2025 Annual Report



Financial Report (US Version)
Year ended 30 June 2025

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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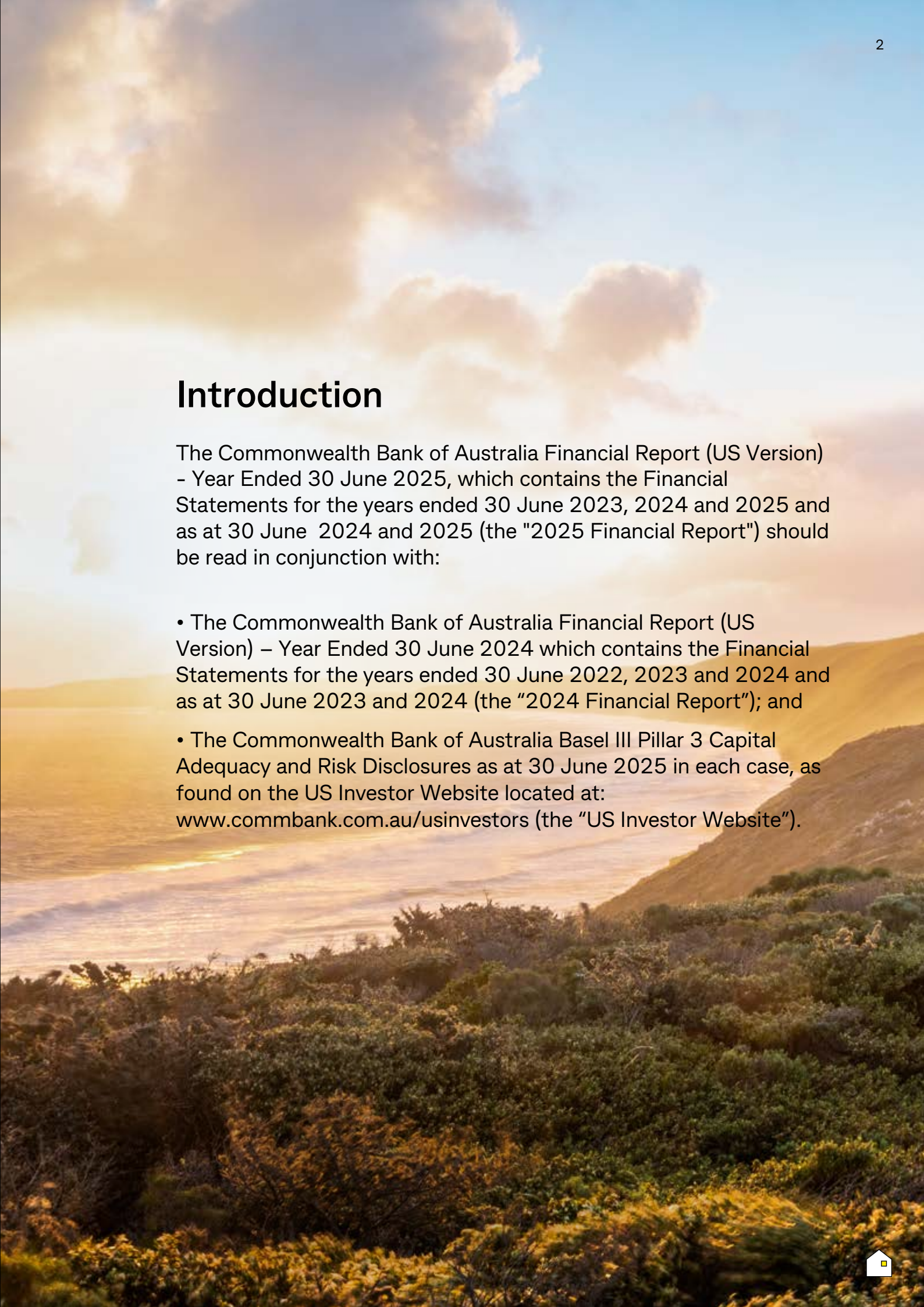
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Commonwealth Bank of Australia
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Introduction

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") should be read in conjunction with:

• The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Financial Report (US Version) – Year Ended 30 June 2024 which contains the Financial Statements for the years ended 30 June 2022, 2023 and 2024 and as at 30 June 2023 and 2024 (the “2024 Financial Report”); and

• The Commonwealth Bank of Australia Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at 30 June 2025 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: 61 years
Residence: Melbourne, Australia
Board Committees:

Paul O'Malley BCom, M.App Finance, ACA

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 Ltd 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.

Current external appointments
Nil.

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



Appointed: 9 April 2018
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 49 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia

Matt Comyn BAv, MCom, EMBA, GMP

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Contribution to the Board
Matt has over 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 Matt's appointment as Chief Executive Officer, he 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. Matt serves as a Council Member of the Department of Home Affairs Executive Cyber Council.

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

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

Board Committees

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

Anne Templeman-Jones retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 October 2024.



Appointed: 1 October 2022
Tenure: 1–3 years
Age: 62 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Lyn Cobley BEc, GAICD, SF Fin

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Lyn is an experienced banking and financial services leader with over 30 years' experience in senior positions at Australian and global banks. During her executive career, Lyn was the CEO of Westpac Institutional Bank, Group Treasurer of Commonwealth Bank of Australia, as well as holding senior positions at Barclays Capital and Citibank Ltd. In these roles, Lyn developed extensive knowledge of financial markets, managing through uncertainty, and creating greater balance sheet strength and resilience to support customers and stakeholders. This year Lyn undertook the 'Leading the AI driven organisation' course at MIT in Boston.

Current external appointments
Council member and Chair of the finance and facilities committee at Macquarie University.

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



Appointed: 31 March 2025
Tenure: 0–1 years
Age: 57 years
Residence: London, England

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, 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 was the Group Chief Operating Officer at Barclays PLC, retiring from that role on 30 June 2025. He has previously served in senior roles at ANZ Banking Group Limited and HSBC, where he held a variety of international banking roles.

Current external appointments
Nil.

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



Appointed: 1 September 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 54 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.

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

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

Board of Directors continued



Appointed: 1 March 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 64 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 the insurance segment and financial services, and a deep understanding of environmental principles. Peter was previously Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Insurance Australia Group Ltd (IAG). Peter joined IAG in 2010 and held a number of senior roles.

Current external appointments
Chair of Lawcover Insurance Pty Ltd, a member of the Bain Advisory Council, and an Advisory Member, EXL APAC Advisory Council.

Directorships of other Australian listed entities in the last three years
Nib holdings Ltd (July 2021–present), and AUB Group Limited (July 2021–present).



Appointed: 1 October 2024
Tenure: 0–1 years
Age: 56 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia

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.

Current external appointments
Member of the Finance & 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.

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

Board Committees

Nominations Audit Risk & Compliance People & Remuneration Committee Chair



Appointed: 1 September 2020
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 65 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, where he held this position 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.

Current external appointments
Chairman 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.

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



Appointed: 14 June 2016
Tenure: 9+ years
Age: 66 years
Residence: Melbourne, Australia
Board Committees:

Mary Padbury BA LLB (Hons), GAICD

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Mary is an intellectual property and trade practices lawyer with over 35 years' international legal, governance and technology experience. Mary served as the Chairman of Ashurst Australia before its full merger with Ashurst LLP, and was the global Vice Chairman of the post-merger firm. She retired as a Partner of Ashurst at the end of April 2018.

Current external appointments
Chairman of the Macfarlane Burnet Institute for Medical Research and Public Health Ltd, Board member of the Brandenburg Ensemble (Australian Brandenburg Orchestra), the Richmond Football Club, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Aligned Leisure Pty Ltd.

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



Appointed: 4 September 2017
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 60 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Rob Whitfield AM BCom, Grad Dip Banking, Grad Dip Fin, AMP, SF Fin, 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.

Current external appointments
Member of the Council of the Australian National University and Chair of ASIC's panel conducting an Inquiry into Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) group.

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

Directors' report

The Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia present their report, together with the Financial report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) and of the Group, being CBA and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activities

We serve more than 18 million customers with a focus on providing retail and commercial 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 ASB New Zealand.

Operating and financial review

Group profit

The Group's statutory net profit after tax for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,116 million, an increase of $722 million or 8% on the prior year. Statutory net profit after tax from continuing operations for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,133 million, an increase of $652 million or 7% on the prior year. The increase was driven by a 5% growth in total operating income and a 9% reduction in loan impairment expense, partly offset by a 5% increase in operating expenses.

Statutory net profit after tax complies with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). 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.

The Group's cash net profit after tax including discontinued operations for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,253 million, an increase of $406 million or 4% on the prior year. Excluding discontinued operations, cash net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,252 million, an increase of $416 million or 4% 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	
	FY25	FY24	FY25	FY24
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,252**	9,836	**10,253**	9,847
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses and associates (classified as discontinued operations)	**(172)**	(372)	**(190)**	(470)
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**53**	17	**53**	(17)
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,133**	9,481	**10,116**	9,394

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 $43 billion or 6%, reflecting our continued focus on retaining existing customers in a highly competitive market as well as ongoing investment in our proprietary channel.

Business and corporate loans increased $22 billion or 8%, driven by growth in business banking reflecting diversified lending across a number of industries as well as institutional and structured lending portfolios.

Deposits increased $55 billion or 6%, primarily driven by continued growth in savings and investment deposits reflecting greater customer demand for higher yielding deposits.

Debt issues increased $26 billion or 18% reflecting funding requirements for asset growth.

	As at		
Total Group assets and liabilities ($m)	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**	**% change**
Home loans	**707,862**	664,701	▲ 6%
Consumer finance	**17,087**	16,762	▲ 2%
Business and corporate loans	**288,359**	266,025	▲ 8%
Total Group lending	**1,013,308**	947,488	▲ 7%
Other assets (including held for sale)	**340,491**	306,588	▲ 11%
Total assets	**1,353,799**	1,254,076	▲ 8%
Deposits	**936,648**	881,621	▲ 6%
Debt issues	**170,509**	144,530	▲ 18%
Term funding from central banks	**1,131**	4,228	▼ 73%
Other liabilities	**166,735**	150,609	▲ 11%
Total liabilities	**1,275,023**	1,180,988	▲ 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 132–133.

Litigation and regulatory matters

A number of litigation proceedings against the Group are continuing. The proceedings include the defence of seven class actions. These include two separate shareholder class action proceedings (the appeal judgment was delivered in May 2025), two class actions in relation to superannuation products, two class actions related to financial advice (one of which was dismissed in May 2025, but has been appealed), as well as a class action commenced in New Zealand against ASB Bank regarding disclosure of loan variations.

There are a range of ongoing matters where domestic or foreign regulators or other bodies are investigating whether CBA, ASB Bank or another Group entity has breached laws or regulatory or other obligations. Where a breach has occurred, or obligations have not been met, regulators or other bodies may impose, or apply to a Court for, fines and/or other sanctions, or may require remediation. The subject matter of these investigations is wide-ranging, and include a number of historical issues, which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies. The Group is also party to one enforceable undertaking and one compliance program with a regulator and continues to receive various notices and requests for information from its regulators, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, 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 shareholders and 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, individually or collectively, remain uncertain.

The Board continues to monitor significant proceedings and investigations. The Group also continues to engage 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 120–123.

Directors' report (continued)

Change in state of affairs

On 5 March 2025, the Group announced that it had completed the sale of its remaining 4.4% shareholding in Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank (VIB) via the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange.

On 10 June 2025, the Group announced the completion of the sale of its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd (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.

Changes to the Board are outlined in the *Board of directors* section on pages 3-6.

For further details, refer to Note 1.1 and Note 11.3 in the *Financial report* on pages 60 and 190, respectively.

Events subsequent to reporting date

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 260 cents per share amounting to $4,351 million. CBA expects the Dividend Reinvestment Plan for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $790 million.

On 13 August 2025, CBA announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023 (of which $282 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2024 and $18 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2025). The Bank reserves the right to vary, suspend or terminate the buy-back at any time.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has occurred since 30 June 2025, 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.

We do not believe that we are subject to any other significant environmental reporting regulations under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory of Australia.

Modern slavery reporting

We published our 2024 Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement (Statement) in December 2024. 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 2024. 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 *Modern Slavery Act* requirements.

Directors and Directors' meetings

The Board of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia met 12 times during the year ended 30 June 2025. In addition, Directors attended Board strategy sessions and 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	
Attended/held	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]	Scheduled[1]	Additional[1,2]
Director											
Paul O'Malley	10/10	2/2	6/6	6/6	2/2	7/7	2/2	6/6	3/3	2/2	1/1
Matt Comyn	10/10	2/2									
Lyn Cobley[3]	10/10	2/2	6/6	4/4	1/1	7/7	2/2			2/2	1/1
Alistair Currie[4]	3/3	–									
Julie Galbo	10/10	2/2	6/6			7/7	2/2			2/2	1/1
Peter Harmer[5]	10/10	2/2	6/6	2/2	1/1	4/4	1/1	6/6	3/3	2/2	1/1
Kate Howitt[6]	8/8	1/1									
Simon Moutter	10/10	2/2		6/6	2/2	7/7	2/2			2/2	1/1
Mary Padbury	10/10	2/2		6/6	2/2			6/6	3/3	2/2	1/1
Anne Templeman-Jones[7]	3/3	2/2	2/2			3/3	1/1				
Rob Whitfield AM	10/10	2/2	6/6			7/7	2/2	6/6	3/3	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 was appointed as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee on 16 October 2024.
4 Alistair Currie was appointed as a Director on 31 March 2025.
5 Peter Harmer was appointed as Chair of the Audit Committee on 16 October 2024. Peter was also appointed as a member of the Risk & Compliance Committee effective 16 October 2024 and retired as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee on 16 October 2024.
6 Kate Howitt was appointed as a Director on 1 October 2024.
7 Anne Templeman-Jones retired effective 16 October 2024.

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 3-6.

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 1,094,393 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 substantially the same terms as 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 substantially the same terms as 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 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

Commonwealth Bank is an entity to which ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191 (*Instrument*) dated 24 March 2016, 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

Our 2025 financial year remuneration outcomes reflect consistent, disciplined execution of our strategic priorities, strong progress on initiatives to safeguard our customers and community, and sustainable returns for our shareholders.

I am pleased to present the 2025 remuneration report. As a Board we oversee the Bank's remuneration framework, regularly reviewing its policies and practices for effectiveness and alignment with our principles. It is pleasing that during the year, an independent review was completed to fulfil the requirements of the *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) Prudential Standard CPS 511* (CPS 511). The review found our framework is effective, supports the Bank's culture and strategy and is aligned to positive risk outcomes, long-term soundness, and sustainable performance.

Additionally, this year the People & Remuneration Committee completed a comprehensive review of our executive remuneration framework in the context of emerging Australian and global market trends in executive remuneration. Our assessment is that the framework remains fit for purpose, aligned to shareholder value creation, and compliant with regulatory requirements.

Following the review, as a Board we have taken steps to confirm our framework is appropriately calibrated to the relevant external market to support attracting and retaining exceptional executive talent. We also identified opportunities to enhance the transparency of how the framework is applied, and the Board's approach to remuneration decisions, including consideration of risk. This focus on greater transparency has resulted in a new section on key remuneration matters to supplement this letter.

Details can be found on pages 15–16.

Financial performance

The Group cash net profit after tax (NPAT) performance was above target at $10,253m and our profit after capital charge (PACC), a risk-adjusted measure, outcome was above target at $5,840m.

Total shareholder return (TSR) over the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2025 was 110.38%.

The Bank's capital position remains strong and well above APRA's requirements. Our disciplined, long-term balance sheet settings and capital management, have enabled us to support our customers and the economy through a range of macroeconomic conditions.

Non-financial performance

We recognise the role of non-financial drivers in longer term value creation and our executive scorecards consider performance across customer, people and leadership and strategy execution outcomes, which include climate-related objectives, as relevant. Our approach is consistent with APRA's requirement that performance-related remuneration must give material weight to non-financial measures.

We are investing to deliver superior customer experiences and protecting our customers and the community from fraud, scams, cyber threats, and financial crime. We ended the year ranked first relative to major Australian peer banks for customer net promoter score (NPS) for both consumer and business banking and led in institutional banking for the majority of the year.

The Bank has further improved employee engagement outcomes and is building skills for the future to benefit our people and communities. The Bank has been recognised in the top five banks globally for AI maturity and maintained #1 position in Asia-Pacific in the 2024 Evident AI Index.

Executive Talent

During the 2025 financial year, there were changes to our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) with two retirements, two new executives joining the Bank from offshore, and two incumbent executives appointed to different portfolios. We were pleased to retain exceptional executive talent while bringing in valuable experience from offshore to

complement our high performing team. These changes provide leadership team renewal and fresh perspectives, while minimising disruption.

We have observed that over the last five years, approximately 40% of appointments to Australian major bank leadership teams (including our two most recent hires) have come from offshore. Below this level, we are increasingly looking to global talent pools to bring in emerging critical capabilities and invest in skills to succeed in the future operating context.

Given our scale and the need to attract and retain exceptional executive talent, the Bank's remuneration offering for executives needs to compete not only against Australian peer banks and the ASX20, but also with offshore markets.

Details on comparative benchmarking can be found on pages 19-20

Overseeing executive performance and remuneration outcomes

One of the Board's responsibilities is to establish and assess executive performance and remuneration targets and outcomes.

When determining annual performance scorecards, the Board considers past performance, internal forecasts, and external expectations, to set targets that are stretching and aligned to strategic areas of focus.

The Board Committees meet concurrently to review executive performance against shareholder, customer, people and leadership, and strategic outcomes. These meetings include consideration of audit outcomes and risk assessments to embed a strong risk culture, and in June also consider remuneration outcomes so they are balanced and reflective of overall performance, with opportunity to adjust remuneration for material risk and reputational matters, as appropriate.

The Board considered a number of matters in the 2025 financial year which for the ELT resulted in two downward and one upward adjustments for risk and reputation matters.

Remuneration decisions

In determining executive remuneration, the Board considered financial and non-financial performance outcomes in the context of the 2025 financial year and over a multi-year period.

To better align our pay against the ASX (including peer banks) and offshore comparator groups, fixed remuneration (FR) increases ranged from 4.5% to 16.7%. The CEO's FR was adjusted by 14% which is the first increase received since the 2022 financial year. This increase reflects the CEO's demonstrated strong performance, capability, and the size and scale of the Bank relative to peers.

The FY25 realised remuneration for the CEO was $7.02m, a decrease of 22% from FY24. FY25 realised remuneration for the CEO and Group Executives (GE) reflects the longer deferral periods of the executive remuneration framework implemented in the 2021 financial year and includes 2022 and 2023 deferred short-term variable remuneration (STVR), and FY21 long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR).

The Board also approved:

- FY25 STVR outcomes ranging between 74% and 88% of maximum.
- FY25 LTAR awarded with no reduction following the pre-grant assessment.
- Vesting of the FY22 LTAR award with no reduction (50% for the CEO and 100% for GEs), following Board review of multi-year leadership and strategic execution, and risk outcomes for individual executives. No material matters were identified that would warrant reduced vesting outcomes, other than those risk outcomes where adjustments were made to another element of the remuneration framework.
- The FY22 long-term variable remuneration (LTVR) performance outcome of 100%, which reflects long-term (4-year) TSR performance at the 90th percentile relative to the 20 largest ASX companies by market capitalisation and 87.5th percentile relative to financial sector peers. Performance rights vest for the CEO and GEs (including CEO ASB) following the end of the relevant holding period.

Other key matters considered by the Board

APRA-regulated entities are required to conduct periodic reviews of their remuneration framework to ensure they remain effective in meeting the requirements of CPS 511. In the 2025 financial year, the Group's first triennial independent effectiveness review of the remuneration framework was conducted. The framework was assessed as overall effective with three areas identified for continuous improvement, relating to ongoing simplification of remuneration processes and internal communications. During the year, the Board monitored lender performance and conduct given changes to the remuneration framework to provide higher variable remuneration opportunity to participants based on a balanced performance scorecard. The review confirmed the changes are operating as intended, while maintaining positive customer outcomes and effective management of risk outcomes.

The Board continues to monitor year-on-year progress to address the gender pay gap. We are committed to reducing our gender pay gap through recruitment, development, retention, greater access to flexible work arrangements, challenging gender role stereotypes, and encouraging and supporting more women to pursue careers in technology and other specialist roles.

Looking forward

During the year, the Board undertook a review of the LTVR TSR peer groups. As a result, Suncorp has been removed from the peer group for the 2026 financial year. This ensures our TSR peer groups are appropriate to reflect outperformance against our banking peers for capital, customers and talent.

The Board will continue to monitor the Bank's remuneration framework enabling us to attract and retain the best talent, meet regulatory requirements and to create shareholder value. As always, we welcome your feedback.



Simon Moutter
People & Remuneration Committee Chair

2025 key remuneration matters

	Committee considerations
Remuneration increases for the CEO and other executive key management personnel	• Maintaining competitive executive remuneration is important for attracting and retaining talent in a global market. • In determining remuneration increases, the People & Remuneration Committee (Committee) considers remuneration benchmarking information from ASX and offshore comparator groups, broader workforce context, incumbent and market relativity, executive capability and delivery of sustained performance. • No increases were awarded to any executive key management personnel (KMP) in the 2024 financial year, with modest increases provided over the last four years on a targeted basis (ranging from 0% to 5.1%[1]). • External remuneration benchmarking conducted in the 2024 financial year review identified that FR for the CEO and other executive KMP was not competitively positioned relative to CBA's size, scale and performance. Refer to pages 19–20 for more information. • While prior decisions by the Committee to deliver no or modest remuneration increases reflect a measured approach, mindful of shareholder perception over time, this does give rise to notable risks in our ability to retain our executives. • As a result, the Board decided to take action to address competitiveness for CBA's ELT in the 2025 financial year in an increasingly competitive local and global market. **Refer to page 23 for details of our executive KMP.**
2025 financial year performance scorecards	• Each year the Committee considers the appropriate weighting, measures and targets for executive scorecards. • For the 2025 financial year, the executive balanced scorecard comprises shareholder, customer, people and leadership and strategy execution key performance indicators (KPIs). The Board approves scorecards annually, which includes consideration of category weighting, measures and targets, alongside market practice and regulatory requirements. • Financial measures are 50% of the scorecard for the CEO and the majority of GEs. For the remaining GEs and the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the weighting on financial measures is 40% and 20% respectively. • Executive scorecards have a 20–55% weighting on collective KPIs such as Group NPAT, PACC, customer outcomes and contribution to Bank strategy. Collective KPIs were introduced in the 2019 financial year following the APRA Prudential Inquiry to embed shared priorities and a collective focus. • Executive scorecards also include business unit financial results, people and leadership outcomes and delivery of strategic initiatives as individual KPIs weighted between 10–25%. • In the 2025 financial year, above target Group shareholder outcomes were a key contributor to STVR outcomes, Group NPAT was 120.4% of target and Group PACC was 115.5% of target. The average % of executive STVR outcomes for the 2025 financial year was 82.0%. **Refer to page 27 for details on the CEO STVR performance scorecard.**

1 Including the rebalanced pay mix in FY21, where the underlying average for executive KMP FR increases was 1.4%.

During the 2025 financial year, the People & Remuneration Committee (Committee) met eight times with an additional two meetings undertaken concurrently with the Audit, Risk & Compliance and Nominations Committees (concurrent meetings). Key performance and remuneration matters considered by the Committees in the 2025 financial year are summarised below.

