the net migration of exposures into Stage 3 as a result of changes in credit quality of $5 billion.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

Write-offs

	Group	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Write-offs net of recoveries to average loans and other receivables	**%**	**%**
Home loans	**0.00**	0.00
Consumer finance	**2.67**	2.29
Business and corporate loans	**0.07**	0.07
Total	**0.07**	0.07

Of the total $860 million of loans written-off by the Group during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $741 million), $273 million remain subject to enforcement activity (30 June 2025: $290 million). Of the total $788 million loans written-off by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $664 million), $202 million remain subject to enforcement activity (30 June 2025: $213 million).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

By providing loans to customers, the Group bears the risk that the future circumstances of customers might change, including their ability to repay their loans in part or in full. While the Group's credit and responsible lending policies aim to minimise this risk, there will always be instances where the Group will not receive the full amount owed and hence a provision for impaired credit exposures is required.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The Group makes key judgements in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) which include assessing when a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) has occurred, selecting and forecasting forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, assigning probability weightings to those scenarios, and applying experienced credit judgement. Additional judgments impacting the provision include the segmentation of products and portfolios, the assessment of collateral realisability, the development and calibration of credit loss models, and the selection of inputs, estimates, and assumptions used in those models.

A description of the key components of the Group's impairment methodology is provided below.

Expected credit loss (ECL) model

The ECL model applies to all financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, finance lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The model uses a three-stage approach to recognition of expected credit losses. Financial assets migrate through these stages based on changes in credit risk since origination:

- **Stage 1 – 12 months ECL – Performing loans**

  At origination, an impairment provision equivalent to 12 months ECL is recognised. 12 months ECL includes credit losses expected to arise from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.

- **Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL – Performing loans that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR)**

  Financial assets that have experienced a SICR since origination are transferred to Stage 2 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised. Lifetime ECL includes credit losses expected to arise from defaults occurring over the remaining life of financial assets. If credit quality improves in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since origination is no longer considered significant the exposure is reclassified to Stage 1 and the impairment provision reverts to 12 months ECL.

- **Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL – Non-performing loans**

  Financial assets in default, including restructured assets classified as default due to a borrower's financial difficulty or hardship, are transferred to Stage 3 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

  Credit losses for financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are assessed for impairment collectively, while those in Stage 3 are subjected to either collective or individual assessment of ECL.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination. The Group considers all available qualitative and quantitative information that is relevant to assessing SICR.

For non-retail portfolios, the risk of default is defined using the existing Risk Rated Probability of Default (PD) Masterscale. The PD Masterscale is used in internal credit risk management and includes 24 risk grades that are assigned at a customer level using rating tools reflecting customer specific financial, non-financial and behavioural information, as well as credit judgement. Internal credit risk ratings are updated regularly on the basis of the most recent information.

The Group uses a Retail Masterscale in the ECL measurement for personal loans, credit cards and home loans. The Retail Masterscale has 16 risk grades that are assigned to retail accounts based on their credit quality scores determined through a credit quality scorecard. SME retail portfolios use a similar approach and are mapped to SME Retail pools. Exposures are mapped to risk grades and pools monthly based on new behavioural information that is used as input to credit quality scorecards.

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

For significant portfolios, the primary indicator of SICR is a significant deterioration in an exposure's internal credit rating grade between origination and reporting date. Application of the primary SICR indicator uses a sliding threshold such that an exposure with a higher credit quality at origination would need to experience a more significant downgrade compared to a lower credit quality exposure before SICR is triggered. The level of downgrade required to trigger SICR for each origination grade has been defined for each significant portfolio.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risks at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal risk grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 exposures for the Group and 58% for the Bank as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: 58% for the Group and 57% for the Bank).

The Group also uses secondary SICR indicators as backstops in combination with the primary SICR indicator, including:

- arrears status that incorporates a rebuttable presumption of 30 days past due;
- a retail exposure entering a financial hardship status; and
- a non-retail exposure's referral to Group Credit Structuring.

For a number of small portfolios, which are not considered significant individually or in combination, the Group applies simplified provisioning approaches that differ from the description above. 30 days past due is used as a primary indicator of SICR on exposures in these portfolios.

Definition of default, non-performing assets and write-offs

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes across all portfolios. Default occurs when there are indicators that a borrower is unlikely to meet contractual credit obligations to the Group in full, or the exposure is 90 days past due. Non-performing credit exposures include exposures that are in default and exposures that have been restructured on non-commercial terms due to the borrower's financial difficulty or hardship.

Loans are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Unsecured retail loans are generally written off when repayments become 180 days past due. Secured loans are generally written off when assets pledged to the Group have been realised and there are no further prospects of additional recovery.

ECL measurement

ECL is an unbiased and probability-weighted expected credit loss estimated by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group uses the following collective provisioning models in calculating ECL for significant portfolios:

- **Retail lending:** Home Loans model, Personal Loans model, Credit Cards model; and
- **Non-retail lending:** Corporate Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Risk Rated model, Corporate Non-CRE Risk Rated model, Asset Finance model and Retail SME model.

For each significant portfolio ECL is calculated as a product of the following credit risk factors at a facility level:

- **Probability of default (PD):** The likelihood that a borrower will be unable to pay its obligations in full without having to take actions such as realising security or that the borrower will become 90 days overdue on an obligation or contractual commitment;
- **Exposure at default (EAD):** The expected Balance Sheet exposure at default. The Group generally calculates EAD as the higher of the drawn balance and total credit limit, except for the credit cards portfolio, for which the EAD calculation also takes into account the probability of unused limits being drawn down; and
- **Loss given default (LGD):** The amount that is not expected to be recovered following default.

Defaulted secured retail exposures and defaulted non-retail exposures are assessed for impairment through an Individually Assessed Provisions (IAP) process. Impairment provisions on these exposures are calculated directly as the difference between the defaulted asset's carrying value and the present value of expected future cash flows including cash flows from realisation of collateral, where applicable.

Lifetime of an exposure

For exposures in Stage 2 and Stage 3 impairment provisions are determined as a lifetime expected loss. The Group uses a range of approaches to estimate expected lives of financial instruments subject to ECL requirements:

- **Non-revolving products in corporate portfolios:** Expected life is determined as a maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk;
- **Non-revolving retail products:** For fixed term products such as personal loans and home loans, expected life is determined using behavioural term analysis and does not exceed the maximum contractual period; and
- **Revolving products in corporate and retail portfolios:** For revolving products that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, such as credit cards and corporate lines of credit, the Group's contractual ability to cancel the undrawn limits and demand repayments does not limit the exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. For such products, ECL is measured over the behavioural life.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

Forward-looking information

Credit risk factors of PD and LGD used in the ECL calculation are point-in-time estimates based on current conditions and adjusted to include the impact of multiple probability-weighted future forecast economic scenarios.

Forward-looking PD and LGD factors are modelled for each significant portfolio based on macroeconomic factors that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolios. Each of the four scenarios (refer below) includes a forecast of relevant macroeconomic variables which differ by portfolio:

- **Retail portfolios:** Interest rates, unemployment rate and house price index; and
- **Non-retail lending:** Unemployment rate, GDP, business investment, commercial real estate capital value index, disposable income, foreign exchange rates and Trade Weighted Index (TWI).

New Zealand equivalents of a subset of the above macroeconomic variables are used for credit exposures originated in New Zealand.

The Group uses the following four alternative macroeconomic scenarios to reflect an unbiased probability-weighted range of possible future outcomes in estimating ECL for significant portfolios:

- **Central scenario:** This scenario is based on the Group's internal economic forecasts and market consensus as well as other assumptions used in business planning and forecasting;
- **Downside scenario:** This scenario contemplates the potential impact of possible, but less likely, adverse macroeconomic conditions, resulting from significant inflationary pressures which leads to disorderly asset price declines, a sharp increase in credit spreads, corporate defaults and high unemployment. This is exacerbated by a breakdown in global trade and compounded by geopolitical risks.
- **Upside scenario:** This scenario is included to account for the potential impact of remote, more favourable macroeconomic conditions. Relative to the Central scenario, the Upside scenario features stronger growth in economic output, further improvement in labour market conditions and a stronger housing market; and
- **Severe downside scenario:** This scenario contemplates the potentially severe impact of remote, extremely adverse macroeconomic conditions, resulting from geopolitical conflict and global trade disruptions. Relative to the Downside scenario, this scenario features a sharper contraction in economic output, a steeper increase in unemployment with higher and more prolonged levels, more severe declines in asset prices, and interest rates reduced to accommodative levels.

The table below provides a summary of key macroeconomic variables used in the Central and Downside scenarios as at 30 June 2026.

	Central Financial Year		Downside Financial Year	
	2027	2028	2027	2028
GDP (annual % change)	1.6	2.2	(4.0)	(1.0)
Unemployment rate (%) [1]	4.7	4.6	8.5	8.9
Cash rate (%) [1]	4.35	4.10	6.35	4.60
Commercial real estate capital values (annual % change)	5.1	7.5	(30.0)	–
House prices (annual % change)	(1.3)	2.8	(23.1)	0.5
CPI (annual % change) [2]	2.7	2.8	6.0	5.0
AUD/USD exchange rate [1]	0.70	0.70	0.59	0.59
Trade Weighted Index (TWI) [1]	65.5	65.5	56.3	56.3
NZ GDP (annual % change)	3.2	2.5	(3.5)	(1.0)
NZ unemployment rate (%) [1]	5.0	4.7	8.5	8.9
NZ cash rate (%) [1]	3.25	3.25	5.50	4.25
NZ house prices (annual % change)	2.3	4.6	(15.0)	–
NZ Trade Weighted Index (TWI)	65.7	65.7	65.0	65.0

1 Spot rate/index at 30 June.
2 CPI is not a variable used in ECL models, however, it is considered by the Group in deriving forecast macroeconomic variables used in ECL models.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

The requirement to probability-weight possible future outcomes captures the uncertainty inherent in the credit outlook, and changes in that uncertainty over time. Weights are assigned to each scenario based on management's best estimate of the proportion of potential future loss outcomes that each scenario represents. The same economic scenarios and probability weights apply across all portfolios. The following probability weights applied at 30 June 2026 and 2025:

	Combined weighting	
Scenario	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**
Central and Upside	**52.5%**	55.0%
Downside and Severe downside	**47.5%**	45.0%

During the year ended 30 June 2026, macroeconomic scenarios were revised reflecting current economic conditions. The changes to the Central scenario included higher unemployment, slower GDP growth, higher interest rates and reducing house prices. The Downside scenario was updated to reflect higher interest rates and the Severe Downside scenario was updated to reflect a more rapid deterioration in growth, unemployment and house prices. The Group increased the weighting to the Downside scenario with a commensurate decrease in the Central scenario to account for increased risks and uncertainties following the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, whilst the weighting of the Severe Downside and Upside scenarios remained unchanged.

The Group's assessment of SICR also incorporates the impact of multiple probability-weighted forward-looking economic scenarios on exposures' internal risk grades using the same four forecast macroeconomic scenarios as described above.

In estimating impairment provisions on individually significant defaulted exposures, the Group generally applies prudent assumptions in estimating recovery cash flows. Incorporating multiple forecast economic scenarios in estimates is not expected to significantly affect the level of impairment provisions on these credit exposures.

Incorporation of experienced credit judgement

Management exercises credit judgement in assessing if an exposure has experienced SICR and in determining the amount of impairment provisions at each reporting date. Where applicable, credit risk factors (PD and LGD) are adjusted to incorporate reasonable forward-looking information about known or expected risks for specific segments of portfolios that would otherwise not have been considered in the modelling process. Credit judgement is used to determine the degree of adjustment to be applied and considers information such as emerging risks at an industry, geographic and portfolio segment level.

The Group also applies overlays which are determined based on a range of techniques including stress testing, benchmarking, scenario analysis and expert judgement. Overlays are subject to internal governance and applied as an incremental ECL top-up amount to the impacted portfolio segments.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group and the Bank held an overlay of $170 million (30 June 2025: $339 million) in relation to its retail portfolio for the potential impact on customers more susceptible to ongoing cost-of-living pressures and high interest rates, which has reduced during the year as these risks have been incorporated into the Group's forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and probability weightings. The Group also held a $310 million concentration risk overlay (30 June 2025: $338 million), to account for potential losses that may be incurred in an event of default of a small number of large non-retail exposures.

The Group also applies additional overlays and forward-looking adjustments for other factors that cannot be adequately accounted for through the ECL models.

Sensitivity of provisions for impairment to changes in forward-looking assumptions

As described above, the Group applies four alternative macroeconomic scenarios (Central, Upside, Downside and Severe downside scenarios) to reflect an unbiased probability-weighted range of possible future outcomes in estimating ECL.

The table below provides approximate levels of provisions for impairment under the Central and Downside scenarios for the Group and the Bank assuming 100% weighting was applied to each scenario and holding all other assumptions constant. As noted above, these scenarios and their associated weights have been selected based on the expected range of potential future loss outcomes.

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 26**	**30 Jun 25**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Reported probability weighted ECL	**6,476**	6,377	**5,902**	5,752
100% Central scenario total	**3,775**	3,800	**3,383**	3,441
100% Downside scenario total	**8,277**	8,517	**7,580**	7,790

Sensitivity of provisions for impairment to SICR assessment criteria

If 1% of Stage 1 credit exposures as at 30 June 2026 was included in Stage 2, provisions for impairment would increase by approximately $162 million for the Group and $148 million for the Bank (30 June 2025: $140 million for the Group and $134 million for the Bank).

If 1% of Stage 2 credit exposures as at 30 June 2026 was included in Stage 1, provisions for impairment would decrease by approximately $28 million for the Group and $26 million for the Bank (30 June 2025: $27 million for the Group and $25 million for the Bank).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4 Our deposits and funding activities

OVERVIEW

Stable and well diversified funding sources are critical to the Group's ability to fund its lending and investing activities and support its business growth.

The Group's main sources of funding include customer deposits, term funds raised in domestic and offshore wholesale markets via issuing debt securities and loan capital. The Group also relies on repurchase agreements as a source of short-term wholesale funding. Refer to Note 9.4 for the Group's management of liquidity and funding risk.

4.1 Deposits and other public borrowings

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Australia				
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Certificates of deposit	**25,497**	23,781	**25,497**	23,781
Transaction deposits	**217,054**	194,704	**217,054**	194,704
Savings deposits	**315,311**	291,973	**315,311**	291,973
Investment deposits	**223,899**	204,624	**223,899**	204,624
Other demand deposits	**58**	33	**58**	33
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**82**	47	**82**	47
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Transaction deposits	**111,668**	104,810	**111,668**	104,810
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**829**	1,026	**829**	1,025
Total Australia	**894,398**	820,998	**894,398**	820,997
Overseas				
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Certificates of deposit	**18,968**	16,961	**16,694**	14,596
Transaction deposits	**9,873**	10,806	**–**	–
Savings deposits	**19,511**	21,301	**–**	–
Investment deposits	**46,122**	50,109	**8,654**	9,266
Other demand deposits	**–**	19	**–**	19
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**13,382**	7,751	**12,946**	7,423
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Transaction deposits	**10,156**	9,729	**–**	–
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**147**	183	**39**	3
Total overseas	**118,159**	116,859	**38,333**	31,307
Total deposits and other public borrowings	**1,012,557**	937,857	**932,731**	852,304

The majority of the amounts are due to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Uninsured deposits

Uninsured deposits refer to accounts or products that are deemed ineligible for compensation, or balances in excess of the threshold for compensation, under the deposit guarantee schemes for the country in which the deposits are held. For the Group, this primarily relates to deposit balances in excess of the threshold for compensation or deemed ineligible under the Australian Government's Financial Claim Scheme. As at 30 June 2026, $601,568 million of the Group's deposit balances were ineligible for government based deposit insurance schemes in their relevant country of jurisdiction (30 June 2025: $570,966 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4.1 Deposits and other public borrowings (continued)

The contractual maturity of uninsured certificates of deposit and investment deposits as at 30 June 2026 is presented below:

	Group At 30 June 2026				
	Maturing 3 months or less	Maturing between 3 and 6 months	Maturing between 6 and 12 months	Maturing after 12 months	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Australia					
Certificates of deposit	6,830	18,594	73	–	**25,497**
Investment deposits	110,568	24,877	27,781	4,582	**167,808**
Total Australia	**117,398**	**43,471**	**27,854**	**4,582**	**193,305**
Overseas					
Certificates of deposit	4,084	7,537	7,347	–	**18,968**
Investment deposits	18,402	10,468	6,534	3,734	**39,138**
Total overseas	**22,486**	**18,005**	**13,881**	**3,734**	**58,106**
Total uninsured certificates of deposit and investment deposits	**139,884**	**61,476**	**41,735**	**8,316**	**251,411**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deposits from customers include certificates of deposit, transaction deposits, savings deposits, investment deposits and other demand deposits. Deposits are initially recognised at their fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost. Interest incurred is recognised within net interest income using the effective interest method.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are retained on the Balance Sheet where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. A liability for the agreed repurchase amount is recognised within deposits and other public borrowings. Repurchase transactions that are managed on a fair value basis are presented within liabilities at fair value through Income Statement.

4.2 Liabilities at fair value through income statement

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**57,152**	40,011	**57,857**	40,698
Debt instruments	**1,599**	1,820	**–**	–
Trading liabilities	**5,503**	8,011	**5,503**	8,011
Total liabilities at fair value through income statement	**64,254**	49,842	**63,360**	48,709

The majority of the amounts are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

The amount that would be contractually required to be paid at maturity to the holders of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through income statement for the Group is $64,281 million (30 June 2025: $49,927 million) and for the Bank is $63,400 million (30 June 2025: $48,812 million).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group designates certain liabilities at fair value through Income Statement on origination when doing so eliminates or reduces an accounting mismatch, when the liabilities are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis or where the liabilities contain embedded derivatives which must otherwise be separated and carried at fair value. Trading liabilities are incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing or settling in the near term and are measured at fair value through Income Statement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, liabilities are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value, excluding those due to changes in the Group's own credit risk in relation to liabilities designated at fair value through Income Statement on origination, are recognised in net other operating income. Changes in fair value relating to the Group's own credit risk in relation to liabilities designated at fair value through Income Statement on origination are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest incurred is recognised within net interest income on a contractual rate basis, including amortisation of any premium/discount.

This category includes a portfolio of repurchase transactions which is managed and for which performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4.3 Debt issues

	Note	Group		Bank	
		30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Medium-term notes		**95,669**	98,549	**79,268**	82,412
Commercial paper		**26,682**	23,949	**23,937**	20,309
Securitisation notes	4.4	**4,840**	5,114	**–**	–
Covered bonds	4.4	**43,729**	42,897	**40,856**	39,785
Total debt issues [1]		**170,920**	170,509	**144,061**	142,506
Short-term debt issues by currency					
USD		**23,003**	25,465	**20,258**	21,826
AUD		**131**	–	**131**	–
GBP		**3,800**	6,873	**3,800**	6,873
Other currencies		**9,979**	3,052	**9,979**	3,052
Total short-term debt issues		**36,913**	35,390	**34,168**	31,751
Long-term debt issues by currency [2]					
USD [3]		**38,254**	44,982	**32,519**	38,870
EUR		**38,384**	38,298	**30,272**	29,143
AUD		**40,815**	34,770	**35,911**	29,597
GBP		**4,389**	5,651	**4,103**	5,676
NZD		**3,665**	2,812	**197**	219
JPY		**1,378**	1,381	**1,105**	1,051
Other currencies		**7,122**	7,225	**5,786**	6,199
Total long-term debt issues		**134,007**	135,119	**109,893**	110,755
Maturity distribution of debt issues [4]					
Less than twelve months		**61,384**	61,927	**52,965**	53,791
Greater than twelve months		**109,536**	108,582	**91,096**	88,715
Total debt issues		**170,920**	170,509	**144,061**	142,506

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).
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.

The Group's long-term debt issues include notes issued under the: USD70 billion Euro Medium Term Note Programme; the USD50 billion US Medium Term Note Programme; USD40 billion Covered Bond Programme; Unlimited Domestic Debt Programme; Unlimited ASB Domestic Medium Term Note Programme; USD25 billion CBA New York Branch Medium Term Note Programme; EUR7 billion ASB Covered Bond Programme; USD10 billion ASB US Medium Term Note Programme and other applicable debt documentation. Notes issued under debt programmes are both fixed and variable rate. Interest rate risk associated with the notes is incorporated within the Bank's interest rate risk framework. The Bank, from time to time, as part of its balance sheet management, may consider opportunities to repurchase outstanding long-term debt pursuant to open-market purchases or other means. Such repurchases help manage the Bank's debt maturity profile, overall funding costs and assist in meeting regulatory changes and requirements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4.3 Debt issues (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Debt issues include short-term and long-term debt issues of the Group and consist of commercial paper, securitisation notes, covered bonds and medium-term notes.

Debt issues are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of debt issues designated as hedged items in fair value hedge relationships of interest rate and/or foreign exchange risk is adjusted for the changes in their fair values due to these risks, with the related gains and losses recognised in the Income Statement.

Interest, premiums, discounts and associated transaction costs are recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method from the date of issue, to ensure the carrying value of securities equals their redemption value at maturity date. Any profits or losses arising from redemption prior to maturity are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4.4 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.

At the balance sheet date, transferred financial assets that did not qualify for derecognition and their associated liabilities are as follows:

	Group					
	Repurchase agreements		Covered bonds		Securitisation [1]	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Carrying amount of transferred assets	**85,307**	60,724	**57,834**	51,189	**5,378**	5,629
Carrying amount of associated liabilities [2]	**83,988**	59,834	**43,729**	42,897	**4,840**	5,114
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets:						
Fair value of transferred assets					**5,376**	5,625
Fair value of associated liabilities					**4,854**	5,138
Net position					**522**	487

	Bank					
	Repurchase agreements		Covered bonds		Securitisation [3] [4]	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Carrying amount of transferred assets	**85,647**	61,082	**53,039**	46,721	**5,378**	5,629
Carrying amount of associated liabilities [2]	**84,328**	60,193	**40,856**	39,785	**5,265**	5,502
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets:						
Fair value of transferred assets					**5,376**	5,625
Fair value of associated liabilities					**5,265**	5,502
Net position					**111**	123

1 Securitisation liabilities of the Group include RMBS notes issued by securitisation SPVs and held by external investors.
2 Carrying amounts of associated liabilities for repurchase agreements are presented before the effect of balance sheet netting.
3 Securitisation liabilities of the Bank include borrowings from securitisation SPVs, recognised on transfer of residential mortgages by the Bank. The carrying amounts of associated liabilities from securitisation SPVs are recorded on the Bank's Balance Sheet under loans due to controlled entities.
4 Securitisation assets exclude $61,336 million of assets (30 June 2025: $61,302 million), where the Bank holds all of the issued instruments of the securitisation vehicle.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

4.4 Securitisation, covered bonds and transferred assets (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are retained on the Balance Sheet when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group, and a liability for the cash consideration received from the counterparty is recognised separately on the 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.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

5 Our investing, trading and other banking activities

OVERVIEW

In addition to loans, the Group holds other assets to support its activities. Cash and liquid assets, receivables from financial institutions, trading assets and investment securities are held for liquidity purposes, to generate returns and to meet customer demand. The mix and nature of assets is driven by multiple factors including the Board's risk appetite, regulatory requirements, customer demand and the generation of shareholder returns.

The Group also transacts derivatives to meet customer demand and to manage its financial risks (interest rate, foreign currency, commodity and credit risks).

Refer to Note 9.1 for additional information relating to the Group's approach to managing financial risks through the use of derivatives.

5.1 Cash and liquid assets

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Notes, coins, cash at banks and money at short call	**48,453**	54,381	**45,065**	49,620
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**23,990**	29,438	**22,936**	28,922
Total cash and liquid assets	**72,443**	83,819	**68,001**	78,542

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and liquid assets include cash at branches, cash at banks, nostro balances, money at short call with an original maturity of three months or less and securities purchased under agreements to resell. Cash and liquid assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

Securities, including bonds and equities, purchased under agreements to resell are not recognised in the financial statements where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the counterparty. An asset for the agreed resale amount by the counterparty is recognised within cash and liquid assets. Reverse repurchase transactions that are managed on a fair value basis are presented within assets at fair value through Income Statement.

5.2 Receivables from and payables to financial institutions

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Receivables from financial institutions				
Collateral placed	**4,770**	6,482	**5,700**	6,821
Other receivables	**1,197**	1,122	**1,098**	1,006
Total receivables from financial institutions	**5,967**	7,604	**6,798**	7,827
Payables to financial institutions				
Collateral received	**5,881**	4,464	**5,406**	4,247
Other payables	**28,852**	23,492	**28,500**	23,095
Total payables to financial institutions	**34,733**	27,956	**33,906**	27,342

The majority of receivables from and payables to financial institutions are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receivables from and payables to financial institutions include cash collateral, short-term deposits and other balances. Cash collateral includes initial and variation margins in relation to derivative transactions and varies based on trading and hedging activities. Receivables from and payables to financial institutions are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.3 Assets at fair value through income statement

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Assets at fair value through income statement	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Trading				
Government bonds, notes and securities	**27,784**	22,829	**26,828**	21,948
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	**8,716**	7,536	**8,814**	7,523
Commodities	**5,368**	8,088	**5,368**	8,088
Total trading assets	**41,868**	38,453	**41,010**	37,559
Other				
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**64,533**	49,468	**64,556**	49,541
Commodities financing and other lending	**6,775**	8,398	**6,775**	8,397
Shares and equity investments	**62**	51	**1**	1
Total other assets at fair value through income statement	**71,370**	57,917	**71,332**	57,939
Total assets at fair value through income statement	**113,238**	96,370	**112,342**	95,498
Maturity distribution of assets at fair value through income statement				
Less than twelve months	**102,495**	89,498	**102,328**	89,162
More than twelve months	**10,681**	6,821	**10,013**	6,335
Maturity undefined	**62**	51	**1**	1
Total assets at fair value through income statement	**113,238**	96,370	**112,342**	95,498

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Assets at fair value through Income Statement include financial assets held for trading, commodity financing transactions, and other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes a portfolio of reverse repurchase transactions which is managed and for which performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

Trading assets are those acquired principally for sale in the near term. Commodity inventories are measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with the broker-trader exemption under AASB 102 *Inventories*.

Commodity financing and other lending are mandatorily recognised at fair value through profit or loss, because the contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest. Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss, because they are managed with the objective of realising cash flows through sale. Assets at fair value through Income Statement are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in net other operating income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are contracts for which values are derived from one or more underlying prices, indexes or other variables. Derivatives are classified as "held for trading" or "held for hedging". Held for trading derivatives are contracts entered into in order to meet customers' needs, to undertake market making and positioning activities, or for risk management purposes that are not designated in hedge accounting relationships. Held for hedging derivatives are instruments held for risk management purposes, which meet the criteria for hedge accounting.

	Group			
	30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
Derivative assets and liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivatives held for trading	**23,018**	**(21,522)**	21,470	(21,758)
Hedging derivatives	**4,496**	**(3,528)**	3,249	(3,388)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	**27,514**	**(25,050)**	24,719	(25,146)

	Bank			
	30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
Derivative assets and liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivatives held for trading	**23,607**	**(23,914)**	22,123	(23,830)
Hedging derivatives	**4,788**	**(3,768)**	2,738	(5,458)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	**28,395**	**(27,682)**	24,861	(29,288)

Trading derivatives

The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading are set out in the following tables:

	Group			
	30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
Derivative assets and liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Foreign exchange rate related contracts:				
Forwards	**11,086**	**(9,475)**	12,401	(11,720)
Swaps	**9,706**	**(8,264)**	6,515	(7,097)
Options	**294**	**(247)**	193	(127)
Total foreign exchange rate related contracts	**21,086**	**(17,986)**	19,109	(18,944)
Interest rate related contracts:				
Swaps	**1,353**	**(3,035)**	1,881	(2,122)
Futures	**–**	**(2)**	–	–
Options	**192**	**(127)**	193	(186)
Total interest rate related contracts	**1,545**	**(3,164)**	2,074	(2,308)
Credit related swaps	**21**	**(62)**	50	(87)
Equity related contracts:				
Swaps	**–**	**–**	1	–
Total equity related contracts	**–**	**–**	1	–
Commodity related contracts:				
Swaps	**235**	**(288)**	160	(168)
Futures	**101**	**–**	–	(95)
Options	**5**	**(9)**	47	(131)
Total commodity related contracts	**341**	**(297)**	207	(394)
Identified embedded derivatives	**25**	**(13)**	29	(25)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	**23,018**	**(21,522)**	21,470	(21,758)

Held for trading derivatives are expected to be recovered or due to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

	Bank			
	30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Derivative assets and liabilities	Fair value asset $M	Fair value liability $M	Fair value asset $M	Fair value liability $M
Foreign exchange rate related contracts:				
Forwards	**10,937**	**(9,435)**	12,367	(11,614)
Swaps	**10,424**	**(8,824)**	7,126	(7,734)
Options	**291**	**(245)**	190	(122)
Derivatives held with controlled entities	**55**	**(1,910)**	126	(1,587)
Total foreign exchange rate related contracts	**21,707**	**(20,414)**	19,809	(21,057)
Interest rate related contracts:				
Swaps	**1,321**	**(2,999)**	1,834	(2,081)
Futures	**–**	**(2)**	–	–
Options	**192**	**(127)**	193	(186)
Total interest rate related contracts	**1,513**	**(3,128)**	2,027	(2,267)
Credit related swaps	**21**	**(62)**	50	(87)
Equity related contracts:				
Swaps	**–**	**–**	1	–
Total equity related contracts	**–**	**–**	1	–
Commodity related contracts:				
Swaps	**235**	**(288)**	160	(168)
Futures	**101**	**–**	–	(95)
Options	**5**	**(9)**	47	(131)
Total commodity related contracts	**341**	**(297)**	207	(394)
Identified embedded derivatives	**25**	**(13)**	29	(25)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	**23,607**	**(23,914)**	22,123	(23,830)

Held for trading derivatives are expected to be recovered or due to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivatives held for trading purposes are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, gains or losses on trading derivatives are recognised in the Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedging instruments

The following tables provide details of the Group's and the Bank's hedging instruments by the type of hedge relationship in which they are designated and the type of hedged risk.

		Group 30 Jun 26					
		Notional amounts				Fair value	
	Hedged risk	Due within 1 year $M	Due from 1 to 5 years $M	Due beyond 5 years $M	Total $M	Derivative asset $M	Derivative liability $M
Fair value hedges	Interest rate	17,408	41,414	77,536	**136,358**	91	(416)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	20,588	38,345	27,076	**86,009**	3,402	(2,631)
Total fair value hedges		37,996	79,759	104,612	**222,367**	3,493	(3,047)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	506,339	198,898	11,721	**716,958**	6	(3)
	Foreign exchange	17,800	16,969	5,455	**40,224**	996	(335)
	Commodity price	7	30	–	**37**	1	–
Total cash flow hedges		524,146	215,897	17,176	**757,219**	1,003	(338)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	4,877	–	–	**4,877**	–	(143)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**567,019**	**295,656**	**121,788**	**984,463**	**4,496**	**(3,528)**

		Group 30 Jun 25					
		Notional amounts				Fair value	
	Hedged risk	Due within 1 year $M	Due from 1 to 5 years $M	Due beyond 5 years $M	Total $M	Derivative asset $M	Derivative liability $M
Fair value hedges	Interest rate	13,871	42,362	67,459	**123,692**	146	(419)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	10,368	42,086	21,018	**73,472**	2,224	(2,346)
Total fair value hedges		24,239	84,448	88,477	**197,164**	2,370	(2,765)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	444,060	176,838	11,318	**632,216**	14	(16)
	Foreign exchange	19,827	19,183	7,149	**46,159**	780	(605)
	Commodity price	6	34	–	**40**	10	–
Total cash flow hedges		463,893	196,055	18,467	**678,415**	804	(621)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	4,134	–	–	**4,134**	75	(2)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**492,266**	**280,503**	**106,944**	**879,713**	**3,249**	**(3,388)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

		Bank 30 Jun 26					
		Notional amounts				Fair value	
	Hedged risk	Due within 1 year $M	Due from 1 to 5 years $M	Due beyond 5 years $M	Total $M	Derivative asset [1] $M	Derivative liability [1] $M
Fair value hedges	Interest rate	15,419	36,175	73,253	**124,847**	71	(413)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	18,761	51,382	39,458	**109,601**	3,695	(2,887)
Total fair value hedges		34,180	87,557	112,711	**234,448**	3,766	(3,300)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	480,468	163,260	13,046	**656,774**	3	(2)
	Foreign exchange	14,414	19,155	5,585	**39,154**	1,018	(323)
	Commodity price	7	30	–	**37**	1	–
Total cash flow hedges		494,889	182,445	18,631	**695,965**	1,022	(325)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	4,877	–	–	**4,877**	–	(143)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**533,946**	**270,002**	**131,342**	**935,290**	**4,788**	**(3,768)**

1 Derivative assets include $1,406 million of derivatives held with controlled entities, derivative liabilities include $866 million of derivatives held with controlled entities.

		Bank 30 Jun 25					
		Notional amounts				Fair value	
	Hedged risk	Due within 1 year $M	Due from 1 to 5 years $M	Due beyond 5 years $M	Total $M	Derivative asset [1] $M	Derivative liability [1] $M
Fair value hedges	Interest rate	11,736	33,290	65,196	**110,222**	103	(415)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	13,043	48,474	31,073	**92,590**	1,684	(4,336)
Total fair value hedges		24,779	81,764	96,269	**202,812**	1,787	(4,751)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	419,981	152,521	10,978	**583,480**	4	(5)
	Foreign exchange	19,271	21,947	7,147	**48,365**	862	(700)
	Commodity price	6	34	–	**40**	10	–
Total cash flow hedges		439,258	174,502	18,125	**631,885**	876	(705)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	4,134	–	–	**4,134**	75	(2)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**468,171**	**256,266**	**114,394**	**838,831**	**2,738**	**(5,458)**

1 Derivative assets include $374 million of derivatives held with controlled entities, derivative liabilities include $2,831 million of derivatives held with controlled entities.

The Bank will be required to post collateral on derivatives with securitisation and covered bond trusts it controls or novate the derivatives to other appropriately rated counterparties in the event that the Bank's credit rating falls below specified thresholds. The thresholds for collateral posting vary between two and three notches from the current rating, depending on the ratings agency. The thresholds for novation vary between four and six notches from the current rating, depending on the ratings agency. The fair value of funding costs associated with these collateral arrangements has been recognised by the Bank as a funding valuation adjustment. The adjustment did not have a material impact on the Bank's Income Statement for the year. As the arrangement is between the Bank and the trusts, the fair value is eliminated on consolidation and will only be recognised by the Group if the trusts are deconsolidated.

As at 30 June 2026, the weighted average fixed interest rate of interest rate swaps hedging interest rate risk was 4.14% (30 June 2025: 3.64%). The major currency pairs of cross currency swaps designated in hedge relationships are receive USD/pay AUD and receive EUR/pay AUD with weighted average foreign currency rates of: AUD/USD 0.68 and AUD/EUR 0.61 (30 June 2025: AUD/USD 0.69. AUD/EUR 0.63).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedged items in fair value hedges

The tables below provide details of the Group's and the Bank's hedged items designated in fair value hedge relationships by the type of hedged risk.

		Group			
		30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Carrying amount $M	Fair value adjustment [1] [2] $M	Carrying amount $M	Fair value adjustment [1] [2] $M
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate	**87,505**	**(1,524)**	73,033	774
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**5,048**	**(197)**	4,798	(217)
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**939**	**(1)**	1,101	14
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(2,636)**	**4**	(1,704)	3
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(23,809)**	**1,208**	(19,046)	1,182
Debt issues	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(74,232)**	**2,122**	(66,471)	1,812
Loan capital	Interest rate	**(9,761)**	**2,041**	(13,171)	2,054
Loan capital	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(9,180)**	**590**	(5,600)	586

		Bank			
		30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Carrying amount $M	Fair value adjustment [1] [2] $M	Carrying amount $M	Fair value adjustment [1] [2] $M
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate	**78,559**	**(1,653)**	64,202	656
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**5,005**	**(198)**	4,752	(217)
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**936**	**(1)**	1,093	14
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Interest rate	**198**	**(2)**	198	(2)
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**34,695**	**(1,308)**	30,942	(1,094)
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(2,636)**	**4**	(1,704)	3
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(20,775)**	**1,176**	(17,239)	1,201
Debt issues	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(57,894)**	**1,600**	(50,135)	1,267
Loan capital	Interest rate	**(9,751)**	**2,051**	(13,158)	2,067
Loan capital	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(9,190)**	**580**	(5,600)	586

1 Represents the accumulated amount of the fair value adjustment included in the carrying amount.
2 Changes in fair value of the hedged item used as a basis to determine effectiveness. The changes in fair value of the hedged items are recognised in net other operating income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedged items in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges

The tables below provide details of the Group's and the Bank's hedged items designated in cash flow and net investment hedge relationships by the type of hedged risk.

		Group			
		30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M
Cash flow hedges					
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign exchange	**3**	**–**	(2)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**(2,042)**	**–**	2,178	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**(3)**	**–**	1	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**370**	**–**	(345)	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**36**	**–**	(4)	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(335)**	**–**	(285)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**20**	**–**	110	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	–	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**1**	**–**	10	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**282**	–	(2)
Total		**(1,949)**	**282**	1,663	(2)

1 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to cash flow hedge reserve. The cumulative amount related to discontinued hedge relationships where the risk being hedged is interest rate and foreign exchange risk is a loss of $74 million (30 June 2025: $114 million gain). A cumulative loss of $69 million related to discontinued hedge relationships was amortised to the income statement during the period (30 June 2025: $57 million loss).

2 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount related to discontinued hedge relationships is a gain of $12 million (30 June 2025: $14 million gain).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

		Bank			
		30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M
Cash flow hedges					
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign exchange	**3**	**–**	(2)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**(2,159)**	**–**	1,935	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**(3)**	**–**	1	–
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Foreign exchange	**206**	**–**	189	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**400**	**–**	(166)	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(5)**	**–**	(8)	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(248)**	**–**	(159)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**19**	**–**	112	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	–	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**1**	**–**	(12)	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**254**	–	(2)
Total		**(1,785)**	**254**	1,890	(2)

1 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to cash flow hedge reserve. The cumulative amount related to discontinued hedge relationships where the risk being hedged is interest rate and foreign exchange risk is a loss of $90 million (30 June 2025: $88 million gain). A cumulative gain of $27 million related to discontinued hedge relationships was amortised to the income statement during the period (30 June 2025: $49 million loss).

2 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount related to discontinued hedge relationships is a loss of $16 million (30 June 2025: $14 million loss).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedge effectiveness

The tables below detail effectiveness of the Group's and the Bank's hedges by the type of hedge relationship and the type of hedged risk.

	Group					
	30 Jun 26			30 Jun 25		
	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate risk	**(2,160)**	**2,162**	**2**	2,220	(2,196)	24
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	**3,271**	**(3,260)**	**11**	(6,272)	6,249	(23)
Total fair value hedges	**1,111**	**(1,098)**	**13**	(4,052)	4,053	1
Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges						
Interest rate	**3,486**	**(3,483)**	**3**	(3,778)	3,781	3
Foreign exchange	**765**	**(766)**	**(1)**	(620)	624	4
Commodity prices	**(8)**	**7**	**(1)**	26	(27)	(1)
Total cash flow hedges and net investment hedges	**4,243**	**(4,242)**	**1**	(4,372)	4,378	6

1 Changes in value of hedged items for fair value hedges are recognised in net other operating income. Changes in values of hedged items for cash flow hedges are not recognised in the financial statements and are only used as a basis for calculating ineffectiveness. During the year, unrealised losses deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $4,491 million (30 June 2025: unrealised gains of $4,381 million), and a gain recognised in foreign currency translation reserve was $249 million (30 June 2025: $3 million loss).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

	Bank					
	30 Jun 26			30 Jun 25		
	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate risk	**(2,224)**	**2,227**	**3**	2,027	(2,004)	23
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	**1,229**	**(1,267)**	**(38)**	(1,402)	1,434	32
Foreign exchange	**–**	**–**	**–**	35	(30)	5
Total fair value hedges	**(995)**	**960**	**(35)**	660	(600)	60
Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges						
Interest rate	**3,520**	**(3,518)**	**2**	(3,689)	3,694	5
Foreign exchange	**770**	**(770)**	**–**	(226)	230	4
Commodity prices	**(8)**	**7**	**(1)**	26	(27)	(1)
Total cash flow hedges and net investment hedges	**4,282**	**(4,281)**	**1**	(3,889)	3,897	8

1 Changes in value of hedged items for fair value hedges are recognised in net other operating income. Changes in value of hedged items for cash flow hedges are not recognised in the financial statements and are only used as a basis for calculating ineffectiveness. During the year, unrealised losses deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $4,530 million (30 June 2025: unrealised gains of $3,900 million), and a gain recognised in the net investment hedge reserve was $249 million (30 June 2025: $3 million loss).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivatives transacted for hedging purposes

Derivatives are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, gains or losses on derivatives are recognised in the Income Statement, unless they are entered into for hedging purposes and designated in a cash flow hedge or in a net investment hedge.

Hedging strategy and hedge accounting

The Group risk management strategy (refer to notes 9.1 and 9.3) is to manage market risks within risk limits to minimise profit and capital volatility. The use of derivative and other hedging instruments for hedging purposes gives rise to potential volatility in the Income Statement because of mismatches in the accounting treatment between derivatives and other hedging instruments and the underlying exposures being hedged. The Group applies hedge accounting to reduce volatility in the Income Statement from hedging activities undertaken.

Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges are used by the Group to manage exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability or unrecognised firm commitment, predominantly associated with investment securities, debt issues and loan capital. Changes in fair values can arise from fluctuations in interest or foreign exchange rates. The Group principally uses interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and futures to protect against such fluctuations.

Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments are recognised in the Income Statement, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. All gains and losses associated with the ineffective portion of fair value hedge relationships are recognised immediately in net other operating income.

If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, it is discontinued. Where the hedge item still exists and is a financial instrument at amortised cost, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item is amortised to the Income Statement from the date of discontinuation over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship based on a recalculated effective interest rate. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Group to manage exposure to variability in future cash flows, which could affect profit or loss and may result from fluctuations in interest and exchange rates or in commodity prices on financial assets, financial liabilities or highly probable forecast transactions, predominantly associated with floating rate domestic loans and deposits. The Group principally uses interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, futures and commodity related swaps to protect against such fluctuations. Where it is appropriate, non-derivative financial assets and liabilities are also designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships.

Changes in fair value of the hedging instruments associated with the effective portion of a cash flow hedge are recognised through Other Comprehensive Income in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. Ineffective portions are recognised immediately in the Income Statement. Amounts deferred in equity are transferred to the Income Statement in the period in which the hedged forecast transaction takes place.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss for the hedged risk. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is recycled immediately to the Income Statement.

Net investment hedges

The Group holds investments in foreign operations, where changes in net assets resulting from changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve and result in volatility in shareholders' equity. To protect against the foreign currency risk, the Group enters into foreign currency forwards that are designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges. Foreign exchange gains and losses of the hedging instruments relating to the effective portion of the net investment hedge are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. Ineffective portions are recognised immediately in the Income Statement. Gains and losses accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Income Statement when the foreign subsidiary or branch is disposed of.

Risk components

In some hedging relationships, the Group and the Bank designate risk components of hedged items as follows:

- benchmark interest rate risk as a component of interest rate risk, such as the Bank Bill Benchmark Rate component; and
- spot exchange rate risk as a component of foreign currency risk for foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities.

Hedging the benchmark interest rate risk or spot exchange rate risk components results in other risks, such as credit risk and liquidity risk, being excluded from the hedge accounting relationship.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Economic relationships and hedge effectiveness

The Group performs both prospective and retrospective tests to determine the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and to assess hedge effectiveness. At inception of the hedge relationship, prospective testing is performed on a matched terms basis. This test checks that the critical terms are matched between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. At the same time a hedging ratio is established by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of the portfolio or financial instruments being hedged. In most cases the ratio is 100%. Retrospective testing for each reporting period uses a regression model, which compares the change in the fair value of the hedged item and the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument. For a hedge to be deemed effective, the change in fair values should be within 80% to 125% of each other. Should the result fall outside this range the hedge would be deemed ineffective and recognised immediately through the Income Statement in line with each hedge relationship policy above.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness affecting hedge accounting are:

- differences in discounting between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. Collateralised derivatives are discounted using Overnight Indexed Swaps (OIS) discount curves, which are not applied to the hedged item;
- change in the credit risk of the hedging instrument; and
- mismatches between the contractual terms of the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

No other significant sources of hedge ineffectiveness have arisen during the year.

Embedded derivatives

In certain instances, a derivative may be embedded within a financial liability host contract. It is accounted for separately as a stand-alone derivative at fair value through income statement, where:

- the host contract is not carried at fair value through the Income Statement; and
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the host contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.5 Investment securities

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Investment securities at fair value through OCI				
Government bonds, notes and securities	**100,020**	86,751	**93,781**	80,342
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	**7,092**	5,693	**6,417**	4,699
Covered bonds, mortgage backed securities and SSA [1]	**13,719**	12,153	**11,211**	9,677
Shares and equity investments	**3,277**	2,421	**3,218**	2,413
Total investment securities at fair value through OCI	**124,108**	107,018	**114,627**	97,131
Investment securities at amortised cost				
Mortgage backed securities	**390**	633	**390**	633
Total investment securities at amortised cost	**390**	633	**390**	633
Total investment securities	**124,498**	107,651	**115,017**	97,764

1 Supranational, Sovereign and Agency Securities (SSA).

As at 30 June 2026, investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date were $12,285 million (30 June 2025: $10,072 million) for the Group, and $11,022 million (30 June 2025: $8,619 million) for the Bank. As at 30 June 2026, investment securities at amortised cost amounts expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date were $188 million (30 June 2025: $202 million) for the Group and the Bank.

Contractual maturity distribution and yield analysis

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 26									
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		10 or more years		Non-maturing	Total
	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	$M	$M
Investment securities at fair value through OCI										
Government bonds, notes and securities	7,762	3.23	33,394	4.46	53,443	4.87	5,421	5.37	–	**100,020**
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	3,676	4.23	3,413	4.81	3	5.48	–	–	–	**7,092**
Covered bonds, mortgage backed securities and SSA	847	3.34	11,459	4.48	1,347	4.36	66	5.29	–	**13,719**
Shares and equity investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,277	**3,277**
Total investment securities at fair value through OCI	**12,285**		**48,266**		**54,793**		**5,487**		**3,277**	**124,108**
Investment securities at amortised cost										
Mortgage backed securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	390	5.11	–	**390**
Total investment securities	**12,285**		**48,266**		**54,793**		**5,877**		**3,277**	**124,498**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

5.5 Investment securities (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investment securities primarily include publicly traded debt securities held as part of the Group's liquidity portfolio.

Investment securities at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

Debt securities

This category includes debt securities held within the business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the assets. The contractual cash flows on these financial assets comprise payments of principal and interest only. These securities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses on these securities are recognised in the Income Statement. The securities are assessed for impairment using the expected credit loss approach described in Note 3.2. Impairment is recognised in the loan impairment expense line in the Income Statement.

When debt securities at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified to the net other operating income line in the Income Statement.

Equity securities

This category also includes non-traded equity instruments designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. Fair value gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on these equity instruments are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and are not reclassified to the Income Statement on derecognition.

Investment securities at amortised cost

This category includes debt securities held within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The contractual cash flows on these financial assets comprise the payment of principal and interest only. These securities are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are presented net of provisions for impairment. For the accounting policy on provisions for impairment, refer to Note 3.2.

The Group hedges interest rate and foreign currency rate risk on certain investment securities. When fair value hedge accounting is applied, the carrying values are adjusted for changes in fair value related to the hedged risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

6 Other assets

OVERVIEW

The Group's other assets include assets not included in its lending, investing, trading and other banking activities. Other assets include interest and fee receivables, receivables on unsettled trades, and intangible assets such as software, brand names and goodwill.

6.1 Intangible assets

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Goodwill				
Purchased goodwill at cost	**5,288**	5,289	**2,501**	2,501
Closing balance	**5,288**	5,289	**2,501**	2,501
Computer software costs				
Cost	**5,892**	5,052	**4,814**	4,044
Accumulated amortisation	**(2,851)**	(2,445)	**(2,148)**	(1,744)
Closing balance	**3,041**	2,607	**2,666**	2,300
Brand names [1]				
Cost	**186**	186	**186**	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Total intangible assets	**8,515**	8,082	**5,353**	4,987

1 Brand names predominantly represent the value of royalty costs foregone by the Group through acquiring the Bankwest brand name. The Bankwest brand name has an indefinite useful life, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brand name is expected to generate cash flows. The brand name is not subject to amortisation, but requires annual impairment testing. No impairment was recognised during the year.

Impairment tests for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

To assess whether goodwill and other assets with indefinite useful lives are impaired, the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units is compared to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on fair value less cost to sell, primarily using an earnings multiple applicable to that type of business. The category of this fair value is Level 3 as defined in AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

Earnings multiples relating to the Group's banking cash-generating units are sourced from publicly available data associated with Australian businesses displaying similar characteristics to those cash-generating units and are applied to current earnings. The key assumption is the price-earnings (P/E) multiple observed for these businesses, which for the banking businesses were in the range of 14.7x-15.2x (30 June 2025: 15.7x-15.9x).