	Committee considerations
Long-term alignment remuneration award (LTAR)	• The LTAR was introduced in the 2021 financial year when the executive remuneration framework was redesigned to significantly reduce total remuneration opportunity (a reduction of up to 19%) and to increase the proportion of total remuneration deferred over longer time horizons (currently up to five years for GEs and six years for the CEO), in line with CPS 511. • The framework is compliant with CPS 511 which requires a material weighting to non-financial measures for variable remuneration. • Together the LTAR and LTVR support a collective focus on sustainable shareholder value creation, with the LTAR performance assessment considering consistent performance in leadership and strategic execution, reflecting long-term risk and performance outcomes. • The Board completes an annual pre-grant assessment to determine whether executive performance has met expectations or if performance warrants a reduction to the LTAR grant value. A pre-vest assessment was formally introduced in the 2023 financial year to further strengthen the focus on non-financial outcomes over the long term as a driver of sustainable shareholder value creation. • While the FY22 LTAR award does not formally require a pre-vest assessment, the Board conducted a look-back review over the four-year LTAR restriction period and determined that no adjustments were required and the FY22 LTAR vested in full. **Refer to page 36 for details on the LTAR pre-vest assessment.**
Concurrent meetings	• The concurrent meeting of the People & Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee, Risk & Compliance Committee and Nominations Committee has been in place since 2019 and is designed to meet requirements of CPS 511. • Concurrent meetings of the four Board Committees occurred twice this year. The concurrent meeting facilitates Board review of executive (via performance scorecards) and Group (via the Group STVR pool) performance. Information reviewed at the concurrent meeting includes risk scorecards for the CEO and GEs, material risk matters presented by the Group CRO and outcomes of internal audit reviews conducted during the year presented by the Group Auditor. • This information is used to support the determination of collective and/or individual remuneration adjustments, including any upward or downward adjustments to overall remuneration outcomes. Key messages are communicated to inform Group-wide performance assessment considerations prior to determination of final annual performance and remuneration outcomes. • At the concurrent meetings, financial and non-financial risk matters are considered, including those with significant customer, regulatory or reputational impact. It also includes consideration of positive risk outcomes and material 'near misses' to understand accountability and lessons learned. • In the 2025 financial year, various matters were considered from a compliance, customer and regulatory perspective. Following consideration of senior leader accountability and reasonable steps taken, it was determined that two downward and one upward adjustments to executive STVR outcomes were appropriate for the 2025 financial year.
Progress on gender pay gap	• CBA has a sustained focus on and commitment to improving gender equality outcomes. On an aggregate level, CBA has achieved pay equity on a 'like-for-like' basis, ensuring that everyone is paid equally for work of equal value. The median pay gap decreased to 26.8% (-0.8pp year-on-year). • Women make up nearly 54.5% of CBA's Australian workforce and hold 45.8% of all leadership roles in Executive Manager and above positions. • Our current priority is to boost female representation in technology and other specialist roles with targeted efforts in recruitment and development, and providing greater access to flexible work arrangements.

2025 remuneration changes

CBA's executive remuneration framework is designed to attract and retain exceptional executive talent, align with and support sustainable shareholder returns, and meet regulatory requirements.

The Board reviews the competitiveness of executive remuneration on an annual basis, taking into account role scope and scale, and incumbent capability and experience. Competitiveness is assessed via external benchmarking, primarily with consideration of other Australian peer banks (ANZ Group (ANZ), National Australia Bank (NAB) and Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC)) and large ASX listed companies, with supplementary consideration of remuneration in global jurisdictions, particularly where we have sourced or are at risk of losing executive talent.

Our ELT has an average tenure of four years in a GE role, with valuable executive experience providing strong, stable leadership for the Bank. The team has a track record of delivering sustainable performance and significant value for shareholders, with TSR of 220% delivered over the past five years. In this context, maintaining competitive remuneration is critical to improve our ELT's market position against both Australian and relevant offshore comparator groups.

In Australia and offshore, we have observed competition for talent for various critical functions and in senior layers of management, including below executive KMP level. Despite anticipating increasing competition for talent, we have experienced some regrettable turnover to Australian peer banks.

Following a comprehensive market review, the Board implemented a number of FR increases across the ELT during the 2025 financial year. These increases are designed to help improve competitiveness and our ability to retain the executive talent required to deliver our strategy and achieve continued high performance and long-term value creation.

CEO remuneration changes

- The FR increase for the CEO recognises his experience, sustained performance and leadership impact since his appointment in 2018. The increase also reflects consideration of CBA's size, scale and market capitalisation, and emerging market trends.
- For the 2025 financial year, the CEO's FR was increased from $2.50m to $2.85m.
- The CEO's FR has not been increased for three years, with the last FR increase provided being 8.7%, effective in the 2022 financial year.
- In the 2025 financial year, the CEO's total remuneration received was $7.02m, significantly lower than in FY24 ($8.98m) and FY23 ($10.43m), reflecting the increased deferral and holding periods introduced for the FY21 LTAR and LTVR to meet CPS 511 requirements.
- The FR increase positions the CEO's total maximum remuneration (TMR) appropriately against the relevant domestic banking comparators, commensurate with CBA's relative size and scale, while still below the median of other CEOs of the ASX comparator group, and in the lower quartile against the offshore comparator group.

Refer to pages 19-20 for additional detail on benchmarking.

The table below outlines the CEO's remuneration details over the past five years.

Remuneration outcome	30 Jun 21	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25
Fixed remuneration increase (%)	4.5% [1]	8.7%	–	–	14.0%
Fixed remuneration ($)	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,850,000
Total maximum remuneration increase (%)	(18.9%) [2]	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Total maximum remuneration ($)	7,676,250	8,343,750	8,343,750	8,343,750	9,511,875
Total remuneration received ($)	5,173,976	6,968,835	10,425,744	8,976,887	7,017,519 [3]

1 In combination with the reduced TMR opportunity and rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, an increase of up to 4.5% was applied to the CEO and most other executive KMP.

2 As a result of the rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, the CEO's TMR was reduced by 18.9%.

3 The CEO's total remuneration received in FY25 includes the CEO's new FR, FY25 cash STVR, vesting of the FY23 (tranche 1) and FY22 (tranche 2) deferred STVR awards and vesting of 50% of the FY21 LTAR award.

Other executive KMP remuneration changes

- FR increases were provided to six other executive KMP during the 2025 financial year.
- No increase was provided to any other executive KMP in the 2024 financial year.
- Prior to the increases, FR was typically positioned at rank two or three against Australian peer banks.
- FR increases ranged from 7.0% to 16.7%, with an average increase of 10.1%, improving the competitiveness of FR. Since the 2021 financial year, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of average FR increases was 2.5%.

The table below outlines remuneration details for other executive KMP over the past five years.

Remuneration outcomes	30 Jun 21	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25
Fixed remuneration increase (average %)	5.1% [1]	3.0%	1.5%	–	10.1% [2]
Fixed remuneration (average $)	1,201,667	1,232,778	1,243,860	1,208,733	1,326,559
Total maximum remuneration increase (average %)	(13.9%) [3]	3.0%	1.5%	–	10.1%
Total maximum remuneration (average $)	4,010,563	4,114,396	4,151,383	4,034,148	4,427,390
Total remuneration received (average $)	2,513,196	3,105,410	4,010,317	4,047,557	3,676,487 [4]

1 In combination with the reduced TMR opportunity and rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, an average increase of 5.1% was applied to most other executive KMP.

2 The average FR increase in FY25 excludes any increase to other executive KMP who are not in role as at 30 June 2025.

3 As a result of the rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, the TMR for other executive KMP was reduced by an average of 13.9%.

4 Other executive KMP's average total remuneration received in the 2025 financial year includes their new FR, FY25 cash STVR, vesting of the FY23 (tranche 1) and FY22 (tranche 2) deferred STVR awards and 100% vesting of the FY21 LTAR award.

Other changes to remuneration arrangements

Technology is a critical enabler of CBA's strategic priorities. Gavin Munroe (Group Chief Information Officer) was granted a one-off award comprising of $1.50m of 9,681 performance rights to recognise his responsibility for delivery of agreed technology priorities over a three-year period. These priorities are designed to support the modernisation of CBA's technology estate; strengthen technology leadership; enable greater stability, security, and continuity; enable the utilisation of new tools, technologies and AI; and enhance customer experience. Performance measures underpinning the award include:

- Transition of technology to a security-first framework across CBA;
- Delivery of agreed technology execution priorities; and
- Model deployment, standards and technology requirements for AI across business lines, and acceleration of software development times.

The vesting outcome will be determined by the Board in 2027 and 2028 through an objective assessment of the performance measures that reflect the successful delivery of key outcomes in CBA's technology strategy agenda.

Each performance right entitles Gavin to receive one CBA share, subject to vesting conditions.

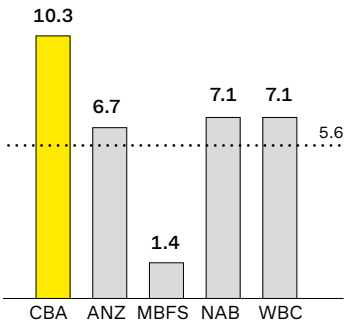
The number of performance rights that vest following the performance assessment could range from 0% to 100%. The performance rights do not receive dividends (or dividend-equivalent payments). The performance rights are subject to the same malus and clawback rules as the LTAR and LTVR awards.

CBA scale, performance and remuneration relative to comparator benchmarks

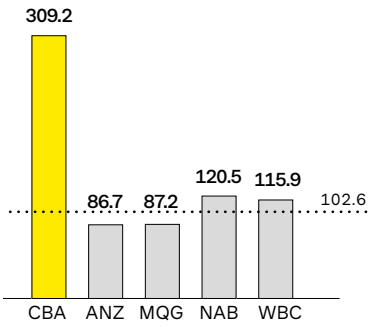
CBA has outperformed consistently against Australian peer banks and is materially larger than the majority of comparative metrics, including size (market capitalisation) and scale (main financial institution (MFI)) as detailed in the graphs below. Alongside ANZ, NAB and WBC, Macquarie Banking and Financial Services (MBFS), a division of the Macquarie Group (MQG), is considered as an additional peer in consumer and business banking.

Australian peer banks

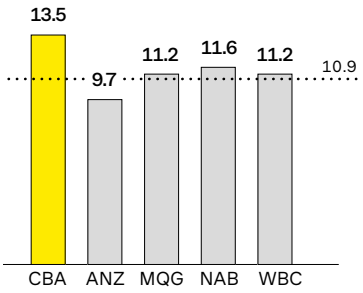
Cash NPAT ($bn) [1,2]



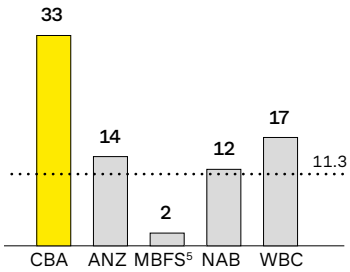
Market capitalisation ($bn) [3]



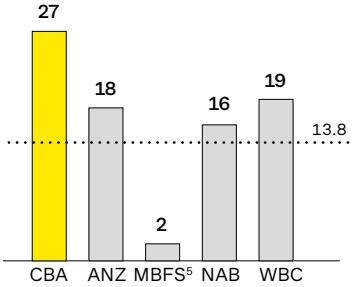
Cash return on equity (ROE) (%) [1,2]



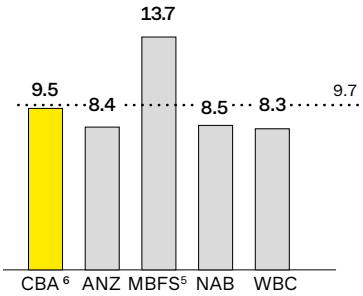
MFI for consumers (%) [4]



MFI for businesses (%) [4]



Total maximum remuneration ($m)

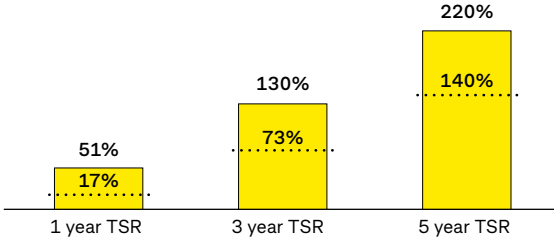


Key ····· Average (Australian peer banks)

1 Data sourced from the latest annual reports.
2 Cash NPAT and cash ROE are used as it is management's preferred measures of the Group's financial performance. As MQG annual report does not report a cash ROE figure, statutory ROE has been used. MBFS' statutory NPAT has been used because it is considered a more relevant peer for consumer and business banking.
3 Market capitalisation as at 30 June 2025.
4 Data sourced from Roy Morgan and RFI Global Atlas, as at June 2025.
5 MFI values reflect MBFS and TMR reflects the total actual remuneration for their the Deputy Managing Director and Head of Banking and Financial Services.
6 CBA TMR was $8.4m in FY24.

Performance relative to Australian peer banks

Our ELT have contributed to CBA's consistent and sustained high performance, which is reflected in strong TSR against Australian peer banks (ANZ, MQG, NAB and WBC) demonstrated over the last five years.



Key ◇ CBA ····· Average (Australian peer banks)

ASX and offshore comparator groups

While the primary benchmark for assessing remuneration competitiveness is Australian peer banks, the ASX[1] and offshore[2] comparator groups are supplementary reference points.

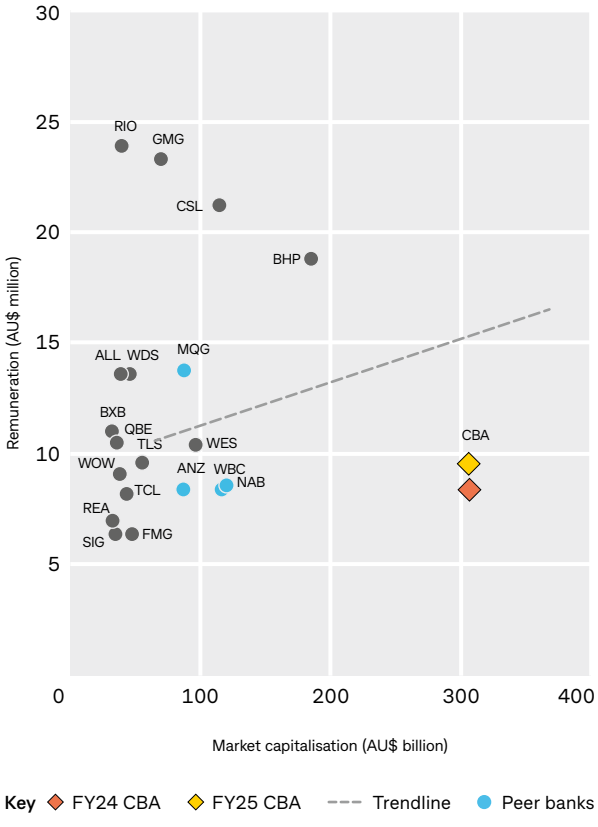
FR and TMR increases for the executive KMP are designed to position CBA's remuneration more competitively against domestic peers and maintain current relativity with offshore markets.

The graphs below present a comparison of CBA CEO's TMR relative to the supplementary ASX and offshore comparator groups. While there is generally a correlation between TMR and market capitalisation (see trendline), the data indicates that the CBA CEO's remuneration is positioned more conservatively when compared to the supplementary peer groups, even following the remuneration increase effective FY25.

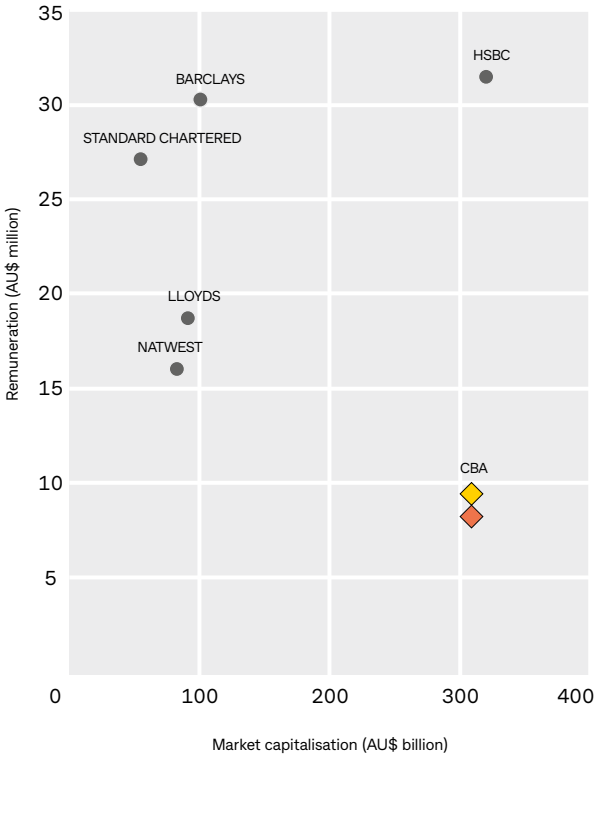
Relative to the ASX comparator group, CBA ranks first in market capitalisation while the CEO's TMR is below median (ranked 12th). Although CBA's market capitalisation is similar to HSBC and significantly exceeds that of its offshore peers, CBA CEO's TMR remains considerably lower.

CEO total maximum remuneration relative to market capitalisation

ASX comparator group



Offshore comparator group



Key ◆ FY24 CBA ◇ FY25 CBA --- Trendline ● Peer banks

1 Largest ASX companies ranked by market capitalisation (data as at 30 June 2025) with select companies excluded, for example, overseas domiciled companies including Newmont Corporation, Resmed Inc, Amcor Plc and Block Inc.

2 The offshore comparator group includes Barclays PLC, HSBC Holdings PLC, Lloyds Banking Group PLC, NatWest Group PLC and Standard Chartered PLC. FY25 TMR have been sourced from the latest annual reports. Market capitalisation and exchange rates are as at 30 June 2025.

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 high quality 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 34 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 in line with annual performance achievement, 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 34 for further information.

Mix

FR	CASH: 14%	SHARES: 14%	LTAR	LTVR

Instrument and deferral

CEO

Cash 50%	Deferred shares 25%	25%
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Cash 50%	Deferred shares 25%	25%
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

Subject to in-year adjustments, malus and clawback. Refer to page 34.

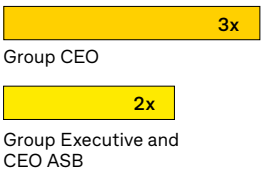
Mandatory shareholding requirement (MSR)

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 29–30

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 35–36 for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR: 21%	LTVR

CEO

Restricted share units

50%	50%
Year 4	Year 5

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Restricted share units

100%
Year 4

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 37–38 for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR	LTVR: 21%

CEO

Performance period	Holding period
Year 4	Years 5 and 6

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Performance period	Holding period
Year 4	Year 5

Subject to malus and clawback. Refer to pages 35 and 37.

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 2025, 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 an entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

For executive KMP who have commenced or ceased employment during the 2025 financial year, remuneration disclosed in this report have been pro-rated to reflect time in role.

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
Gavin Munroe	Group Chief Information Officer	14 November 2022	–	Full year
Kiersten Robinson	Chief People Officer	17 February 2025	–	Part 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	–	Part year
Mike Vacy-Lyle	Group Executive, Business Banking	31 January 2020	–	Full year
Former Group Executives				
Sian Lewis	Group Executive, Human Resources	1 August 2018	16 February 2025	Part year
Nigel Williams	Group Chief Risk Officer	5 November 2018	16 February 2025	Part year

1 Andrew Hinchliff was the Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets for the period of 1 July 2024 to 16 February 2025, and appointed as Group Chief Risk Officer effective 17 February 2025.

Executive appointment and exits

The tables below outline the appointments and exits for executive KMP during the 2025 financial year.

Executive KMP appointments

The Board has approved the appointment and remuneration arrangements for the following three other executive KMP. The fixed and variable remuneration for newly appointed KMP is in line with the executive remuneration framework, the executive's experience, capability and appropriate competitiveness with the market.

Internal appointments

Group Executives	Additional details
Andrew Hinchliff **Group Chief Risk Officer** Appointed 17 February 2025	• Andrew joined the Group in 2015 as Executive General Manager, Global Markets and moved from his role as Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets to Group Chief Risk Officer in February 2025. He is responsible for ensuring the effective governance and management of all risk types across the Bank and is focused on risk management and compliance to maintain the trust placed in the Bank by our customers and the community. • Andrew has deep technical expertise in banking and markets and in his prior role implemented a number of changes that have made Institutional Banking and Markets a more resilient and efficient business.
Sinead Taylor **Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets** Appointed 17 February 2025	• Sinead moved from her role as Chief Operations Officer to Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets in February 2025. • Sinead has been with the Bank for more than 20 years and in the Chief Operations Officer role since October 2021 where she had responsibility for all banking, markets and group regulatory operations across CBA. Before this, Sinead was Executive General Manager Bankwest, having led that business from 2019 to 2021.

External appointments

Group Executives	Additional details
Kiersten Robinson **Chief People Officer** Appointed 17 February 2025	• Kiersten has had a 28 year career with the Ford Motor Company, spanning human resources and business leadership positions across Australia, Europe and the US. She brings a strong track record of leading people through significant industry change, having previously been the President, Ford of Mexico and Canada and General Manager, Family Vehicles Portfolio. • Prior to this role, Kiersten was Ford's Chief People Officer and Employee Experience Officer, leading the people strategy across all business segments, supporting nearly 250,000 employees in 125 countries.

Refer to pages 39–40 for more information on remuneration package and relocation benefits.

Executive KMP exit arrangements

Exit arrangements are consistent for both Nigel Williams and Sian Lewis as outlined below and in line with contractual arrangements and provision of benefits required by law.

Group Executives	Exit arrangements
Nigel Williams Retired on 16 February 2025	• Eligible for a prorated FY25 STVR, prorated LTAR award and LTVR award. As a good leaver, unvested deferred awards remain on foot[1] to be vested according to the original terms, performance conditions and vesting schedule to allow for the review of, and adjustment for, risk or conduct in the future if required, subject to Board discretion.
Sian Lewis Retired on 16 February 2025	• The prorated STVR is subject to performance and a Board risk and reputation review, and paid 60% in cash with the remaining 40% deferred as cash, vesting at least four years after grant, aligned to regulatory requirements.

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, ensuring that these are aligned to regulatory requirements, 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 2025 financial year with the following members (as at 30 June 2025): Simon Moutter (Chair), Lyn Cobley, Paul O'Malley and Mary Padbury. 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. 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 to the concurrent meetings supports the review and recommendation of collective and/or individual remuneration arrangements, including 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 on accountable individuals from Executive Managers to Executive General Managers, including Specified Roles.

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 PRC with the request that the PRC recommend them to the CBA Board for approval, contingent on the ASB Board approval.

External advisors

During the 2025 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 2025 financial year.