Goodwill allocation to cash-generating units

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Retail Banking Services	**3,763**	3,763	**2,002**	2,002
Business Banking	**1,270**	1,241	**499**	499
New Zealand	**232**	262	**–**	–
Corporate Centre and Other	**23**	23	**–**	–
Total	**5,288**	5,289	**2,501**	2,501

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

6.1 Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets is set out below:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Goodwill				
Opening balance	**5,289**	5,285	**2,501**	2,501
Additions	**29**	–	**–**	–
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	**(30)**	4	**–**	–
Closing balance	**5,288**	5,289	**2,501**	2,501
Computer software costs				
Opening balance	**2,607**	2,129	**2,300**	1,894
Additions [1]	**1,225**	1,161	**1,069**	1,003
Amortisation and impairment	**(791)**	(683)	**(703)**	(597)
Closing balance	**3,041**	2,607	**2,666**	2,300
Brand names				
Opening balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Total intangible assets	**8,515**	8,082	**5,353**	4,987

1 Primarily relates to internal software development costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

6.1 Intangible assets (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. They are recognised only if it is probable the asset will generate future benefits for the Group. Those assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually. An intangible asset must be tested for impairment when there is an indication that its carrying amount may be greater than its recoverable amount.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a business and represents the excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually through allocation to a group of cash-generating units (CGUs). The CGUs' recoverable amount is then compared to the carrying amount of the CGUs including goodwill and an impairment is recognised for any excess carrying value.

Computer software costs

Certain internal and external costs directly incurred in acquiring and developing software are capitalised and amortised over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. The majority of software projects are amortised over three to five years. Software maintenance is expensed as incurred.

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the provider's application software over the contract period. Costs incurred to configure or customise, and the ongoing fees to obtain access to the provider's application software, are generally recognised as operating expenses when the services are received. Costs incurred for the development of software code that enhances, modifies or creates additional capability to existing on-premises systems and meets the recognition criteria for an intangible asset are capitalised and amortised over their estimated useful life on a straight-line basis.

Brand names

Brand names include the Bankwest brand name acquired in a business combination and initially recognised at fair value. The Bankwest brand name has an indefinite useful life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which it is expected to generate cash flows.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs whose recoverable amount is calculated for the purpose of impairment testing. The recoverable amount calculation relies primarily on publicly available earnings multiples, which are disclosed on page 109

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

6.2 Other assets

	Note	Group		Bank	
		30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Accrued interest receivable		**5,071**	4,501	**5,372**	4,752
Accrued fees and reimbursements receivable		**519**	398	**449**	336
Securities sold not delivered		**4,782**	2,958	**4,071**	2,427
Intragroup current tax receivable		**–**	–	**125**	93
Current tax assets		**32**	30	**29**	20
Prepayments		**843**	850	**726**	754
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus	10.2	**688**	596	**688**	596
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**839**	819	**540**	533
Other		**1,539**	1,474	**1,456**	1,392
Total other assets		**14,313**	11,626	**13,456**	10,903

Except for the defined benefit superannuation plan surplus and investments in associates and joint ventures, the majority of the above amounts are expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other assets include interest and fee receivables, current tax assets, prepayments, receivables on unsettled trades and the surplus within defined benefit plans.

Interest receivable is recognised on an accruals basis. Fees and reimbursements receivable are recognised once the service is provided.

Trade date accounted securities sold not delivered, consistent with the Group's policy for all financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are recognised between trade execution and final settlement.

The remaining other assets are recognised on an accrual or service performed basis and amortised over the period in which the economic benefits from these assets are received.

The Group's net obligation or surplus in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior period, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. Further defined benefit plan details are provided in Note 10.2.

Associates and joint ventures are entities over which the Group has significant influence or joint control, but not control. In the consolidated financial report, they are equity accounted. They are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for the Group's share of the associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income, less any dividends received. At the Bank level, they are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is any objective evidence of impairment in relation to its investments in associates. If there is an indication that an investment may be impaired, then the entire carrying amount of the investment in associate or joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less disposal costs) with the carrying amount. The subsequent reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the Income Statement if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7 Other liabilities

OVERVIEW

Other liabilities include provisions, interest payable, fees and bills payable and unsettled trade liabilities. Provisions principally cover annual leave and long service leave employee entitlements, customer remediation, compliance and regulation programs, litigation and restructuring. They also include provisions for impairment losses on undrawn commitments, financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments issued by the Group.

Certain provisions involve significant judgement to determine the likely outcome of events as well as a reliable estimate of the outflows. Where future events are uncertain and where the outflow cannot be reliably determined, these are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the Group's Balance Sheet but are disclosed in Note 12.1 Contingent Liabilities, and in Note 7.1, in respect of litigation, investigations and reviews.

7.1 Provisions

		Group		Bank	
	Note	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Employee entitlements		**1,195**	1,124	**1,096**	1,008
Customer remediation		**310**	317	**180**	217
Dividends	8.4	**124**	176	**124**	176
Compliance and regulation		**2**	6	**2**	4
Divestments and restructuring		**648**	789	**612**	774
Off balance sheet instruments		**406**	204	**376**	193
Other		**232**	215	**224**	204
Total provisions		**2,917**	2,831	**2,614**	2,576

Maturity distribution of provisions

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Less than twelve months	**2,477**	2,432	**2,212**	2,205
More than twelve months	**440**	399	**402**	371
Total provisions	**2,917**	2,831	**2,614**	2,576

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Reconciliation	$M	$M	$M	$M
Customer remediation:				
Opening balance	**317**	213	**217**	157
Additional provisions	**317**	210	**249**	139
Amounts utilised during the year	**(324)**	(97)	**(286)**	(79)
Release of provisions	**–**	(9)	**–**	–
Closing balance	**310**	317	**180**	217
Compliance and regulation:				
Opening balance	**6**	12	**4**	4
Additional provisions	**1**	–	**1**	–
Amounts utilised during the year	**(5)**	(6)	**(3)**	–
Closing balance	**2**	6	**2**	4
Divestments and restructuring:				
Opening balance	**789**	959	**774**	949
Additional provisions	**82**	82	**58**	71
Amounts utilised during the year	**(212)**	(252)	**(209)**	(246)
Release of provisions	**(11)**	–	**(11)**	–
Closing balance	**648**	789	**612**	774
Other:				
Opening balance	**215**	206	**204**	194
Additional provisions	**34**	28	**34**	28
Amounts utilised during the year	**(17)**	(19)	**(14)**	(18)
Closing balance	**232**	215	**224**	204

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Provisions are recognised for present legal or constructive obligations arising from past events where a payment to settle the obligation is probable and can be reliably estimated. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is measured as the present value of expenditures required to settle the obligation, based on a market observable rate. Where a payment to settle an obligation is not probable or cannot be reliably estimated, no provision is recognised. Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the possibility of an outflow is remote.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

Provisions for employee entitlements (such as long service leave, annual leave and other employee benefits)

This provision is calculated based on expected payments. Where the payments are expected to be more than one year in the future, it factors in the expected period of service by employees, as well as salary increases. These future obligations are discounted using a market observable rate.

Customer remediation

This provision covers customer remediation costs and related program costs.

Dividends

This provision relates to dividends for prior periods which have not been settled at the balance sheet date.

Compliance and regulation

This provision relates to litigation, project and other administrative costs associated with certain compliance and regulatory programs of the Group.

Divestments and restructuring

This provision includes expenses arising from changes in the scope of the Group's business relating primarily to divestment transactions including related warranties and indemnities. The provision includes costs that are both necessarily entailed by the divestment and are not associated with the ongoing activities of the Group. A provision for restructuring costs is only recognised when the Group has a detailed formal restructuring plan and the restructuring has either commenced or has been publicly announced.

Other provisions

Other provisions include self-insurance provisions, make-good provisions in relation to property leases, and provisions for certain other costs.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Provisions are held in respect of a range of future obligations, some of which involve significant judgement about the likely outcome of various events and estimated future cash flows.

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 this note. 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.

Risk context

The Group is subject to a range of financial, non-financial and strategic risks which are described in Note 9.1. The matters disclosed in this note 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 note, collectively, remain uncertain and may be materially affected by these and other risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

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 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. CBA, CFSIL and AIL deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. The Court has ordered that a mediation take place by 28 August 2026 and has listed the matter for trial commencing 9 November 2026.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

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 this note 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 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,

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.1 Provisions (continued)

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 or about 22 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

7.2 Bills payable and other liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Bills payable	**293**	319	**230**	247
Accrued interest payable	**7,014**	6,644	**6,847**	6,268
Accrued fees, employee incentives and other items payable [1]	**4,718**	4,793	**4,399**	4,419
Securities purchased not delivered	**4,560**	3,314	**3,885**	2,786
Unearned income [2]	**865**	777	**858**	749
Lease liabilities	**2,245**	2,277	**1,875**	2,091
Other	**1,426**	1,810	**2,590**	2,783
Total bills payable and other liabilities	**21,121**	19,934	**20,684**	19,343

1 As at 30 June 2026, accrued fees payable include trail commissions payable of $2,173 million (30 June 2025: $2,387 million).

2 Unearned income includes annual facility fees, commitment fees and upfront fees that are deferred and recognised over the service periods. Of the unearned income recognised at the beginning of the period, the Group and the Bank recognised $562 million and $559 million, respectively, as income during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $565 million for the Group and $560 million for the Bank).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Bills payable and other liabilities include accrued interest payable, accrued incentives payable, accrued fees payable, lease liabilities and unearned income. Bills payable and other liabilities are measured at the contractual amount payable. As most payables are short-term in nature, the contractual amount payable approximates fair value.

Trade date accounted securities purchased not delivered are recognised between trade execution and final settlement.

Where the Group is a lessee, all leases are recognised on the Balance Sheet as a lease liability and right-of-use asset, unless the underlying asset is of low value or the lease has a term of 12 months or less. Payments of leases with low value underlying assets or where the lease term is 12 months or less are recognised over the lease term as operating expenses in the Income Statement. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the net present value of fixed and variable contractual lease payments as well as expected payments associated with residual value guarantees/purchase options or early lease termination.

Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments. When lease liabilities are remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recognised in the Income Statement if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been fully written down. Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The measurement of trail commission liabilities is dependent on assumptions about the behavioural life and future outstanding balances of the underlying transactions. A provision for trail commissions is only recognised to the extent that the Group can reliably estimate the future cash flows arising from a past event.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8 Our capital, equity and reserves

OVERVIEW

The Group maintains a strong capital position in order to satisfy regulatory capital requirements, provide financial security to its depositors and creditors, and deliver an adequate return to its shareholders. The Group's shareholders' equity includes issued ordinary shares, retained profits and reserves.

This section provides an analysis of the Group's shareholders' equity including changes during the period.

8.1 Capital adequacy

The Bank is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) regulated by APRA under the authority of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth). APRA has set minimum regulatory capital requirements for banks based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) guidelines.

The Basel III measurement and monitoring of capital has been effective from 1 January 2013. APRA adopted a more conservative approach than the minimum standards published by the BCBS and adopted an accelerated timetable for implementation.

These requirements were revised by APRA, effective 1 January 2023, in order to increase the risk sensitivity within the capital framework, enhance the ability of ADIs to respond flexibly to future stress events, and to improve the comparability of the Australian framework with international standards.

The requirements define what is acceptable as capital and provide methods of measuring the risks incurred by the Group.

The regulatory capital requirements are measured for the Extended Licenced Entity Group (known as "Level 1", comprising the Bank and APRA approved subsidiaries) and for the Bank and all of its banking subsidiaries, which includes ASB Bank (known as "Level 2").

All entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes are included within the Group's capital adequacy calculations except for:

- the insurance subsidiary; and
- certain entities through which securitisation of the Group's assets are conducted where such entities meet APRA's capital relief requirements.

Regulatory capital is divided into Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital. CET1 primarily consists of shareholders' equity, less goodwill and other prescribed regulatory adjustments. Additional Tier 1 Capital is comprised of certain securities with features as described in APRA's prudential standard APS 111 *Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital* and other prescribed regulatory adjustments. Tier 1 Capital is the aggregate of CET1 and Additional Tier 1 Capital. Tier 2 Capital is comprised of instruments that fall short of necessary conditions to qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital and other prescribed regulatory adjustments. Total Capital is the aggregate of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.

Capital adequacy is measured by means of risk based capital ratios. The capital ratios reflect capital (CET1, Additional Tier 1, Tier 2 and Total Capital) as a percentage of total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). RWA represents an allocation of risks associated with the Group's assets and other related exposures.

The Group has a range of instruments and methodologies available to effectively manage capital. These include issuances and buy-backs of ordinary shares, dividend and DRP policies, subordinated loan capital issuances qualifying as Tier 2 Capital, and the redemption of existing Additional Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital instruments according to their terms and conditions. All major capital related initiatives require approval of the Board.

The Group's capital position is monitored on a continuous basis and reported monthly to the Executive Leadership Team, Asset and Liability Committee and at regular intervals throughout the year to the Board.

The Group's capital ratios are in compliance with both APRA minimum capital adequacy requirements and the Board approved minimums. The Group is required to inform APRA immediately of any breach or potential breach of its minimum prudential capital adequacy requirements, including details of remedial action taken or planned to be taken.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.2 Loan capital

		Currency amount (M)	Endnotes	Group 30 Jun 26 $M	Group 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank 30 Jun 26 $M	Bank 30 Jun 25 $M
Tier 1 loan capital							
Undated	PERLS XII	AUD 1,650	1	**1,648**	1,646	**1,648**	1,645
Undated	PERLS XIII	AUD 1,180	1	**1,179**	1,178	**1,179**	1,177
Undated	PERLS XIV	AUD 1,750	1	**1,743**	1,741	**1,742**	1,740
Undated	PERLS XV	AUD 1,777	1	**1,770**	1,766	**1,769**	1,764
Undated	PERLS XVI	AUD 1,550	1	**1,539**	1,536	**1,538**	1,535
Total Tier 1 loan capital				**7,879**	7,867	**7,876**	7,861
Tier 2 loan capital							
AUD denominated			2	**14,671**	14,221	**14,671**	14,221
USD denominated			3	**14,871**	16,530	**14,871**	16,530
JPY denominated			4	**806**	684	**806**	684
EUR denominated			5	**5,374**	1,790	**5,374**	1,790
Other currencies denominated			6	**504**	534	**504**	534
Total Tier 2 loan capital				**36,226**	33,759	**36,226**	33,759
Fair value hedge adjustments				**(2,630)**	(2,653)	**(2,630)**	(2,652)
Total loan capital [1]				**41,475**	38,973	**41,472**	38,968

1 Loan capital includes a $1,106 million decrease from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange gains (30 June 2025: $683 million increase from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange losses).

As at 30 June 2026, none of the securities issued by the Group and the Bank were contractually due for redemption in the next 12 months (30 June 2025: $912 million). The Group has the right to call some securities before the contractual maturity. On 24 June 2026, CBA informed affected noteholders of its intention to redeem $1,500 million and JPY14 billion in subordinated notes in August and September 2026, respectively.

1. PERLS XII, PERLS XIII, PERLS XIV, PERLS XV and PERLS XVI

On 14 November 2019, the Bank issued $1,650 million of CommBank PERLS XII Capital Notes (PERLS XII). On 1 April 2021, the Bank issued $1,180 million of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes (PERLS XIII). On 31 March 2022, the Bank issued $1,750 million of CommBank PERLS XIV Capital Notes (PERLS XIV). On 15 November 2022, the Bank issued $1,777 million of CommBank PERLS XV Capital Notes (PERLS XV). On 9 June 2023, the Bank issued $1,550 million of CommBank PERLS XVI Capital Notes (PERLS XVI). PERLS XII, PERLS XIII, PERLS XIV, PERLS XV and PERLS XVI are subordinated, unsecured notes listed on the ASX and are subject to New South Wales law. They qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital of the Bank under Basel III as implemented by APRA.

2. AUD denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- $1,400 million subordinated notes issued September 2020, and redeemed in September 2025;
- $1,500 million subordinated notes issued August 2021, due August 2031;
- $700 million subordinated notes issued April 2022, due April 2032;
- $400 million subordinated notes issued April 2022, due April 2032;
- $300 million subordinated notes issued September 2022, due September 2037;
- $900 million subordinated notes issued November 2022, due November 2032;
- $1,100 million subordinated notes issued November 2022, due November 2032;
- $1,750 million subordinated notes issued March 2023, due March 2038;
- $700 million subordinated notes issued October 2023, due October 2033;
- $550 million subordinated notes issued October 2023, due October 2033;
- $300 million subordinated notes issued December 2023, due December 2043;
- $1,500 million subordinated notes issued November 2024, due November 2039;
- $1,100 million subordinated notes issued June 2025, due September 2035;
- $400 million subordinated notes issued June 2025, due September 2035;
- $950 million subordinated notes issued March 2026, due March 2036;
- $300 million subordinated notes issued March 2026, due March 2036;
- $600 million subordinated notes issued March 2026, due March 2046;

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.2 Loan capital (continued)

- $100 million subordinated Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) issued September 2019, due September 2034;
- $280 million subordinated EMTN issued March 2020, due March 2035;
- $210 million subordinated EMTN issued May 2020, due May 2035;
- $205 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2020, due August 2040;
- $200 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2020, due August 2050;
- $270 million subordinated EMTN issued December 2020, due December 2040;
- $135 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2021, due August 2041;
- $136 million subordinated EMTN issued September 2021, due September 2041; and
- $85 million subordinated EMTN issued September 2023, due September 2038.

3. USD denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- USD1,250 million subordinated notes issued December 2015 (USD597 million outstanding following the buy-back in March 2021), redeemed in December 2025;
- USD1,250 million subordinated notes issued January 2018, due January 2048;
- USD1,250 million subordinated Medium Term Notes (MTN) issued September 2019, due September 2034;
- USD1,250 million subordinated MTN issued September 2019, due September 2039;
- USD1,500 million subordinated MTN issued March 2021, due March 2031;
- USD1,250 million subordinated MTN issued March 2021, due March 2041;
- USD1,250 million subordinated MTN issued March 2022, due March 2032;
- USD1,250 million subordinated MTN issued March 2024, due March 2034; and
- USD1,250 million subordinated MTN issued March 2025, due March 2046.

4. JPY denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- JPY14 billion subordinated EMTN issued September 2021, due September 2031;
- JPY30.5 billion subordinated EMTN issued May 2022, due May 2032;
- JPY20 billion subordinated EMTN issued October 2022, due October 2032; and
- JPY25.6 billion subordinated EMTN issued June 2026, due June 2036.

5. EUR denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- EUR1,000 million subordinated EMTN, issued June 2024, due June 2034;
- EUR1,000 million subordinated EMTN, issued August 2025, due August 2037; and
- EUR1,250 million subordinated EMTN, issued May 2026, due May 2037.

6. Other currencies denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- HKD400 million subordinated EMTN issued September 2022, due September 2032;
- HKD580 million subordinated EMTN issued April 2023, due April 2033; and
- CHF180 million subordinated EMTN issued April 2025, due April 2035.

All Tier 2 Capital securities qualify as Tier 2 Capital of the Bank under Basel III as implemented by APRA.

PERLS XII, PERLS XIII, PERLS XIV, PERLS XV, and PERLS XVI, and all Tier 2 Capital securities are subject to Basel III, under which these securities must be exchanged for a variable number of CBA ordinary shares or written down if a capital trigger event (PERLS XII, PERLS XIII, PERLS XIV, PERLS XV and PERLS XVI only) or a non-viability trigger event (all securities) occurs. Any exchange will occur as described in the terms of the applicable instrument documentation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Loan capital consists of instruments issued by the Group, which qualify as regulatory capital under the Prudential Standards set by APRA. Loan capital is initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense incurred is recognised in net interest income.

The carrying value of loan capital issuances, designated as hedged items in fair value hedges of interest rate and/or foreign exchange risk is adjusted for the changes in their fair values due to these risks, with the related gains and losses recognised in the Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.3 Shareholders' equity

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Ordinary share capital				
Shares on issue:				
Opening balance	**33,775**	33,793	**33,773**	33,791
Share buy-back [1]	**–**	(18)	**–**	(18)
Total shares on issue	**33,775**	33,775	**33,773**	33,773
Less treasury shares:				
Opening balance	**(215)**	(158)	**(183)**	(139)
Purchase of treasury shares [2]	**(127)**	(136)	**(72)**	(103)
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	**98**	79	**58**	59
Total treasury shares	**(244)**	(215)	**(197)**	(183)
Closing balance	**33,531**	33,560	**33,576**	33,590

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Number of shares on issue	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares
Opening balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,580,358	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,580,358
Share buy-backs				
Share buy-back [1]	**–**	(118,000)	**–**	(118,000)
Dividend reinvestment plan issues:				
2023/2024 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $141.50 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2024/2025 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $149.89 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2024/2025 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $168.60 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2025/2026 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $174.47 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,462,358	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,462,358
Less: Treasury shares [2]	**(1,631,751)**	(1,620,212)	**(1,334,622)**	(1,408,080)
Closing balance	**1,671,830,607**	1,671,842,146	**1,672,127,736**	1,672,054,278

1 During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million) under the on-market share buy-back. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled. No share buy-back activity was undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2026. The buy-back expires on 12 August 2026 and will not be extended.

2 Movement in treasury shares for the Group includes 793,760 shares acquired at an average price of $160.15 for satisfying the Group's obligations under various equity settled share plans (30 June 2025: 871,325 shares acquired at an average price of $155.75). Movement in treasury shares for the Bank includes 458,057 shares acquired at an average price of $157.66 (30 June 2025: 660,460 shares acquired at an average price of $155.59). Other than shares purchased as part of the Non-Executive Director fee sacrifice arrangements disclosed in Note 10.3, shares purchased were not on behalf of or initially allocated to a director.

3 The DRP in respect of the interim 2025/2026, final 2024/2025, interim 2024/2025 and final 2023/2024 dividends was satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 3,029,936 shares at $174.47, 3,802,106 shares at $168.60, 4,545,082 shares at $149.89 and 5,335,505 shares at $141.50, respectively, to participating shareholders.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of share capital.

Ordinary shares entitle holders to receive dividends payable to ordinary shareholders and to participate in the proceeds available to ordinary shareholders on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of fully paid ordinary shares held. On a show of hands every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll one vote for each share held.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Retained profits	$M	$M	$M	$M
Opening balance	**43,974**	41,600	**36,849**	33,886
Actuarial gains from defined benefit superannuation plans	**48**	91	**48**	91
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**10,866**	10,116	**9,769**	10,692
Total available for appropriation	**54,888**	51,807	**46,666**	44,669
Transfers from asset revaluation reserve	**6**	7	**4**	7
Transfers from investment securities revaluation reserve	**42**	109	**42**	122
Transfers from employee compensation reserve	**(51)**	–	**(51)**	–
Interim dividend – cash component	**(3,403)**	(3,083)	**(3,403)**	(3,083)
Interim dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [1]	**(530)**	(682)	**(530)**	(682)
Final dividend – cash component	**(3,708)**	(3,426)	**(3,708)**	(3,426)
Final dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [1]	**(643)**	(758)	**(643)**	(758)
Closing balance	**46,601**	43,974	**38,377**	36,849

1 The DRP in respect of the interim 2025/2026, final 2024/2025, interim 2024/2025 and final 2023/2024 dividends was satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 3,029,936 shares at $174.47, 3,802,106 shares at $168.60, 4,545,082 shares at $149.89 and 5,335,505 shares at $141.50, respectively, to participating shareholders.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Reserves	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Asset revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**305**	292	**291**	278
Revaluation of properties	**(13)**	24	**(12)**	24
Transfer to retained profits	**(6)**	(7)	**(4)**	(7)
Income tax effect	**4**	(4)	**3**	(4)
Closing balance	**290**	305	**278**	291
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening balance	**353**	123	**195**	199
Currency translation adjustments of foreign operations	**(1,832)**	207	**(404)**	–
Currency translation of net investment hedge	**249**	23	**249**	(4)
Closing balance	**(1,230)**	353	**40**	195
Cash flow hedge reserve				
Opening balance	**1,162**	(1,510)	**1,324**	(1,222)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments:				
Recognised in other comprehensive income	**(4,774)**	3,525	**(4,663)**	3,285
Transferred to Income Statement:				
Interest income	**363**	1,659	**426**	1,407
Interest expense	**379**	(824)	**178**	(803)
Other operating income	**421**	(551)	**385**	(252)
Income tax effect	**1,085**	(1,137)	**1,102**	(1,091)
Closing balance	**(1,364)**	1,162	**(1,248)**	1,324
Employee compensation reserve				
Opening balance	**158**	117	**158**	117
Current period movement	**24**	41	**24**	41
Transfer to retained profits	**51**	–	**51**	–
Closing balance	**233**	158	**233**	158
Investment securities revaluation reserve [1]				
Opening balance	**(736)**	(1,169)	**(670)**	(1,129)
Equity securities:				
Net gains on revaluation of securities held at period end	**867**	669	**899**	669
Net gains on revaluation of securities sold during the period	**24**	290	**24**	290
Transfer to retained profits on sale of securities (net of tax)	**(42)**	(109)	**(42)**	(122)
Debt securities:				
Net gains/(losses) on revaluation of securities	**1,076**	(436)	**1,014**	(374)
Net losses on securities transferred to Income Statement on sale	**99**	148	**97**	148
Income tax effect	**(645)**	(129)	**(628)**	(152)
Closing balance	**643**	(736)	**694**	(670)
Total reserves	**(1,428)**	1,242	**(3)**	1,298
Total shareholders' equity	**78,704**	78,776	**71,950**	71,737

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Shareholders' equity includes ordinary share capital, retained profits and reserves.

Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the amount paid up per ordinary share, net of directly attributable issue costs. Where the Bank or entities within the Group purchase shares in the Bank, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders' equity and the shares are treated as treasury shares until they are subsequently sold, reissued or cancelled. Where such shares are sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

Retained profits

Retained profits includes the accumulated profits for the Group including certain amounts recognised directly in retained profits less dividends paid.

Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record revaluation adjustments on the Group's property assets. Where an asset is sold or disposed of, any balance in the reserve in relation to the asset is transferred directly to retained profits.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the Group's foreign operations and any offsetting gains or losses on hedging the net investment are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Specifically, assets and liabilities are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at balance sheet date; revenue and expenses are translated at the transaction date; and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, exchange differences are reclassified to the Income Statement.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve is used to record fair value gains or losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments. Amounts are reclassified to the Income Statement when the hedged items impact profit or loss.

Employee compensation reserve

The employee compensation reserve is used to recognise the fair value of shares and other equity instruments issued to employees under the employee share plans and bonus schemes.

Investment securities revaluation reserve

The investment securities revaluation reserve includes changes in the fair value of investment securities measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. For debt securities, these changes are reclassified to the Income Statement when the asset is derecognised. For equity securities, these changes are not reclassified to the Income Statement when derecognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.4 Dividends

		Group			Bank	
		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
	Note	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Ordinary shares						
Interim ordinary dividend (fully franked) (2026: 235 cents; 2025: 225 cents; 2024: 215 cents)						
Interim ordinary dividend paid – cash component		**3,403**	3,083	3,119	**3,403**	3,083
Interim ordinary dividend paid – dividend reinvestment plan [1]		**530**	682	481	**530**	682
Total dividend paid		**3,933**	3,765	3,600	**3,933**	3,765
Other provision carried		**124**	176	183	**124**	176
Dividend proposed and not recognised as a liability (fully franked) (2026: 270 cents; 2025: 260 cents; 2024: 250 cents) [2]		**4,518**	4,351	4,184	**4,518**	4,351
Provision for dividends						
Opening balance		**176**	183	191	**176**	183
Provision made during the year		**8,284**	7,949	7,623	**8,284**	7,949
Provision used during the year		**(8,336)**	(7,956)	(7,631)	**(8,336)**	(7,956)
Closing balance	7.1	**124**	176	183	**124**	176

1 The DRP in respect of the interim 2025/2026, interim 2024/2025 and interim 2023/2024 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 3,029,936 shares at $174.47, 4,545,082 shares at $149.89, and 4,092,235 shares at $117.19, respectively, to participating shareholders.

2 The final 2025/2026 dividend will be satisfied by cash disbursements with the DRP anticipated to be satisfied by the on-market purchase of shares. The final 2024/2025 and final 2023/2024 dividends were satisfied by cash disbursements with the DRP satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 3,802,106 shares at $168.60 and 5,335,505 shares at $141.50 respectively.

Final dividend

The Directors have determined a fully franked (30%) final dividend of 270 cents per share amounting to $4,518 million. The dividend will be payable on or around 29 September 2026 to shareholders on the register at 5.00pm (Sydney time) on 20 August 2026. The ex-dividend date is 19 August 2026.

Dividend policy

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

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

Australian franking credits

The franking credits available to the Group as at 30 June 2026, after allowing for Australian tax payable in respect of the current and prior reporting period's profit, are estimated to be $2,213 million (30 June 2025: $2,008 million).

New Zealand imputation credits

The New Zealand imputation credits available to CBA as at 30 June 2026 are estimated to be NZ$802 million (30 June 2025: NZ$1,121 million). This is calculated on the same basis as the Australian franking credits but using the New Zealand current tax liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

8.4 Dividends (continued)

Dividend history

Half year ended	Cents per share	Payment date	Half year payout ratio [1] %	Full year payout ratio [1] %	DRP price $	DRP participation rate [2] %
31 December 2023	215	28/03/2024	75.7	–	117.19	13.4
30 June 2024	250	27/09/2024	90.3	82.9	141.50	18.1
31 December 2024	225	28/03/2025	73.3	–	149.89	18.1
30 June 2025	260	29/09/2025	87.3	80.2	168.60	14.8
31 December 2025	235	30/03/2026	73.3	–	174.47	13.5
30 June 2026 [3]	270	29/09/2026	82.2	77.8	–	–

1 Dividend payout ratio: dividends divided by statutory earnings (earnings are net of dividends on other equity instruments).
2 DRP participation rate: the percentage of total issued share capital participating in the DRP.
3 The dividend will be payable to shareholders on or around 29 September 2026.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Dividends represent a distribution of profits that holders of ordinary shares receive from time to time. Dividends determined by the Board of the Bank are recognised with a corresponding reduction of retained earnings on the dividend payment date. The Board takes into consideration factors including the Group's relative capital strength and the Group's existing dividend payout ratio guidelines in determining the amount of dividends to be paid.

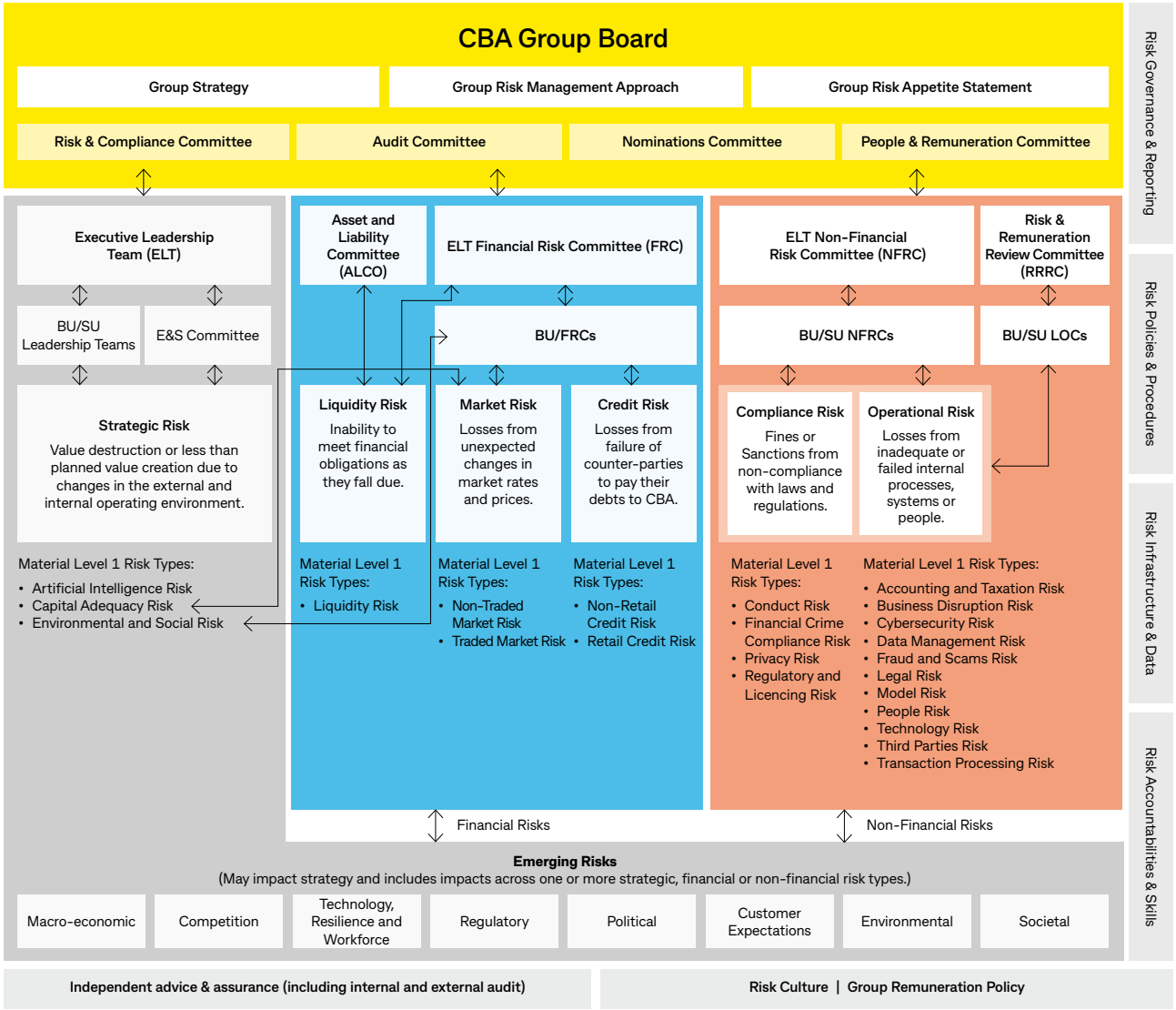
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9 Risk management

OVERVIEW

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 note.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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;
- **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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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; • Cybersecurity 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.1 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the potential for loss arising from the failure of a counterparty to meet their contractual obligations to the Group.

The Board Risk & Compliance Committee oversees the Group's approach to credit risk management which is implemented via the Group Credit Risk Framework. The Group Credit Risk Framework is approved annually by the ELT Financial Risk Committee and provides policies and standards governing the approval and ongoing management of credit risk. These establish minimum requirements for assessing the integrity and repayment capacity of borrowers, the acceptability of collateral provided as security and the frequency of credit reviews. The framework also incorporates concentration limits designed to manage the level of risk accepted across borrowers, geographic regions and industry sectors, while supporting portfolio outcomes aligned with the Group's risk appetite and risk-return objectives.

Operationally independent credit assurance and hindsight activities are conducted across the Group's credit portfolio within Business Units, Risk Management and Group Audit. These activities include reviews of credit portfolios and assessments of compliance with applicable credit policies, standards and frameworks.

Credit risk measurement

The measurement of credit risk is based on an internal credit risk rating system which uses expert judgement and analytical rating models to calculate credit risk estimates, including borrower probability of default (PD), facility loss given default (LGD), and facility exposure at default (EAD). These are inputs into the estimation of Expected Loss (EL) and Unexpected Loss (UL) for the credit portfolio.

- The PD, expressed as a percentage, is the estimate of the population of borrowers or counterparties assigned to a PD grade that will default within a one year period. It reflects a borrower's ability to generate sufficient cash flows in the future to meet the terms of all of its credit obligations to the Group.
- LGD, expressed as a percentage of EAD, is the estimate of a facility likely to be lost in the event of default. LGD is impacted by the level of security cover and the type of collateral held, the liquidity and volatility of collateral value, carrying costs (effectively the costs of providing a facility that is not generating an interest return), and realisation costs.
- EAD is the estimate of the amount of the facility that will be outstanding at default. EAD for loans and commitments is based on the amount outstanding, plus the amount undrawn multiplied by a Credit Conversion Factor (CCF). The CCF represents the amount by which the undrawn limit is expected to be drawn as a facility enters default.
- Regulatory EL is a hybrid measure of expected stressed loss and is a function of PD, LGD and EAD.
- In addition to EL, a more stressed loss amount is calculated. This UL estimate directly affects the calculation of regulatory capital requirements.

The development and use of credit risk models are governed by the Group Model Risk Policy and overseen by the Model Risk Governance Committee.

(i) Retail managed segment

Retail managed loans include housing loans, credit cards, low-cost credit contracts, personal loans, and personal overdrafts. It also covers most non-retail lending where the aggregated credit exposure to a group of related borrowers is less than $1.5 million.

Auto-decisioning is used to approve credit applications for eligible borrowers in this segment. Auto-decisioning generally uses a scorecard approach based on a combination of factors, which may include the Group's historical experience on similar applications, information from a credit reference bureau, the Group's existing knowledge of a borrower's behaviour and updated information provided by the borrower. Loan applications that do not meet scorecard auto-decisioning requirements may be referred to a Credit Authority holder for manual decisioning.

These credit exposures are grouped into pools of similar risk characteristics for the purposes of assigning a PD and LGD.

After loan origination, these portfolios are managed using behavioral scoring systems and a delinquency band approach. This includes different actions taken when loan repayments are greater than 30 days past due compared to when they are greater than 60 days past due. Loans past due are reviewed by the relevant arrears management or financial assistance team.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Risk-rated segment

The risk-rated portfolio comprises non-retail exposures including corporate, financial institution and sovereign exposures. Each borrower is assigned a PD based on their credit worthiness and ability to service and repay debt. Each exposure is assigned an LGD based on the value and quality of collateral securing the loan. Each borrower is assigned an internal Credit Risk-Rating (CRR) based on PD and LGD.

The CRR is designed to:

- reflect changes to borrower credit quality;
- influence decisions on approval, management and pricing of individual credit facilities; and
- provide the basis for reporting details of the Group's credit portfolio.

Risk-rated exposures are generally reviewed on an individual basis, at least annually, and fall into the following categories:

- “Pass” – these credit facilities qualify for approval of new or increased exposure on normal commercial terms; and
- “Troublesome or Non-Performing Exposures (TNPEs)” – these credit facilities are not eligible for new or increased exposure, unless it facilitates rehabilitation of the borrower to a “pass grade” or protects or improves the Group’s position by maximising recovery prospects. Where a borrower is in default, facilities are classified as non-performing. Restructured facilities, where the original contractual arrangements terms have been modified to non-commercial terms due to the customer’s financial difficulties, are also classified as non-performing.

Default is considered to have occurred with regards to a borrower or counterparty when either:

- They are 90 days or more past due on a credit obligation to the Group; or
- The Group considers the borrower or counterparty is unlikely to pay their credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising on available security.

Climate-related risk

Climate risk drivers have the potential to significantly reduce customers’ capacity to repay a loan and may adversely impact residential property and other asset values, ultimately impacting customers’ PD and LGD. These risk drivers include an increase in frequency and/or severity of severe weather events (acute physical risks), longer-term shifts in climate patterns (chronic physical risks) that may lead to sea level rise, changes in the availability/affordability of general insurance, and changes in unemployment in regions or industries that are economically dependent on sectors affected by the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Group considers these risks as part of its credit risk assessment and due diligence processes prior to a customer being onboarded or granted new lending.

The Group also uses climate scenario analysis to provide further insight into the range of potential credit loss outcomes arising from physical and transition climate risks across its material lending portfolios. Significant model uncertainty exists within these scenarios, requiring careful consideration of the limitations of the data and methodologies applied when interpreting the climate scenario analysis outcomes.

Potential credit losses from longer-term climate scenarios are not expected to be material in the short to medium term (up to 2030). Low-probability, severe acute weather event scenarios in the short to medium term may impact the Group through channels such as deterioration in asset values and higher unemployment. Based on analysis conducted to date, losses that may arise from such events are sufficiently reflected in the Group’s Downside and Severe Downside scenarios used in the assessment of impairment provisions.

The Group has considered the potential impacts of recent acute climate events on expected credit losses and determined that current climate-related risks are adequately covered through credit ratings, models and adjustments. Accordingly, no additional overlays for climate-related risks were required to impairment provisions as at 30 June 2026. Climate change and the measurement thereof is evolving and will develop over time, and this perspective may change in the future. The Group continues to conduct climate scenario analysis and assess the impact this may have on its business.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk mitigation, collateral and other credit enhancements

Credit risk may be mitigated through the use of collateral, guarantees, and other forms of credit enhancement. The Group maintains policies, standards, and procedures that define acceptable forms of collateral and their application in managing credit risk. The table below outlines the Group's use of collateral and other credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce potential losses arising from a borrower's or counterparty's failure to meet its repayment obligations. The nature of collateral and security held varies by exposure type and is described below.

Home loans and consumer finance	Home loans are secured by mortgages over property. Additional security may take the form of cash, second mortgages or guarantees. Where the LVR is higher than 80%, the Group typically takes Lenders Mortgage Insurance or levies a Low Deposit Premium. Consumer finance predominantly includes credit cards and low-cost credit contracts, which are typically unsecured, as well as personal loans, some of which are secured.
Business and corporate loans	Business loans may be fully secured, partially secured or unsecured. Security typically includes mortgages over property, charges over business assets, or guarantees provided by company directors.
Trading assets and other assets at fair value through income statement and investment securities at fair value through OCI	These assets are typically carried at fair value, which accounts for credit risk. Investment securities measured at amortised cost are presented net of provisions for impairment. Collateral is not generally sought from the issuer or borrower but may be implicit in the terms of the instrument, such as asset-backed security.
Derivative assets	The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative contracts[1]. This risk is affected by the nature of trades, the counterparty, netting, and collateral arrangements. Where possible, the Group mitigates counterparty credit risk through netting agreements, under which amounts with the counterparty may be terminated and settled on a net basis following an event of default[2]. The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement (or other derivative agreements) are used by the Group as an agreement for documenting Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives.
Credit commitments and contingent liabilities	The Group applies fundamentally the same credit risk management policies and standards for off-balance sheet exposure as it does for its on-balance sheet exposures. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the borrower and the nature of the transaction. Of the Group's off-balance sheet exposures $131,169 million (30 June 2025: $132,670 million) are secured.
Cash and liquid assets	Collateral is not usually sought on the majority of cash and liquid asset balances as these types of exposures are generally considered low risk. However, securities purchased under agreements to resell are primarily collateralised by High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), mainly in the form of government bonds. The collateral related to these agreements to resell has been legally transferred to the Group, subject to an agreement to return them for a fixed price. The Group's cash and liquid asset balance included $43,967 million (30 June 2025: $48,712 million) deposited with central banks.
Receivables from financial institutions	Collateral is not usually sought on these balances as exposures are generally considered to be of low risk. The exposures are mainly short-term, to investment grade banks and include derivatives related collateral posted by the Group.
Amounts due from controlled entities	Collateral is generally not taken on these intergroup balances.

1 The Group's use of derivative contracts is outlined in Note 5.4.
2 The fair value of collateral held and the potential effect of offset obtained by applying master netting agreements are disclosed in Note 9.7.

The collateral mitigating credit risk of the key lending portfolios is addressed in the table 'Collateral held against loans and other receivables' within this note.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk by industry/sector and asset class before collateral held or other credit enhancements

	Group 30 Jun 26							
	Sovereign	Agricul-ture	Bank and other financial	Con-struction	Consumer	Other comm and indust.	Other	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Australia								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	23,229	–	26,762	–	–	–	–	**49,991**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	2,833	–	–	–	–	**2,833**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	18,458	–	1,888	–	–	12,198	–	**32,544**
Other	1,284	452	28,778	42	–	2,619	–	**33,175**
Derivative assets	1,656	83	12,874	20	–	2,334	–	**16,967**
Investment securities:								
At amortised cost	–	–	390	–	–	–	–	**390**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	84,698	–	9,911	–	–	–	–	**94,609**
Loans and other receivables [1]	1,963	22,694	27,847	8,010	695,878	208,036	–	**964,428**
Other assets	1,983	34	9,128	2	616	358	–	**12,121**
Total on balance sheet Australia	**133,271**	**23,263**	**120,411**	**8,074**	**696,494**	**225,545**	**–**	**1,207,058**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	17	5	1,900	92	–	3,617	–	**5,631**
Performance related contingencies	182	79	1,615	3,835	–	10,759	–	**16,470**
Commitments to provide credit	2,249	3,210	18,062	3,259	106,586	55,047	–	**188,413**
Total Australia	**135,719**	**26,557**	**141,988**	**15,260**	**803,080**	**294,968**	**–**	**1,417,572**
Overseas								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	20,738	–	1,714	–	–	–	–	**22,452**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	3,134	–	–	–	–	**3,134**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	9,324	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9,324**
Other	1,454	–	36,741	–	–	–	–	**38,195**
Derivative assets	30	12	8,627	–	–	1,878	–	**10,547**
Investment securities:								
At fair value through other comprehensive income	23,403	–	2,819	–	–	–	–	**26,222**
Loans and other receivables [1]	170	9,618	10,922	885	70,708	30,829	–	**123,132**
Other assets	42	–	1,263	–	–	48	–	**1,353**
Total on balance sheet overseas	**55,161**	**9,630**	**65,220**	**885**	**70,708**	**32,755**	**–**	**234,359**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	4	2	926	47	–	785	–	**1,764**
Performance related contingencies	–	–	1	–	–	662	–	**663**
Commitments to provide credit	488	1,177	8,800	253	8,860	9,935	–	**29,513**
Total overseas	**55,653**	**10,809**	**74,947**	**1,185**	**79,568**	**44,137**	**–**	**266,299**
Total gross credit risk	**191,372**	**37,366**	**216,935**	**16,445**	**882,648**	**339,105**	**–**	**1,683,871**
Other [2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,147	19,147
Total assets	**191,372**	**37,366**	**216,935**	**16,445**	**882,648**	**339,105**	**19,147**	**1,703,018**

1 Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment and unearned income in line with Note 3.1.

2 For the purpose of reconciling to the Balance Sheet, "other" predominantly comprises assets which do not give rise to credit exposure, including property, plant and equipment, investment in associates and joint ventures, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, intangible assets and deferred tax assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group 30 Jun 25							
	Sovereign	Agri-culture	Bank and other financial	Con-struction	Consumer	Other comm and indust.	Other	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Australia								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	25,650	–	33,536	–	–	–	–	**59,186**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	3,226	–	–	–	–	**3,226**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	16,333	–	1,706	–	–	13,793	–	**31,832**
Other	–	79	20,722	–	–	8,318	–	**29,119**
Derivative assets	1,723	93	10,144	15	–	–	–	**11,975**
Investment securities:								
At amortised cost	–	–	633	–	–	–	–	**633**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	73,841	–	6,927	–	–	–	–	**80,768**
Loans and other receivables [1]	2,100	20,745	23,656	7,230	649,530	183,875	–	**887,136**
Other assets	946	70	5,957	3	2,141	417	–	**9,534**
Total on balance sheet Australia	**120,593**	**20,987**	**106,507**	**7,248**	**651,671**	**206,403**	**–**	**1,113,409**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	33	4	959	81	–	3,433	–	**4,510**
Performance related contingencies	170	72	1,580	3,491	–	10,143	–	**15,456**
Commitments to provide credit	2,663	2,577	20,653	2,540	102,227	47,257	–	**177,917**
Total Australia	**123,459**	**23,640**	**129,699**	**13,360**	**753,898**	**267,236**	**–**	**1,311,292**
Overseas								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	23,062	–	1,571	–	–	–	–	**24,633**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	4,378	–	–	–	–	**4,378**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	6,496	–	–	–	–	125	–	**6,621**
Other	1,247	–	27,551	–	–	–	–	**28,798**
Derivative assets	286	8	11,656	–	–	794	–	**12,744**
Investment securities:								
At fair value through other comprehensive income	21,097	–	2,732	–	–	–	–	**23,829**
Loans and other receivables [1]	183	10,243	9,155	910	75,419	32,837	–	**128,747**
Other assets	69	–	1,026	–	129	49	–	**1,273**
Total on balance sheet overseas	**52,440**	**10,251**	**58,069**	**910**	**75,548**	**33,805**	**–**	**231,023**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	5	3	1,279	46	–	960	–	**2,293**
Performance related contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	537	–	**537**
Commitments to provide credit	434	1,107	8,875	193	9,464	9,288	–	**29,361**
Total overseas	**52,879**	**11,361**	**68,223**	**1,149**	**85,012**	**44,590**	**–**	**263,214**
Total gross credit risk	**176,338**	**35,001**	**197,922**	**14,509**	**838,910**	**311,826**	**–**	**1,574,506**
Other [2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,494	**17,494**
Total assets	**176,338**	**35,001**	**197,922**	**14,509**	**838,910**	**311,826**	**17,494**	**1,592,000**

1 Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment and unearned income in line with Note 3.1.

2 For the purpose of reconciling to the balance sheet, "other" predominantly comprises assets which do not give rise to credit exposure, including property, plant and equipment, investment in associates and joint ventures, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, intangible assets and deferred tax assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Large exposures

Concentrations of exposure to any counterparty or counterparty group are controlled by the Large Credit Exposure Policy (LCEP), which defines a graduated limit framework that restricts credit limits based on the PD Rating and the type of counterparty. All exposures outside the policy limits require approval by the Executive Credit Authority and are reported to the Board.

The Group has a high quality, well diversified credit portfolio, with 63% of the gross loans and other receivables in domestic mortgage loans and a further 6% in overseas mortgage loans, primarily in New Zealand. Overseas loans account for 11% of loans and other receivables.

Excessive risk concentrations to countries and particular industries or sectors are managed through the Country Risk Exposure Policy and Industry Sector Concentration Policy.