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 align the interests of executives with those of shareholders, ensuring 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

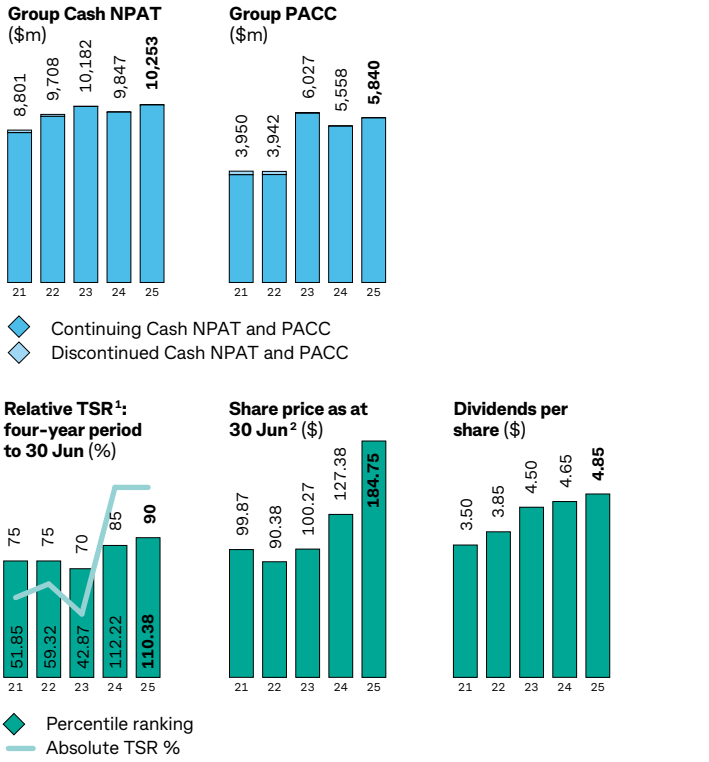
Financial

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

The Board approves financial targets as an outcome of the business planning process to ensure 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 Group NPAT target is higher than prior year driven by revenue growth from increased lending and deposit volumes and higher other operating income partly offset by an increase in expenses from continued investment into the franchise and inflation and an increase in loan impairment expense as loan losses normalise to historical levels. The PACC target is higher than prior year due to higher pre-provision profit, partly offset by higher expected losses and capital charge from volume growth.

Refer to page 27 for further details.



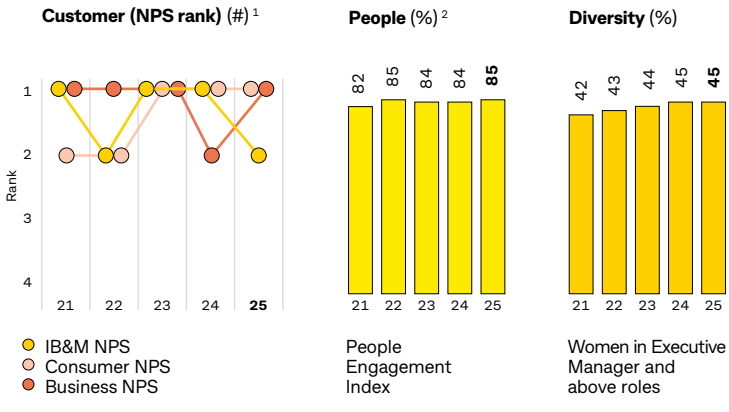
1 Percentile ranking relative to general ASX peer group.
2 CBA opening share price 1 July 2020 was $69.45.

Non-financial

Executive remuneration outcomes reflect non-financial performance in customer, people and leadership, strategy execution, risk and reputation.

The customer (NPS) targets are set to maintain or increase a leading position relative to our Australian peer banks and improve on prior year outcomes. Non-financial measures support alignment with shareholder interests as we advance our strategic priorities and create sustainable value for our customers, people and shareholders. Focusing on non-financial performance (in addition to financial performance) also supports compliance with CPS 511 requirements.

Refer to page 27 for further details.



1 Represents June NPS outcome for the relevant year.

2 FY21-23 outcomes have been restated to reflect revised survey format.

CEO short-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

Reflective of Group financial and non-financial performance, the CEO's 2025 STVR outcome is 86.0% of maximum (107.5% of target). The CEO's performance scorecard is summarised below.

Measures and outcomes	Weight	Scorecard result	% of STVR maximum
Financial			
Shareholder Target set in line with Board approved FY25 financial plan. Threshold and Above expectations performance levels set at a proportionally stretching range relative to target. Group NPAT: Threshold $9,359m Target $9,851m Above expectations $10,344m	25%	NPAT (% of target) Outcome 120.4%	24.1%
Group PACC: Threshold $4,865m Target $5,466m Above expectations $6,067m	25%	PACC (% of target) Outcome 115.5%	23.1%
Non-financial			
Customer Aligned to our ambition of providing superior customer experience. Customer targets reflect a combination of absolute NPS performance improvement and performance relative to other Australian peer banks. Assessment also considers customer complaint volumes, relationship managed business segment NPS and other external surveys.	15%	Outcome 75%	9.0%
People & Leadership Measures are selected to assess individual leadership impact and focus on creating exceptional teams and building a diverse culture. • Leading a culture of learning and customer obsession, as measured by People Engagement Index (PEI) • Strengthening our talent and succession with focus on diversity, development and internal mobility	10%	Outcome 110%	8.8%
Strategy Execution Assessment of progress in delivery of the Group's strategic priorities. **Results** • Strong growth in business banking and proprietary home lending • Implementation of critical scam detection and prevention controls, and customer scam losses • Progress on embedding prioritised customer journeys	25%	Outcome 105%	21.0%
Overall CEO scorecard STVR outcome			86.0%
Risk and reputation assessment Assessment of 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 leadership in line with CBA's Values, the behaviours required to meet Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) Accountability Obligations and provide national industry leadership.		Exceptionally demonstrated	No adjustment
Overall CEO STVR scorecard outcome			**86.0%**

Key Threshold 50% Target 100% Above expectations 125%

Remuneration at a glance

CEO remuneration received

For the 2025 financial year, the CEO:

- Received variable remuneration relating to performance over the five-year period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025, as detailed below.
- Outcomes reflect performance (as a % of maximum) against financial and non-financial measures for each variable remuneration component.
- FY25 total received remuneration is $7.02m with $4.17m (59%) of total remuneration relating to performance, including awards deferred into equity from prior performance periods. See page 33 for further details.
- Share price growth on deferred awards contributed $1.15m or 16% of FY25 total remuneration received.[1]
- FY25 statutory remuneration is $8.50m, which reflects the accounting value of the CEO's awards prepared in line with Australian Accounting Standards. See pages 39–40 for further detail.

Variable remuneration		Outcome[2]	Performance Period
Cash STVR	50% of FY25 award[3]	86%	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025
Deferred STVR	25% of 2023 award	94%	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
	25% of 2022 award	87%	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
LTAR	50% of FY21 award	100%	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2024
LTVR	0% of FY21 award[4]	100%	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2024

1 The volume weighted average closing price (VWACP) at the grant and vest dates for the 2023 deferred STVR award was $101.21 at grant and $138.85 at vest, the 2022 deferred STVR award was $97.38 at grant and $138.85 at vest, and the FY21 LTAR award was $68.82 at grant and $131.17 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 FY25 STVR award will be paid in or around October 2025.
4 The FY21 LTVR award is subject to a further holding lock period ending 30 June 2027.

Other executive KMP remuneration outcomes

For the 2025 financial year, other executive KMP received variable remuneration relating to performance over the five-year period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025.

Variable remuneration outcomes	30 Jun 21	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25
STVR outcome (average % of maximum)	84%	84%	87%	81%	**81%**
LTAR vesting outcome (% of maximum)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	**100%**
LTVR performance outcome (% of maximum)	87.5%	100%	92.5%	100%	**100%**[1]

1 The FY22 LTVR reached the end of its performance period on 30 June 2025 but is subject to a further holding period (50% for one year to 30 June 2026 and 50% for 2 years to 30 June 2027).

Long-term alignment remuneration

The following awards have vested without reduction after the restriction period ended on 30 June 2025: the second tranche of the FY21 award and the first tranche of the FY22 award have vested in full for the CEO, and 100% of the FY22 award vested in full for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.

Long-term variable remuneration

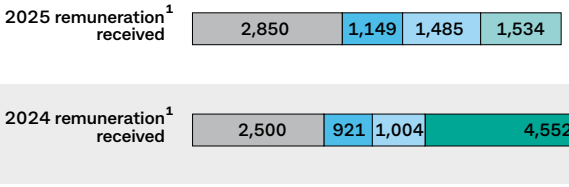
The FY22 award reached the end of its performance period on 30 June 2025 with a performance outcome of 100%. Performance rights are subject to further holding periods as detailed in the overview of unvested equity awards on page 42. The first tranche of the FY21 award to the Group Executives and CEO ASB reached the end of its holding period on 30 June 2025 and vested in full.

Executive KMP remuneration snapshot

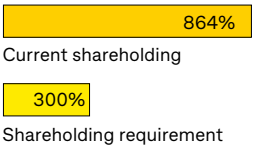
The executive KMP remuneration snapshot provides details of remuneration received[1] during the financial years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. This differs from the statutory remuneration table on pages 39-40 which presents remuneration in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (i.e. on an accruals basis). The basis of preparation for the executive KMP remuneration snapshot is noted on page 33, excluding any one-off cash or equity awards.

Matt Comyn Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

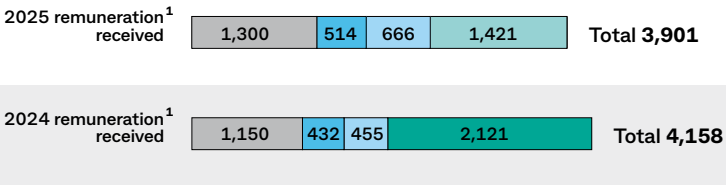


Progress against MSR
Meets

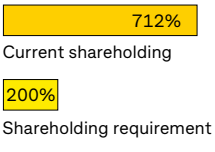


Alan Docherty Group Chief Financial Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

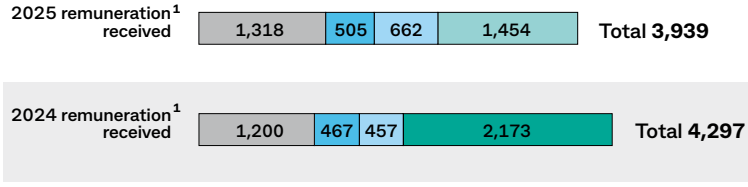


Progress against MSR
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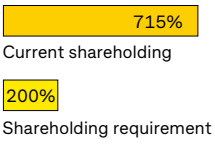


Andrew Hinchliff Group Chief Risk Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

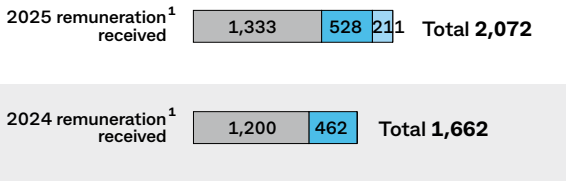


Progress against MSR
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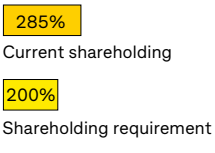


Gavin Munroe Group Chief Information Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

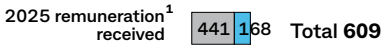


Progress against MSR
Meets

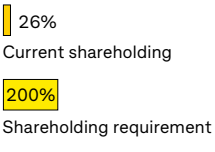


Kiersten Robinson Chief People Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: part year



Progress against MSR
On track



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

1 Both 2025 and 2024 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 2025, this relates to the FY21 LTAR award, and for 2024 this relates to the FY20 LTVR award.

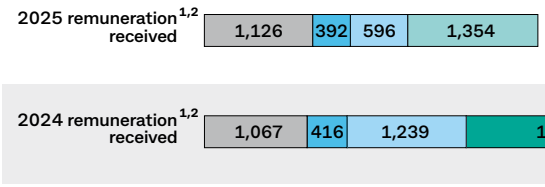
The snapshot also provides each executive's progress against their MSR. Eight of nine executive KMP have met their MSR with the other KMP progressing shareholdings within the accumulation period.

Refer to page 41 for details on equity awards.

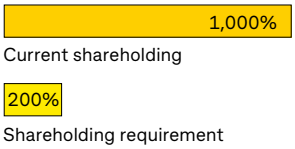
Vittoria Shortt

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

Term as KMP: full year



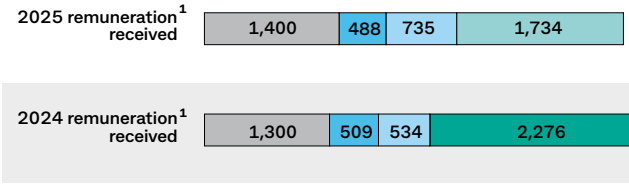
Progress against MSR
Meets



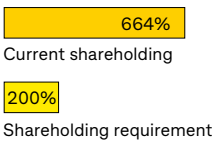
Angus Sullivan

Group Executive, Retail Banking Services ($000)

Term as KMP: full year



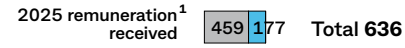
Progress against MSR
Meets



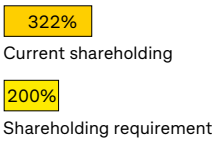
Sinead Taylor

Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets ($000)

Term as KMP: part year



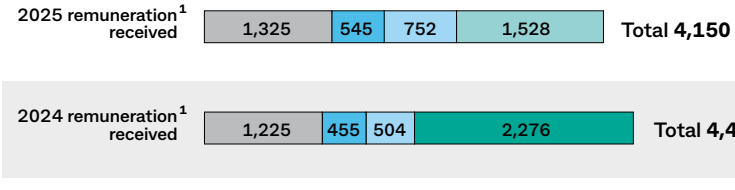
Progress against MSR
Meets



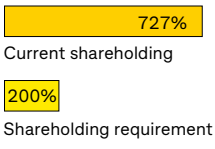
Mike Vacy-Lyle

Group Executive, Business Banking ($000)

Term as KMP: full year



Progress against MSR
Meets



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

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

Executive KMP remuneration outcomes

Executive short-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

The following table provides the 2025 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	2,297,278	1,148,639	1,148,639	107.5%	86%
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB							
Alan Docherty	975,000	1,218,750	1,027,504	513,752	513,752	105%	84%
Andrew Hinchliff	988,767	1,235,959	1,010,425	505,213	505,212	102%	82%
Gavin Munroe	999,452	1,249,315	1,055,771	527,886	527,885	106%	85%
Kiersten Robinson [3]	330,411	413,014	335,813	167,907	167,906	102%	81%
Vittoria Shortt [4]	844,422	1,055,528	784,679	392,340	392,339	93%	74%
Angus Sullivan	1,050,000	1,312,500	976,941	488,471	488,470	93%	74%
Sinead Taylor [3]	344,178	430,223	354,641	177,321	177,320	103%	82%
Mike Vacy-Lyle	993,750	1,242,188	1,090,243	545,122	545,121	110%	88%
Former Group Executives							
Sian Lewis [5]	498,390	622,988	515,261	309,157	206,104	103%	83%
Nigel Williams [5]	688,253	860,317	695,411	417,247	278,164	101%	81%

1 Cash amounts will be paid in or around October 2025 for Australian-based executives.

2 The percentage of 2025 financial year STVR forfeited (as a % of STVR target and maximum respectively): Matt Comyn 0% and 14%, Alan Docherty 0% and 16%, Andrew Hinchliff 0% and 18%, Gavin Munroe 0% and 15%, Kiersten Robinson 0% and 19%, Vittoria Shortt 7% and 26%, Angus Sullivan 7% and 26%, Sinead Taylor 0% and 18%, Mike Vacy-Lyle 0% and 12%, Sian Lewis 0% and 17%, Nigel Williams 0% and 19%.

3 Kiersten Robinson and Sinead Taylor commenced as KMP on 17 February 2025, remuneration reflects time in role.

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

5 Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams ceased as KMP on 16 February 2025, their remuneration reflects time in KMP role. The deferred portion of Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams' 2025 STVR award was deferred in line with FAR requirements. Payment will be made in cash.

Refer to page 34 for details on STVR.

Long-term alignment remuneration pre-grant assessment outcomes

The 2025 financial year LTAR awards were granted with no downward adjustments following the pre-grant assessment. LTAR award for the CEO is delivered in two equal tranches and is subject to a pre-vest assessment at the end of a four and five-year restriction period ending 30 June 2028 and 30 June 2029 respectively. 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 2028.

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

Pre-grant assessment	Outcome
Forward-looking financial considerations	Met
Threshold level individual non-financial performance	Met
Board discretion to adjust grant value downwards	No adjustment
Pre-grant assessment outcome	No downward adjustment

Refer to page 36 for LTAR pre-grant assessment.

Long-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

The 2022 financial year LTVR award reached the end of its four-year performance period on 30 June 2025. 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 performance rights 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%	90th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%
Relative TSR (financial services peer group)	50%	87.5th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%

Refer to page 27 of the 2022 Remuneration Report for the FY22 LTVR award general ASX and financial services peer groups.

Long-term remuneration time horizon

Long-term remuneration for executive KMP is subject to both restriction and holding periods.

The diagrams illustrate when the 2022 financial year LTAR and LTVR awards will be delivered to the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

FY22 LTAR



Key

- 100% restricted share units (RSU) granted to Group Executives and CEO ASB vest after four years and 50% of the CEO's award.
- Remaining 50% of RSUs vest to the CEO after five years.

While the FY22 LTAR award does not require a pre-vest assessment, the Board conducted a look-back review over the four-year restriction period.

Refer to page 36 for details on the LTAR pre-vest assessment.

FY22 LTVR



Key

- End of four-year performance period. Following satisfaction of performance measures, performance rights (PR) are subject to a holding period.
- 50% of PRs will vest for Group Executives and CEO ASB at the end of the one-year holding period.
- 50% of PRs will vest for the CEO and the remaining 50% for Group Executives and CEO ASB at the end of the two-year holding period.
- 50% of PRs will vest for the CEO at the end of the three-year holding period.

Remuneration report (continued)

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 2025. It complements the executive KMP remuneration snapshots on pages 29–30, which present remuneration received, and is prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation noted below, including any one-off cash and/or equity awards. All remuneration presented in this report is in Australian dollars.

		Fixed remuneration a	Cash STVR b	Total cash payments c = a + b	Deferred awards[1] d	Total remuneration received e = c + d	Previous years' awards forfeited or lapsed f
CEO							
Matt Comyn	**30 Jun 25**	**2,850,000**	**1,148,639**	**3,998,639**	**3,018,880**	**7,017,519**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	2,500,000	920,860	3,420,860	5,556,027	8,976,887	(369,022)
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB							
Alan Docherty	**30 Jun 25**	**1,300,000**	**513,752**	**1,813,752**	**2,086,341**	**3,900,093**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,150,000	432,264	1,582,264	2,575,643	4,157,907	(171,889)
Andrew Hinchliff[2]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,318,356**	**505,213**	**1,823,569**	**2,116,187**	**3,939,756**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,200,000	467,280	1,667,280	2,629,590	4,296,870	(176,096)
Gavin Munroe	**30 Jun 25**	**1,332,603**	**527,886**	**1,860,489**	**383,261**	**2,243,750**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,200,000	462,308	1,662,308	154,152	1,816,460	–
Kiersten Robinson[3]	**30 Jun 25**	**440,548**	**167,907**	**608,455**	**–**	**608,455**	**–**
Vittoria Shortt[4]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,125,896**	**392,340**	**1,518,236**	**1,949,611**	**3,467,847**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,067,320	416,255	1,483,575	3,228,387	4,711,962	(170,247)
Angus Sullivan	**30 Jun 25**	**1,400,000**	**488,471**	**1,888,471**	**2,468,846**	**4,357,317**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,300,000	509,218	1,809,218	2,810,144	4,619,362	(184,511)
Sinead Taylor[3]	**30 Jun 25**	**458,904**	**177,321**	**636,225**	**–**	**636,225**	**–**
Mike Vacy-Lyle	**30 Jun 25**	**1,325,000**	**545,122**	**1,870,122**	**2,280,034**	**4,150,156**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,225,000	455,425	1,680,425	2,780,290	4,460,715	(184,511)
Former Group Executives							
Sian Lewis[5]	**30 Jun 25**	**664,521**	**309,157**	**973,678**	**1,709,402**	**2,683,080**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	950,000	349,072	1,299,072	2,128,793	3,427,865	(142,539)
Nigel Williams[5]	**30 Jun 25**	**917,671**	**417,247**	**1,334,918**	**2,711,916**	**4,046,834**	**–**
	30 Jun 24	1,450,000	521,402	1,971,402	3,056,226	5,027,628	(202,675)

1 For Gavin Munroe, this includes the portion of his cash and equity one-off awards which vested in the 2025 financial year.
2 Andrew Hinchliff was the Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets for the period of 1 July 2024 to 16 February 2025, and appointed as Group Chief Risk Officer effective 17 February 2025.
3 Kiersten Robinson and Sinead Taylor commenced as KMP on 17 February 2025, remuneration reflects time in role.
4 Vittoria Shortt has an additional payment of $11,770 of KiwiSaver payable on her cash STVR component (FY24 amount was $12,488). Vittoria's remuneration is paid in New Zealand dollars. The values shown are impacted by movements in exchange rates.
5 Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams ceased as KMP on 16 February 2025, remuneration reflects time 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 2025: 50% of the 2025 financial year STVR (relates to performance during the 12 months to 30 June 2025).
- For 2024: 50% of the 2024 financial year STVR (relates to performance during the 12 months to 30 June 2024).

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 2025 financial year, the awards vested[1] values include:
- tranches of deferred STVR from the 2023 and 2022 financial years;
- the FY21 LTAR award (50% of the award for the CEO); and
- any one-off cash and equity awards.

Awards forfeited or lapsed

(f) **Previous years' awards forfeited or lapsed:** The value of all unvested deferred equity awards that were forfeited or lapsed during the 2025 financial year as the performance or risk and reputation conditions were not met. The value shown is based on VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days preceding the date of forfeiture or lapse.

1 The FY21 LTVR is subject to further holding periods.

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 2025 financial year STVR award for the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

Refer to page 44 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 27.
Risk and values assessment	Performance outcomes determined through assessment of the balanced scorecard are subject to the following gate/modifiers: • **Risk and Reputation [4]:** the Board [5] 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; the risk and control environment; and risk milestones. 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 to provide a more direct link to remuneration. • **Values:** the Board [5] 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 [4] are calculated as follows:
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 [5] risk and reputation review prior to vesting and continuous service. The Board also retains discretion to apply malus or clawback if considers appropriate.

	Financial	Non-financial (including customer, people and leadership, and strategy)
CEO and business unit Group Executives [1]	50%	50%
Support unit [2] Group Executives	40–50%	50–60%
Group CRO	20%	80%
CEO ASB [3]	50%	50%

Opportunity			Scorecard outcome		Risk and Reputation and Values assessment			Final outcome
Fixed remuneration $	x	Target STVR opportunity %	x	Performance result % [6]	x	Risk and Reputation result	x	Values result	=	Value of adjusted STVR award $

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Long-term alignment remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2025 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 absolute focus on the value of the Bank over time. The LTAR is subject to pre-grant and pre-vest assessments.