Distribution of financial assets by credit classification

Where a borrower is in default or facility is restructured on non-commercial terms, the financial asset is classified and reported as non-performing. Provisions for non-performing financial assets are raised where there is objective evidence of non-performance and for an amount adequate to cover assessed credit related losses. The Group regularly reviews its financial assets and monitors adherence to contractual terms. Non-performing credit risk-rated exposures are assessed, at least at each balance sheet date, to ensure the financial asset classification and provisioning remains appropriate.

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

The tables on pages 145 to 152 provide information about the gross carrying amount of the Group's and the Bank's loans and other receivables by credit rating grade and ECL stage. The credit rating grade is based on the benchmarking of a borrower's internally assessed PD to S&P Global ratings, reflecting a borrower's ability to meet their credit obligations.

Credit Grade [1]	**S&P Rating Equivalent**
Investment	AAA to BBB-
Pass	BB+ to B-
Weak	CCC and below, in default

1 Allocation of loans to credit grades is based on internally assessed long-run PD factors used for regulatory capital purposes. The allocation does not include the impact of forward-looking scenarios applied in estimating ECL.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

	Group As at 30 June 2026			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	598,250	20,436	–	**618,686**
Pass	315,535	131,699	–	**447,234**
Weak	672	8,001	10,929	**19,602**
Gross carrying amount	**914,457**	**160,136**	**10,929**	**1,085,522**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	146,142	7,394	–	**153,536**
Pass	35,475	13,939	–	**49,414**
Weak	144	411	96	**651**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**181,761**	**21,744**	**96**	**203,601**
Total credit exposures	**1,096,218**	**181,880**	**11,025**	**1,289,123**
Impairment provision	**(1,841)**	**(2,936)**	**(1,483)**	**(6,260)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.5**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	10,325	1,386	–	**11,711**
Pass	5,539	6,698	–	**12,237**
Weak	1	491	88	**580**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,865**	**8,575**	**88**	**24,528**
Impairment provision	**(42)**	**(168)**	**(6)**	**(216)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**2.0**	**6.8**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	754,717	29,216	–	**783,933**
Pass	356,549	152,336	–	**508,885**
Weak	817	8,903	11,113	**20,833**
Total credit exposures	**1,112,083**	**190,455**	**11,113**	**1,313,651**
Total impairment provision	**(1,883)**	**(3,104)**	**(1,489)**	**(6,476)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.4**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2026.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group 30 June 2026			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	561,664	8,383	–	**570,047**
Pass	215,871	47,845	–	**263,716**
Weak	199	794	8,155	**9,148**
Total home loans	**777,734**	**57,022**	**8,155**	**842,911**
Impairment provision	**(890)**	**(712)**	**(403)**	**(2,005)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.2**	**4.9**	**0.2**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	20,147	1,193	–	**21,340**
Pass	15,255	764	–	**16,019**
Weak	590	930	242	**1,762**
Total consumer finance	**35,992**	**2,887**	**242**	**39,121**
Impairment provision	**(409)**	**(399)**	**(176)**	**(984)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**13.8**	**72.7**	**2.5**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	172,906	19,640	–	**192,546**
Pass	125,423	103,727	–	**229,150**
Weak	28	7,179	2,716	**9,923**
Total business and corporate	**298,357**	**130,546**	**2,716**	**431,619**
Impairment provision	**(584)**	**(1,993)**	**(910)**	**(3,487)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**33.5**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	754,717	29,216	–	**783,933**
Pass	356,549	152,336	–	**508,885**
Weak	817	8,903	11,113	**20,833**
Total credit exposures	**1,112,083**	**190,455**	**11,113**	**1,313,651**
Total impairment provision	**(1,883)**	**(3,104)**	**(1,489)**	**(6,476)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.4**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2026.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group As at 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	530,942	21,650	–	**552,592**
Pass	303,534	138,629	–	**442,163**
Weak	636	7,843	10,695	**19,174**
Gross carrying amount	**835,112**	**168,122**	**10,695**	**1,013,929**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	139,235	7,308	–	**146,543**
Pass	33,452	12,695	–	**46,147**
Weak	144	491	209	**844**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**172,831**	**20,494**	**209**	**193,534**
Total credit exposures	**1,007,943**	**188,616**	**10,904**	**1,207,463**
Impairment provision	**(1,784)**	**(2,882)**	**(1,507)**	**(6,173)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	9,970	875	–	**10,845**
Pass	5,282	6,011	–	**11,293**
Weak	4	556	98	**658**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,256**	**7,442**	**98**	**22,796**
Impairment provision	**(40)**	**(154)**	**(10)**	**(204)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**2.1**	**10.2**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	680,147	29,833	–	**709,980**
Pass	342,268	157,335	–	**499,603**
Weak	784	8,890	11,002	**20,676**
Total credit exposures	**1,023,199**	**196,058**	**11,002**	**1,230,259**
Total impairment provision	**(1,824)**	**(3,036)**	**(1,517)**	**(6,377)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2025.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 [1] Performing	Stage 3 Non-performing	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	509,879	9,811	–	**519,690**
Pass	223,654	45,487	–	**269,141**
Weak	170	879	7,980	**9,029**
Total home loans	**733,703**	**56,177**	**7,980**	**797,860**
Impairment provision	**(936)**	**(682)**	**(431)**	**(2,049)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.2**	**5.4**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	19,493	1,504	–	**20,997**
Pass	15,043	1,035	–	**16,078**
Weak	529	935	241	**1,705**
Total consumer finance	**35,065**	**3,474**	**241**	**38,780**
Impairment provision	**(396)**	**(449)**	**(162)**	**(1,007)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**12.9**	**67.2**	**2.6**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	150,775	18,518	–	**169,293**
Pass	103,571	110,813	–	**214,384**
Weak	85	7,076	2,781	**9,942**
Total business and corporate	**254,431**	**136,407**	**2,781**	**393,619**
Impairment provision	**(492)**	**(1,905)**	**(924)**	**(3,321)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.4**	**33.2**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	680,147	29,833	–	**709,980**
Pass	342,268	157,335	–	**499,603**
Weak	784	8,890	11,002	**20,676**
Total credit exposures	**1,023,199**	**196,058**	**11,002**	**1,230,259**
Total impairment provision	**(1,824)**	**(3,036)**	**(1,517)**	**(6,377)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2025.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank As at 30 June 2026			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	575,329	19,643	–	**594,972**
Pass	245,311	119,488	–	**364,799**
Weak	671	7,433	9,712	**17,816**
Gross carrying amount	**821,311**	**146,564**	**9,712**	**977,587**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	137,923	6,978	–	**144,901**
Pass	27,488	12,647	–	**40,135**
Weak	144	385	54	**583**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**165,555**	**20,010**	**54**	**185,619**
Total credit exposures	**986,866**	**166,574**	**9,766**	**1,163,206**
Impairment provision	**(1,686)**	**(2,718)**	**(1,295)**	**(5,699)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.3**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	10,058	1,361	–	**11,419**
Pass	5,418	6,509	–	**11,927**
Weak	1	409	86	**496**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,477**	**8,279**	**86**	**23,842**
Impairment provision	**(39)**	**(159)**	**(5)**	**(203)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**1.9**	**5.8**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	723,310	27,982	–	**751,292**
Pass	278,217	138,644	–	**416,861**
Weak	816	8,227	9,852	**18,895**
Total credit exposures	**1,002,343**	**174,853**	**9,852**	**1,187,048**
Total impairment provision	**(1,725)**	**(2,877)**	**(1,300)**	**(5,902)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.2**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2026.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank 30 June 2026			
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 [1] Performing	Stage 3 Non-performing	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	545,466	8,145	–	**553,611**
Pass	154,058	43,198	–	**197,256**
Weak	166	725	7,200	**8,091**
Total home loans	**699,690**	**52,068**	**7,200**	**758,958**
Impairment provision	**(825)**	**(657)**	**(322)**	**(1,804)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.3**	**4.5**	**0.2**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	19,304	1,169	–	**20,473**
Pass	13,976	682	–	**14,658**
Weak	590	922	222	**1,734**
Total consumer finance	**33,870**	**2,773**	**222**	**36,865**
Impairment provision	**(389)**	**(390)**	**(164)**	**(943)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**14.1**	**73.9**	**2.6**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	158,540	18,668	–	**177,208**
Pass	110,183	94,764	–	**204,947**
Weak	60	6,580	2,430	**9,070**
Total business and corporate	**268,783**	**120,012**	**2,430**	**391,225**
Impairment provision	**(511)**	**(1,830)**	**(814)**	**(3,155)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**33.5**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	723,310	27,982	–	**751,292**
Pass	278,217	138,644	–	**416,861**
Weak	816	8,227	9,852	**18,895**
Total credit exposures	**1,002,343**	**174,853**	**9,852**	**1,187,048**
Total impairment provision	**(1,725)**	**(2,877)**	**(1,300)**	**(5,902)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.2**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2026.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank As at 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	511,406	19,359	–	**530,765**
Pass	232,638	118,392	–	**351,030**
Weak	636	7,209	8,828	**16,673**
Gross carrying amount	**744,680**	**144,960**	**8,828**	**898,468**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	131,414	6,802	–	**138,216**
Pass	26,428	11,017	–	**37,445**
Weak	144	358	174	**676**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**157,986**	**18,177**	**174**	**176,337**
Total credit exposures	**902,666**	**163,137**	**9,002**	**1,074,805**
Impairment provision	**(1,649)**	**(2,653)**	**(1,257)**	**(5,559)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**14.0**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	9,729	864	–	**10,593**
Pass	5,062	5,787	–	**10,849**
Weak	4	466	94	**564**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**14,795**	**7,117**	**94**	**22,006**
Impairment provision	**(39)**	**(145)**	**(9)**	**(193)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**2.0**	**9.6**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	652,549	27,025	–	**679,574**
Pass	264,128	135,196	–	**399,324**
Weak	784	8,033	9,096	**17,913**
Total credit exposures	**917,461**	**170,254**	**9,096**	**1,096,811**
Total impairment provision	**(1,688)**	**(2,798)**	**(1,266)**	**(5,752)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.9**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 57% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2025.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 [1] Performing	Stage 3 Non-performing	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	492,729	9,544	–	**502,273**
Pass	157,818	41,036	–	**198,854**
Weak	170	789	6,425	**7,384**
Total home loans	**650,717**	**51,369**	**6,425**	**708,511**
Impairment provision	**(881)**	**(639)**	**(305)**	**(1,825)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.2**	**4.7**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	18,563	1,478	–	**20,041**
Pass	13,546	942	–	**14,488**
Weak	528	935	198	**1,661**
Total consumer finance	**32,637**	**3,355**	**198**	**36,190**
Impairment provision	**(372)**	**(439)**	**(144)**	**(955)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**13.1**	**72.7**	**2.6**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	141,257	16,003	–	**157,260**
Pass	92,764	93,218	–	**185,982**
Weak	86	6,309	2,473	**8,868**
Total business and corporate	**234,107**	**115,530**	**2,473**	**352,110**
Impairment provision	**(435)**	**(1,720)**	**(817)**	**(2,972)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**33.0**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	652,549	27,025	–	**679,574**
Pass	264,128	135,196	–	**399,324**
Weak	784	8,033	9,096	**17,913**
Total credit exposures	**917,461**	**170,254**	**9,096**	**1,096,811**
Total impairment provision	**(1,688)**	**(2,798)**	**(1,266)**	**(5,752)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.9**	**0.5**

1 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward-looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 57% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2025.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral held against lending exposures

	Group 30 Jun 26			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	842,911	39,121	423,454	**1,305,486**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.3	51.7	**81.0**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	19.7	**7.0**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.7	28.6	**12.0**

1 As at 30 June 2026, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $11,113 million. 68% of these exposures were secured, 25% partially secured and 7% unsecured.

	Group 30 Jun 25			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	797,860	38,780	386,521	**1,223,161**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.3	52.7	**81.6**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	20.0	**6.9**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.7	27.3	**11.5**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $11,002 million. 60% of these exposures were secured, 34% partially secured and 6% unsecured.

	Bank 30 Jun 26			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	758,958	36,865	384,373	**1,180,196**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.8	50.3	**80.5**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	19.9	**7.0**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.2	29.8	**12.5**

1 As at 30 June 2026, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $9,852 million. 73% of these exposures were secured, 20% partially secured and 7% unsecured.

	Bank 30 Jun 25			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	708,511	36,190	345,770	**1,090,471**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.9	51.4	**81.0**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	20.1	**7.0**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.1	28.5	**12.0**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $9,096 million. 68% of these exposures were secured, 26% partially secured and 6% unsecured.

For the purposes of the collateral classification above, loans are classified as secured when the estimated value of collateral is equal to or greater than 100% of the exposure value; partially secured when the estimated value of collateral is greater than 0%, but less than 100% of the exposure value; and unsecured when there is no security held (e.g. credit cards, unsecured personal loans, exposures to highly rated corporate entities).

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9.3 Market risk

Market risk measurement

Value at Risk (VaR)

The Group uses Value-at-Risk (VaR) as one of the measures of traded market risk. VaR measures potential loss using historically observed market movements and correlation between different markets.

VaR is modelled at a 99.0% confidence level. This means that there is a 99.0% probability that the loss will not exceed the VaR estimate on any given day. A 10-day holding period is used for trading book positions.

Expected Shortfall (ES)

The Group uses Expected Shortfall (ES) as one of the measures of non-traded market risk. ES measures expected potential loss using historically observed market movements and correlation between different markets.

ES is modelled at a 97.5% confidence level and represents the average of the losses exceeding the 2.5% worst loss observed over the eight-year history. A 10-day scaled to a one-year holding period is used for interest rate risk in the banking book.

Traded market risk

Traded market risk is generated through the Group's participation in financial markets to service its customers. The Group trades and distributes interest rate, foreign exchange, debt, equity and commodity products, and provides treasury, capital markets and risk management services to its customers globally.

The Group maintains access to markets by quoting bid and offer prices with other market makers and carries an inventory of treasury, capital market and risk management instruments, including a broad range of securities and derivatives.

Traded market risk VaR (10-day 99.0% confidence)	Average 30 Jun 26 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 26 $M	Average 30 Jun 25 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 25 $M
Interest rate risk [2]	**22.9**	**18.8**	25.9	23.5
Foreign exchange risk	**6.0**	**5.1**	4.1	5.2
Commodities risk	**5.7**	**10.6**	9.5	8.2
Credit spread risk	**24.9**	**29.5**	24.9	29.0
Volatility risk	**3.8**	**3.2**	3.8	2.5
Diversification benefit	**(40.1)**	**(44.1)**	(40.0)	(46.5)
Total general market risk	**23.2**	**23.1**	28.2	21.9
Undiversified risk	**14.5**	**7.5**	12.6	19.0
Other [3]	**0.9**	**0.8**	0.8	0.5
Total	**38.6**	**31.4**	41.6	41.4

1 Average VaR calculated for each 12-month period.
2 Includes basis risk.
3 Includes ASB and CBA Europe.

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9.3 Market risk (continued)

Non-traded market risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk is the current and prospective impact to the Group's financial condition due to adverse changes in interest rates to which the Group's Balance Sheet is exposed. The maturity transformation activities of the Group create mismatches in the repricing terms of asset and liability positions. These mismatches may have undesired earnings and value outcomes depending on the interest rate movements. The Group's objective is to manage interest rate risk to achieve stable and sustainable net interest income in the long-term.

The Group adopted the revised APS 117 *Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book* (APS 117) on 1 October 2025. While the Group's underlying IRRBB risk profile remains unchanged, the revised methodology incorporates more conservative assumptions, resulting in higher measured risk outcomes. This primarily reflects the extension of the market shock horizon from 20 days to one year, producing shocks that better capture severe but plausible stress scenarios and more closely align with the regulatory capital calculation.

The Group measures and manages the impact of interest rate risk in two ways:

(a) Next 12 months' earnings

Interest rate risk from an earnings perspective is the impact based on changes to the net interest income over the next 12 months. The risk to net interest income over the next 12 months from changes in interest rates is measured on a monthly basis. Earnings risk is measured through sensitivity analysis, which applies an instantaneous 200 basis point parallel shock in interest rates across the yield curve.

The prospective change to the net interest income is measured by using an Asset and Liability Management simulation model which incorporates both existing and anticipated new business in its assessment. The change in the balance sheet product mix, growth, funding and pricing strategies is incorporated.

Assets and liabilities that reprice directly from observable market rates are measured based on the full extent of the rate shock that is applied.

Products that are priced based on Group administered or discretionary interest rates and that are impacted by customer behaviour are measured by taking into consideration the historic repricing strategy of the Group and repricing behaviours of customers. In addition to considering how the products have been repriced in the past, the expected change in price based on both the current and anticipated competitive market forces are also considered in the sensitivity analysis.

The following represents the potential unfavourable change to the Group's net earnings for the year, based on a 200 basis point parallel rate shock.

Net interest earnings at risk	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 [1] $M
Average monthly exposure	**1,311.5**	903.0
High monthly exposure	**1,607.1**	1,186.5
Low monthly exposure	**1,011.3**	634.4
As at balance date	**1,607.1**	906.2

1 Following the adoption of the revised APS 117, the information has been updated to reflect an instantaneous 200 basis point parallel shock in interest rates. Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

(b) Economic value

A 1-year 97.5% ES is used to capture the economic impact of adverse changes in interest rates and credit spreads on all banking book assets and liabilities.

Measuring the change in the economic value of equity is an assessment of the long-term impact to the earnings potential of the Group present valued to the current date. The Group assesses the potential change in its economic value of equity through the application of the VaR methodology.

The impact of customer prepayments on the contractual cash flows for fixed rate products is included in the calculation. Cash flows for discretionary priced products are behaviourally adjusted and repriced at the resultant profile.

The figures in the following table represent the net present value of the expected change in the Group's future earnings in all future periods for the remaining term of all existing assets and liabilities.

Non-traded interest rate risk ES	30 Jun 26 [1] $M
Average daily exposure	**2,830.2**
High daily exposure	**3,146.5**
Low daily exposure	**2,605.7**
As at balance date	**2,841.4**

1 New disclosure following the adoption of APS 117 effective from 1 October 2025. Prior period comparatives are not presented as they were prepared using methodologies that are not consistent with the current disclosure.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.3 Market risk (continued)

Structural foreign exchange risk

Structural foreign exchange risk is the risk that movements in foreign exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Group's Australian dollar earnings and economic value when the Group's foreign currency denominated retained earnings and capital are translated into Australian dollars. The Group's material risk exposures to this risk arise from the following currencies: New Zealand Dollar, US Dollar, Euro and British Pound Sterling.

Lease residual value risk

The Group takes lease residual value risk on assets such as industrial, mining, rail, marine, and other equipment. A lease residual value guarantee exposes the Group to a potential fall in prices of these assets below the guarantee level at lease expiry.

Defined benefit plans

The Group is exposed to market risk in relation to the defined benefit plans managed by Australian Retirement Trust. Risk management provides oversight of the market risk associated with the assets invested on behalf of the Group’s employees receiving defined benefits.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk

OVERVIEW

The Group's liquidity and funding policies are designed to ensure it will meet its obligations as and when they fall due by ensuring it is able to raise funding on an unsecured or secured basis, has sufficient liquid assets to borrow against under repurchase agreements or sell to raise immediate funds without adversely affecting the Group's net asset value.

The Group's liquidity policies are designed to ensure it maintains sufficient holdings of cash and liquid assets to meet its obligations to customers, in both ordinary market conditions and during periods of severe stress. These policies are intended to protect the value of the Group's operations during periods of unfavourable market conditions.

The Group's funding policies are designed to achieve diversified sources of funding by product, term, maturity date, investor type, investor location, currency and concentration on a cost effective basis. This objective applies to the Group's wholesale and retail funding activities.

Liquidity and funding risk management framework

The CBA Board is responsible for the sound and prudent management of liquidity risk across the Group. The Group's liquidity and funding policies, structured under the Group Liquidity Risk Management Framework, are approved by the Board. The Group Asset and Liability Committee's (ALCO) responsibilities include asset and liability management, reviewing liquidity and funding policies and strategies, and monitoring compliance with those policies across the Group. Group Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions in accordance with the Group's Liquidity Policy and supporting standards, and has ultimate authority to execute liquidity and funding decisions should the Group Contingency Funding Plan be activated. Risk Management provides oversight of the Group's liquidity and funding risks, compliance with Group policies and manages the Group's relationship with prudential regulators.

Subsidiaries within the Group apply their own liquidity and funding strategies to address their specific needs. The Group's banking subsidiaries, ASB and CBA Europe N.V., manage their own domestic liquidity and funding needs in accordance with their own liquidity policies and the policies of the Group. ASB's liquidity policy is also overseen by the RBNZ.

Liquidity and funding policies and management

The Group's liquidity and funding policies provide that:

- an excess of liquid assets over the minimum prescribed under APRA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement is maintained. Australian ADIs are required to meet a 100% LCR, calculated as the ratio of high-quality liquid assets to 30-day net cash outflows projected under a prescribed stress scenario;
- a surplus of stable funding from various sources, as measured by APRA's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), is maintained. The NSFR is calculated by applying factors prescribed by APRA to assets and liabilities to determine a ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding which must be greater than 100%;
- central to the Group's liquidity management framework, the Group undertakes additional stress testing including severe and moderate market specific and idiosyncratic scenarios over and above the regulatory defined scenarios;
- additional funding and liquidity metrics are calculated and monitored as early warning indicators of a potential stress event;
- short and long-term wholesale funding limits are established, monitored and reviewed regularly;
- the Group's wholesale funding market capacity is regularly assessed and used as a factor in funding strategies;
- Group Treasury maintains a portfolio of highly 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 high-quality liquid asset (HQLA) definition and other assets which are repo-eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA);
- liquid assets are held in Australian dollar and foreign currency denominated securities in accordance with expected requirements;
- in line with APRA's requirements to hold adequate levels of self-securitised assets, the Group also holds internal RMBS with a minimum value of 30% of Group's Australian dollar LCR net cash outflows. The internal RMBS has mortgages securitised but retained by the Bank, and are repo-eligible collateral to obtain funding from the RBA under the Exceptional Liquidity Assistance (ELA) arrangement; and
- offshore branches and subsidiaries adhere to liquidity policies and hold appropriate foreign currency liquid assets to meet required regulations. Material banking subsidiaries are required to maintain an LCR of at least 100%.

The Group's key funding tools include:

- a consumer retail funding base, which includes a wide range of retail transaction accounts, savings accounts and term deposits for individual consumers;
- a small business customer and institutional deposit base; and
- wholesale domestic and international funding programmes, which include Australian dollar Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, US and Euro Commercial Paper programmes, Australian dollar Domestic Debt Programme, US Medium-Term Note Programmes, Euro Medium-Term Note Programme, multi-jurisdiction Covered Bond programmes and Medallion securitisation programmes.

Liquidity modelling and forecasting is undertaken on a daily basis to ensure the Group meets its internal and regulatory liquidity requirements at all times. A regulatory liquidity management reporting system models and reports regulatory liquidity outcomes. Additionally, a comprehensive Funds Transfer Pricing framework is in place to attribute the cost of funding and liquidity to business units and to provide appropriate incentives to inform business decision making.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Contingency Funding Plan

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which details how the Group would respond to a liquidity stress event. The plan includes details of roles and responsibilities including the committee of responsible executives, early warning indicators and trigger events, and potential contingent funding actions that could be undertaken to manage the Group's liquidity position as well as a communications strategy. The plan is regularly tested and is approved by the CBA Board on an annual basis.

Maturity analysis of monetary liabilities

Amounts shown in the tables below are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows for the remaining contractual maturities.