Refer to page 44 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 and strategy execution performance. The LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessments are designed to focus the executives on non-financial performance, in particular people and leadership.
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 2024 to 30 June 2028 and 50% to 30 June 2029. Group Executives and CEO ASB: Subject to a four-year restriction period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2028.
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 2024 ($127.21).
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 apply clawback (repayments) to vested LTAR awards, 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 – performance assessment

The following diagram illustrates the LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessments 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 dividend forecast, 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 27.

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

Threshold level individual non-financial performance

Determine if adjustment required as a result of individual contribution to non-financial performance 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 performance outcome for prior year's STVR scorecard
- Strategy execution performance 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 performance 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 people 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 2025 financial year LTVR for executives.

Refer to page 44 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 2024 to 30 June 2028.
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 2030). • Group Executives: vested PRs will be exercised into ordinary CBA shares, which remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2029). • CEO ASB: PRs remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2029).
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 2024 ($127.21).
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 apply clawback (repayments) to vested LTVR awards, 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
  - Cochlear Limited
  - Coles Group Limited
  - CSL Limited
  - Goodman Group
  - James Hardie Industries PLC
  - Macquarie Group Limited
  - National Australia Bank Limited
  - QBE Insurance Group Limited
  - REA Group Ltd
  - 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: Origin Energy Limited, ResMed Inc, Insurance Australia Group Limited, Reece Limited and Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Corporation Limited.

TSR relative to a financial services peer group

- The peer group is made up of the eight 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
  - Suncorp Group 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 2025 and 2024 financial years. The table is different from the remuneration outcomes table on page 33, which shows the remuneration received in the 2025 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 25**	**2,820,068**	**40,934**	**1,148,639**	**–**	**155,687**
	30 Jun 24	2,472,601	74,604	920,860	–	(29,421)
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB						
Alan Docherty	**30 Jun 25**	**1,270,068**	**18,760**	**513,752**	**–**	**54,517**
	30 Jun 24	1,122,601	17,842	432,264	–	(55,844)
Andrew Hinchliff	**30 Jun 25**	**1,288,424**	**18,636**	**505,213**	**–**	**62,603**
	30 Jun 24	1,172,601	18,716	467,280	–	8,918
Gavin Munroe [7]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,332,603**	**7,076**	**527,886**	**–**	**619,567**
	30 Jun 24	1,200,000	6,931	462,308	–	700,447
Kiersten Robinson	**30 Jun 25**	**429,559**	**4,078**	**167,907**	**–**	**291,727**
Vittoria Shortt [8]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,093,103**	**11,200**	**392,340**	**–**	**45,597**
	30 Jun 24	1,036,233	11,084	416,255	–	89,980
Angus Sullivan	**30 Jun 25**	**1,370,068**	**7,076**	**488,471**	**–**	**(21,986)**
	30 Jun 24	1,272,601	6,931	509,218	–	(54,336)
Sinead Taylor	**30 Jun 25**	**447,915**	**6,964**	**177,321**	**–**	**93,486**
Mike Vacy-Lyle	**30 Jun 25**	**1,295,068**	**18,636**	**545,122**	**–**	**12,377**
	30 Jun 24	1,197,601	17,842	455,425	–	(6,840)
Former Group Executives						
Sian Lewis [9, 10]	**30 Jun 25**	**645,577**	**10,735**	**309,157**	**206,104**	**151,439**
	30 Jun 24	922,601	15,690	349,072	–	(13,716)
Nigel Williams [9, 10]	**30 Jun 25**	**898,728**	**12,247**	**417,247**	**278,164**	**212,990**
	30 Jun 24	1,422,601	18,716	521,402	–	(27,183)

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, Andrew Hinchliff, Angus Sullivan and Gavin Munroe, this also includes costs in relation to their salary sacrificed motor vehicle.

3 Cost of car parking (including associated fringe benefits tax (FBT)). For Matt Comyn, this also includes costs in relation to a motor vehicle benefit.

4 KiwiSaver is payable on the CEO ASB's cash STVR.

5 The deferred portion of Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams' FY25 STVR award was deferred in line with FAR 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 and Sinead Taylor, this includes costs relating to their housing allowance. For Gavin Munroe, this includes costs relating to his housing allowance and the FY25 expense for his one-off cash award provided in compensation for awards foregone from his previous employer.

7 Gavin Munroe has elected to receive cash in lieu of employer superannuation contributions as the criteria has been met per the terms of his visa.

8 For Vittoria Shortt, remuneration was paid in New Zealand dollars. The values shown are impacted by movements in exchange rates.

9 Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams ceased as KMP on 16 February 2025, remuneration reflects time in role.

10 The equity values for Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams reflect the acceleration of the expensing of the unvested awards retained at cessation of employment, relating to 2023 STVR (tranche 2), 2024 STVR, FY22 to FY25 LTAR and FY22 to FY25 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.

	Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments			
	Superannuation [11] $	Long-term [12] $	Deferred equity (at risk) [13] $	LTAR equity (at risk) [14] $	LTVR equity (at risk) [14, 15, 16, 17] $	Total statutory remuneration [18] $
	29,932	**195,604**	**1,047,762**	**1,952,520**	**1,112,230**	**8,503,376**
	27,399	65,095	1,011,765	1,631,088	994,499	7,168,490
	29,932	**123,705**	**474,930**	**906,539**	**510,235**	**3,902,438**
	27,399	38,253	458,842	834,969	458,125	3,334,451
	29,932	**87,220**	**487,368**	**917,130**	**516,372**	**3,912,898**
	27,399	58,866	474,762	848,394	465,526	3,542,462
	–	**11,410**	**525,703**	**632,084**	**731,504**	**4,387,833**
	–	8,751	466,464	379,710	266,072	3,490,683
	10,989	**1,635**	**65,259**	**43,804**	**78,911**	**1,093,869**
	44,563	**(130,546)**	**408,072**	**824,334**	**463,927**	**3,152,590**
	43,575	39,416	440,374	776,451	549,213	3,402,581
	29,932	**58,223**	**507,658**	**1,010,162**	**568,306**	**4,017,910**
	27,399	45,140	522,635	962,090	527,269	3,818,947
	10,989	**23,221**	**154,976**	**278,223**	**166,621**	**1,359,716**
	29,932	**24,823**	**514,872**	**953,140**	**536,230**	**3,930,200**
	27,399	20,147	511,652	891,458	489,205	3,603,889
	18,943	**15,953**	**515,056**	**1,613,386**	**1,093,061**	**4,579,411**
	27,399	48,828	367,412	690,759	379,000	2,787,045
	18,943	**28,373**	**738,378**	**2,381,313**	**1,594,019**	**6,580,402**
	27,399	33,203	545,207	1,073,117	588,100	4,202,562

11 Superannuation contributions for Vittoria Shortt are made in line with the KiwiSaver employer contribution requirements (this includes the additional payment of $11,770 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 Vittoria, 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. 2025 deferred STVR is expensed over the vesting period commencing 1 July 2024. For Gavin Munroe this also includes the expense for his one-off equity award.

14 Includes additional RSUs (FY25 LTAR) and PRs (FY25 LTVR) granted to Andrew Hinchliff, Gavin Munroe and Sinead Taylor, which were made on the same terms and conditions of the FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards granted in November 2024. The additional RSUs and PRs were granted as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year.

15 2025 financial year expense for the FY22 to FY25 LTVR awards.

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

17 For Gavin Munroe, this includes his one-off PRs award.

18 The percentage of 2025 financial year remuneration related to performance was: Matt Comyn 62%, Alan Docherty 62%, Andrew Hinchliff 62%, Gavin Munroe 55%, Kiersten Robinson 33%, Vittoria Shortt 66%, Angus Sullivan 64%, Sinead Taylor 57%, Mike Vacy-Lyle 65%, Sian Lewis 82% and Nigel Williams 82%.

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 2025 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 2025 financial year.

		Balance 1 Jul 24	Acquired/granted as remuneration during the 2025 financial year[2]		Awards vested during 2025 financial year[3]		Net change other[4]	Balance 30 Jun 25[5]
	Equity Class[1]	Units	Units	$	Units	$	Units	Units
CEO								
Matt Comyn	Ordinary	95,480	–	–	22,389	–	(41,609)	76,260
	Deferred STVR shares	16,139	6,633	920,992	10,692	1,484,584	–	12,080
	LTAR restricted share units	77,654	15,682	2,396,837	11,697	1,534,295	–	81,639
	LTVR performance rights	77,654	15,682	1,390,915	–	–	–	93,336
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB								
Alan Docherty	Ordinary	35,888	–	–	15,625	–	(27,327)	24,186
	Deferred STVR shares	7,180	3,114	432,379	4,793	665,508	–	5,501
	LTAR restricted share units	35,791	7,153	1,093,265	10,832	1,420,833	–	32,112
	LTVR performance rights	35,790	7,152	634,347	–	–	–	42,942
Andrew Hinchliff[6]	Ordinary	24,520	–	–	15,854	–	(15,854)	24,520
	Deferred STVR shares	7,221	3,366	467,369	4,768	662,037	–	5,819
	LTAR restricted share units	36,357	7,254	1,110,103	11,086	1,454,151	–	32,525
	LTVR performance rights	36,356	7,254	645,477	–	–	–	43,610
Gavin Munroe[6,7]	Ordinary	1,584	–	–	2,210	–	(2,404)	1,390
	Deferred STVR shares	3,041	3,330	462,371	1,520	211,052	–	4,851
	LTAR restricted share units	14,199	7,332	1,130,741	–	–	–	21,531
	LTVR performance rights	17,602	7,332	665,226	–	–	–	24,934
	One-off deferred shares	2,761	–	–	690	99,995	–	2,071
	One-off performance rights	n/a	9,681	1,614,016	–	–	–	9,681
Kiersten Robinson	Ordinary	n/a	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deferred STVR shares	n/a	–	–	–	–	–	–
	LTAR restricted share units	n/a	2,424	399,887	–	–	–	2,424
	LTVR performance rights	n/a	6,602	720,377	–	–	–	6,602
Vittoria Shortt	Ordinary	48,223	–	–	14,612	–	(19,100)	43,735
	Deferred STVR shares	6,365	2,998	416,272	4,291	595,805	–	5,072
	LTAR restricted share units	33,339	6,284	960,447	10,321	1,353,806	–	29,302
	LTVR performance rights	33,336	6,284	557,359	–	–	–	39,620
Angus Sullivan	Ordinary	17,519	–	–	18,512	–	(18,512)	17,519
	Deferred STVR shares	7,969	3,668	509,302	5,290	734,517	–	6,347
	LTAR restricted share units	41,437	7,703	1,177,327	13,222	1,734,330	–	35,918
	LTVR performance rights	41,436	7,702	683,129	–	–	–	49,138
Sinead Taylor[6]	Ordinary	n/a	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deferred STVR shares	n/a	–	–	–	–	5,394	5,394
	LTAR restricted share units	n/a	202	33,677	–	–	26,022	26,224
	LTVR performance rights	n/a	202	22,043	–	–	28,004	28,206
Mike Vacy-Lyle	Ordinary	39,076	–	–	17,065	–	(32,141)	24,000
	Deferred STVR shares	8,256	3,280	455,428	5,419	752,428	–	6,117
	LTAR restricted share units	38,234	7,291	1,114,356	11,646	1,527,606	–	33,879
	LTVR performance rights	38,232	7,290	646,587	–	–	–	45,522
Former Group Executives								
Sian Lewis	Ordinary	6,748	–	–	12,809	–	(15,089)	n/a
	Deferred STVR shares	5,709	2,515	349,208	3,808	528,741	–	n/a
	LTAR restricted share units	29,620	3,656	558,783	9,001	1,180,661	–	n/a
	LTVR performance rights	29,618	5,776	512,302	–	–	–	n/a
Nigel Williams	Ordinary	10,000	–	–	20,347	–	(30,347)	n/a
	Deferred STVR shares	8,420	3,756	521,521	5,599	777,421	–	n/a
	LTAR restricted share units	46,219	5,049	771,689	14,748	1,934,495	–	n/a
	LTVR performance rights	46,218	7,978	707,609	–	–	–	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 for unvested awards are subject to CBA share price at time of 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 FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 at the 2024 Annual General Meeting.
3 Awards that vested during time in KMP role include: 100% of the FY21 LTAR award to Group Executives and CEO ASB and the first tranche of the FY21 LTAR award to the CEO (granted 16 November 2020), deferred STVR awards vested at 100% (tranches granted 1 September 2022 and 1 September 2023) and one-off equity award vested at 100% (granted 14 November 2022). 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. For Sinead Taylor, this includes deferred STVR shares, RSUs and PRs granted prior to her KMP appointment.
5 Deferred STVR shares, LTAR RSUs, LTVR PRs and one-off deferred shares are unvested as at 30 June 2025.
6 Includes additional RSUs (FY25 LTAR) and PRs (FY25 LTVR) granted as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year. The awards are made on the same terms and conditions of the FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards granted in November 2024.
7 Opening balance has been revised from 1,564 to 1,584 to include a correction to CBA ordinary shares.

Overview 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 2025 financial year are provided on page 43.

Equity plan	Participants	Grant date	Start date[1]	End date[2]	Measures and conditions
FY23 STVR	**CEO and GEs (incl. CEO ASB)**	1 Sep 23	1 Jul 22	1 Sep 25	Two tranches vesting equally one and two years after grant date.
FY24 STVR		1 Sep 24	1 Jul 23	1 Sep 26	
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 and FY25 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	
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 for FY23, FY24 and FY25 awards.
FY24 LTAR		15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 27	
FY25 LTAR		14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 28	
FY21 LTVR	**CEO**	16 Nov 20	1 Jul 20	30 Jun 27	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 and three years is applied 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	
One-off deferred shares	**Gavin Munroe**	14 Nov 22	n/a	8 Mar 28	Awards for compensation foregone from previous employer which will vest subject to service. Three tranches remain and will vest in equal portions (as a percentage of total award) in March 2026, 2027 and 2028.

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.

Remuneration report (continued)

Details for awards granted in the 2025 financial year

A face value allocation approach was used to determine the number of RSUs granted under the LTAR (refer to page 35) and PRs granted under the LTVR (refer to page 37). The fair value of LTVR awards has been calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation method. 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.

Equity plan	Performance measure	Grant date	Fair value $	Weighting	Assessment period end/final vesting date	End of holding period
FY24 STVR deferred shares	Service	1 Sep 24	138.85	100%	1 Sep 26	n/a
FY25 LTAR restricted share units (CEO)	Service and pre-vest assessment	14 Nov 24	152.84	50%	30 Jun 28	n/a
				50%	30 Jun 29	n/a
FY25 LTAR restricted share units (Group Executives and CEO ASB)	Service and pre-vest assessment	14 Nov 24	152.84	100%	30 Jun 28	n/a
FY25 LTAR restricted share units [1, 2]	Service and pre-vest assessment	13 Feb 25	166.72	100%	30 Jun 28	n/a
	Service and pre-vest assessment	17 Feb 25	164.97	100%	30 Jun 28	n/a
FY25 LTVR performance rights (CEO)	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	14 Nov 24	92.23	50%	30 Jun 28	30 Jun 30
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		85.16	50%		
FY25 LTVR performance rights (Group Executives and CEO ASB)	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	14 Nov 24	92.23	50%	30 Jun 28	30 Jun 29
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		85.16	50%		
FY25 LTVR performance rights [1, 2]	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	13 Feb 25	112.47	50%	30 Jun 28	30 Jun 29
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		105.78	50%		
	Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	17 Feb 25	112.07	50%	30 Jun 28	
	Relative TSR (financial services peer group)		106.16	50%		
One-off award performance rights (Gavin Munroe)	Service and Technology priorities performance measures	13 Feb 25	166.72	100%	1 Jan 28	n/a

1 Additional PRs and RSUs were granted to Andrew Hinchliff, Gavin Munroe and Sinead Taylor on 13 February 2025, as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year. The awards are made on the same terms and conditions of the FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards granted in November 2024.

2 For Kiersten Robinson, the FY25 LTAR award granted was prorated to reflect time in role effective 17 February 2025.

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, previously called the Group Securities 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

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 for cause before the end of the restriction period, any deferred shares will be forfeited and the executive will not be eligible to be considered for an STVR award for that year.
- 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).
- 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.

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, 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.

Remuneration report (continued)

3. Risk and remuneration adjustments

CBA's risk assessment processes and remuneration framework are designed to promote accountability for taking risks we can understand and manage, to be adaptive to the changing landscape of threats and opportunities and to support taking the right risks, with a strong emphasis on customer outcomes, resilience, security and safety.

The remuneration adjustments made in the 2024, 2023 and 2022 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 was shared with the Board in October for the respective financial year.

	2024 financial year	2023 financial year	2022 financial year
Employees rated 'exceptionally managed' for risk[1]	506 employees	542 employees	588 employees
Positive risk-related adjustments to senior leaders' STVR	*20*	*20*	*24*
Positive risk-related adjustments for all other employees	*485*	*521*	*557*
Employees rated 'partially met' or 'not met' for risk[1]	1,740 employees	1,499 employees	1,918 employees
Downward risk-related adjustments to senior leaders' STVR	*7*	*9*	*20*
Downward risk-related adjustments for all other employees	*1,733*	*1,475*	*1,893*

1 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 a cohort of 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.

In the 2024 financial year, 94.8% of employees were assessed as fully meeting risk expectations in their roles (95.3% in 2023).

STVR outcomes have been reduced by a minimum of 10% for 'partially met' ratings since the 2019 financial year and ranged up to 100% reduction for 'not met' risk ratings.

During the 2025 financial year, CBA's consequence management processes identified 1,959 instances (FY24: 2,259) of substantiated misconduct, with 184 (FY24: 180) resulting in termination.

Risk assessment in performance and remuneration

CBA's performance and remuneration frameworks support effective risk management by holding employees individually and collectively accountable for managing role-related risks, encouraging behaviour that aligns with the Group's values, performance management framework, and Code of Conduct. Employees are also required to complete Group mandatory learning.

Group-wide risk assessment guidance including examples is regularly reviewed to set clear expectations of managing risks for both employees and managers, and to help people leaders consistently assess risk behaviours and outcomes, determine the appropriate level of STVR adjustments for not fully meeting expectations, and document the reasons for their assessment.

ELT risk assessments continue to be supported by executive risk scorecards, independent assessment by the Group CRO, and the Board Committees meet concurrently as part of the interim and annual performance assessment processes.

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.

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 consequence management framework.
- Malus is applied to unvested deferred variable remuneration in relation to poor risk outcomes and/or misconduct. No malus was applied during the 2024 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, GEs, 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.

4. Non-Executive Director arrangements

The table below outlines the Non-Executive Directors for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. 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 within five years commencing the later of 1 July 2019 or date of appointment, valued with reference to the prevailing CBA share price at the relevant accumulation commencement date. This is also the starting date for compliance with the revised MSR within five years. 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	87%	On track, 10 August 2027
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley	Director	Full year	122%	Meets
Alistair Currie	Director	Part year	0%	On track, 31 March 2030
Julie Galbo	Director	Full year	72%	On track, 1 September 2026
Peter Harmer	Director	Full year	100%	Meets
Kate Howitt	Director	Part year	135%	Meets
Simon Moutter	Director	Full year	115%	Meets
Mary Padbury	Director	Full year	181%	Meets
Rob Whitfield AM	Director	Full year	136%	Meets
Former Non-Executive Director				
Anne Templeman-Jones [2]	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 Anne Templeman-Jones retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 October 2024.

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 last reviewed in the 2024 financial year and as a result, Board member fees increased to $260,000 (from $242,000) from 1 January 2024 to maintain relative competitive alignment with peers. The Chair's fees did not increase. 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 2024 to 30 June 2025.

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.

Remuneration report (continued)

Non-Executive Director statutory remuneration

The statutory table below details individual statutory remuneration for Non-Executive Directors for both the 2025 and 2024 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 25	**879,491**	**29,932**	**–**	**909,423**
30 Jun 24	883,055	27,399	–	910,454
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley				
30 Jun 25	**324,973**	**29,932**	**–**	**354,905**
30 Jun 24	276,393	26,068	–	302,461
Alistair Currie				
30 Jun 25	**64,801**	**1,018**	**–**	**65,819**
Julie Galbo				
30 Jun 25	**347,144**	**5,099**	**–**	**352,243**
30 Jun 24	312,088	27,399	4,190	343,677
Peter Harmer				
30 Jun 25	**337,616**	**29,932**	**–**	**367,548**
30 Jun 24	301,025	27,399	–	328,424
Kate Howitt				
30 Jun 25	**155,169**	**20,021**	**19,240**	**194,430**
Simon Moutter[4]				
30 Jun 25	**358,370**	**29,932**	**–**	**388,302**
30 Jun 24	345,507	27,399	–	372,906
Mary Padbury				
30 Jun 25	**235,580**	**29,686**	**42,572**	**307,838**
30 Jun 24	230,101	27,152	40,360	297,613
Rob Whitfield AM				
30 Jun 25	**329,714**	**29,932**	**18,118**	**377,764**
30 Jun 24	288,398	27,399	51,716	367,513
Former Non-Executive Director				
Anne Templeman-Jones[5]				
30 Jun 25	**96,081**	**10,082**	**3,037**	**109,200**
30 Jun 24	300,719	27,399	26,838	354,956

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 Simon Moutter has provided consulting services to the ASB Banking Limited Technology Advisory Group (ASB TAG) during the year. He received payment (NZ$50,000 p.a. (prorated)) for these additional services, however, these amounts have not been included in the table above as they were not related to his role and have no bearing on his remuneration as a Director of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Simon's consulting services to the ASB TAG ceased on 31 March 2025.

5 Anne Templeman-Jones retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 October 2024.

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 2024	Acquired[1]	Net change other[2]	Balance 30 Jun 2025
Chair					
Paul O'Malley	Ordinary	7,630	–	–	7,630
Current Non-Executive Directors					
Lyn Cobley	Ordinary	3,200	–	–	3,200
	CBA PERLS[3]	1,804	–	–	1,804
Alistair Currie	Ordinary	n/a	–	–	–
Julie Galbo	Ordinary	1,469	256	–	1,725
Peter Harmer	Ordinary	2,933	–	–	2,933
Kate Howitt[4]	Ordinary	n/a	143	–	2,601
Simon Moutter	Ordinary	4,000	–	–	4,000
Mary Padbury	Ordinary	4,860	428	–	5,288
Rob Whitfield AM	Ordinary	3,758	214	–	3,972
Former Non-Executive Director					
Anne Templeman-Jones[5]	Ordinary	2,975	75	–	n/a

1 Incorporates shares and other securities acquired during the year. In the 2025 financial year, under the NEDSP, Kate Howitt acquired 106 shares, Mary Padbury acquired 316 shares, Rob Whitfield acquired 214 shares, and Anne Templeman-Jones 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 Kate Howitt held 2,458 CBA shares and other securities prior to her appointment as a Non-Executive Director.

5 Anne Templeman-Jones retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 October 2024.

Remuneration report (continued)

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 2024)[1]	17,703,131
Closing balance (30 June 2025)[2]	21,953,082
Interest charged (during 2025 financial year)	807,782

1 Opening balance at 1 July 2024 has been revised due to transactions being adjusted during the reporting period and corrections to loan amounts.
2 The aggregate loan amount at the end of the reporting period includes loans issued to 17 KMP and their related parties.