	Group				
	Maturity Period as at 30 June 2026				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	865,325	142,198	13,323	4	**1,020,850**
Payables to financial institutions	20,716	14,435	–	–	**35,151**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	61,019	2,550	1,095	–	**64,664**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	21,522	–	–	–	**21,522**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	173	3	60	293	**529**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	11,565	11,078	48,918	30,047	**101,608**
Inflows	(9,562)	(10,852)	(46,366)	(26,753)	**(93,533)**
Term funding from central banks	–	–	–	–	**–**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	26,043	47,842	116,790	48,411	**239,086**
Lease liabilities	114	299	1,201	933	**2,547**
Other monetary liabilities	8,428	857	1,173	664	**11,122**
Total monetary liabilities	**1,005,343**	**208,410**	**136,194**	**53,599**	**1,403,546**
Financial guarantees [3]	7,395	–	–	–	**7,395**
Performance related contingencies [3]	17,133	–	–	–	**17,133**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	217,926	–	–	–	**217,926**
Total off balance sheet items	**242,454**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**242,454**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,247,797**	**208,410**	**136,194**	**53,599**	**1,646,000**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Group				
	Maturity Period as at 30 June 2025				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	798,609	138,488	8,018	–	**945,115**
Payables to financial institutions	15,620	12,722	–	–	**28,342**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	48,363	959	846	–	**50,168**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	21,758	–	–	–	**21,758**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	140	141	1,170	1,696	**3,147**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	6,455	15,484	65,185	38,325	**125,449**
Inflows	(4,788)	(15,298)	(64,485)	(36,563)	**(121,134)**
Term funding from central banks	481	650	–	–	**1,131**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	26,101	44,921	114,250	52,240	**237,512**
Lease liabilities	114	342	1,242	860	**2,558**
Other monetary liabilities	7,457	898	1,213	835	**10,403**
Total monetary liabilities	**920,310**	**199,307**	**127,439**	**57,393**	**1,304,449**
Financial guarantees [3]	6,803	–	–	–	**6,803**
Performance related contingencies [3]	15,993	–	–	–	**15,993**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	207,278	–	–	–	**207,278**
Total off balance sheet items	**230,074**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**230,074**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,150,384**	**199,307**	**127,439**	**57,393**	**1,534,523**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Bank Maturity Period as at 30 June 2026				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	808,892	122,657	8,537	4	**940,090**
Payables to financial institutions	19,887	14,435	–	–	**34,322**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	61,566	1,074	1,095	–	**63,735**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	23,914	–	–	–	**23,914**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	168	3	60	293	**524**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	10,828	10,328	51,715	33,804	**106,675**
Inflows	(9,129)	(10,388)	(49,901)	(30,799)	**(100,217)**
Due to controlled entities	4,773	7,663	31,788	14,335	**58,559**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	23,362	41,297	99,255	46,044	**209,958**
Lease liabilities	100	276	1,046	675	**2,097**
Other monetary liabilities	8,695	794	1,085	655	**11,229**
Total monetary liabilities	**953,056**	**188,139**	**144,680**	**65,011**	**1,350,886**
Financial guarantees [3]	6,709	–	–	–	**6,709**
Performance related contingencies [3]	17,133	–	–	–	**17,133**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	200,603	–	–	–	**200,603**
Total off balance sheet items	**224,445**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**224,445**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,177,501**	**188,139**	**144,680**	**65,011**	**1,575,331**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Bank				
	Maturity Period as at 30 June 2025				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	737,924	116,244	4,335	–	**858,503**
Payables to financial institutions	15,004	12,722	–	–	**27,726**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	47,671	500	846	–	**49,017**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	23,830	–	–	–	**23,830**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	234	497	2,733	2,500	**5,964**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	5,882	16,613	71,150	45,746	**139,391**
Inflows	(4,503)	(16,460)	(69,901)	(43,421)	**(134,285)**
Due to controlled entities	4,735	7,050	28,175	12,819	**52,779**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	24,058	37,983	95,451	49,616	**207,108**
Lease liabilities	100	293	1,139	814	**2,346**
Other monetary liabilities	7,719	749	1,113	823	**10,404**
Total monetary liabilities	**862,654**	**176,191**	**135,041**	**68,897**	**1,242,783**
Financial guarantees [3]	6,012	–	–	–	**6,012**
Performance related contingencies [3]	15,993	–	–	–	**15,993**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	190,082	–	–	–	**190,082**
Total off balance sheet items	**212,087**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**212,087**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,074,741**	**176,191**	**135,041**	**68,897**	**1,454,870**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.5 Disclosures about fair values

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The classification in the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Bank's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is presented in the tables below. An explanation of how fair values are calculated and the levels in the fair value hierarchy, is included in the accounting policy within this note.

	Group							
	Fair value as at 30 June 2026				Fair value as at 30 June 2025			
	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	27,537	14,330	1	**41,868**	27,827	10,621	5	**38,453**
Other	–	70,584	786	**71,370**	–	57,278	639	**57,917**
Derivative assets	101	27,370	43	**27,514**	–	24,630	89	**24,719**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	103,095	19,228	1,785	**124,108**	89,574	16,029	1,415	**107,018**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	130,733	131,512	2,615	**264,860**	117,401	108,558	2,148	**228,107**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	4,376	59,878	–	**64,254**	7,751	42,091	–	**49,842**
Derivative liabilities	76	24,928	46	**25,050**	166	24,956	24	**25,146**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	4,452	84,806	46	**89,304**	7,917	67,047	24	**74,988**

	Bank							
	Fair value as at 30 June 2026				Fair value as at 30 June 2025			
	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	26,732	14,277	1	**41,010**	27,253	10,301	5	**37,559**
Other	–	70,608	724	**71,332**	–	57,351	588	**57,939**
Derivative assets	102	28,251	42	**28,395**	–	24,773	88	**24,861**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	94,671	18,179	1,777	**114,627**	81,395	14,330	1,406	**97,131**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	121,505	131,315	2,544	**255,364**	108,648	106,755	2,087	**217,490**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	4,376	58,984	–	**63,360**	7,751	40,958	–	**48,709**
Derivative liabilities	76	27,560	46	**27,682**	165	29,099	24	**29,288**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	4,452	86,544	46	**91,042**	7,916	70,057	24	**77,997**

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

Analysis of movements between fair value hierarchy levels

The tables below summarise movements in Level 3 balances during the year. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the end of the reporting periods. Transfers in and out of Level 3 were due to changes in the observability of inputs.

Level 3 movement analysis

	Group			
	Financial Assets			Financial Liabilities
	Derivative assets	Investment securities at fair value through OCI	Assets at fair value through income statement	Derivative liabilities
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 1 July 2024	80	785	189	(50)
Purchases	43	207	1,547	(14)
Sales/settlements	(42)	–	(1,093)	21
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	13	–	1	19
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(5)	423	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–
As at 30 June 2025	**89**	**1,415**	**644**	**(24)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2025	13	–	1	(1)
As at 1 July 2025	89	1,415	644	(24)
Purchases	5	3	999	(22)
Sales/settlements	(26)	–	(882)	5
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	(16)	–	26	(5)
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(9)	1,315	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out [1]	–	(948)	–	–
As at 30 June 2026	**43**	**1,785**	**787**	**(46)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2026	11	–	26	(12)

1 Includes $948 million in relation to the Group's investment in Klarna Group plc, which was reclassified from Level 3 to Level 1 following an initial public offering.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

	Bank			
	Financial Assets			Financial Liabilities
	Derivative assets	Investment securities at fair value through OCI	Assets at fair value through income statement	Derivative liabilities
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 1 July 2024	79	777	140	(50)
Purchases	43	207	1,547	(14)
Sales/settlements	(42)	–	(1,093)	21
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	13	–	(1)	19
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(5)	422	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–
As at 30 June 2025	**88**	**1,406**	**593**	**(24)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2025	13	–	(1)	(1)
As at 1 July 2025	88	1,406	593	(24)
Purchases	5	–	983	(22)
Sales/settlements	(26)	–	(851)	5
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	(16)	–	–	(5)
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(9)	1,319	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out [1]	–	(948)	–	–
As at 30 June 2026	**42**	**1,777**	**725**	**(46)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2026	11	–	–	(12)

1 Includes $948 million in relation to the Bank's investment in Klarna Group plc, which was reclassified from Level 3 to Level 1 following an initial public offering.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

Fair value information for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The estimated fair values and fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Bank's financial instruments not measured at fair value are presented below. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities not included in the table below approximate their carrying values.

	Group									
	30 Jun 26					30 Jun 25				
	Carrying value	Fair value				Carrying value	Fair value			
	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets										
Investment securities at amortised cost	**390**	**–**	**390**	**–**	**390**	633	–	633	–	633
Loans and other receivables	**1,079,452**	**–**	**–**	**1,081,219**	**1,081,219**	1,007,756	–	–	1,010,199	1,010,199
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**1,012,557**	**–**	**507,322**	**505,114**	**1,012,436**	937,857	–	471,079	466,918	937,997
Debt issues	**170,920**	**–**	**171,768**	**–**	**171,768**	170,509	–	170,801	–	170,801
Loan capital	**41,475**	**8,160**	**34,754**	**–**	**42,914**	38,973	8,121	32,185	–	40,306

	Bank									
	30 Jun 26					30 Jun 25				
	Carrying value	Fair value				Carrying value	Fair value			
	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets										
Investment securities at amortised cost	**390**	**–**	**390**	**–**	**390**	633	–	633	–	633
Loans and other receivables	**972,061**	**–**	**–**	**973,959**	**973,959**	892,909	–	–	895,155	895,155
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**932,731**	**–**	**427,457**	**505,114**	**932,571**	852,304	–	385,360	466,918	852,278
Debt issues	**144,061**	**–**	**144,843**	**–**	**144,843**	142,506	–	142,785	–	142,785
Loan capital	**41,472**	**8,166**	**34,754**	**–**	**42,920**	38,968	8,129	32,185	–	40,314

Notes to the Financial Statements

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9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Valuation

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. On initial recognition, the transaction price generally represents the fair value of the financial instrument, unless there is observable information from an active market that provides a more appropriate fair value.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. Assets and long positions are measured at a quoted bid price, liabilities and short positions are measured at a quoted asking price. Where the Group has positions with offsetting market risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a quoted bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate.

Non-market quoted financial instruments are mostly valued using valuation techniques based on observable inputs except where observable market data is unavailable. Where market data is unavailable the financial instrument is initially recognised at the transaction price, which is generally the best indicator of fair value. This may differ from the value obtained from the valuation model. The timing of the recognition in the Income Statement of this initial difference in fair value depends on the individual facts and circumstances of each transaction, but is never later than when the market data becomes observable. The difference may be either amortised over the life of the transaction, recognised when the inputs become observable or on derecognition of the instrument, as appropriate.

The fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives includes credit valuation adjustments (CVA) for derivative assets to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty. Fair value of uncollateralised derivative assets and uncollateralised derivative liabilities incorporate funding valuation adjustments (FVA) to reflect funding costs and benefits to the Group. These adjustments are applied after considering any relevant collateral or master netting arrangements.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group utilises various valuation techniques and applies a hierarchy for valuation inputs that maximise the use of observable market data, if available.

Under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* all financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorised into one of the following three fair value hierarchy levels:

Quoted prices in active markets – Level 1

This category includes assets and liabilities for which the valuation is determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Financial instruments included in this category are liquid government bonds, listed equities and exchange traded derivatives.

Valuation technique using observable inputs – Level 2

This category includes assets and liabilities that have been valued using inputs other than quoted prices as described for Level 1, but which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other market accepted valuation models.

Financial instruments included in this category are financial institution and corporate bonds, certificates of deposit, bank bills, commercial papers, mortgage-backed securities and OTC derivatives including interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and FX options.

Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs – Level 3

This category includes assets and liabilities where the valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally derived and extrapolated from observable inputs to match the risk profile of the financial instrument, and are calibrated against current market assumptions, historic transactions and economic models, where available. These inputs may include the timing and amount of future cash flows, rates of estimated credit losses, discount rates and volatility. Financial instruments within this category for the Group include certain exotic OTC derivatives and unlisted equity instruments.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group held an unlisted equity investment in Anthropic PBC (Anthropic), measured on a recurring basis at fair value through other comprehensive income, with a carrying value of $1,527 million (30 June 2025: $153 million). The fair value of the Group's investment at 30 June 2026 was determined with reference to the price of Anthropic's most recent funding round completed in May 2026, in which the Group did not participate.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Valuation techniques are used to estimate the fair value of securities. When using valuation techniques the Group makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that the Group believes market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Data inputs that the Group relies upon when valuing financial instruments relate to counterparty credit risk, volatility, correlation and extrapolation.

Periodically, the Group calibrates its valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instruments (i.e. without modification or repackaging) and any other available observable market data.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.6 Collateral arrangements

Collateral accepted as security for assets

The Group takes collateral where it is considered necessary to support both on and off balance sheet transactions. The Group evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral taken, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. The Group has the right to sell, re-pledge, or otherwise use some of the collateral received. At balance sheet date the carrying value of cash accepted as collateral (and recognised on the Group's and the Bank's Balance Sheets) and the fair value of securities and commodities accepted as collateral (but not recognised on the Group's or the Bank's Balance Sheets) were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Cash	**6,697**	5,414	**6,222**	5,197
Securities and commodities	**109,976**	101,586	**108,988**	101,143
Collateral held	**116,673**	107,000	**115,210**	106,340
Collateral held which is re-pledged or sold	**58,455**	47,039	**58,893**	47,236

Assets pledged

As part of standard terms of transactions with other banks, the Group has provided collateral to secure liabilities. In addition to assets supporting securitisation and covered bond programs disclosed in Note 4.4, at balance sheet date, the carrying value of assets pledged as collateral to secure liabilities were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Cash	**5,353**	7,418	**6,283**	7,757
Securities and commodities [1]	**90,009**	65,335	**90,319**	65,686
Assets pledged	**95,362**	72,753	**96,602**	73,443
Assets pledged which can be re-pledged or re-sold by counterparty	**86,665**	62,305	**87,005**	62,656

1 These balances include assets sold under repurchase agreements. The liabilities related to these repurchase agreements are disclosed in Note 4.1 and 4.2. These balances also include the fair value of off-balance sheet securities and commodities of $54,719 million and $55,911 million for the Group and the Bank, respectively (30 June 2025: $38,657 million for the Group and $39,452 million for the Bank).

The Group and the Bank have pledged collateral as part of entering into repurchase and derivative agreements. These transactions are governed by standard industry agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below identifies amounts that have been offset on the Balance Sheet and amounts covered by enforceable netting arrangements or similar agreements that do not qualify for set off.

	Group 30 June 26							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount** $M	**Amount offset** $M	**Reported on the Balance Sheet** $M	**Financial instruments** [1] $M	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged** [1] $M	**Net amount** $M	**Not subject to netting agreements** $M	**Total Balance Sheet amount** $M
Derivative assets	26,253	–	26,253	(16,021)	(5,998)	4,234	1,261	**27,514**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	25,705	(1,715)	23,990	(6,704)	(17,286)	–	–	**23,990**
At fair value through income statement	76,190	(11,657)	64,533	(3,316)	(61,217)	–	–	**64,533**
Equity securities sold not delivered	1,478	(906)	572	–	–	572	20	**592**
Total financial assets	**129,626**	**(14,278)**	**115,348**	**(26,041)**	**(84,501)**	**4,806**	**1,281**	**116,629**
Derivative liabilities	(23,717)	–	(23,717)	16,021	3,799	(3,897)	(1,333)	**(25,050)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(15,179)	1,715	(13,464)	489	12,975	–	–	**(13,464)**
At fair value through income statement	(68,809)	11,657	(57,152)	9,531	47,621	–	–	**(57,152)**
Equity securities purchased not delivered	(1,420)	906	(514)	–	–	(514)	(8)	**(522)**
Total financial liabilities	**(109,125)**	**14,278**	**(94,847)**	**26,041**	**64,395**	**(4,411)**	**(1,341)**	**(96,188)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Group 30 June 25							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount**	**Amount offset**	**Reported on the Balance Sheet**	**Financial instruments [1]**	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged [1]**	**Net amount**	**Not subject to netting agreements**	**Total Balance Sheet amount**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivative assets	23,910	–	23,910	(14,884)	(4,638)	4,388	809	**24,719**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	29,878	(440)	29,438	(6,165)	(23,273)	–	–	**29,438**
At fair value through income statement	61,053	(11,585)	49,468	(1,714)	(47,682)	72	–	**49,468**
Equity securities sold not delivered	1,377	(863)	514	–	–	514	11	**525**
Total financial assets	**116,218**	**(12,888)**	**103,330**	**(22,763)**	**(75,593)**	**4,974**	**820**	**104,150**
Derivative liabilities	(24,200)	–	(24,200)	14,884	4,376	(4,940)	(946)	**(25,146)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(8,238)	440	(7,798)	375	7,423	–	–	**(7,798)**
At fair value through income statement	(51,596)	11,585	(40,011)	7,504	32,507	–	–	**(40,011)**
Equity securities purchased not delivered	(1,356)	863	(493)	–	–	(493)	–	**(493)**
Total financial liabilities	**(85,390)**	**12,888**	**(72,502)**	**22,763**	**44,306**	**(5,433)**	**(946)**	**(73,448)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Bank 30 June 26							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount**	**Amount offset**	**Reported on the Balance Sheet**	**Financial instruments [1]**	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged [1]**	**Net amount**	**Not subject to netting agreements**	**Total Balance Sheet amount**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivative assets	27,226	–	27,226	(17,439)	(5,574)	4,213	1,169	**28,395**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	24,651	(1,715)	22,936	(6,268)	(16,668)	–	–	**22,936**
At fair value through income statement	76,284	(11,728)	64,556	(3,339)	(61,217)	–	–	**64,556**
Total financial assets	**128,161**	**(13,443)**	**114,718**	**(27,046)**	**(83,459)**	**4,213**	**1,169**	**115,887**
Derivative liabilities	(26,366)	–	(26,366)	17,439	5,038	(3,889)	(1,316)	**(27,682)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(14,743)	1,715	(13,028)	53	12,975	–	–	**(13,028)**
At fair value through income statement	(69,585)	11,728	(57,857)	9,554	48,303	–	–	**(57,857)**
Total financial liabilities	**(110,694)**	**13,443**	**(97,251)**	**27,046**	**66,316**	**(3,889)**	**(1,316)**	**(98,567)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Bank 30 June 25							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount**	**Amount offset**	**Reported on the Balance Sheet**	**Financial instruments [1]**	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged [1]**	**Net amount**	**Not subject to netting agreements**	**Total Balance Sheet amount**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivative assets	24,171	–	24,171	(15,351)	(4,450)	4,370	690	**24,861**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	29,362	(440)	28,922	(5,837)	(23,084)	1	–	**28,922**
At fair value through income statement	61,126	(11,585)	49,541	(1,786)	(47,682)	73	–	**49,541**
Total financial assets	**114,659**	**(12,025)**	**102,634**	**(22,974)**	**(75,216)**	**4,444**	**690**	**103,324**
Derivative liabilities	(28,412)	–	(28,412)	15,351	4,920	(8,141)	(876)	**(29,288)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(7,910)	440	(7,470)	47	7,423	–	–	**(7,470)**
At fair value through income statement	(52,283)	11,585	(40,698)	7,576	33,122	–	–	**(40,698)**
Total financial liabilities	**(88,605)**	**12,025**	**(76,580)**	**22,974**	**45,465**	**(8,141)**	**(876)**	**(77,456)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

Related amounts not set off on the Balance Sheet

Derivative assets and liabilities

The “Financial Instruments” column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements, such as the ISDA Master Agreement. All outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied if an event of default or other predetermined events occur. Financial collateral refers to cash and non-cash collateral obtained to cover the net exposure between counterparties by enabling the collateral to be realised in an event of default or if other predetermined events occur.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and security lending agreements

The “Financial Instruments” column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements, such as global master repurchase agreements, global master securities lending agreements and agreements settled through specific Central Security Depositories. Under these netting agreements, all outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied if an event of default or other predetermined events occur. Financial collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

10 Employee benefits

OVERVIEW

The Group employs over 51,000 people across multiple jurisdictions and remunerates its employees through both fixed and variable arrangements. This section outlines details of the share-based payment and superannuation components of employee remuneration and provides an overview of key management personnel arrangements.

10.1 Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of cash and equity settled share plans as detailed below.

Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)

The Group's LTVR awards to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB have been made under the Employee Equity Plan (EEP) since the 2019 financial year award (2020 financial year for CEO ASB). LTVR aligns efforts on longer-term performance achievement, with a focus on relative shareholder returns to support sustainable long-term shareholder value.

Participants are awarded a maximum number of performance rights, which may convert into CBA shares on a one-for-one basis (or for the 2021 to 2023 financial year awards, a cash equivalent as determined by the Board).

For awards made from the 2021 financial year to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB, the performance rights will be tested against the following performance measures at the end of four years and the number of performance rights will be adjusted accordingly:

- 50% of the award is assessed against TSR compared to the 20 largest companies listed on the ASX (by market capitalisation) at the beginning of the performance period, excluding resource companies and CBA (general ASX).
- 50% of the award is assessed against TSR compared to a peer group of eight financial services companies determined by the Board (financial services).

Any performance rights and restricted shares that remain on foot after the performance test will be subject to a further holding period. For the:

- 2021 to 2022 financial year awards, in two equal tranches of two and three years for the CEO, and one and two years for other participants, and
- 2023 to 2026 financial year awards, two years for the CEO and one year for other participants.

Refer to the Remuneration Report for further details on LTVR.

The following table provides details of outstanding awards of performance rights granted under LTVR.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2026	**639,313**	**64,994**	**(69,032)**	**(12,395)**	**622,880**	**9,161**
2025	521,492	117,821	–	–	639,313	9,255

The weighted average fair value at the grant date was $73.00 for the general ASX TSR tranche and $57.22 for the financial services TSR tranche (2025: $94.75 for the general ASX TSR tranche and $87.81 for the financial services TSR tranche). The fair value of the performance rights granted during the period has been independently calculated based on specific values at grant date, using a Monte Carlo pricing model derived from market information. The weighted average assumptions included in the valuations of the 2026 financial year awards include a share price of $158.38, a risk-free interest rate of 3.79%, a dividend yield on the Bank's ordinary shares of 3.02% and a volatility in the Bank share price of 20%.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.1 Share-based payments (continued)

Long-Term Alignment Remuneration (LTAR)

The Group's LTAR awards to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB are made under the EEP, with the first grant being made in the 2021 financial year.

The LTAR award is granted as restricted share units which are entitlements to fully paid ordinary CBA shares (or cash equivalent as determined by the Board) with a payment equivalent to dividends paid during the restriction period made on only restricted share units that vest, subject to service conditions and a pre-vest assessment for awards from the 2023 financial year. The restricted share unit service period is:

- CEO: 50% of the CEO's LTAR award will vest after four years, and 50% after five years;
- Group Executives and the CEO ASB: 100% of the LTAR award will vest after four years.

The following table provides details of outstanding awards of restricted share units granted under LTAR.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2026	**455,080**	**65,002**	**(121,550)**	**(2,715)**	**395,817**	**15,801**
2025	509,759	95,086	(149,765)	–	455,080	17,531

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the LTAR awards issued during the year was $158.38 (2025: $153.58).

Restricted shares and cash settled equity

The EEP facilitates mandatory short-term variable remuneration deferral, alignment and one-off equity awards. Participants are awarded restricted shares, or cash-settled equity for certain employees based overseas, that vest provided the participant remains in employment of the Group until vesting and are subject to risk and malus review. The following table provides details of outstanding awards of restricted shares granted under the EEP.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2026	**1,408,080**	**669,300**	**(641,200)**	**(101,558)**	**1,334,622**	**111,126**
2025	1,347,560	738,186	(634,570)	(43,096)	1,408,080	81,102

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the awards issued during the year was $168.38 (2025: $138.99).

The following table provides a summary of the movement in cash-settled awards during the year.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2026	**152,484**	**90,114**	**(70,390)**	**(4,445)**	**167,763**	**15,159**
2025	161,302	75,411	(79,737)	(4,492)	152,484	12,071

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the awards issued during the year was $169.37 (2025: $141.38).

Employee Share Acquisition Plan (ESAP)

Under the ESAP eligible employees can receive up to $1,000 worth of shares each year.

The number of shares a participant receives is calculated by dividing the award amount by the average price paid for CBA shares purchased during the purchase period preceding the grant date. Shares granted are restricted from sale for the earlier of three years or until such time as the participant ceases employment with the Group. Participants receive full dividend entitlements and voting rights attached to ESAP shares.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2026 the Board approved an award of $1,000 to each eligible employee to recognise their contribution during the previous financial year.

The following table provides details of shares granted under the ESAP.

Period	Allocation date	Participants	Number of shares allocated per participant	Total number of shares allocated	Issue price $	Total fair value ($'000)
2026	**19 Sep 2025**	**33,553**	**5**	**167,765**	**168.65**	**28,294**
2025	20 Sep 2024	33,696	7	235,872	141.50	33,376

It is estimated that approximately $33 million of CBA shares will be awarded under the 2026 grant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.1 Share-based payments (continued)

Salary sacrifice arrangements

The Group facilitates the purchase of CBA shares via salary sacrifice as follows:

Type	Arrangements
Salary sacrifice	• Australian based employees and Non-Executive Directors can elect to sacrifice between $2,000 and $5,000 p.a. of their fixed remuneration and/or annual STVR or fees (in the case of Non-Executive Directors). • Restricted from sale for a minimum of two years and a maximum of seven years or earlier, if the employee ceases employment with the Group (or retires from the Group in the case of Non-Executive Directors).
Non-Executive Directors	• Non-Executive Directors can elect to apply a percentage of after-tax fees towards the acquisition of CBA shares.

Shares are purchased on market at the prevailing market price at that time and receive full dividend entitlements and voting rights. The following table provides details of shares granted under the Employee Salary Sacrifice Share Plan.