Loans to KMP exceeding $100,000 in aggregate during the 2025 financial year

	Balance 1 Jul 2024[1] $	Interest charged $	Interest not charged $	Write-off $	Balance 30 Jun 2025 $	Highest balance in period[2] $
Alan Docherty	4,420,206	222,123	–	–	5,763,083	5,913,853
Andrew Hinchliff	4,071,353	25,359	–	–	3,701,886	4,073,045
Angus Sullivan	4,575,211	234,980	–	–	6,420,535	8,382,106
Matt Comyn	19,634	2,752	–	–	52,851	128,936
Michael Vacy-Lyle	2,793,291	44,546	–	–	1,000,356	2,811,865
Sinead Taylor	n/a	260,421	–	–	4,815,514	6,787,191
Vittoria Shortt	1,695,567	14,670	–	–	95,296	1,771,915
Total	**17,575,262**	**804,851**	**–**	**–**	**21,849,521**	**29,868,911**

1 Opening balances at 1 July 2024 have been restated due to transactions being adjusted during the reporting period and corrections to loan amounts. For Sinead Taylor, the opening balance has been noted as n/a as her commencement as KMP was post 1 July 2024.
2 Represents the sum of highest balances outstanding at any point during the 2025 financial year for each individual loan held by the KMP and their related parties.

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 FY21 LTAR (relating to tranche 2 for the CEO), FY22-25 LTAR, and FY21 LTVR awards accumulated over the restriction and holding period respectively was $4,591,476 as at 30 June 2025.

Details of the LTAR and LTVR awards can be found on pages 35–38.

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 194.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

We have obtained an independence declaration from our external auditor as presented on page 51.

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 ended 30 June 2025 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 services 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 3–6;
- information on Directors' shareholdings, share rights and options on pages 41 and 48;
- the *Remuneration report* can be found on pages 13–49;
- dividend information can be found in Note 8.4 to the *Financial report* on pages 132–133;
- non-audit services information can be found in Note 12.3 to the *Financial report* on page 194; and
- the external auditor's independence declaration on page 51

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



Paul O'Malley
Chairman



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

13 August 2025

Auditor's Independence Declaration

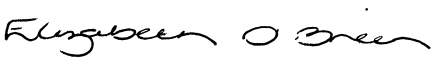
Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the entities it controlled during the period.



Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
13 August 2025

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Financial report

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Income Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Group			Bank	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Interest income:						
Effective interest income	2.1	**61,420**	57,397	43,182	**56,713**	52,396
Other interest income	2.1	**3,690**	3,647	1,293	**3,689**	3,710
Interest expense	2.1	**(41,087)**	(38,220)	(21,419)	**(39,364)**	(36,223)
Net interest income		**24,023**	22,824	23,056	**21,038**	19,883
Net other operating income [1]	2.3	**4,267**	4,097	4,372	**5,816**	4,219
Total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment		**28,290**	26,921	27,428	**26,854**	24,102
Operating expenses	2.4	**(13,015)**	(12,337)	(12,079)	**(11,717)**	(11,130)
Loan impairment expense	3.2	**(726)**	(802)	(1,108)	**(674)**	(715)
Net profit before income tax		**14,549**	13,782	14,241	**14,463**	12,257
Income tax expense	2.5	**(4,416)**	(4,301)	(4,145)	**(3,771)**	(3,644)
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations		**10,133**	9,481	10,096	**10,692**	8,613
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	11.3	**(17)**	(87)	(98)	**–**	–
Net profit after income tax		**10,116**	9,394	9,998	**10,692**	8,613

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 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	Cents per share		
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	**606.1**	566.6	597.5
Diluted	**605.2**	562.7	584.2
Earnings per share:			
Basic	**605.1**	561.4	591.7
Diluted	**604.2**	557.8	578.7

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Net profit after income tax for the period from continuing operations	**10,133**	9,481	10,096	**10,692**	8,613
Other comprehensive income/(expense):					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):					
Foreign currency translation reserve net of tax	**230**	(35)	229	**(4)**	–
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	**2,672**	310	(961)	**2,546**	733
Losses on debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**(200)**	(464)	(229)	**(156)**	(463)
Total of items that may be reclassified	**2,702**	(189)	(961)	**2,386**	270
Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss):					
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefit superannuation plans net of tax	**91**	(168)	(12)	**91**	(166)
Gains/(losses) on equity investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**742**	310	(430)	**737**	310
Revaluation of properties net of tax	**20**	15	19	**20**	14
Total of items that will not be reclassified	**853**	157	(423)	**848**	158
Other comprehensive income/(expense) net of income tax from continuing operations	**3,555**	(32)	(1,384)	**3,234**	428
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	**13,688**	9,449	8,712	**13,926**	9,041
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	**(17)**	(87)	(98)	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**13,671**	9,362	8,614	**13,926**	9,041

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

		Group		
	Note	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
			Cents per share	
Dividends per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank:				
Ordinary shares	8.4	**485**	465	450

Balance Sheets

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	Group [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Group [1] 30 Jun 24 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 24 $M
Assets					
Cash and liquid assets	5.1	**83,819**	83,080	**78,542**	78,255
Receivables from financial institutions	5.2	**7,604**	5,862	**7,827**	5,428
Assets at fair value through income statement	5.3	**96,370**	79,033	**95,498**	79,194
Derivative assets	5.4	**24,719**	18,058	**24,861**	19,797
Investment securities:					
At amortised cost	5.5	**633**	1,239	**633**	1,239
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5.5	**107,018**	96,774	**97,131**	87,847
Assets held for sale	11.3	**10**	870	**10**	3
Loans and other receivables	3.1	**1,007,756**	942,210	**892,909**	834,024
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	11.2	**–**	–	**67,467**	58,228
Property, plant and equipment		**3,563**	3,676	**3,221**	3,331
Intangible assets	6.1	**8,082**	7,600	**4,987**	4,581
Deferred tax assets	2.5	**2,599**	3,771	**2,239**	3,443
Other assets	6.2	**11,626**	11,903	**10,903**	10,560
Total assets		**1,353,799**	1,254,076	**1,286,228**	1,185,930
Liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings	4.1	**937,857**	882,922	**852,304**	802,882
Payables to financial institutions	5.2	**27,956**	24,633	**27,342**	24,136
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	4.2	**49,842**	47,341	**48,709**	46,911
Derivative liabilities	5.4	**25,146**	18,850	**29,288**	20,040
Due to controlled entities		**–**	–	**52,779**	48,158
Current tax liabilities		**780**	503	**612**	363
Deferred tax liabilities	2.5	**64**	111	**64**	111
Provisions	7.1	**2,831**	2,908	**2,576**	2,681
Term funding from central banks		**1,131**	4,228	**–**	–
Debt issues	4.3	**170,509**	144,530	**142,506**	120,834
Bills payable and other liabilities	7.2	**19,934**	19,024	**19,343**	18,102
		1,236,050	1,145,050	**1,175,523**	1,084,218
Loan capital	8.2	**38,973**	35,938	**38,968**	35,931
Total liabilities		**1,275,023**	1,180,988	**1,214,491**	1,120,149
Net assets		**78,776**	73,088	**71,737**	65,781
Shareholders' equity					
Ordinary share capital	8.3	**33,560**	33,635	**33,590**	33,652
Reserves	8.3	**1,242**	(2,147)	**1,298**	(1,757)
Retained profits	8.3	**43,974**	41,600	**36,849**	33,886
Total shareholders' equity		**78,776**	73,088	**71,737**	65,781

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

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

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Group					
	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained profits	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 30 June 2023	33,913	(2,295)	40,010	**71,628**	5	**71,633**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	9,481	**9,481**	–	**9,481**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(87)	**(87)**	–	**(87)**
Net other comprehensive income/(expense) from continuing operations	–	136	(168)	**(32)**	–	**(32)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	136	9,226	**9,362**	–	**9,362**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Share buy-back [1]	(282)	–	–	**(282)**	–	**(282)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,623)	**(7,623)**	–	**(7,623)**
Share-based payments	–	(1)	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**
Purchase of treasury shares	(80)	–	–	**(80)**	–	**(80)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	84	–	–	**84**	–	**84**
Other changes	–	13	(13)	**–**	(5)	**(5)**
As at 30 June 2024	33,635	(2,147)	41,600	**73,088**	–	**73,088**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	10,133	**10,133**	–	**10,133**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(17)	**(17)**	–	**(17)**
Net other comprehensive income from continuing operations	–	3,464	91	**3,555**	–	**3,555**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	3,464	10,207	**13,671**	–	**13,671**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Share buy-back [2]	(18)	–	–	**(18)**	–	**(18)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,949)	**(7,949)**	–	**(7,949)**
Share-based payments	–	41	–	**41**	–	**41**
Purchase of treasury shares	(136)	–	–	**(136)**	–	**(136)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	79	–	–	**79**	–	**79**
Other changes	–	(116)	116	**–**	–	**–**
As at 30 June 2025	33,560	1,242	43,974	**78,776**	–	**78,776**

1 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 per share ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. 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). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

The above Consolidated Statements 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 2025

	Bank			
	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 30 June 2023	33,949	(2,363)	33,075	**64,661**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	8,613	**8,613**
Net other comprehensive income/(expense) from continuing operations	–	594	(166)	**428**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	594	8,447	**9,041**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	(282)	–	–	**(282)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,623)	**(7,623)**
Share-based payments	–	(1)	–	**(1)**
Purchase of treasury shares	(66)	–	–	**(66)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	51	–	–	**51**
Other changes	–	13	(13)	**–**
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 [2]	(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**

1 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 per share ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. 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). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

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 2025

	Note	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Cash flows from operating activities						
Interest received		**64,196**	59,431	43,286	**59,354**	54,469
Interest paid		**(40,405)**	(34,843)	(18,212)	**(38,396)**	(32,893)
Other operating income received		**3,436**	3,548	3,240	**2,810**	2,816
Expenses paid		**(11,553)**	(10,951)	(11,207)	**(10,484)**	(9,858)
Income taxes paid		**(4,197)**	(4,308)	(3,871)	**(3,658)**	(3,677)
Insurance business:						
Premiums received		**–**	–	183	**–**	–
Policy payments and commission expense		**–**	–	(208)	**–**	–
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**11,477**	12,877	13,211	**9,626**	10,857
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements						
Movement in investment securities:						
Purchases		**(45,584)**	(71,318)	(34,641)	**(42,314)**	(64,836)
Proceeds		**41,123**	60,055	30,050	**38,262**	55,832
Net (increase)/decrease in assets at fair value through income statement		**(1,211)**	(11,000)	(36,874)	**3,335**	(11,296)
Net increase in loans and other receivables		**(75,875)**	(25,475)	(46,102)	**(70,949)**	(26,025)
Net (increase)/decrease in receivables from financial institutions		**(1,438)**	(9)	1,230	**(2,095)**	29
Net decrease/(increase) in securities purchased under agreements to resell at amortised cost		**6,687**	(26,207)	34,690	**6,785**	(25,609)
Net increase in other assets		**(1,110)**	(532)	(943)	**(1,370)**	(531)
Net increase in deposits and other public borrowings		**59,460**	22,542	38,385	**55,519**	19,775
Net increase/(decrease) in payables to financial institutions		**2,555**	2,801	(5,258)	**2,493**	2,947
Net increase/(decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase at amortised cost		**3,709**	3,168	(34,996)	**3,490**	3,079
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities at fair value through income statement		**(1,251)**	7,494	32,814	**(1,954)**	8,053
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		**633**	(19)	44	**891**	(87)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements		**(12,302)**	(38,500)	(21,601)	**(7,907)**	(38,669)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	12.2 (a)	**(825)**	(25,623)	(8,390)	**1,719**	(27,812)

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

Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Cash flows from investing activities						
Cash outflows from acquisitions of controlled entities (net of cash acquired)		**–**	(9)	–	**–**	–
Cash inflows from disposals of associates and joint ventures		**156**	–	–	**156**	–
Cash outflows from acquisitions of associates and joint ventures		**(28)**	(25)	(41)	**(28)**	(25)
Cash inflows from disposal of controlled entities (net of cash disposed of)		**–**	123	567	**–**	188
Dividends received		**138**	94	95	**2,027**	1,126
Net cash (paid to)/received from controlled entities [2]		**–**	–	–	**(4,525)**	1,595
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**1,041**	25	74	**50**	8
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(478)**	(401)	(683)	**(386)**	(344)
Purchases of intangible assets		**(1,158)**	(921)	(885)	**(1,004)**	(826)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		**(329)**	(1,114)	(873)	**(3,710)**	1,722
Cash flows from financing activities						
Share buy-backs		**(18)**	(282)	(2,533)	**(18)**	(282)
Dividends paid [3]		**(7,949)**	(7,623)	(7,117)	**(7,949)**	(7,623)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities		**83,988**	52,455	51,833	**73,879**	46,738
Redemption of debt securities		**(67,125)**	(30,910)	(49,329)	**(59,579)**	(22,194)
Maturity of term funding from central banks		**(3,094)**	(49,957)	(598)	**–**	(49,637)
Purchases of treasury shares		**(136)**	(80)	(101)	**(103)**	(66)
Proceeds from issuance of loan capital		**5,285**	5,155	7,665	**5,300**	5,151
Redemption of loan capital		**(2,978)**	(1,590)	(3,043)	**(2,978)**	(1,590)
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities		**(382)**	(420)	(525)	**(364)**	(397)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**7,591**	(33,252)	(3,748)	**8,188**	(29,900)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**6,437**	(59,989)	(13,011)	**6,197**	(55,990)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**623**	138	828	**527**	156
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**47,321**	107,172	119,355	**42,896**	98,730
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	12.2 (b)	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statements of Cash Flows in the internal management of its liquidity positions.
2 Amounts received from/(paid to) controlled entities are presented in line with how they are managed and settled.
3 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 2025

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 2025, was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 August 2025. 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, 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.

On 5 March 2025, the Group announced the completion of the sale of its remaining 4.4% shareholding in Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank (VIB) via Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange.

On 10 June 2025, the Group announced the completion of the sale of its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd (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.

There have been no other 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 Interpretation 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 2016/191* 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 2025, 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.

Changes in disclosures

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group implemented the following changes in disclosures to enhance readability and consistency:

- Loans and other receivables including the distribution by credit quality and expected credit losses stage in Notes 3.1 and 9.2 are presented by Home Loans, Consumer Finance and Business and Corporate portfolios in line with the management product view of the lending portfolio.
- The distribution by credit quality and expected credit losses stage in relation to credit cards is presented on a total committed exposure basis. This was previously presented on an exposure at default basis.
- Disclosures of movements in provisions for loan impairment in Note 3.2 have been simplified with the impact of movements in credit exposures now disclosed in a narrative description rather than in a tabular format.
- Deposits and other public borrowings in Note 4.1 are presented by interest bearing and non-interest bearing categories and by transaction deposits, savings deposits, investment deposits and other demand deposits in line with the management product view of deposits. Certificates of deposit and securities sold under agreements to repurchase balances that form part of other demand deposits in the management product view are disclosed separately in Note 4.1.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

- Following changes in the nature of the Group's business activities as a result of divestments, net other operating income disclosures in note 2.3 have been simplified to reflect the material contributors to net other operating income. Income from equity investments including share of results of associates, net of impairment, dividends from minority equity investments and gains/(losses) from business divestments are presented in a single line; income from trading financial instruments is presented together with income from non-trading financial instruments; net gains/ (losses) from sale of property, plant and equipment are presented in other income line. In addition, investments in associates and joint ventures presented as a separate line item on the Group's balance sheet in prior years, have been included in other assets.

These changes have been applied retrospectively and footnoted throughout the notes to the financial statements.

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 2024 did not result in significant changes to the Group's accounting policies.

Future accounting developments

AASB Sustainability Reporting Standards

In September 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (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 will require the Group to disclose information about the governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets relating to all material 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 continues to progress its implementation of AASB S2. The disclosure requirements under AASB S2 are effective for the Group from the year ended 30 June 2026.

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* in order to address feedback from the International Accounting Standards Board's 2022 Post-implementation Review of the classification and measurement requirements in AASB 9 and related requirements in AASB 7.

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 corporate 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 continues to assess the impact of adopting the amendments.

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.

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 2025

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.

Our performance section provides details of the main contributors to the Group's returns and includes an analysis of its financial performance by business segments and geographical regions.

2.1 Net interest income

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Interest income					
Effective interest income:					
Loans and other receivables	**52,842**	46,895	35,820	**46,030**	40,228
Other financial institutions	**236**	290	206	**217**	258
Cash and liquid assets	**3,362**	4,831	4,115	**3,163**	4,438
Investment securities:					
At amortised cost	**47**	83	101	**47**	84
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**4,933**	5,298	2,940	**4,453**	4,781
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**2,803**	2,607
Total effective interest income	**61,420**	57,397	43,182	**56,713**	52,396
Other interest income:					
Assets at fair value through income statement	**3,584**	3,539	1,190	**3,551**	3,539
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**44**	72
Other	**106**	108	103	**94**	99
Total other interest income	**3,690**	3,647	1,293	**3,689**	3,710
Total interest income	**65,110**	61,044	44,475	**60,402**	56,106
Interest expense					
Deposits and other public borrowings	**26,587**	23,993	12,726	**23,603**	21,334
Other financial institutions	**1,066**	1,228	844	**1,037**	1,168
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	**1,802**	2,064	634	**1,764**	2,035
Term funding from central banks	**131**	278	257	**–**	37
Debt issues	**8,544**	7,822	4,873	**7,375**	6,491
Loan capital	**2,420**	2,326	1,615	**2,423**	2,329
Lease liabilities	**79**	82	77	**69**	71
Bank levy	**458**	427	393	**458**	427
Controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**2,635**	2,331
Total interest expense	**41,087**	38,220	21,419	**39,364**	36,223
Net interest income	**24,023**	22,824	23,056	**21,038**	19,883

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 in relation to commitments made under credit facilities 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 premium/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 2025

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 2025, 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023. 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 2025, the official cash rate in Australia decreased by 50 basis points to 3.85%, while the official cash rate in New Zealand dropped by 225 basis points to 3.25% (2024: 25 basis points increase for Australia and no change for New Zealand; 2023: 325 basis points increase for Australia and 350 basis points increase for New Zealand).

	Group								
	30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24			30 Jun 23		
Interest earning assets	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**	**Average balance $M**	**Interest $M**	**Average rate %**
Cash and liquid assets									
Australia	**53,452**	**2,256**	**4.2**	75,988	3,243	4.3	103,720	2,942	2.8
Overseas	**24,363**	**1,106**	**4.5**	28,768	1,588	5.5	38,346	1,173	3.1
Receivables from financial institutions									
Australia	**2,370**	**58**	**2.4**	2,280	79	3.5	2,590	49	1.9
Overseas	**3,878**	**178**	**4.6**	3,545	211	6.0	4,793	157	3.3
Assets at fair value through income statement:									
Australia	**52,258**	**2,314**	**4.4**	48,665	2,023	4.2	27,956	831	3.0
Overseas	**29,186**	**1,270**	**4.4**	28,799	1,516	5.3	13,609	359	2.6
Investment securities:									
At amortised cost									
Australia	**895**	**47**	**5.3**	1,627	83	5.1	2,601	101	3.9
At fair value through OCI									
Australia	**77,740**	**3,807**	**4.9**	78,795	3,963	5.0	64,014	2,211	3.5
Overseas	**23,171**	**1,126**	**4.9**	23,162	1,335	5.8	17,024	729	4.3
Loans and other receivables									
Australia [1]	**764,275**	**45,215**	**5.9**	734,774	39,550	5.4	720,419	30,160	4.2
Overseas	**122,096**	**7,733**	**6.3**	117,954	7,453	6.3	116,182	5,763	5.0
Total interest earning assets and interest income	**1,153,684**	**65,110**	**5.6**	1,144,357	61,044	5.3	1,111,254	44,475	4.0

1 Net of average mortgage offset balances that are included in non-interest earning assets. Average mortgage offset balances for the year ended 30 June 2025 were $84,123 million (30 June 2024: $74,730 million; 30 June 2023: $69,717 million). While under the accounting standards loans and other receivables balances are required to be presented on a gross basis, they are presented 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 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group		
	Average balance		
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
Non-interest earning assets	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Property, plant and equipment			
Australia	**2,982**	3,794	4,431
Overseas	**534**	816	426
Other assets			
Australia [1]	**119,654**	102,099	100,862
Overseas	**20,400**	20,823	21,663
Provisions for impairment			
Australia	**(5,403)**	(5,171)	(4,748)
Overseas	**(644)**	(648)	(652)
Total non-interest earning assets	**137,523**	121,713	121,982
Assets held for sale			
Australia	**202**	44	466
Overseas	**567**	626	–
Total assets	**1,291,976**	1,266,740	1,233,702
Percentage of total assets applicable to overseas operations (%)	**17.3**	17.7	17.1

1 For the purpose of reconciling total average assets, other assets include average mortgage offset balances as these balances are excluded from the average interest earning assets. Average mortgage offset balances for the year ended 30 June 2025 were $84,123 million (30 June 2024: $74,730 million; 30 June 2023: $69,717 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group [1]								
	30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24			30 Jun 23		
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 [2]	**102,292**	**3,721**	**3.6**	111,119	3,366	3.0	121,994	2,029	1.7
Overseas	**10,319**	**370**	**3.6**	9,619	423	4.4	10,073	297	2.9
Saving deposits									
Australia [2]	**280,632**	**8,342**	**3.0**	256,993	6,769	2.6	241,025	3,039	1.3
Overseas	**21,034**	**419**	**2.0**	21,829	669	3.1	23,239	188	0.8
Investment deposits									
Australia	**199,925**	**9,124**	**4.6**	197,226	8,680	4.4	171,192	4,703	2.7
Overseas	**47,228**	**2,385**	**5.0**	43,262	2,036	4.7	33,729	1,015	3.0
Certificates of deposits and other									
Australia	**22,477**	**965**	**4.3**	27,505	1,089	4.0	32,839	450	1.4
Overseas	**25,652**	**1,261**	**4.9**	21,526	961	4.5	33,649	1,005	3.0
Payables to financial institutions									
Australia	**14,725**	**633**	**4.3**	11,804	530	4.5	10,542	410	3.9
Overseas	**10,009**	**433**	**4.3**	12,705	698	5.5	12,657	434	3.4
Liabilities at fair value through income statement									
Australia	**13,392**	**581**	**4.3**	15,726	875	5.6	10,510	370	3.5
Overseas	**29,586**	**1,221**	**4.1**	29,717	1,189	4.0	11,797	264	2.2
Term funding from central banks									
Australia	**–**	**–**	**–**	32,746	37	0.1	51,118	80	0.2
Overseas	**2,923**	**131**	**4.5**	4,499	241	5.4	4,481	177	4.0
Debt issues									
Australia	**138,472**	**7,271**	**5.3**	115,428	6,462	5.6	96,999	4,077	4.2
Overseas	**24,450**	**1,273**	**5.2**	23,214	1,360	5.9	20,475	796	3.9
Loan capital									
Australia	**36,792**	**2,420**	**6.6**	33,987	2,326	6.8	28,305	1,562	5.5
Overseas	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	1,252	53	4.2
Lease liabilities									
Australia	**2,114**	**68**	**3.2**	2,328	69	3.0	2,530	65	2.6
Overseas	**202**	**11**	**5.4**	233	13	5.6	260	12	4.6
Bank levy									
Australia	**–**	**458**	**–**	–	427	–	–	393	–
Total interest bearing liabilities and interest expense	**982,224**	**41,087**	**4.2**	971,466	38,220	3.9	918,666	21,419	2.3

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Net of average mortgage offset balances that are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

	Group		
	Average balance		
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
Non-interest bearing liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Deposits not bearing interest			
Australia [1]	**183,768**	176,298	191,151
Overseas	**9,275**	9,331	10,891
Other liabilities			
Australia	**24,535**	21,696	23,764
Overseas	**16,464**	14,941	16,598
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	**234,042**	222,266	242,404
Liabilities held for sale			
Australia	**–**	–	419
Overseas	**–**	488	–
Total liabilities	**1,216,266**	1,194,220	1,161,489
Shareholders' equity	**75,710**	72,520	72,213
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,291,976**	1,266,740	1,233,702
Percentage of total liabilities applicable to overseas operations (%)	**16.2**	16.0	15.4

1 Includes average mortgage offset balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 balance. 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).