Period	Participants	Number of shares purchased	Average purchase price $	Total purchase consideration ($'000)
2026	**2,452**	**54,194**	**170.25**	**9,227**
2025	2,067	50,364	151.15	7,613

During the year three (2025: four) Non-Executive Directors applied $71,620.65 in fees (2025: $107,653.42) to purchase 437 shares (2025: 711 shares).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.2 Retirement benefit obligations

Name of Plan	Type	Form of Benefit	Date of Last Actuarial Assessment of the Fund
Australian Retirement Trust	Defined benefits [1] [2]	Indexed pension and lump sum	18 Dec 2024
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (UK) Staff Benefits Scheme (CBA (UK) SBS)	Defined benefits [2]	Indexed pension and lump sum	30 June 2022 [3]

1 Superannuation contributions made by the Group to meet its obligations to members of the defined contribution plan are excluded. Refer to Note 2.4 for the total superannuation expense relating to defined contribution and defined benefit superannuation plans.
2 The defined benefit formulae are generally based on final salary, or final average salary, and years of service.
3 Actuarial assessment is required every 3 years, however no further assessment is required for CBA (UK) SBS as the scheme will be wound up.

Regulatory framework

The Group's defined benefit plans operate under trust law with the assets of the plans held separately in trust. The plans are managed and administered on behalf of the members in accordance with the terms of each trust deed and relevant legislation.

Funding and contributions

Australian Retirement Trust

An actuarial assessment as at 18 December 2024 showed Australian Retirement Trust (ART) remained in funding surplus. The Group agreed to make contributions of approximately $1 million per month effective from 1 March 2025 to ensure that the defined benefit plan in ART remains in surplus. Employer contributions paid to the plan are subject to tax at the rate of 15%.

CBA (UK) SBS

On 17 June 2021, the trustees of CBA (UK) SBS executed a GBP426.6 million bulk annuity insurance policy. The insurance policy was purchased using the existing assets of the plan. The transaction secured an insurance asset that fully matches the remaining pension liabilities of the plan and is therefore measured at an amount that matches the plan's liabilities. The Group has no further obligation to make payments into the plan but retains responsibility for the benefits provided to the plan members.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.2 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Defined benefit superannuation plan

	Note	Australian Retirement Trust [1]		Commonwealth Bank Group Super [1]		CBA (UK) SBS		Total	
		30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Present value of funded obligations		**(2,262)**	(2,403)	**–**	–	**(395)**	(442)	**(2,657)**	(2,845)
Fair value of plan assets		**2,910**	2,954	**–**	–	**435**	487	**3,345**	3,441
Net pension assets		**648**	551	**–**	–	**40**	45	**688**	596
Amounts in the Balance Sheet:									
Assets	6.2	**648**	551	**–**	–	**40**	45	**688**	596
Net assets		**648**	551	**–**	–	**40**	45	**688**	596
The amounts recognised in the Income Statement are as follows:									
Current service cost		**(8)**	(14)	**–**	(1)	**(2)**	(3)	**(10)**	(18)
Net interest income		**25**	15	**–**	4	**2**	2	**27**	21
Total included in superannuation plan expense		**17**	1	**–**	3	**–**	(1)	**17**	3
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:									
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)		**(22)**	59	**–**	(29)	**(9)**	(35)	**(31)**	(5)
Actuarial changes in demographic assumptions		**6**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**6**	–
Actuarial changes in financial assumptions		**91**	102	**–**	3	**8**	38	**99**	143
Actuarial (loss)/gain due to experience		**(6)**	1	**–**	(6)	**–**	(2)	**(6)**	(7)
Total included in Other Comprehensive Income		**69**	162	**–**	(32)	**(1)**	1	**68**	131
Member contributions		**3**	3	**–**	1	**–**	–	**3**	4
Employer contributions		**11**	22	**–**	–	**–**	–	**11**	22

1 All defined benefit, contribution and lifetime pension members have been transferred from Commonwealth Bank Group Super to Australian Retirement Trust by November 2024.

Significant assumptions

	Australian Retirement Trust		CBA (UK) SBS	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
The above calculations were based on the following assumptions:				
Discount rate %	**6.0**	5.6	**5.9**	5.7
Inflation rate %	**2.4**	2.3	**3.3**	3.2
Rate of increases in salary % [1]	**3.2**	3.1	**n/a**	n/a
Life expectancy of a 60 year old male (years)	**29.5**	29.5	**28.1**	28.0
Life expectancy of a 60 year old female (years)	**31.7**	31.6	**30.2**	30.1

1 Not provided for CBA (UK) SBS as there are no active members in the fund during the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.2 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The table below sets out the sensitivities of the present value of defined benefit obligations for ART to changes in the principal actuarial assumptions:

	Australian Retirement Trust	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Impact of change in assumptions on liabilities increase/(decrease)	%	%
0.25% increase in discount rate	**(3.2)**	(2.9)
0.25% increase in inflation rate	**2.9**	2.6
0.25% increase to the rate of increases in salary	**0.1**	0.2
Longevity increase of one year	**3.4**	4.7

CBA (UK) SBS has a low level of risk due to the insurance policy, whereby the present value of the plan liabilities is fully matched by the fair value of the insurance asset.

Average duration

The average duration of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust		CBA (UK) SBS	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average duration at balance date	**10.7**	10.9	**12.2**	13.0

Risk management

The pension plans expose the Group to longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk and market risk. The trustees perform Asset-Liability Matching (ALM) exercises to ensure the plan assets are well matched to the nature and maturities of the defined benefit obligations.

Inflation and interest rate risks are partly mitigated by investing in long dated fixed interest securities which better match the average duration of liabilities and entering into inflation and interest rate swaps.

The allocation of assets backing the defined benefit portion of the ART are as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust			
	30 Jun 26		30 Jun 25	
Asset allocations	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset
Cash	**28**	**1.0**	27	0.9
Equities – Australian [1]	**319**	**11.0**	319	10.8
Equities – Overseas [1]	**353**	**12.1**	328	11.1
Bonds – Commonwealth Government [1]	**1,113**	**38.2**	1,128	38.2
Bonds – Semi-Government [1]	**576**	**19.8**	611	20.7
Bonds – Corporate and other [1]	**171**	**5.9**	207	7.0
Real Estate and Infrastructure [2]	**100**	**3.4**	254	8.6
Other [3]	**250**	**8.6**	80	2.7
Total fair value of plan assets	**2,910**	**100.0**	2,954	100.0

1 Values based on prices or yields quoted in an active market.
2 This includes listed and unlisted property and infrastructure investments.
3 These are alternative investments which are not included in the traditional asset classes of equities, fixed interest securities, real estate and cash. They include multi-asset investments, liquid alternative investments and hedge funds.

The Australian equities fair value includes $29 million (30 June 2025: $35 million) of Commonwealth Bank shares. The real estate fair value includes $1 million (30 June 2025: $1 million) of property assets leased to the Bank. Corporate and other bonds at 30 June 2026 includes $3 million of Commonwealth Bank debt securities (30 June 2025: $3 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

10.3 Key management personnel

Detailed remuneration disclosures by Key Management Personnel (KMP) are provided in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report on pages 12-44.

	Group		Bank	
Key management personnel compensation	**30 Jun 26 $'000**	**30 Jun 25 $'000**	**30 Jun 26 $'000**	**30 Jun 25 $'000**
Short-term benefits [1]	**22,658**	23,532	**21,435**	21,990
Post-employment benefits	**456**	470	**417**	425
Long-term benefits	**299**	440	**266**	570
Share-based payments	**19,172**	24,407	**17,537**	22,711
Total	**42,585**	48,849	**39,655**	45,696

1 Short-term benefits include termination benefits of $1,172,592 (30 June 2025: $308,861).

Security holdings

Details of the aggregate security holdings of KMP are set out below.

	Equity Class [1]	**Balance 1 July 25**	**Acquired/ Granted as remuneration**	**Previous years awards vested [2]**	**Net change other [3]**	**Balance 30 June 26 [4]**
Non-Executive Directors	Ordinary [5]	31,349	**2,870**	**–**	**(5,271)**	**28,948**
	PERLS	1,804	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,804**
Executives	Ordinary	211,610	**–**	**130,891**	**(130,562)**	**211,939**
	Deferred STVR shares	51,181	**27,788**	**(36,292)**	**(4,763)**	**37,914**
	LTAR restricted share units	295,554	**49,172**	**(66,046)**	**(26,746)**	**251,934**
	LTVR performance rights	373,910	**49,168**	**(28,553)**	**(30,148)**	**364,377**
	One-off deferred shares	2,071	**–**	**–**	**(2,071)**	**–**
	One-off performance rights	9,681	**–**	**–**	**(9,681)**	**–**

1 Deferred STVR shares represent the STVR previously awarded under executive arrangements in prior years. LTVR performance rights (PRs) are subject to performance hurdles. LTAR restricted share units (RSUs) granted from the 2023 financial year are subject to a pre-vest assessment. One-off deferred shares include one-off awards received as deferred shares. CBA PERLS include cumulative holdings of all PERLS securities issued by CBA.

2 LTVR PRs, LTAR RSUs, deferred STVR shares, and one-off deferred shares become ordinary shares (as applicable) or are cash settled upon vesting.

3 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from purchases and/or sales of ordinary shares and/or as a result of awards being forfeited or lapsed, including changes to the KMP population during the year.

4 30 June 2026 balances represent aggregate shareholdings of all KMP at balance date. This does not include KMP who ceased during the 2026 financial year.

5 Non-Executive Directors are required to hold CBA shares equivalent to 100% of Board Chair fees for the Chair and 100% of Board member fees for Non-Executive Directors. This is to be accumulated over five years commencing on the later of 1 July 2019 or the date of appointment, valued with reference to the prevailing CBA share price at the relevant accumulation commencement date.

Loans to KMP

All loans to KMP (including close family members or entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by them, or any entity over which any of those family members or entities held significant voting power) have been made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees and customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate (which may be fixed or variable). There has been no write down of loans during the period.

Details of aggregate loans to KMP are set out below:

	30 Jun 26 $'000	**30 Jun 25 $'000**
Loans	**30,581**	21,953
Interest charged	**1,020**	808

10.3 Key management personnel (continued)

Other transactions of KMP

Financial instrument transactions

Financial instrument transactions (other than loans and shares disclosed within this report) of KMP occur in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees and customers.

Disclosure of financial instrument transactions regularly made as part of normal banking operations is limited to disclosure of such transactions with KMP and entities controlled or significantly influenced by them.

All such financial instrument transactions that have occurred between entities within the Group and their KMP have been trivial or domestic in nature and were in the nature of normal personal banking and deposit transactions.

Transactions other than financial instrument transactions of banks

All other transactions with KMP and their related entities and other related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis in the normal course of business and on commercial terms and conditions. These transactions principally involve the provision of financial and investment services by entities not controlled by the Group.

Services agreements

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

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For the year ended 30 June 2026

11 Group structure

OVERVIEW

The Group structure includes the Bank legal entity and its interests in operating and special purpose subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. These entities were either acquired or established and their classification is driven by the Bank's level of control or influence.

The operating activities of these entities include banking, funds management, specialised customer financing and asset backed financing across multiple jurisdictions.

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities

Subsidiaries

The key subsidiaries of the Bank are:

Entity Name	Entity Name
Australia	
CBA Covered Bond Trust	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1
Commonwealth Securities Limited	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1P
Medallion Trust Series 2008-1R	Medallion Trust Series 2019-1
Medallion Trust Series 2016-1	Medallion Trust Series 2023-1
Medallion Trust Series 2016-2	Medallion Trust Series 2023-2
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1	Medallion Trust Series 2025-1
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1P	Residential Mortgage Group Pty Ltd
Medallion Trust Series 2017-2	

All the above subsidiaries are 100% owned and incorporated in Australia.

Entity Name	Incorporated in
New Zealand and other overseas	
ASB Bank Limited	New Zealand
ASB Covered Bond Trust	New Zealand
ASB Holdings Limited	New Zealand
ASB Term Fund	New Zealand
Medallion NZ Series Trust 2009-1R	New Zealand
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Europe) N.V.	The Netherlands

All the above subsidiaries are 100% owned.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Control and voting rights

Determining whether the Group has control is generally straightforward based on ownership of the majority of the voting rights. Holding more than 50% of an entity's voting rights typically indicates that the Group has control over the entity. Significant judgement is involved where either the Group is deemed to control an entity despite holding less than 50% of the voting rights, or where the Group does not control an entity despite holding more than 50% of the voting rights.

Agent or principal

The Group is deemed to have power over an investment fund when it holds either the responsible entity (RE) and/or the manager function of that fund. Whether that power translates to control depends on whether the Group is deemed to act as an agent or a principal of that fund. Management have determined that the Group acts as a principal and controls a fund when it cannot be easily removed as a manager or RE by investors and when its economic interest in that fund is substantial compared to the economic interest of other investors. In all other cases the Group acts as an agent and does not control the fund.

Significant restrictions

There were no significant restrictions on the ability to transfer cash or other assets, pay dividends or other capital distributions, provide or repay loans and advances between the entities within the Group. There were also no significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group resulting from protective rights of non-controlling interests.

Associates and joint ventures

There were no significant restrictions on the ability of associates or joint ventures to transfer funds to the Bank or its subsidiaries in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made.

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.

Consolidated structured entities

The Group has the following contractual arrangements which require it to provide financial support to its structured entities.

Securitisation structured entities

The Group provides liquidity facilities to Medallion and Medallion NZ structured entities. The liquidity facilities can only be drawn to cover cash flow shortages relating to mismatches in timing of cash inflows due from securitised asset pools and cash outflows due to note holders. These "timing mismatch" facilities rank pari passu with other senior secured creditors. The facilities limit is $733 million (30 June 2025: $754 million). This includes $520 million (30 June 2025: $520 million) in relation to the structured entity where the Bank holds all of the issued instruments and $652 million (30 June 2025: $669 million) where the Group holds all of the issued instruments.

The Group has no contractual obligations to purchase assets from its securitisation structured entities.

Covered bonds trust

The Group provides funding and support facilities to CBA Covered Bond Trust and ASB Covered Bond Trust (the 'Trusts'). The Trusts are bankruptcy remote SPVs that guarantee any debt obligations owing under the US$40 billion CBA Covered Bond Programme and the EUR7 billion ASB Covered Bond Programme, respectively. The funding facilities allow the Trusts to hold sufficient residential mortgage loans to support the guarantees provided to the Covered Bonds. The Group also provides various swaps to the Trusts to hedge any interest rate and currency mismatches. The Group, either directly or via its wholly owned subsidiaries, Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited and Securitisation Management Services Limited, provides various services to the Trusts including servicing and monitoring of the residential mortgages.

Structured asset finance structured entities

The Group has no contractual obligation to provide financial support to any of its structured asset finance structured entities.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank entered into a debt forgiveness arrangement with four wholly owned structured entities for a total of $62 million. The financial impact of the debt forgiveness was fully eliminated on consolidation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group has exposure to various securitisation vehicles via Residential Mortgage-backed Securities (RMBS) and Asset-backed Securities (ABS). The Group may also provide derivatives and other commitments to these vehicles. The Group also has exposure to investment funds and other financing vehicles.

Securitisations

Securitisations involve transferring assets into an entity that sells beneficial interests to investors through the issue of debt and equity notes with varying levels of subordination. The notes are collateralised by the assets transferred to these vehicles and pay a return based on the returns of those assets, with residual returns paid to the most subordinated investor.

The Group may trade or invest in RMBS and ABS, which are backed by Commercial Properties, Consumer Receivables, Equipment and Auto Finance. The Group may also provide lending, derivatives, liquidity and commitments to these securitisation entities.

Other financing

Asset-backed entities are used to provide tailored lending for the purchase or lease of assets transferred by the Group or its clients. The assets are normally pledged as collateral to the lenders. The Group engages in raising finance for assets such as aircraft, trains, vessels and other infrastructure. The Group may also provide lending, derivatives, liquidity and commitments to these entities.

Investment funds

The Group conducts investment management and other fiduciary activities as responsible entity, trustee, custodian, adviser or manager for investment funds and trusts, including superannuation and approved deposit funds, wholesale and retail trusts. The Group's exposure to investment funds includes holding units in the investment funds and trusts, providing lending facilities, derivatives and receiving fees for services.

The nature and extent of the Group's interests in these entities are summarised below. Interests do not include derivatives and other positions where the Group creates rather than absorbs variability of the structured entity, for example deposits the funds place with the Group. These have been excluded from the tables on pages 183 to 184.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

	30 Jun 26				
Exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Investment funds $M**	**Total $M**
Investment securities	3,788	631	–	–	**4,419**
Loans and other receivables	11,799	4,805	3,603	6,690	**26,897**
Total on Balance Sheet exposures	**15,587**	**5,436**	**3,603**	**6,690**	**31,316**
Total notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	3,838	1,304	607	9,852	**15,601**
Total maximum exposure to loss	**19,425**	**6,740**	**4,210**	**16,542**	**46,917**
Total assets of the entities [2]	**81,832**	**21,310**	**9,115**	**39,284**	**151,541**

1 Relates to undrawn facilities.

2 Size of the entities is generally the total assets of the entities, except for Real Estate Investment Trusts where the size is based on the Group's credit exposure of $16,524 million.

	30 Jun 25				
Exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Investment funds $M**	**Total $M**
Investment securities	3,280	245	–	–	**3,525**
Loans and other receivables	9,377	4,816	4,205	6,048	**24,446**
Total on Balance Sheet exposures	**12,657**	**5,061**	**4,205**	**6,048**	**27,971**
Total notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	5,766	1,070	547	7,911	**15,294**
Total maximum exposure to loss	**18,423**	**6,131**	**4,752**	**13,959**	**43,265**
Total assets of the entities [2]	**59,825**	**19,778**	**9,649**	**35,868**	**125,120**

1 Relates to undrawn facilities.

2 Size of the entities is generally the total assets of the entities, except for Real Estate Investment Trusts where the size is based on the Group's credit exposure of $13,942 million.

The Group's exposure to loss depends on the level of subordination of the interest, which indicates the extent to which other parties are obliged to absorb credit losses before the Group. An overview of the Group's interests, relative ranking and external credit rating, for vehicles that have credit subordination in place, is summarised in the table below, and includes securitisation vehicles and other financing.

	30 Jun 26			
Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Total $M**
Senior [1]	19,420	6,740	4,210	**30,370**
Mezzanine [2]	5	–	–	**5**
Total maximum exposure to loss	19,425	6,740	4,210	**30,375**

1 All ABS and RMBS exposures and $3,040 million of other financing exposures are rated investment grade. $1,170 million of other financing exposures are sub-investment grade.

2 All RMBS exposures are rated investment grade.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	30 Jun 25 RMBS $M	ABS $M	Other financing $M	Total $M
Senior [1]	18,413	6,131	4,752	**29,296**
Mezzanine [2]	10	–	–	**10**
Total maximum exposure to loss	18,423	6,131	4,752	**29,306**

1 All ABS and RMBS exposures and $3,466 million of other financing exposures are rated investment grade. $1,286 million of other financing exposures are sub investment grade.

2 All RMBS exposures are rated investment grade.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

For the purposes of this disclosure, the Group sponsors an entity when it manages or advises the entity's program, places securities into the market on behalf of the entity, provides liquidity and/or credit enhancements to the entity, or the Group's name appears in the Structured Entity.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has not sponsored any unconsolidated structured entities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial report comprises the financial report of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when it has:

- power over the relevant activities of the entity, for example through voting or other rights;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the Bank's involvement with the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the Bank's returns from the entity.

Consolidation

The Group exercises judgement at inception and periodically thereafter, to assess whether a structured entity should be consolidated based on the Bank'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 predominately required for the Group's securitisation program, structured transactions and involvement with investment funds.

Transactions between subsidiaries in the Group are eliminated. Non-controlling interests and the related share of profits in subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, and Balance Sheet. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated when control ceases. Subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments at the Bank level.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. At the acquisition date, the cost of the business is the fair value of the purchase consideration, measured as the aggregate of the fair values of assets transferred, equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the Group's share of assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition. If there is a deficit instead, the discount on acquisition is recognised directly in the consolidated Income Statement, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures are entities over which the Group has significant influence or joint control, but not control. In the consolidated financial report, they are accounted for under the equity method. They are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for the Group's share of the associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income, less any dividends received. At the Bank level, they are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is an indication that an investment may be impaired, then the entire carrying amount of the investment in associate or joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less disposal costs) with the carrying amount. The subsequent reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the Income Statement if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.2 Related party disclosures

Banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions, upon which some fees and commissions may be earned. Details of amounts paid or received from related parties, in the form of interest or dividends, are set out in Notes 2.1 and 2.3. Detailed remuneration of and transactions with Key Management Personnel are provided in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report and Note 10.3

The Bank's aggregate investments in, and loans to controlled entities are disclosed in the table below. Amounts due to controlled entities are disclosed in the Balance Sheet of the Bank.

	Bank	
	30 June 26 $M	30 June 25 $M
Shares in controlled entities	**8,432**	8,281
Loans to controlled entities at amortised cost	**62,057**	59,154
Loans to controlled entities at fair value through Income Statement	**28**	32
Total shares in and loans to controlled entities	**70,517**	67,467

As at 30 June 2026, loans to controlled entities at amortised cost in the table above are presented net of $13 million provisions for impairment (30 June 2025: $10 million).

One of the Bank's subsidiaries issued a professional indemnity insurance policy to the Group's controlled entities holding an Australian Financial Services or Australian Credit licence. The total amount insured under this policy as at 30 June 2026 was up to $74 million (30 June 2025: $74 million). The subsidiary also issues a comprehensive crime and professional indemnity insurance policy to the Group. The total amount insured under this policy as at 30 June 2026 was up to $80 million (30 June 2025: $50 million).

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank has an indemnity deed in place with Count Financial and Count Limited (previously known as CountPlus) with a $520 million limit (30 June 2025: $520 million), to cover potential remediation of ongoing service failures to customers, inappropriate advice and other matters. The Group and the Bank have provided for these costs.

The Bank is the head entity of the tax consolidated group and has entered into tax funding and tax sharing agreements with its eligible Australian resident subsidiaries. The details of these agreements are set out in Note 2.5. The amount receivable by the Bank under the tax funding agreement with the tax consolidated entities is $125 million as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $93 million). This balance is included in 'Other assets' in the Bank's separate Balance Sheet.

All transactions between Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or a separate party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, pension plans as well as Key Management Personnel and their related parties.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

11.3 Business divestments and assets held for sale

The Group completed the following business divestments during the years ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025:

Bank of Hangzhou

On 24 January 2025, the Group announced that it entered into a binding 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Non-current assets (including disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets which are to be abandoned, or businesses which are to be closed, are not classified as held for sale, since the carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that has been sold, or classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

12 Other

OVERVIEW

This section includes other information required to provide a more complete view of our business. It includes customer related commitments and contingencies that arise in the ordinary course of business. In addition, it covers notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, remuneration of auditors, and details of events that have taken place subsequent to the balance sheet date.

12.1 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments arising from the banking business

Details of contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments are presented below and in Note 7.1, 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.

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
Credit risk related instruments	$M	$M	$M	$M
Commitments to provide credit	**217,926**	207,278	**200,603**	190,082
Performance related contingencies	**17,133**	15,993	**17,133**	15,993
Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments	**7,395**	6,803	**6,709**	6,012
Total credit risk related instruments	**242,454**	230,074	**224,445**	212,087

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The types of instruments included in this category are:

- **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.

The details of the Group's accounting policies and critical judgements and estimates involved in calculating impairment provisions are provided in Note 3.2.

Other contingent liabilities

Clearing and settlement obligations

The Group is subject to the rules governing clearing and settlement activities under which loss sharing arrangements may arise. This includes the requirements of central clearing houses where the Group has made contributions to a default fund. In the event of a default of another clearing member, the Group could be required to make additional default fund contributions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

12.2 Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

(a) Reconciliation of net profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Net profit after income tax	**10,866**	10,116	9,394	**9,769**	10,692
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivable	**(705)**	17	(645)	**(698)**	(165)
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable	**369**	(596)	1,846	**579**	(294)
Net loss on sale of controlled entities and associates	**–**	–	221	**–**	–
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**1**	–	2	**1**	1
Equity accounting profit	**(66)**	90	95	**(1)**	(209)
Loan impairment expense	**788**	726	802	**719**	674
Depreciation and amortisation (including asset write downs)	**1,482**	1,393	1,440	**1,304**	1,210
Decrease in other provisions	**(36)**	(51)	(157)	**(95)**	(86)
(Decrease)/increase in income taxes payable	**(113)**	274	(178)	**(194)**	160
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(8)**	(50)	24	**8**	(54)
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	**93**	(85)	15	**76**	(34)
(Increase)/decrease in accrued fees/reimbursements receivable	**(122)**	(36)	23	**(113)**	(53)
Increase in accrued fees and other items payable	**301**	451	248	**348**	431
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness	**(2)**	(6)	8	**(1)**	(8)
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	**(12)**	(1)	25	**35**	(60)
Dividend received – controlled entities and associates	**–**	–	–	**(708)**	(1,889)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements	**(18,796)**	(12,302)	(38,500)	**(18,860)**	(7,907)
Other	**(543)**	(765)	(286)	**(350)**	(690)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	**(6,503)**	(825)	(25,623)	**(8,181)**	1,719

(b) Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and money at short call.