	June 2025 vs June 2024			June 2024 vs June 2023		
Changes in net 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	**(951)**	**(36)**	**(987)**	(1,184)	1,485	301
Overseas	**(200)**	**(282)**	**(482)**	(529)	944	415
Receivables from financial institutions						
Australia	**2**	**(23)**	**(21)**	(11)	41	30
Overseas	**15**	**(48)**	**(33)**	(74)	128	54
Assets at fair value through income statement:						
At amortised cost						
Australia	**159**	**132**	**291**	861	331	1,192
Overseas	**17**	**(263)**	**(246)**	800	357	1,157
Investment securities:						
At amortised cost						
Australia	**(38)**	**2**	**(36)**	(50)	32	(18)
At fair value through OCI						
Australia	**(52)**	**(104)**	**(156)**	743	1,009	1,752
Overseas	**–**	**(209)**	**(209)**	354	252	606
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	**1,745**	**3,920**	**5,665**	773	8,617	9,390
Overseas	**262**	**18**	**280**	112	1,578	1,690
Changes in interest income	**526**	**3,540**	**4,066**	1,766	14,803	16,569

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

Changes in net interest income: Volume and rate analysis	June 2025 vs June 2024 Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M	June 2024 vs June 2023 [1] Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Interest bearing liabilities and loan capital						
Transaction deposits						
Australia	**(321)**	**676**	**355**	(329)	1,666	1,337
Overseas	**25**	**(78)**	**(53)**	(20)	146	126
Saving deposits						
Australia	**703**	**870**	**1,573**	421	3,309	3,730
Overseas	**(16)**	**(234)**	**(250)**	(43)	524	481
Investment deposits						
Australia	**123**	**321**	**444**	1,146	2,831	3,977
Overseas	**200**	**149**	**349**	449	572	1,021
Certificates of deposits and other						
Australia	**(216)**	**92**	**(124)**	(211)	850	639
Overseas	**203**	**97**	**300**	(541)	497	(44)
Payables to financial institutions						
Australia	**126**	**(23)**	**103**	57	63	120
Overseas	**(117)**	**(148)**	**(265)**	3	261	264
Liabilities at fair value through income statement						
Australia	**(101)**	**(193)**	**(294)**	290	215	505
Overseas	**(5)**	**37**	**32**	717	208	925
Term funding from central banks						
Australia [2]	**(37)**	**–**	**(37)**	(21)	(22)	(43)
Overseas	**(71)**	**(39)**	**(110)**	1	63	64
Debt issues						
Australia	**1,210**	**(401)**	**809**	1,032	1,353	2,385
Overseas	**64**	**(151)**	**(87)**	160	404	564
Loan capital						
Australia	**184**	**(90)**	**94**	389	375	764
Overseas	**–**	**–**	**–**	(53)	–	(53)
Lease liabilities						
Australia	**(7)**	**6**	**(1)**	(6)	10	4
Overseas	**(2)**	**–**	**(2)**	(2)	3	1
Bank levy						
Australia	**–**	**31**	**31**	–	34	34
Changes in interest expense	**450**	**2,417**	**2,867**	2,077	14,724	16,801
Changes in net interest income	**194**	**1,005**	**1,199**	660	(892)	(232)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 June 2025 vs June 2024 RBA Term Funding Facility impacts allocated to volume due to maturity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.3 Net other operating income

	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Commission income	**2,441**	2,451	2,297	**1,976**	1,999
Commission expense [2]	**(342)**	(335)	(317)	**(290)**	(281)
Net commission income	**2,099**	2,116	1,980	**1,686**	1,718
Lending fees	**912**	821	753	**861**	773
Net income from trading and non-trading financial instruments [3]	**1,262**	1,228	1,070	**1,136**	985
Net gain/(loss) from hedging ineffectiveness	**7**	(33)	1	**68**	(13)
Dividends from controlled entities	**–**	–	–	**1,888**	1,033
Share of results of associates and income from other equity investments, net of impairment [4] [5]	**(145)**	(261)	328	**154**	(413)
Net insurance and funds management income	**122**	111	82	**–**	–
Other [6] [7]	**10**	115	158	**23**	136
Total net other operating income	**4,267**	4,097	4,372	**5,816**	4,219

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes expenses directly attributable to commission income generation such as credit card loyalty programs, card processing and certain other volume related expenses.
3 Includes gains and losses on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.
4 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.
5 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.
6 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $61 million loss in relation to disposal of certain assets held as lessor (30 June 2024: $50 million).
7 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes $5 million depreciation in relation to assets held as lessor by the Group (30 June 2024: $58 million; 30 June 2023: $63 million) and $5 million in relation to assets held as lessor by the Bank (30 June 2024: $4 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 is measured on 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 associate and joint venture investments, 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 2025

2.4 Operating expenses

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Staff expenses					
Salaries and related on-costs	**7,153**	6,757	6,563	**6,008**	5,693
Share-based compensation	**161**	130	123	**159**	129
Superannuation	**662**	601	553	**622**	563
Total staff expenses	**7,976**	7,488	7,239	**6,789**	6,385
Occupancy and equipment expenses					
Lease expenses	**157**	160	159	**149**	147
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**595**	623	602	**512**	534
Other occupancy expenses	**205**	212	189	**179**	181
Total occupancy and equipment expenses	**957**	995	950	**840**	862
Information technology services					
System development and support	**1,178**	998	1,068	**1,035**	890
Infrastructure and support	**328**	300	331	**305**	272
Communications	**85**	110	129	**76**	98
Amortisation and write-offs of software assets	**683**	685	395	**598**	585
IT equipment depreciation	**115**	132	113	**100**	113
Total information technology services	**2,389**	2,225	2,036	**2,114**	1,958
Other expenses					
Postage and stationery	**139**	145	138	**122**	133
Transaction processing and market data	**97**	107	93	**78**	84
Fees and commissions:					
Professional fees	**439**	410	403	**373**	360
Other	**88**	92	92	**80**	83
Advertising and marketing	**313**	297	262	**266**	248
Non-lending losses	**290**	208	274	**249**	177
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	**–**	–	–	**–**	8
Other	**308**	251	371	**765**	595
Total other expenses	**1,674**	1,510	1,633	**1,933**	1,688
Operating expenses before separation and transaction costs	**12,996**	12,218	11,858	**11,676**	10,893
Separation and transaction costs	**19**	119	221	**41**	237
Total operating expenses	**13,015**	12,337	12,079	**11,717**	11,130

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 as incurred 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 is dependent on assumptions, including grant date fair values. Information on these is set out 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 2025

2.5 Income tax expense

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

	Group [1]			Bank [1]	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Profit before income tax	**14,549**	13,782	14,241	**14,463**	12,257
Prima facie income tax at 30%	**4,365**	4,135	4,272	**4,339**	3,677
Effect of amounts which are non-deductible/ (assessable) in calculating taxable income:					
Offshore tax rate differential	**(109)**	(99)	(63)	**(65)**	(63)
Taxation offsets and other dividend adjustments	**(7)**	–	–	**(573)**	(330)
Effect of change in tax rates	**–**	(4)	(6)	**–**	(4)
Income tax under/(over) provided in previous years	**19**	–	(178)	**19**	(5)
Hybrid capital distributions	**137**	163	112	**137**	163
Other	**11**	106	8	**(86)**	206
Total income tax expense	**4,416**	4,301	4,145	**3,771**	3,644
Effective tax rate (%)	**30.4**	31.2	29.1	**26.1**	29.7

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

	Group			Bank	
Income tax expense attributable to profit from ordinary activities	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Australia					
Current tax expense	**3,721**	3,497	3,583	**3,593**	3,386
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**7**	144	(128)	**30**	147
Total Australia	**3,728**	3,641	3,455	**3,623**	3,533
Overseas					
Current tax expense	**718**	666	697	**150**	116
Deferred tax benefit	**(30)**	(6)	(7)	**(2)**	(5)
Total overseas	**688**	660	690	**148**	111
Income tax expense attributable to profit from ordinary activities	**4,416**	4,301	4,145	**3,771**	3,644

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Deferred tax asset balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:					
Amounts recognised in the income statement:					
Lease liabilities	**714**	760	841	**660**	709
Provision for employee benefits	**632**	579	575	**592**	536
Provisions for impairment on loans and other receivables	**1,826**	1,791	1,729	**1,651**	1,618
Other provisions not tax deductible until expense incurred	**430**	428	579	**387**	409
Defined benefit superannuation plan	**348**	356	364	**348**	356
Unearned income	**136**	127	147	**136**	126
Intangible assets	**149**	191	219	**120**	190
Other	**78**	112	148	**56**	48
Total amount recognised in the income statement	**4,313**	4,344	4,602	**3,950**	3,992
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:					
Cash flow hedge reserve	**72**	640	859	**2**	525
Other reserves	**277**	348	271	**259**	349
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	**349**	988	1,130	**261**	874
Total deferred tax assets (before set off)	**4,662**	5,332	5,732	**4,211**	4,866
Set off to tax	**(2,063)**	(1,561)	(1,921)	**(1,972)**	(1,423)
Net deferred tax assets	**2,599**	3,771	3,811	**2,239**	3,443
Deferred tax liability balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:					
Amounts recognised in the income statement:					
Right-of-use assets	**584**	639	729	**537**	589
Lease financing relating to lessor activities	**117**	117	103	**113**	82
Intangible assets	**56**	56	57	**56**	56
Financial instruments	**21**	27	22	**8**	8
Investments in associates	**87**	171	170	**86**	170
Other	**57**	61	88	**37**	34
Total amount recognised in the income statement	**922**	1,071	1,169	**837**	939
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of properties	**113**	109	99	**113**	109
Foreign currency translation reserve	**–**	–	2	**–**	–
Cash flow hedge reserve	**575**	7	81	**569**	1
Defined benefit superannuation plan	**513**	474	546	**513**	474
Investment securities revaluation reserve	**4**	11	112	**4**	11
Total amount recognised directly in other comprehensive income	**1,205**	601	840	**1,199**	595
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set off)	**2,127**	1,672	2,009	**2,036**	1,534
Set off to tax	**(2,063)**	(1,561)	(1,921)	**(1,972)**	(1,423)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**64**	111	88	**64**	111

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

As at 30 June 2025, the Group and the Bank had unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to unused tax losses of $1 million (30 June 2024: $22 million). The Group and the Bank had unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to unused capital losses of nil (30 June 2024: $20 million). Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses because it is not considered probable that future taxable profit would be available against which they can be realised.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had unrecognised deferred tax liabilities relating to undistributed profits of subsidiaries of $20 million (30 June 2024: $12 million).

Tax consolidation

The amount receivable by the Bank under the tax funding agreement was $93 million as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $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 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

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 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 is effective for the Group from 1 July 2024. Based on the assessment performed, the Group has recognised a current tax expense of $2 million in the year ended 30 June 2025.

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 2025

2.6 Earnings per share

Earnings per ordinary share [2]	Group [1] 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	Cents per share		
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	**606.1**	566.6	597.5
Diluted	**605.2**	562.7	584.2
Earnings per share:			
Basic	**605.1**	561.4	591.7
Diluted	**604.2**	557.8	578.7

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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M
Profit after income tax from continuing operations	**10,133**	9,481	10,096
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,133**	9,481	10,096
Add: Profit impact of assumed conversions of loan capital	**–**	559	418
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**10,133**	10,040	10,514

Reconciliation of earnings used in calculation of earnings per share			
Continuing operations earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,133**	9,481	10,096
Discontinued operations losses used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**(17)**	(87)	(98)
Earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**10,116**	9,394	9,998
Add: Profit impact of assumed conversions of loan capital	**–**	559	418
Earnings used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**10,116**	9,953	10,416

	Number of shares (in millions) 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	**1,672**	1,673	1,690
Effect of dilutive securities – executive share plans and convertible loan capital instruments	**3**	111	110
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculation of fully diluted earnings per share	**1,675**	1,784	1,800

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basic earnings per share (EPS) amounts are 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 2025

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 2025, 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. Business Banking also includes the financial results of business banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand.

(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 include 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 Treasury, Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Legal and Corporate Affairs 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.

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 Hold Co Pty Limited as well as the strategic investments in x15ventures.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2025					
	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	11,468	7,981	1,554	2,616	404	**24,023**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,288	423	215	191	(18)	**2,099**
Lending fees	256	360	268	28	–	**912**
Trading and other income	127	340	768	178	18	**1,431**
Total other operating income	1,671	1,123	1,251	397	–	**4,442**
Total operating income	13,139	9,104	2,805	3,013	404	**28,465**
Operating expenses	(5,136)	(2,901)	(1,147)	(1,300)	(2,512)	**(12,996)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(274)	(353)	(49)	(55)	5	**(726)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,729	5,850	1,609	1,658	(2,103)	**14,743**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,334)	(1,758)	(385)	(460)	446	**(4,491)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	5,395	4,092	1,224	1,198	(1,657)	**10,252**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "cash basis" [1]	5,395	4,092	1,224	1,198	(1,656)	**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"	5,402	4,111	1,181	1,418	(1,996)	**10,116**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(278)	(132)	(48)	(148)	(787)	**(1,393)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	556,889	267,346	213,352	125,777	190,435	**1,353,799**
Total liabilities	425,400	230,110	272,150	111,685	235,678	**1,275,023**

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 (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency translation reserve recycling), and transaction and separation costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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	11,114	7,491	1,458	2,491	270	**22,824**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,283	397	197	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	1,666	1,066	1,074	434	110	**4,350**
Total operating income	12,780	8,557	2,532	2,925	380	**27,174**
Operating expenses	(4,919)	(2,704)	(1,075)	(1,197)	(2,323)	**(12,218)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(319)	(437)	3	(64)	15	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,542	5,416	1,460	1,664	(1,928)	**14,154**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,277)	(1,626)	(336)	(466)	387	**(4,318)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	5,265	3,790	1,124	1,198	(1,541)	**9,836**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	11	**11**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "cash basis" [2]	5,265	3,790	1,124	1,198	(1,530)	**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"	5,265	3,790	1,087	1,349	(2,097)	**9,394**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(234)	(106)	(46)	(151)	(903)	**(1,440)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	521,670	247,676	188,608	116,496	179,626	**1,254,076**
Total liabilities	390,994	218,787	250,444	103,720	217,043	**1,180,988**

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2023 [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	11,696	7,230	1,459	2,617	54	**23,056**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,152	419	201	220	(12)	**1,980**
Lending fees	206	311	206	28	2	**753**
Trading and other income	70	303	575	176	222	**1,346**
Total other operating income	1,428	1,033	982	424	212	**4,079**
Total operating income	13,124	8,263	2,441	3,041	266	**27,135**
Operating expenses	(4,730)	(2,599)	(1,045)	(1,148)	(2,336)	**(11,858)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(587)	(492)	36	(59)	(6)	**(1,108)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,807	5,172	1,432	1,834	(2,076)	**14,169**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,339)	(1,553)	(364)	(510)	669	**(4,097)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	5,468	3,619	1,068	1,324	(1,407)	**10,072**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	18	**18**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "cash basis" [2]	5,468	3,619	1,068	1,324	(1,389)	**10,090**
Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	181	–	–	–	(265)	**(84)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	(204)	196	**(8)**
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	5,649	3,619	1,068	1,120	(1,458)	**9,998**

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	Group [1]					
Geographical Information	**30 Jun 25**		**30 Jun 24**		**30 Jun 23**	
Financial performance and position	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**	**$M**	**%**
Income						
Australia	**23,312**	**82.4**	22,225	82.6	23,035	84.0
New Zealand	**3,418**	**12.1**	3,402	12.6	3,367	12.3
Other locations [2]	**1,560**	**5.5**	1,294	4.8	1,026	3.7
Total Income	**28,290**	**100.0**	26,921	100.0	27,428	100.0
Non-current assets [3]						
Australia	**11,509**	**92.3**	12,075	93.3	12,717	89.7
New Zealand	**855**	**6.9**	752	5.8	776	5.5
Other locations [2]	**100**	**0.8**	120	0.9	677	4.8
Total non-current assets	**12,464**	**100.0**	12,947	100.0	14,170	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, Indonesia, 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 2025

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 [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Group [1] 30 Jun 24 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 24 $M
Australia					
Home loans [2] [3]		**633,865**	596,346	**627,448**	589,614
Consumer finance		**15,665**	15,336	**15,665**	15,336
Business and corporate loans [4]		**237,606**	220,652	**237,331**	220,375
Total Australia		**887,136**	832,334	**880,444**	825,325
Overseas					
Home loans [2] [3]		**73,997**	68,355	**53**	82
Consumer finance		**1,422**	1,426	**–**	–
Business and corporate loans		**53,328**	47,833	**19,893**	15,734
Total Overseas		**128,747**	117,614	**19,946**	15,816
Gross loans and other receivables		**1,015,883**	949,948	**900,390**	841,141
Less:					
Provisions for loan impairment	3.2				
Collective provisions		**(5,357)**	(5,200)	**(4,858)**	(4,700)
Individually assessed provisions		**(816)**	(712)	**(701)**	(621)
Unearned Income [5]					
Term loans		**(1,408)**	(1,363)	**(1,408)**	(1,363)
Lease financing		**(546)**	(463)	**(514)**	(433)
		(8,127)	(7,738)	**(7,481)**	(7,117)
Net loans and other receivables		**1,007,756**	942,210	**892,909**	834,024

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Home loans balance includes 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.
3 These balances are presented gross of mortgage offset balances as required under accounting standards.
4 Business and corporate loans include $621 million (30 June 2024: $634 million) in relation to certain transaction product arrangements that include both lending and deposit features. These have been presented gross in the table above but are netted down for the calculation of interest payments.
5 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 $233,289 million (30 June 2024: $220,847 million) for the Group, and $212,296 million (30 June 2024: $200,686 million) for the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2025

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

Contractual maturity tables

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 2025				
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	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**

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	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 2025

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 2024				
	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	10,342	687	488	250	**11,767**
Agriculture	5,494	12,744	161	47	**18,446**
Bank and other financial	16,876	3,106	138	49	**20,169**
Construction	1,872	4,235	335	139	**6,581**
Consumer	18,338	57,920	180,802	352,856	**609,916**
Other commercial and industrial	53,598	103,666	6,110	2,081	**165,455**
Total Australia	**106,520**	**182,358**	**188,034**	**355,422**	**832,334**
Overseas					
Sovereign	176	–	–	–	**176**
Agriculture	5,221	4,110	561	246	**10,138**
Bank and other financial	4,523	2,986	12	10	**7,531**
Construction	214	277	114	193	**798**
Consumer	5,023	7,247	21,876	36,584	**70,730**
Other commercial and industrial	16,233	7,473	2,819	1,716	**28,241**
Total Overseas	**31,390**	**22,093**	**25,382**	**38,749**	**117,614**
Gross loans and other receivables	**137,910**	**204,451**	**213,416**	**394,171**	**949,948**

	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	87,058	163,835	162,529	310,278	**723,700**
Overseas	27,647	14,255	4,076	3,694	**49,672**
Total variable interest rates	**114,705**	**178,090**	**166,605**	**313,972**	**773,372**
Australia	19,462	18,523	25,505	45,144	**108,634**
Overseas	3,743	7,838	21,306	35,055	**67,942**
Total fixed interest rates [1]	**23,205**	**26,361**	**46,811**	**80,199**	**176,576**
Gross loans and other receivables	**137,910**	**204,451**	**213,416**	**394,171**	**949,948**

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 2025

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Loan impairment expense					
Net collective provision funding	**456**	559	795	**445**	513
Net new and increased individual provisioning	**439**	397	470	**359**	324
Write-back of individually assessed provisions	**(169)**	(154)	(157)	**(130)**	(122)
Total loan impairment expense [1]	**726**	802	1,108	**674**	715

1 The year ended 30 June 2024 includes a benefit of $30 million and $18 million for the Group and the Bank, respectively, in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale.

Movement in provisions for impairment by ECL stage

The tables below provide movements in the Group's and the Bank's impairment provisions by expected credit loss (ECL) stage for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 2024.

Movements in provisions for impairment in the tables below 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 2025

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 2023	**1,709**	**2,889**	**1,352**	**5,950**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,476	(1,469)	(7)	–
Stage 2	(736)	962	(226)	–
Stage 3	(47)	(392)	439	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,073)	1,667	525	1,119
Net financial assets originated	343	(852)	(319)	(828)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	174	174
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	123	(4)	248	367
Loan impairment expense for the period [2]	86	(88)	834	832
Write-offs [2]	–	–	(764)	(764)
Recoveries	–	–	128	128
Foreign exchange and other commitments	9	14	47	70
Reclassified to assets held for sale	(9)	(21)	(51)	(81)
Closing balance as at 30 June 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**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total provisions include $204 million in relation to financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments (30 June 2024: $223 million).

2 Loan impairment expense for the year ended 30 June 2024 excludes a $30 million benefit recognised by the Group in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale. Write-offs for the year ended 30 June 2024 exclude $43 million recognised by the Group in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale.

Impact of movements in gross carrying amount on provisions from ECL for the Group

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group's total provisions for impairment increased by $242 million to $6,377 million. The impacts of changes in credit exposures on provisions were as follows:

- Stage 1 provisions increased by $29 million to $1,824 million. This includes a net increase in provisions of $117 million due to $136 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 of $61 billion;
- Stage 2 provisions increased by $242 million to $3,036 million. This includes a net decrease of $147 million due to $52 billion of repayments and maturities, partly offset by the net migration of exposures into Stage 2 as a result of changes in credit quality of $56 billion; and
- Stage 3 provisions decreased by $29 million to $1,517 million. This includes an increase of $461 million due to the net migration of exposures into Stage 3 as a result of changes in credit quality of $5 billion, partly offset by $4 billion of net repayments and $741 million of write-offs during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2023	**1,540**	**2,645**	**1,165**	**5,350**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,420	(1,415)	(5)	–
Stage 2	(695)	852	(157)	–
Stage 3	(45)	(356)	401	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,040)	1,647	399	1,006
Net financial assets originated	327	(832)	(271)	(776)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	153	153
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	146	(11)	215	350
Loan impairment expense for the period [2]	113	(115)	735	733
Write-offs [2]	–	–	(703)	(703)
Recoveries	–	–	119	119
Foreign exchange and other commitments	10	16	41	67
Reclassified to assets held for sale	–	–	(42)	(42)
Closing balance as at 30 June 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**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total provisions include $193 million in relation to financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments (30 June 2024: $203 million).