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Notes, coins and cash at banks	**48,453**	54,381	47,321	**45,065**	49,620
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**48,453**	54,381	47,321	**45,065**	49,620

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

12.3 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group and the Bank, and its network firms:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 26 $'000	30 Jun 25 $'000	30 Jun 26 $'000	30 Jun 25 $'000
Audit and review services				
Audit and review of financial statements – Group	**24,474**	25,688	**24,474**	25,688
Audit and review of financial statements – Controlled entities	**6,210**	6,215	**764**	673
Total remuneration for audit and review services	**30,684**	31,903	**25,238**	26,361
Other statutory assurance services	**4,732**	4,636	**4,315**	4,453
Other assurance services	**9,727**	9,690	**8,605**	8,863
Total remuneration for assurance services	**14,459**	14,326	**12,920**	13,316
Total remuneration for audit, review and assurance services	**45,143**	46,229	**38,158**	39,677
Other non-audit services				
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	**87**	144	**87**	144
Other services	**436**	154	**389**	100
Total remuneration for other non-audit services	**523**	298	**476**	244
Total remuneration for audit, review, assurance and other services [1]	**45,666**	46,527	**38,634**	39,921

1 An additional amount of $579,834 (30 June 2025: $1,025,593) was paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers by way of fees for entities not consolidated into the financial statements, of which $579,834 (30 June 2025: $824,224) relates to audit, review and assurance services.

The Audit Committee has considered the non-audit services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers and is satisfied that the services and the level of fees are compatible with maintaining auditors' independence. All such services were approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with pre-approved policies and procedures.

Other statutory assurance services relate to engagements required under prudential standards and other legislative or regulatory requirements. Other assurance services include assurance and attestation relating to Pillar 3, non-mandatory assurance over the Group's sustainability report, comfort letters over financing programmes as well as agreed upon procedures.

Taxation services include assistance with tax return submissions and advice on tax legislation.

Other services include system reviews, regulatory reviews and benchmarking activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

12.4 Subsequent events

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 270 cents per share amounting to $4,518 million.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Bank expects the DRP for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $610 million based on historical DRP participation rate.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

The table below includes consolidated entity information required by section 295 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth):

				Tax residency	
Entity Registered Name	**Entity Type**	**Place formed or incorporated**	**Percentage of share capital held (%)**	**Australian or foreign**	**Foreign jurisdiction**
ASB Bank Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Cash Fund	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Covered Bond Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Group Investments Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Holdings Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Nominees Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Securities Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Term Fund	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
Asklepios Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BW Financial Advice Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BWA Group Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BWA Intellectual Property Holdings Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Capital 121 Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A320 6749 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A320 Aircraft No1 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A330 1561 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Aircraft Leasing 2 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B377 37091 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B738 39822 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B773 60333 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Captive Insurance Pte. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Singapore	100.00	Foreign	Singapore
CBA Corporate Services (NSW) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Corporate Services (VIC) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Covered Bond Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
CBA ES Business Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Europe Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Funding (NZ) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
CBA Group Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Investments (No 4) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
CBA New Digital Businesses Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Registered Agent Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA SAF Holding Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA SAF UK Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Services International Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Services Private Limited	Body Corporate	India	100.00	Foreign	India
CBA Specialised Financing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBFC Leasing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBFC Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Colonial Holding Company Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Colonial Services Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CommBank Foundation	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A

Consolidated entity disclosure statement (continued)

Entity Registered Name	Entity Type	Place formed or incorporated	Percentage of share capital held (%)	Tax residency	
				Australian or foreign	Foreign jurisdiction
CommBank Staff Foundation Limited [2]	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Australia Securities LLC	Body Corporate	United States	N/A	Foreign	United States
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Europe) N.V.	Body Corporate	Netherlands	100.00	Foreign	Netherlands
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Share Plan Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Insurance Holdings Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Investments Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Private Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Securities Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CommSec Custodial Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commwealth International Holdings Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Comsec Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CPM Transform HoldCo Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CTB Australia Limited	Body Corporate	Hong Kong	100.00	Foreign	Hong Kong
Doshii Connect Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Financial Wisdom Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Funding No.1 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Inverloch Leasing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
IPSI Group Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
IPSI Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
IPSI Technology Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
IWL Broking Solutions Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Medallion NZ Series 2009-1R	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
Medallion Trust Series 2008-1R	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2015-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2015-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2016-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2016-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2018-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2018-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2019-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2023-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2023-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2025-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Milan HoldCo Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Premium Custody Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A

Consolidated entity disclosure statement (continued)

				Tax residency	
Entity Registered Name	**Entity Type**	**Place formed or incorporated**	**Percentage of share capital held (%)**	**Australian or foreign**	**Foreign jurisdiction**
Residential Mortgage Group Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
SAF Corporate Services Pty Ltd [3]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No 27 Pty Ltd [4]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No23 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No24 Pty Ltd [4]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No4 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe Usd Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Securitisation Advisory Services Pty. Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Securitisation Management Services Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
Share Direct Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Share Investments Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
State Nominees Limited.	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Stichting CBA Carbon Custody Services	Body Corporate	Netherlands	N/A	Foreign	Netherlands
The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle (Australia) Holdings Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle IP Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle Servicing Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Whitecoat Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Whitecoat Operating Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A

1 The Group's consolidated entities include certain entities that are not actively trading and entities related to businesses divested and closed over recent years (including divestments of CommInsure General Insurance, Colonial First State, CommInsure Life, Colonial First State Global Asset Management, PT Commonwealth Life, Australian Investment Exchange Limited and assisted closure of Aligned Advice).
2 CommBank Staff Foundation Limited is the trustee for the CommBank Foundation Trust.
3 SAF Corporate Services Pty Ltd was the trustee for the Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust and the Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust. The Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust and the Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust, were wound-up and terminated in December 2025.
4 Safe No 27 Pty Ltd and Safe No24 Pty Ltd were deregistered on 8 July 2026.

Directors' declaration

The Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia declare that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) The financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2026, as set out on pages 48 to 190, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:

  i. complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and any further requirements in the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

  ii. giving a true and fair view of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and their performance for the year ended 30 June 2026.

(b) The consolidated entity disclosure statement on pages 191 to 193 is true and correct.

(c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commonwealth Bank of Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 1.1 to the financial statements includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for the year ended 30 June 2026.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul O'Malley
Chair
12 August 2026



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
12 August 2026

Independent auditor's report



Independent auditor's report

To the members of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Bank) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Bank's and Group's financial positions as at 30 June 2026 and of their financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the Bank and Group Balance Sheets as at 30 June 2026;
- the Bank and Group Income Statements for the year then ended;
- the Bank and Group Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Bank and Group Statements of Changes in Equity for the year then ended;
- the Bank and Group Statements of Cash Flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;
- the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement as at 30 June 2026; and
- the Directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Bank and the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the IESBA Code.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

One International Towers Sydney, Watermans Quay, Barangaroo NSW 2000,
GPO BOX 2650 Sydney NSW 2001
T: +61 2 8266 0000, F: +61 2 8266 9999, www.pwc.com.au

www.pwc.com.au

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

Our audit approach for the Group

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Bank and the Group, their accounting processes and controls and the industries in which they operate.

Bank and Group audit scope

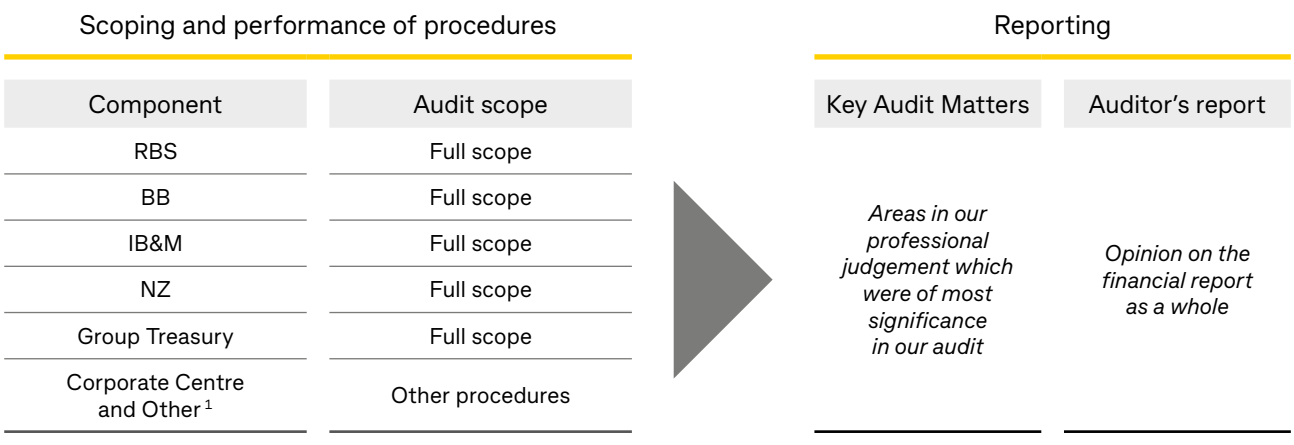
Our audit focused on where the Bank and the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.

In designing the scope of our audit, we considered the structure of the Group which includes five business segments being Retail Banking Services (RBS), Business Banking (BB), Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M), New Zealand (NZ), and Corporate Centre and Other. We also considered one significant business activity being Group Treasury. These business segments and the significant business activity are considered to be components as the Group prepares financial information for their inclusion in the financial report.

The nature, timing and extent of audit work performed for each component was determined by each components' risk characteristics and financial significance to the Bank and the Group and consideration of whether sufficient evidence had been obtained for our opinion on the financial report as a whole. This involved either:

- an audit of the financial information of a component (full scope);
- an audit of one or more of the component's account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures (audit of one or more financial statement line items); or
- specific further audit procedures performed at a component level (other procedures).

Set out in the following diagram is an overview of how our audit scope aligns to the identified components and our audit report.



1 This excludes Group Treasury.

In establishing the overall approach to the group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the group auditor, or component auditors from PwC Australia or from another PwC network firm operating under our instruction. Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work at those components to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the financial report of the Bank and the Group.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. The key audit matters identified below relate to both the Bank and the Group audit, unless otherwise stated below. We communicated the key audit matters to the Audit Committee.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for loan impairment	
AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* requires the recognition of a provision for expected credit losses (ECL) against the gross carrying value of the Bank's and the Group's loans and other receivables, the measurement of which is required to incorporate reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank and the Group utilise complex models to calculate ECL on a collective basis. These models have been developed using internal historical default data and incorporate various forward-looking assumptions, such as forecasts of future economic conditions across multiple economic scenarios. In addition, judgemental adjustments are applied to the modelled ECL outcomes (including overlays and forward-looking adjustments). Individually assessed provisions are also recognised by the Bank and the Group for loans and other receivables that are known to be impaired at the reporting date. We considered the provision for ECL a key audit matter due to the significant audit effort required and the inherent estimation uncertainty present in its determination, which is specifically due to the complexity, subjectivity and extent of judgement used by the Bank and the Group in its recognition and measurement.	We developed an understanding of the control activities relevant to our audit procedures over the Bank's and the Group's provision for ECL. For certain control activities, we assessed whether they were appropriately designed and were operating effectively, on a sample basis, throughout the year ended 30 June 2026. This included control activities relevant to: • The accuracy of certain inputs to and outputs from the ECL models; and • The review and approval of forward-looking assumptions, model adjustments and overall adequacy of total provisions for ECL by the Group's Loan Loss Provisioning Committee (LLPC). In addition to controls testing we, along with PwC credit risk modelling experts and PwC economics experts, performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, to assess the reasonableness of the Bank's and the Group's provision for ECL as at 30 June 2026: • Assessed the appropriateness of the ECL model methodology applied by the Bank and the Group for a selection of the Bank's and the Group's loan portfolios; • Recalculated ECL to assess the accuracy of the modelled outputs for a targeted sample of the Bank's and the Group's loan portfolios;

Independent auditor's report (continued)



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for loan impairment (continued)	
Key factors contributing to this uncertainty include: • The models which are used to calculate ECL (ECL models) are inherently complex and judgement is applied in determining the appropriate construct of each model; • Multiple assumptions are made by the Bank and the Group concerning the future occurrence of events and conditions, as well as their probabilities, for which there are inherently heightened levels of estimation uncertainty given the forward-looking nature of these assumptions; and • The determination of the need for and quantification of adjustments to modelled assumptions and model outputs. **Relevant references in the financial report** Refer to notes 3.2 and 9.2 for further information.	• Assessed the appropriateness of certain forward-looking assumptions incorporated into the ECL models, including the macroeconomic scenarios developed, underlying forecasts and probability weightings applied; • Assessed the appropriateness of certain model adjustments and overlays identified by the Bank and the Group; • Tested the completeness and accuracy of a sample of certain critical data elements used as inputs to the ECL models, model adjustments and overlays to relevant source documentation; • Tested the appropriateness of individually assessed provisions recognised by the Bank and the Group for a selection of loan assets identified as impaired as at the reporting date; and • Considered the impact of relevant events occurring after the end of the financial year until the date of signing the auditor's report on the provision for ECL. Where applicable, we also considered the competency, capabilities, objectivity and nature of the work of certain experts used by the Bank and the Group to assist in the development of relevant assumptions used in determining the provision for ECL. We also assessed the reasonableness of the related disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for ongoing class actions	
There are a number of class actions that have been brought against the Bank and the Group. Significant judgement is required to determine whether a provision is required with regard to the requirements of AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Where a provision has been recognised, there can be a high degree of estimation uncertainty. We considered the determination, valuation and disclosure of these provisions to be a key audit matter due to the level of judgement required in determining whether a provision is required, the inherent estimation uncertainty in calculating the appropriate amount of a provision, where required, and the related disclosures within the financial report. **Relevant references in the financial report** Refer to note 7.1 for further information.	We developed an understanding of the control activities relevant to our audit procedures over the Bank's and the Group's provisions for ongoing class actions, and for certain control activities, assessed whether they were appropriately designed and were operating effectively on a sample basis, throughout the year ended 30 June 2026. We performed, amongst others, the following procedures in relation to the determination and valuation of the provisions for ongoing class actions: • Made inquiries of management and in-house legal counsel in relation to the status of the class actions at the end of the financial year; • Inspected certain Board meeting minutes and papers for any material developments in relation to the class actions; • Inspected legal representation letters from external legal counsel for certain matters and evaluated the responses received; • Evaluated the Bank's and the Group's assessments as to whether a provision was required with regard to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards; and • Tested the valuation of the provisions recognised. We also assessed the reasonableness of the related disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Independent auditor's report (continued)



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Operation of financial reporting Information Technology (IT) systems and controls	
The Bank's and the Group's operations and financial reporting processes are heavily dependent on IT systems for the processing and recording of a significant volume of transactions. Due to this, we consider the operation of financial reporting IT systems and controls to be a key audit matter. In particular, in common with all banks, access rights to technology are important because they are intended to ensure that changes to IT applications and data are appropriately authorised. Ensuring that only appropriate staff have access to IT systems, that the level of access itself is appropriate, and that access is periodically monitored, are key controls in mitigating the potential for fraud or error as a result of a change to an IT application or underlying data. The Bank and the Group have an ongoing multi-year strategic program to address controls related to access management for systems and data relevant to financial reporting.	Our procedures included evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of certain control activities over the continued integrity of the material IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting. This involved assessing, where relevant to the audit: • Change management: The processes and controls used to develop, test and authorise changes to the functionality and configurations within systems; • System development: The project disciplines which ensure that significant developments or implementation are appropriately tested before implementation and that data is converted and transferred completely and accurately; • Security: The access controls designed to enforce segregation of duties, govern the use of generic and privileged accounts or ensure that data is only changed through authorised means; and • IT operations: The controls over operations are used to ensure that any issues that arise are managed appropriately. Within the scope of our audit, where technology services are provided by a third party, we considered assurance reports from the third party's auditor on the design and operating effectiveness of controls. We also carried out tests, on a sample basis, of IT application controls and IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls that were key to our audit testing in order to assess the accuracy of certain system calculations, the generation of certain reports and the operation of certain system-enforced access controls. Where we identified design or operating effectiveness matters relating to IT systems, IT application controls or IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls relevant to our audit, we performed alternative audit procedures. We also considered mitigating controls in order to respond to the impact on our overall audit approach.

Other information

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the Remuneration Report and a separate review conclusion and audit opinion over specified Sustainability Disclosures included within the Sustainability Report and Sustainability Report Appendix sections of the Annual Report, in accordance with the scope of Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001*. We have also issued a separate limited assurance conclusion and reasonable assurance opinion on other selected Sustainability Information included in the Sustainability Report and Sustainability Report Appendix sections of the Annual Report.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Bank and the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Report on the Remuneration Report

Our opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2026 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner

Sydney
12 August 2026

Additional information

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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.

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.

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 pages 204 and 205 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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 pages 204 and 205 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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 pages 204 and 205 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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 pages 204 and 205 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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 pages 204 and 205 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).

Glossary

Term	Definition
Assets Under Management	AUM represent the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	The highest quality of capital available to the Group reflecting the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings and reserves less prescribed deductions.
Cost-to-income ratio	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
Deferred shares	Awarded from the 2019 financial year, deferred shares are ordinary shares in CBA, which are restricted until vesting and used for deferred short-term variable remuneration arrangements and sign-on awards. These equity awards are subject to forfeiture if the Executive ceases to be employed by the Group prior to the vesting date as a result of resignation or summary termination for cause, Board risk and reputation review, and malus and clawback provisions as per the Group's consequence management framework.
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).
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.
Executive Leadership Team (ELT)	The team comprises of the CEO and individuals in the following executive groups: Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Executives	Collective term referring to the individuals in the following executive groups: CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Group	Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries.
Group Executive (GE)	An individual of the Executive Leadership Team (excludes the CEO and the CEO ASB).
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.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of that entity.
Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)	Variable remuneration subject to service conditions and performance measures over four years. LTVR awards that remain on foot following satisfaction of service conditions and performance measures are restricted until completion of a risk and compliance review after a further holding period.
Long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR)	Remuneration that is subject to pre-grant and pre-vest assessments and vests subject to service conditions after a period of four and five years for the CEO, and four years for Group Executives and CEO ASB.
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.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
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 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 in the context of our financial reporting 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.
One-off cash award	A non-recurring monetary award granted to an employee. The award is made either as a single payment or in multiple tranches and is subject to the employee satisfying any applicable vesting conditions. The award is provided in addition to the employee's regular remuneration.
One-off equity award	A non-recurring equity award granted to an employee. The award vests either in a single tranche or multiple tranches, subject to the employee satisfying any applicable vesting conditions. The award is provided in addition to the employee's regular remuneration.
Performance rights	Performance rights to ordinary shares in CBA granted under the Group's long-term variable remuneration arrangements and subject to the satisfaction of performance measures and service conditions.
Profit After Capital Charge (PACC)	Group uses PACC, a risk-adjusted measure, as a key measure of financial performance. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it and other adjustments.
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.
Short-term variable remuneration (STVR)	Variable remuneration granted in the form of a discretionary payment, with reference to the Group's, business unit's and the individual's performance over one financial year. STVR is received as cash and, where applicable, deferred shares.
Support units	Support units are not business functions and are responsible for enabling the operations of the Bank. Functions that are in support units include Human Resources, Technology, Financial Services, Operations, Risk Management, Marketing and Corporate Affairs, Group Strategy, and Legal & Group Secretariat.
Total Committed Exposure (TCE)	TCE is 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.
Total customers	The combined number of customers who have a relationship with the Group, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes, retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates. Customers who have a relationship with more than one entity (CBA, Bankwest and/or ASB) may be counted more than once.
Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employees	Total FTE of the Group by geographical work locations as at 30 June. FTE includes full-time, part-time, job share employees, employees on extended leave and contractors. One full-time role is equal to 38 working hours per week. New Zealand category refers to ASB employees only. CBA staff based in New Zealand are captured under "Other". This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Term	Definition
Total maximum remuneration	The sum of an employee's base remuneration and superannuation (collective fixed remuneration) and maximum short-term variable remuneration, long-term variable remuneration and long-term alignment remuneration opportunity.
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.

Important notices

Non-IFRS information

Readers should also be aware that certain financial data in this report may be considered non-International Financial Reporting Standards (non-IFRS) financial information under Regulatory Guide 230 Disclosing non-IFRS financial information published by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), including: Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) (cash basis), Return on equity – cash basis, Earnings per share (cash basis), Dividend payout ratio (cash basis) and Dividend cover (cash basis). Although the Group believes that these non-IFRS financial information provide a useful means through which to examine the underlying performance of the business, such non-IFRS financial information does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by Australian Accounting Standards or IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other entities. They should be considered as supplements to the financial statement measures that have been presented in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards or IFRS and not as a replacement or alternative for them. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such measures.

Guidance on forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, capital adequacy, 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”, “believe”, “continue”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “guidance”, “goal” or “target” 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 speak only as at the date of this report and are provided to assist investors with their understanding of the Group. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Although the Group currently believes the forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, they are not certain and involve known and unknown risks and assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, which may cause actual results, conditions or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results may vary significantly from those anticipated or suggested by forward-looking statements, due to a range of factors, including but not limited to those outlined in the sections titled Our operating context and Managing our risks. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements particularly in light of: rising macroeconomic uncertainty, heightened geopolitical risks and volatility, increased competitive intensity and the evolving technological landscape.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, is disclaimed. The Group is under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained within this report, subject to applicable disclosure requirements.

Any forward-looking statements made by members of the Group’s management in connection to this presentation, verbally and in writing, are also subject to the same limitations, uncertainties and assumptions which are set out in this report.

Further guidance on forward-looking climate information:

In addition to the above, this report contains climate-related and other forward-looking statements and metrics, such as goals and targets (including sector-level financed emissions goals and targets, Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions reduction targets and sustainability funding, climate scenarios and emissions intensity pathways, estimated climate projections, forecasts and statements of the Group’s current intentions. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of uncertainties and factors, including but without limitation:

- the inherent limits in the current scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts
- a lack of common definitions and standards for climate related-data
- the availability and quality of historical emissions data
- a lack of transparency and comparability of climate-related forward-looking methodologies
- variation in climate-related approaches and outcomes
- variations and other challenges in climate-related data and methodologies may lead to under or overestimates
- reliance on assumptions and future uncertainty (calculations of forward-looking metrics are complex and require many methodological choices and assumptions)
- uncertainty and changes to climate-related policy, laws and regulations including future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations
- the complexity of calculations may require the assistance of one or more external data and methodology providers
- changes arising out of market practices and standards, including emerging and developing standards.

Contact us

Registered office

Commonwealth Bank Place South
Level 1, 11 Harbour Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +61 2 9262 8200
commbank.com.au

International locations

commbank.com.au/internationallocations

CBA Investor Relations

Telephone: +61 2 9118 7113
Email: CBAInvestorRelations@cba.com.au
commbank.com.au/investors

Share Registry

MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited
Liberty Place
Level 41, 161 Castlereagh Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Mail: MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited
Locked Bag A14 Sydney South NSW 1235

Toll-free telephone: +61 1800 022 440
Email: cba@cm.mpms.mufg.com
au.investorcentre.mpms.mufg.com

Auditor details

PricewaterhouseCoopers
One International Towers Sydney
Watermans Quay
Barangaroo NSW 2000

All other enquiries

commbank.com.au/contactus

Financial Calendar [1]

Record date for final dividend	20 August 2026
Final dividend paid	29 September 2026
2026 Annual General Meeting (Sydney)	14 October 2026
Half year results announcement	10 February 2027
Record date for interim dividend	18 February 2027
Interim dividend payable	1 April 2027
Full year results announcement	11 August 2027
Record date for final dividend	19 August 2027
Final dividend payable	1 October 2027
2027 Annual General Meeting (Perth)	13 October 2027

Annual General Meeting

The 2026 Annual General Meeting of Commonwealth Bank of Australia will be held on Wednesday 14 October 2026 at 9:30am (Sydney time) at the Hyatt Regency Sydney, 161 Sussex Street, Sydney New South Wales 2000. Further details will be provided in the 2026 Notice of Meeting.

American Depositary Receipt (ADR) program

CBA ADRs are negotiable securities issued by BNY, with one ADR representing one CBA ordinary share. They are traded under the symbol CMWAY and are classified as Level 1. They are not listed on any exchange and are only traded over-the-counter (OTC) via brokers.

ADR Investors who hold ADRs via a broker should contact their US broker directly.

Registered ADR Holders (via Computershare) should contact:

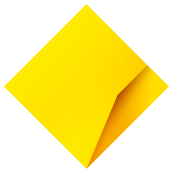
Computershare Investor Services
P.O. Box 43078
Providence RI 02940-3078
USA

U.S. toll-free telephone: 1-888-BNY-ADRS (1-888-269-2377)
Telephone for international callers: 1-201-680-6825
Website: www-us.computershare.com/investor
Email: shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com

1 Dates and the location of the Annual General Meeting may be altered should circumstances require. Refer to CBA's Financial Calendar at commbank.com.au/financialcalendar

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