2 Loan impairment expense for the year ended 30 June 2024 excludes a $18 million benefit recognised by the Bank in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale. Write-offs for the year ended 30 June 2024 exclude $41 million recognised by the Bank in relation to credit exposures reclassified to assets held for sale.

Impact of movements in gross carrying amount on provisions from ECL for the Bank

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank's total provisions for impairment increased by $228 million to $5,752 million. The impacts of changes in credit exposures on provisions were as follows:

- Stage 1 provisions increased by $25 million to $1,688 million. This includes a net increase of $114 million due to $124 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 of $59 billion;
- Stage 2 provisions increased by $252 million to $2,798 million. This includes a decrease of $132 million due to $50 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 of $54 billion; and
- Stage 3 provisions decreased by $49 million to $1,266 million. This includes an increase of $427 million due to the net migration of exposures into Stage 3 as a result of changes in credit quality of $5 billion, partly offset by $3 billion of net repayments and $664 million of write-offs during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

Write-offs

	Group	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Write-offs net of recoveries to average loans and other receivables	**%**	**%**
Home loans	**0.00**	0.01
Consumer finance	**2.29**	2.08
Business and corporate loans	**0.07**	0.11
Total	**0.07**	0.07

Of the total $741 million of loans written-off by the Group during the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $764 million), $290 million remain subject to enforcement activity (30 June 2024: $315 million). Of the total $664 million loans written-off by the Bank during the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $703 million), $213 million remain subject to enforcement activity (30 June 2024: $264 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 loans will be necessary.

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**

  On 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 and assets restructured due to the 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, whilst 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, such as the corporate risk rated portfolio and the asset finance portfolio, 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 and non-financial information and management's experienced credit judgement. Internal credit risk ratings are updated regularly on the basis of the most recent financial and non-financial information.

The Group uses a Retail Masterscale in the ECL measurement on 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 57% for the Bank as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 64% for the Group and 64% 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, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 retail 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. Relative to the Downside scenario, this scenario features a sharper contraction with a slower recovery in economic output, heightened and prolonged weakness in the labour market, and more severe declines in house prices, while interest rates are 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 2025.

	Central Financial Year		Downside Financial Year	
	2026	2027	2026	2027
GDP (annual % change)	2.2	2.5	(4.0)	(1.0)
Unemployment rate (%) [1]	4.4	4.4	8.5	8.9
Cash rate (%) [1]	3.35	3.25	5.75	4.35
Commercial real estate capital values (annual % change)	8.1	7.5	(30.0)	–
House prices (annual % change)	4.8	4.9	(24.3)	0.7
CPI (annual % change) [2]	2.8	2.5	6.0	5.0
AUD/USD exchange rate [1]	0.63	0.63	0.59	0.59
Trade Weighted Index (TWI) [1]	59.8	59.8	56.3	56.3
NZ unemployment rate (%) [1]	5.0	4.7	8.5	8.9
NZ cash rate (%) [1]	2.75	2.75	5.75	4.5
NZ house prices (annual % change)	5.4	4.8	(15.0)	–

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 2025

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 2025 and 2024:

	Combined weighting	
Scenario	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
Central and Upside	**55.0%**	57.5%
Downside and Severe downside	**45.0%**	42.5%

During the year ended 30 June 2025, macroeconomic scenarios were revised reflecting current economic conditions. The changes to the Central scenario included a slightly stronger outlook for GDP, slightly lower unemployment, lower interest rates and an improved outlook for house prices. The Downside scenario was updated for higher interest rates and exchange rates as well as more moderate GDP contraction. The Group increased the weighting to the Downside scenario with a commensurate decrease in the Central scenario to account for increased risks associated with global trade and geopolitical tensions, 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 future forecast 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 2025, the Group and the Bank held overlays of $339 million (30 June 2024: $558 million) for emerging risks in relation to its retail portfolios, including the potential impact on customers more susceptible to ongoing cost of living pressures and high interest rates.

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 25	**30 Jun 24**	**30 Jun 25**	**30 Jun 24**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Reported probability weighted ECL	**6,377**	6,135	**5,752**	5,524
100% Central scenario total	**3,800**	3,956	**3,441**	3,588
100% Downside scenario total	**8,517**	7,883	**7,790**	7,179

Sensitivity of provisions for impairment to SICR assessment criteria

If 1% of Stage 1 credit exposures as at 30 June 2025 was included in Stage 2, provisions for impairment would increase by approximately $140 million for the Group and $134 million for the Bank (30 June 2024: $120 million for the Group and $114 million for the Bank).

If 1% of Stage 2 credit exposures as at 30 June 2025 was included in Stage 1, provisions for impairment would decrease by approximately $27 million for the Group and $25 million for the Bank (30 June 2024: $24 million for the Group and $22 million for the Bank).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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.

Our 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 [1]		Bank [1]	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Australia				
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Certificates of deposit	**23,781**	30,178	**23,781**	30,178
Transaction deposits	**194,704**	183,878	**194,704**	183,878
Savings deposits	**291,973**	269,745	**291,973**	269,745
Investment deposits	**204,624**	193,276	**204,624**	193,276
Other demand deposits	**33**	492	**33**	492
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**47**	241	**47**	241
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Transaction deposits	**104,810**	100,723	**104,810**	100,722
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**1,026**	1,168	**1,025**	1,135
Total Australia	**820,998**	779,701	**820,997**	779,667
Overseas				
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Certificates of deposit	**16,961**	15,239	**14,596**	12,908
Transaction deposits	**10,806**	10,070	**–**	–
Savings deposits	**21,301**	20,398	**–**	–
Investment deposits	**50,109**	44,497	**9,266**	6,208
Other demand deposits	**19**	635	**19**	635
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**7,751**	3,539	**7,423**	3,433
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings				
Transaction deposits	**9,729**	8,710	**–**	–
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**183**	133	**3**	31
Total overseas	**116,859**	103,221	**31,307**	23,215
Total deposits and other public borrowings	**937,857**	882,922	**852,304**	802,882

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

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 2025, $570,966 million of the Group's deposit balances were ineligible for government based deposit insurance schemes in their relevant country of jurisdiction (30 June 2024: $538,643 million).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.1 Deposits and other public borrowings (continued)

The contractual maturity of uninsured certificates of deposit and investment deposits as at 30 June 2025 is presented below:

	Group At 30 June 2025				
	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	9,630	12,131	2,020	–	**23,781**
Investment deposits	86,633	30,672	28,978	2,972	**149,255**
Total Australia	**96,263**	**42,803**	**30,998**	**2,972**	**173,036**
Overseas					
Certificates of deposit	4,497	5,743	6,721	–	**16,961**
Investment deposits	22,558	15,786	8,290	3,473	**50,107**
Total overseas	**27,055**	**21,529**	**15,011**	**3,473**	**67,068**
Total uninsured certificates of deposits and investment deposits	**123,318**	**64,332**	**46,009**	**6,445**	**240,104**

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 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**40,011**	36,512	**40,698**	36,893
Debt instruments	**1,820**	811	**–**	–
Trading liabilities	**8,011**	10,018	**8,011**	10,018
Total liabilities at fair value through income statement	**49,842**	47,341	**48,709**	46,911

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 $49,927 million (30 June 2024: $47,439 million) and for the Bank is $48,812 million (30 June 2024: $47,014 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 2025

4.3 Debt issues

	Note	Group		Bank	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Medium-term notes		**98,549**	81,865	**82,412**	68,834
Commercial paper		**23,949**	20,657	**20,309**	19,619
Securitisation notes	4.4	**5,114**	6,902	**–**	–
Covered bonds	4.4	**42,897**	35,106	**39,785**	32,381
Total debt issues [1]		**170,509**	144,530	**142,506**	120,834
Short-term debt issues by currency					
USD		**25,465**	21,600	**21,826**	20,563
AUD		**–**	3,150	**–**	3,150
GBP		**6,873**	3,693	**6,873**	3,693
Other currencies		**3,052**	2,770	**3,052**	2,770
Total short-term debt issues		**35,390**	31,213	**31,751**	30,176
Long-term debt issues by currency [2]					
USD [3]		**44,982**	41,043	**38,870**	35,215
EUR		**38,298**	26,205	**29,143**	20,118
AUD		**34,770**	30,068	**29,597**	23,114
GBP		**5,651**	4,439	**5,676**	4,499
NZD		**2,812**	2,468	**219**	204
JPY		**1,381**	1,120	**1,051**	1,120
Other currencies		**7,225**	7,974	**6,199**	6,388
Total long-term debt issues		**135,119**	113,317	**110,755**	90,658
Maturity distribution of debt issues [4]					
Less than twelve months		**61,927**	49,357	**53,791**	44,192
Greater than twelve months		**108,582**	95,173	**88,715**	76,642
Total debt issues		**170,509**	144,530	**142,506**	120,834

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

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 2025

4.3 Debt issues (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Debt issues include short 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 are adjusted for the changes in their fair values due to these risks, with the related gains and losses recognised in the Income Statement.

Interest, as well as 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 by maturity date. Any profits or losses arising from redemption prior to maturity are taken to the Income Statement in the period in which they are realised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.4 Securitisation, covered bonds and transferred assets

The Group enters into transactions in the normal course of business 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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Carrying amount of transferred assets	**60,724**	52,372	**51,189**	43,415	**5,629**	7,547
Carrying amount of associated liabilities [2]	**59,834**	52,113	**42,897**	35,106	**5,114**	6,902
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets:						
Fair value of transferred assets					**5,625**	7,519
Fair value of associated liabilities					**5,138**	6,922
Net position					**487**	597

	Bank					
	Repurchase agreements		Covered bonds		Securitisation [3] [4]	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Carrying amount of transferred assets	**61,082**	52,647	**46,721**	39,574	**5,629**	7,547
Carrying amount of associated liabilities [2]	**60,193**	52,388	**39,785**	32,381	**5,502**	7,396
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets:						
Fair value of transferred assets					**5,625**	7,519
Fair value of associated liabilities					**5,502**	7,396
Net position					**123**	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 $61,302 million of assets (30 June 2024: $111,407 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 2025

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 SPV's associated with covered bond programmes to provide security on the 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 and ASB 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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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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Notes, coins, cash at banks and money at short call	**54,381**	47,321	**49,620**	42,896
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**29,438**	35,759	**28,922**	35,359
Total cash and liquid assets	**83,819**	83,080	**78,542**	78,255

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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Receivables from financial institutions				
Collateral placed	**6,482**	5,073	**6,821**	4,742
Other receivables	**1,122**	789	**1,006**	686
Total receivables from financial institutions	**7,604**	5,862	**7,827**	5,428
Payables to financial institutions				
Collateral received	**4,464**	4,957	**4,247**	4,734
Other payables	**23,492**	19,676	**23,095**	19,402
Total payables to financial institutions	**27,956**	24,633	**27,342**	24,136

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 2025

5.3 Assets at fair value through income statement

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Assets at fair value through income statement	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Trading				
Government bonds, notes and securities	**22,829**	18,780	**21,948**	18,780
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	**7,536**	6,024	**7,523**	6,134
Commodities	**8,088**	1,340	**8,088**	1,340
Total trading assets	**38,453**	26,144	**37,559**	26,254
Other				
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**49,468**	46,069	**49,541**	46,168
Commodities financing and other lending	**8,398**	6,771	**8,397**	6,771
Shares and equity investments	**51**	49	**1**	1
Total other assets at fair value through income statement	**57,917**	52,889	**57,939**	52,940
Total assets at fair value through income statement	**96,370**	79,033	**95,498**	79,194
Maturity distribution of assets at fair value through income statement				
Less than twelve months	**89,498**	75,329	**89,162**	75,586
More than twelve months	**6,821**	3,655	**6,335**	3,607
Maturity undefined	**51**	49	**1**	1
Total assets at fair value through income statement	**96,370**	79,033	**95,498**	79,194

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 2025

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 25		30 Jun 24	
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
Derivative assets and liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivatives held for trading	**21,470**	**(21,758)**	15,412	(15,069)
Hedging derivatives	**3,249**	**(3,388)**	2,646	(3,781)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	**24,719**	**(25,146)**	18,058	(18,850)

	Bank			
	30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
	Fair value asset	Fair value liability	Fair value asset	Fair value liability
Derivative assets and liabilities	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivatives held for trading	**22,123**	**(23,830)**	16,501	(16,821)
Hedging derivatives	**2,738**	**(5,458)**	3,296	(3,219)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	**24,861**	**(29,288)**	19,797	(20,040)

Trading derivatives

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

	Group			
	30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
	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	**12,401**	**(11,720)**	7,160	(6,072)
Swaps	**6,515**	**(7,097)**	5,540	(4,086)
Options	**193**	**(127)**	139	(131)
Total foreign exchange rate related contracts	**19,109**	**(18,944)**	12,839	(10,289)
Interest rate related contracts:				
Swaps	**1,881**	**(2,122)**	1,228	(3,712)
Options	**193**	**(186)**	473	(612)
Total interest rate related contracts	**2,074**	**(2,308)**	1,701	(4,324)
Credit related swaps	**50**	**(87)**	39	(66)
Equity related contracts:				
Swaps	**1**	**–**	–	–
Options	**–**	**–**	–	(3)
Total equity related contracts	**1**	**–**	–	(3)
Commodity related contracts:				
Swaps	**160**	**(168)**	573	(203)
Futures	**–**	**(95)**	167	–
Options	**47**	**(131)**	57	(163)
Total commodity related contracts	**207**	**(394)**	797	(366)
Identified embedded derivatives	**29**	**(25)**	36	(21)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	**21,470**	**(21,758)**	15,412	(15,069)

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 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

	Bank			
	30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
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	**12,367**	**(11,614)**	7,123	(6,057)
Swaps	**7,126**	**(7,734)**	6,168	(4,940)
Options	**190**	**(122)**	135	(127)
Derivatives held with controlled entities	**126**	**(1,587)**	495	(1,022)
Total foreign exchange rate related contracts	**19,809**	**(21,057)**	13,921	(12,146)
Interest rate related contracts:				
Swaps	**1,834**	**(2,081)**	1,235	(3,599)
Options	**193**	**(186)**	473	(612)
Derivatives held with controlled entities	**–**	**–**	–	(8)
Total interest rate related contracts	**2,027**	**(2,267)**	1,708	(4,219)
Credit related swaps	**50**	**(87)**	39	(66)
Equity related contracts:				
Swaps	**1**	**–**	–	–
Options	**–**	**–**	–	(3)
Total equity related contracts	**1**	**–**	–	(3)
Commodity related contracts:				
Swaps	**160**	**(168)**	573	(203)
Futures	**–**	**(95)**	167	–
Options	**47**	**(131)**	57	(163)
Total commodity related contracts	**207**	**(394)**	797	(366)
Identified embedded derivatives	**29**	**(25)**	36	(21)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities) held for trading	**22,123**	**(23,830)**	16,501	(16,821)

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 2025

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 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)**

		Group 30 Jun 24					
		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	13,653	32,652	26,885	**73,190**	98	(519)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	5,231	14,555	9,981	**29,767**	1,589	(2,926)
Total fair value hedges		18,884	47,207	36,866	**102,957**	1,687	(3,445)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	357,400	162,411	7,592	**527,403**	8	(10)
	Foreign exchange	6,535	4,839	5,311	**16,685**	895	(293)
	Commodity price	5	31	13	**49**	16	–
Total cash flow hedges		363,940	167,281	12,916	**544,137**	919	(303)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	4,633	376	–	**5,009**	40	(33)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**387,457**	**214,864**	**49,782**	**652,103**	**2,646**	**(3,781)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

		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.

		Bank 30 Jun 24					
		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	13,296	28,540	24,001	**65,837**	52	(503)
	Interest rate and foreign exchange	6,319	19,044	14,610	**39,973**	2,188	(2,465)
Total fair value hedges		19,615	47,584	38,611	**105,810**	2,240	(2,968)
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate	320,765	138,484	7,188	**466,437**	1	(2)
	Foreign exchange	7,936	3,571	5,311	**16,818**	1,000	(233)
	Commodity price	5	31	13	**49**	16	–
Total cash flow hedges		328,706	142,086	12,512	**483,304**	1,017	(235)
Net investment hedges	Foreign exchange	3,506	–	–	**3,506**	39	(16)
Total hedging derivative assets/(liabilities)		**351,827**	**189,670**	**51,123**	**592,620**	**3,296**	**(3,219)**

1 Derivative assets include $1,618 million of derivatives held with controlled entities, derivative liabilities include $522 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 2025, the weighted average fixed interest rate of interest rate swaps hedging interest rate risk was 3.64% (30 June 2024: 3.60%). 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 0.69 and AUD/EUR 0.63 (30 June 2024: AUD/USD 0.74. AUD/EUR 0.63).

In addition to derivative instruments used to hedge foreign currency risk, at 30 June 2024, the Group held debt issues with a carrying amount of $933 million and an average maturity of 6 years as hedging instruments of certain foreign exchange risk exposures in cash flow hedge relationships.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 25		30 Jun 24	
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	**73,033**	**774**	63,142	(2,138)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**4,798**	**(217)**	4,832	(403)
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**1,101**	**14**	435	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(1,704)**	**3**	(5,776)	14
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(19,046)**	**1,182**	(31,670)	1,817
Debt issues	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(66,471)**	**1,812**	(53,840)	3,152
Loan capital	Interest rate	**(13,171)**	**2,054**	(13,660)	2,294
Loan capital	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(5,600)**	**586**	(4,766)	658

		Bank			
		30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
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	**64,202**	**656**	55,189	(1,882)
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**4,752**	**(217)**	4,788	(403)
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**1,093**	**14**	417	–
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Interest rate	**198**	**(2)**	509	(9)
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**30,942**	**(1,094)**	25,995	(1,805)
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(1,704)**	**3**	(5,776)	14
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(17,239)**	**1,201**	(18,508)	1,547
Debt issues	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(50,135)**	**1,267**	(43,655)	2,342
Loan capital	Interest rate	**(13,158)**	**2,067**	(12,759)	2,294
Loan capital	Interest rate and foreign exchange	**(5,600)**	**586**	(4,766)	658

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 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedged items in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges

The tables below provides 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 25		30 Jun 24	
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	**(2)**	**–**	(3)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**2,178**	**–**	(3,365)	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	(3)	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(345)**	**–**	1,395	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(4)**	**–**	82	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(285)**	**–**	(367)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**110**	**–**	145	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	**–**	**–**	(44)	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**10**	**–**	14	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**(2)**	–	32
Total		**1,663**	**(2)**	(2,146)	32

1 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to cash flow hedge reserve. The cumulative amount related to ceased hedge relationships where the risk being hedged is interest rate and foreign exchange risk is a gain of $114 million (30 June 2024: $33 million gain). A cumulative loss of $57 million related to ceased hedge relationships was amortised to the income statement during the period (30 June 2024: $7 million loss).

2 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to foreign currency translation reserve.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

		Bank			
		30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
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	**(2)**	**–**	(3)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**1,935**	**–**	(3,061)	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	(3)	–
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Foreign exchange	**189**	**–**	187	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(166)**	**–**	1,145	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(8)**	**–**	(2)	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(159)**	**–**	(170)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**112**	**–**	147	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**(12)**	**–**	14	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**(2)**	–	27
Total		**1,890**	**(2)**	(1,746)	27

1 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to cash flow hedge reserve. The cumulative amount related to ceased hedge relationships where the risk being hedged is interest rate and foreign exchange risk is a gain of $88 million (30 June 2024: $1 million loss). A cumulative loss of $49 million related to ceased hedge relationships was amortised to the income statement during the period (30 June 2024: $16 million loss).

2 Represents the accumulated effective amount of the hedging instrument deferred to foreign currency translation reserve.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 25			30 Jun 24		
	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	**2,220**	**(2,196)**	**24**	894	(885)	9
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	**(6,272)**	**6,249**	**(23)**	(56)	22	(34)
Total fair value hedges	**(4,052)**	**4,053**	**1**	838	(863)	(25)
Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges						
Interest rate	**(3,778)**	**3,781**	**3**	(836)	841	5
Foreign exchange	**(620)**	**624**	**4**	(779)	766	(13)
Commodity prices	**26**	**(27)**	**(1)**	–	–	–
Total cash flow hedges and net investment hedges	**(4,372)**	**4,378**	**6**	(1,615)	1,607	(8)

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 gains deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $4,381 million (30 June 2024: unrealised gains of $1,590 million) and a loss recognised in foreign currency translation reserve was $3 million (30 June 2024: $17 million gain).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

	Bank					
	30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24		
	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	**2,027**	**(2,004)**	**23**	815	(807)	8
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	**(1,402)**	**1,434**	**32**	410	(428)	(18)
Foreign exchange	**35**	**(30)**	**5**	(15)	15	–
Total fair value hedges	**660**	**(600)**	**60**	1,210	(1,220)	(10)
Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges						
Interest rate	**(3,689)**	**3,694**	**5**	(1,088)	1,096	8
Foreign exchange	**(226)**	**230**	**4**	(1,102)	1,091	(11)
Commodity prices	**26**	**(27)**	**(1)**	–	–	–
Total cash flow hedges and net investment hedges	**(3,889)**	**3,897**	**8**	(2,190)	2,187	(3)

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 gains deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $3,900 million (30 June 2024: unrealised gains of $2,176 million), and a loss recognised in the net investment hedge reserve was $3 million (30 June 2024: $11 million gain).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2025

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 2025

5.5 Investment securities

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Investment securities at fair value through OCI				
Government bonds, notes and securities	**86,751**	79,215	**80,342**	73,922
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	**5,693**	4,812	**4,699**	3,599
Covered bonds, mortgage backed securities and SSA [1]	**12,153**	10,309	**9,677**	7,896
Shares and equity investments	**2,421**	2,438	**2,413**	2,430
Total investment securities at fair value through OCI	**107,018**	96,774	**97,131**	87,847
Investment securities at amortised cost				
Mortgage backed securities	**633**	1,239	**633**	1,239
Total investment securities at amortised cost	**633**	1,239	**633**	1,239
Total investment securities	**107,651**	98,013	**97,764**	89,086

1 Supranational, Sovereign and Agency Securities (SSA).

As at 30 June 2025, investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date were $10,072 million (30 June 2024: $9,878 million) for the Group, and $8,619 million (30 June 2024: $8,533 million) for the Bank. As at 30 June 2025, investment securities at amortised cost amounts expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date were $202 million (30 June 2024: $598 million) for the Group and the Bank.

Contractual maturity distribution and yield analysis

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 25									
	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	5,874	3.26	31,544	3.60	42,604	4.34	6,729	4.98	–	**86,751**
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	3,612	4.03	2,078	3.86	3	5.48	–	–	–	**5,693**
Covered bonds, mortgage backed securities and SSA	643	3.22	8,047	3.69	678	4.06	2,785	5.01	–	**12,153**
Shares and equity investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,421	**2,421**
Total investment securities at fair value through OCI	**10,129**		**41,669**		**43,285**		**9,514**		**2,421**	**107,018**
Investment securities at amortised cost										
Mortgage backed securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	633	4.10	–	**633**
Total investment securities	**10,129**		**41,669**		**43,285**		**10,147**		**2,421**	**107,651**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2025

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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Goodwill				
Purchased goodwill at cost	**5,289**	5,285	**2,501**	2,501
Closing balance	**5,289**	5,285	**2,501**	2,501
Computer software costs				
Cost	**5,052**	4,972	**4,044**	4,111
Accumulated amortisation	**(2,445)**	(2,843)	**(1,744)**	(2,217)
Closing balance	**2,607**	2,129	**2,300**	1,894
Brand names [1]				
Cost	**186**	186	**186**	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Total intangible assets	**8,082**	7,600	**4,987**	4,581

1 Brand names include 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 are 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 15.7x-15.9x (30 June 2024: 14.3x-15.0x).

Goodwill allocation to cash-generating units

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Retail Banking Services	**3,763**	3,763	**2,002**	2,002
Business Banking	**1,241**	1,241	**499**	499
New Zealand	**262**	258	**–**	–
Corporate Centre and Other	**23**	23	**–**	–
Total	**5,289**	5,285	**2,501**	2,501

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6.1 Intangible assets (continued)

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

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Goodwill				
Opening balance	**5,285**	5,295	**2,501**	2,501
Additions	**–**	5	**–**	–
Reclassification to assets held for sale	**–**	(13)	**–**	–
Foreign exchange and other adjustments	**4**	(2)	**–**	–
Closing balance	**5,289**	5,285	**2,501**	2,501
Computer software costs				
Opening balance	**2,129**	1,912	**1,894**	1,653
Additions [1]	**1,161**	932	**1,003**	826
Reclassification to assets held for sale	**–**	(30)	**–**	–
Amortisation and impairment	**(683)**	(685)	**(597)**	(585)
Closing balance	**2,607**	2,129	**2,300**	1,894
Brand names				
Opening balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	**186**	186
Total intangible assets	**8,082**	7,600	**4,987**	4,581

1 Primarily relates to internal software development costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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. All intangible assets 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-premise 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 114.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6.2 Other assets

	Note	Group [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Group [1] 30 Jun 24 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank [1] 30 Jun 24 $M
Accrued interest receivable		**4,501**	4,446	**4,752**	4,523
Accrued fees and reimbursements receivable		**398**	361	**336**	283
Securities sold not delivered		**2,958**	3,427	**2,427**	3,048
Intragroup current tax receivable		**–**	–	**93**	93
Current tax assets		**30**	21	**20**	21
Prepayments		**850**	629	**754**	538
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus	10.2	**596**	436	**596**	436
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**819**	1,671	**533**	951
Other [2]		**1,474**	912	**1,392**	667
Total other assets		**11,626**	11,903	**10,903**	10,560

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 As at 30 June 2025, other assets include $6 million of proceeds receivable in relation to divestments of businesses (30 June 2024: $249 million).

Except for the defined benefits 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 receivables are 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. 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 2025

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. It also includes provisions for impairment losses on 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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Employee entitlements		**1,124**	1,112	**1,008**	991
Customer remediation		**317**	213	**217**	157
Dividends	8.4	**176**	183	**176**	183
Compliance and regulation		**6**	12	**4**	4
Divestments and restructuring		**789**	959	**774**	949
Off balance sheet instruments		**204**	223	**193**	203
Other		**215**	206	**204**	194
Total provisions		**2,831**	2,908	**2,576**	2,681

Maturity distribution of provisions

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Less than twelve months	**2,432**	2,423	**2,205**	2,213
More than twelve months	**399**	485	**371**	468
Total provisions	**2,831**	2,908	**2,576**	2,681

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Reconciliation	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Customer remediation:				
Opening balance	**213**	346	**157**	311
Additional provisions	**210**	179	**139**	156
Amounts utilised during the year	**(97)**	(312)	**(79)**	(310)
Release of provisions	**(9)**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance	**317**	213	**217**	157
Compliance and regulation:				
Opening balance	**12**	98	**4**	84
Amounts utilised during the year	**(6)**	(72)	**–**	(66)
Release of provisions	**–**	(14)	**–**	(14)
Closing balance	**6**	12	**4**	4
Divestments and restructuring:				
Opening balance	**959**	844	**949**	836
Additional provisions	**82**	372	**71**	361
Amounts utilised during the year	**(252)**	(257)	**(246)**	(248)
Closing balance	**789**	959	**774**	949
Off balance sheet instruments:				
Opening balance	**223**	159	**203**	154
Additional provisions	**–**	64	**–**	49
Release of provisions	**(19)**	–	**(10)**	–
Closing balance	**204**	223	**193**	203
Other:				
Opening balance	**206**	298	**194**	280
Additional provisions	**28**	43	**28**	43
Amounts utilised during the year	**(19)**	(79)	**(18)**	(75)
Release of provisions	**–**	(56)	**–**	(54)
Closing balance	**215**	206	**204**	194

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Provisions are recognised for present 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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, which 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 2025, the provision held by the Group in relation to Banking customer remediation programs was $301 million (30 June 2024: $173 million). The provision includes an estimate of customer refunds (including interest) in relation to remediation of certain fees 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 (30 June 2024: $40 million) in relation to Aligned Advice remediation.

The Group made all customer refunds in relation to ongoing service fee remediation during the year ended 30 June 2024.

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 policy 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.

Litigation

The main litigated claims against the Group as at 30 June 2025 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 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 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's decision to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia and CBA defended the appeals. Following the hearing of the appeals in November 2024, the Full Court's reasons for judgment was handed down on 7 May 2025. The Full Court indicated that while the appeals were partially allowed, and that CBA had breached its continuous disclosure obligations from 24 April 2017 until the AUSTRAC proceedings were commenced on 3 August 2017 in certain respects, the primary judge's orders dismissing the class actions remained undisturbed. No final orders have been made in the appeals, and the final outcome of the appeals may be subject to potential further appeal. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, on the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

Superannuation class actions

The Group is also defending two class actions in relation to superannuation products.

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 First Choice 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 8 May 2026 and has listed the matter for trial commencing 9 November 2026.

On 22 January 2020, a further 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. CFSIL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. Mediations in December 2023 and June 2025 failed to resolve the class action which is listed for an initial trial commencing on 6 October 2025.

The class action commenced against CFSIL in the Federal Court of Australia on 18 October 2019 was dismissed on 30 May 2025, following a settlement with no admission as to liability. The claim related to certain fees charged to members of the FirstChoice Fund. It alleged that CFSIL breached its duties as trustee and acted unconscionably because it failed, between 2013 and 2019, to take steps to avoid the payment of grandfathered commissions to financial advisers, which would have resulted in a reduction of the fees paid by members in respect of whom those commissions were paid. CFSIL denied the allegations and defended the proceedings.

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 has assumed carriage of the 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. CFP, FWL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. A Court ordered mediation is due to take place on 6 November 2025. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim, if any, on the Group.

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 Court has not yet scheduled the appeal hearing.

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. Count Financial denies the allegations made against it and will defend the appeal proceedings. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with any indemnity obligations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

ASB class action

Proceedings were served on CBA subsidiary ASB Bank Limited (ASB) on 29 September 2021 by plaintiffs seeking to bring a representative (class action) proceeding against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand. The proceedings relate to ASB's compliance with parts of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* (NZ) (CCCFA) which requires a variation disclosure to be issued when customers and ASB make agreed changes to loan agreements captured under the CCCFA.

On 23 and 24 April 2024, the New Zealand Court of Appeal heard ASB's appeal from an earlier High Court decision permitting the plaintiffs to pursue their claims as an opt-out representative proceeding on behalf of a class. On 19 July 2024, the Court of Appeal confirmed the earlier Court's decision to allow the plaintiffs to bring the action against ASB as an opt-out representative action.

On 20 December 2024, the Supreme Court of New Zealand dismissed ASB's application for leave to appeal the Court of Appeal's decision to make a common fund order in favour of the plaintiffs.

The class action is continuing in the High Court.

The plaintiffs' class definition covers all customers who had a home or personal loan with ASB between 6 June 2015 and 18 June 2019 covered by the CCCFA and who were not provided with compliant variation disclosure. Given this definition and the fact that issues raised in the claim have not been determined by the New Zealand courts before, the size of the class is unknown. However, the class and the allegations made in the proceedings would potentially cover hundreds of thousands of loans.

In their claim, the plaintiffs argue that ASB is not entitled to retain any interest or fees paid by any class member for the period during which it is alleged that ASB did not provide, and has not provided, compliant variation disclosure under the CCCFA. ASB denies that the relief sought by the plaintiffs is available to them and is vigorously defending the proceedings.

It is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim on the Group.

Regulatory enforcement proceedings

New Zealand Financial Markets Authority (FMA) proceedings

On 7 October 2024, the 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 relates to multi-policy discounts that were not applied to some insurance policies underwritten by IAG New Zealand Limited. The second matter relates to FastNet Business fees that were incorrectly charged to some customers.

The FMA alleges 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 is considering the FMA's claim and has been granted an extension to 16 August 2025 to file a defence in respect of the two matters. The Group has provided for certain costs associated with these matters.

Ongoing regulatory investigations and reviews

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

Provisions have been recognised by the Group where the criteria outlined in the accounting policy 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 to remediate or the potential liability cannot be reliably estimated.

There are also a range of ongoing matters where domestic or foreign regulators or other bodies are investigating whether CBA, ASB or another Group entity has breached laws, or regulatory or other obligations. For ASB, the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews may relate to or have related in recent years to matters including anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing obligations, responsible lending practices, disclosure obligations, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediations, 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 impose, or apply to a Court for, fines and/or other sanctions or may require remediation. These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies.

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 shareholders and 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, individually or collectively, remain uncertain.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

Other regulatory matters

The following matters were significant regulatory investigations and reviews, which have been completed, but have resulted in ongoing action required by the Group.

Financial crime compliance

As noted above, in 2018 the Group resolved the AUSTRAC proceedings relating to contraventions of anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) laws. CBA continues to address the underlying causes of the AML/CTF Act failings that resulted in AUSTRAC commencing its proceedings.

Recognising the crucial role that the Group plays in fighting financial crime, it continues to invest significantly in its financial crime disruption capabilities, including in its central AML/CTF Compliance team, its business unit-led risk teams, Financial Crime Operations team and through the Program of Action (now called Financial Crime Domain), with coverage across financial crime (including AML/CTF, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation).

The Group also continues to invest in people, systems, processes and controls to respond to rapidly evolving regulatory environments, developments in scams, and financial crime and other changes in the landscape in which it operates, such as the increasingly sophisticated use of technology by criminals targeting the financial system, and the increase of scams, fraud, and ransomware and cyber-attacks.

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

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 regulators on its AML/CTF Program and other financial crime compliance capabilities, related enhancements and remediation activities.

However, there is no assurance that AUSTRAC or other regulators will agree that the Group's enhancements to its financial crime compliance capabilities, including through the multi-year Program of Action and Financial Crime Domain, 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 failure of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance issues which could lead to breaches of AML/CTF, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation obligations, resulting in potentially significant monetary and regulatory penalties.

Although the Group is not currently aware of any enforcement proceeding being commenced by any domestic or foreign regulators in respect of its financial crime compliance, the Group regularly engages with such regulators, including in respect of compliance issues, and there can be no assurance that the Group will not be subject to such 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 ordered CommSec to undertake a compliance program. As required by the program, CommSec has 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 in April 2025, and the independent expert is conducting a review of that implementation.

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 fine 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 has paid the ACMA an additional fine 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.

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 2025

7.2 Bills payable and other liabilities

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Bills payable	**319**	343	**247**	286
Accrued interest payable	**6,644**	7,233	**6,268**	6,561
Accrued fees, employee incentives and other items payable [1]	**4,793**	4,353	**4,419**	4,013
Securities purchased not delivered	**3,314**	3,064	**2,786**	2,675
Unearned income [2]	**777**	763	**749**	723
Lease liabilities	**2,277**	2,454	**2,091**	2,259
Other	**1,810**	814	**2,783**	1,585
Total bills payable and other liabilities	**19,934**	19,024	**19,343**	18,102

1 As at 30 June 2025, accrued fees payable include trail commissions payable of $2,387 million (30 June 2024: $2,332 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 $565 million and $560 million, respectively, as income during the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $546 million for the Group and $541 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.

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. Rentals 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 2025

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 throughout the 2023, 2024 and 2025 financial years were 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 2025

8.2 Loan capital

		Currency amount (M)	Endnotes	Group 30 Jun 25 $M	Group 30 Jun 24 $M	Bank 30 Jun 25 $M	Bank 30 Jun 24 $M
Tier 1 loan capital							
Undated	PERLS X	AUD 1,365	1	**–**	1,364	**–**	1,363
Undated	PERLS XII	AUD 1,650	1	**1,646**	1,644	**1,645**	1,643
Undated	PERLS XIII	AUD 1,180	1	**1,178**	1,176	**1,177**	1,175
Undated	PERLS XIV	AUD 1,750	1	**1,741**	1,738	**1,740**	1,737
Undated	PERLS XV	AUD 1,777	1	**1,766**	1,760	**1,764**	1,759
Undated	PERLS XVI	AUD 1,550	1	**1,536**	1,532	**1,535**	1,530
Total Tier 1 loan capital				**7,867**	9,214	**7,861**	9,207
Tier 2 loan capital							
AUD denominated			2	**14,221**	11,221	**14,221**	11,221
USD denominated			3	**16,530**	14,440	**16,530**	14,440
JPY denominated			4	**684**	603	**684**	603
EUR denominated			5	**1,790**	3,223	**1,790**	3,223
Other currencies denominated			6	**534**	189	**534**	189
Total Tier 2 loan capital				**33,759**	29,676	**33,759**	29,676
Fair value hedge adjustments				**(2,653)**	(2,952)	**(2,652)**	(2,952)
Total loan capital [1]				**38,973**	35,938	**38,968**	35,931

1 Loan capital includes a $683 million increase from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange losses (30 June 2024: $239 million decrease from fair value hedge adjustment movements and foreign exchange gains).

As at 30 June 2025, $912 million of securities issued by the Group and the Bank were contractually due for redemption in the next 12 months (30 June 2024: nil). The Group has the right to call some securities before the contractual maturity. On 22 July 2025, CBA informed affected noteholders of its intention to redeem $1,400 million in subordinated notes in September 2025.

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

On 6 April 2018, the Bank issued $1,365 million of CommBank PERLS X Capital Notes (PERLS X) which were fully redeemed on 15 April 2025. 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, due September 2030;
- $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;
- $100 million subordinated Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) issued September 2019, due September 2034;
- $280 million subordinated EMTN issued March 2020, due March 2035;

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.2 Loan capital (continued)

- $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), due 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; and
- JPY20 billion subordinated EMTN issued October 2022, due October 2032.

5. EUR denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- EUR1,000 million subordinated EMTN, issued October 2017, and redeemed in October 2024; and
- EUR1,000 million subordinated EMTN, issued June 2024, due June 2034.

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 are 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 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Ordinary share capital				
Shares on issue:				
Opening balance	**33,793**	34,075	**33,791**	34,073
Share buy-back [1] [2]	**(18)**	(282)	**(18)**	(282)
Total shares on issue	**33,775**	33,793	**33,773**	33,791
Less treasury shares:				
Opening balance	**(158)**	(162)	**(139)**	(124)
Purchase of treasury shares [3]	**(136)**	(80)	**(103)**	(66)
Sale and vesting of treasury shares [3]	**79**	84	**59**	51
Total treasury shares	**(215)**	(158)	**(183)**	(139)
Closing balance	**33,560**	33,635	**33,590**	33,652

	Group		Bank	
Number of shares on issue	30 Jun 25 Shares	30 Jun 24 Shares	30 Jun 25 Shares	30 Jun 24 Shares
Opening balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,580,358**	1,676,169,322	**1,673,580,358**	1,676,169,322
Share buy-backs				
Share buy-back [1] [2]	**(118,000)**	(2,588,964)	**(118,000)**	(2,588,964)
Dividend reinvestment plan issues:				
2022/2023 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $101.10 [4]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2023/2024 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $117.19 [4]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2023/2024 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $141.50 [4]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2024/2025 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $149.89 [4]	**–**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,580,358	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,580,358
Less: Treasury shares [3]	**(1,620,212)**	(1,510,328)	**(1,408,080)**	(1,347,560)
Closing balance	**1,671,842,146**	1,672,070,030	**1,672,054,278**	1,672,232,798

1 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 per share ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. 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). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

3 Movement in treasury shares for the Group includes 871,325 shares acquired at an average price of $155.75 for satisfying the Group's obligations under various equity settled share plans (30 June 2024: 758,059 shares acquired at an average price of $105.78). Movement in treasury shares for the Bank includes 660,460 shares acquired at an average price of $155.59 (30 June 2024: 642,100 shares acquired at an average price of $103.08). 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.

4 The DRP in respect of the interim 2024/2025, final 2023/2024, interim 2023/2024 and final 2022/2023 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 4,545,082 shares at $149.89, 5,335,505 shares at $141.50, 4,092,235 shares at $117.19 and 7,183,122 shares at $101.10, 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 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Retained profits	$M	$M	$M	$M
Opening balance	**41,600**	40,010	**33,886**	33,075
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefit superannuation plans	**91**	(168)	**91**	(166)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**10,116**	9,394	**10,692**	8,613
Total available for appropriation	**51,807**	49,236	**44,669**	41,522
Transfers from asset revaluation reserve	**7**	1	**7**	1
Transfers from investment securities revaluation reserve	**109**	5	**122**	5
Transfers from employee compensation reserve	**–**	(19)	**–**	(19)
Interim dividend – cash component	**(3,083)**	(3,119)	**(3,083)**	(3,119)
Interim dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [1]	**(682)**	(481)	**(682)**	(481)
Final dividend – cash component	**(3,426)**	(3,296)	**(3,426)**	(3,296)
Final dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [1]	**(758)**	(727)	**(758)**	(727)
Closing balance	**43,974**	41,600	**36,849**	33,886

1 The DRP in respect of the interim 2024/2025, final 2023/2024, interim 2023/2024 and final 2022/2023 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 4,545,082 shares at $149.89, 5,335,505 shares at $141.50, 4,092,235 shares at $117.19 and 7,183,122 shares at $101.10, respectively, to participating shareholders.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Reserves	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Asset revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**292**	278	**278**	265
Revaluation of properties	**24**	20	**24**	20
Transfer to retained profits	**(7)**	(1)	**(7)**	(1)
Income tax effect	**(4)**	(5)	**(4)**	(6)
Closing balance	**305**	292	**291**	278
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening balance	**123**	158	**199**	199
Currency translation adjustments of foreign operations	**207**	(55)	**–**	(1)
Currency translation of net investment hedge	**23**	20	**(4)**	1
Closing balance	**353**	123	**195**	199
Cash flow hedge reserve				
Opening balance	**(1,510)**	(1,820)	**(1,222)**	(1,955)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments:				
Recognised in other comprehensive income	**3,525**	905	**3,285**	1,480
Transferred to Income Statement:				
Interest income	**1,659**	3,206	**1,407**	2,657
Interest expense	**(824)**	(2,528)	**(803)**	(1,955)
Other operating income	**(551)**	(1,131)	**(252)**	(1,134)
Income tax effect	**(1,137)**	(142)	**(1,091)**	(315)
Closing balance	**1,162**	(1,510)	**1,324**	(1,222)
Employee compensation reserve				
Opening balance	**117**	99	**117**	99
Current period movement	**41**	(1)	**41**	(1)
Transfer to retained profits	**–**	19	**–**	19
Closing balance	**158**	117	**158**	117
Investment securities revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**(1,169)**	(1,010)	**(1,129)**	(971)
Transfer to retained profits on sale of equity securities	**(109)**	(5)	**(122)**	(5)
Net gains/(losses) on revaluation of investment securities	**523**	(318)	**585**	(315)
Net losses/(gains) on debt investment securities transferred to Income Statement on disposal	**148**	(15)	**148**	(15)
Income tax effect	**(129)**	179	**(152)**	177
Closing balance	**(736)**	(1,169)	**(670)**	(1,129)
Total reserves	**1,242**	(2,147)	**1,298**	(1,757)
Total shareholders' equity	**78,776**	73,088	**71,737**	65,781

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Shareholders' equity includes ordinary share capital, retained profits and reserves. Policies for each component are set out below.

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 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

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

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 2025

8.4 Dividends

	Note	Group			Bank	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Ordinary shares						
Interim ordinary dividend (fully franked) (2025: 225 cents; 2024: 215 cents; 2023: 210 cents)						
Interim ordinary dividend paid – cash component		**3,083**	3,119	2,950	**3,083**	3,119
Interim ordinary dividend paid – dividend reinvestment plan [1]		**682**	481	596	**682**	481
Total dividend paid		**3,765**	3,600	3,546	**3,765**	3,600
Other provision carried		**176**	183	191	**176**	183
Dividend proposed and not recognised as a liability (fully franked) (2025: 260 cents; 2024: 250 cents; 2023: 240 cents) [2]		**4,351**	4,184	4,023	**4,351**	4,184
Provision for dividends						
Opening balance		**183**	191	118	**183**	191
Provision made during the year		**7,949**	7,623	7,117	**7,949**	7,623
Provision used during the year		**(7,956)**	(7,631)	(7,044)	**(7,956)**	(7,631)
Closing balance	7.1	**176**	183	191	**176**	183

1 The DRP in respect of the interim 2024/2025, interim 2023/2024 and interim 2022/2023 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 4,545,082 shares at $149.89, 4,092,235 shares at $117.19, and 6,115,897 shares at $97.37, respectively, to participating shareholders.

2 The final 2024/2025 dividend will be satisfied by cash disbursements with the DRP anticipated to be satisfied by the on-market purchase of shares. The final 2023/2024 and final 2022/2023 dividends were satisfied by cash disbursements with the DRP satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 5,335,505 shares at $141.50 and 7,183,122 shares at $101.10 respectively.

Final dividend

The Directors have determined a fully franked (30%) final dividend of 260 cents per share amounting to $4,351 million. The dividend will be payable on or around 29 September 2025 to shareholders on the register at 5pm AEST on 21 August 2025. The ex-dividend date is 20 August 2025.

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 2025, after allowing for Australian tax payable in respect of the current and prior reporting period's profit, are estimated to be $2,008 million (30 June 2024: $1,861 million).

New Zealand imputation credits

The New Zealand imputation credits available to CBA as at 30 June 2025 are estimated to be NZ$1,121 million (30 June 2024: NZ$894 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 2025

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 2022	210	30/03/2023	68.6	–	97.37	16.8
30 June 2023	240	28/09/2023	83.4	75.7	101.10	18.1
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 [3]	260	29/09/2025	87.3	80.2	–	–

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 2025.

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.

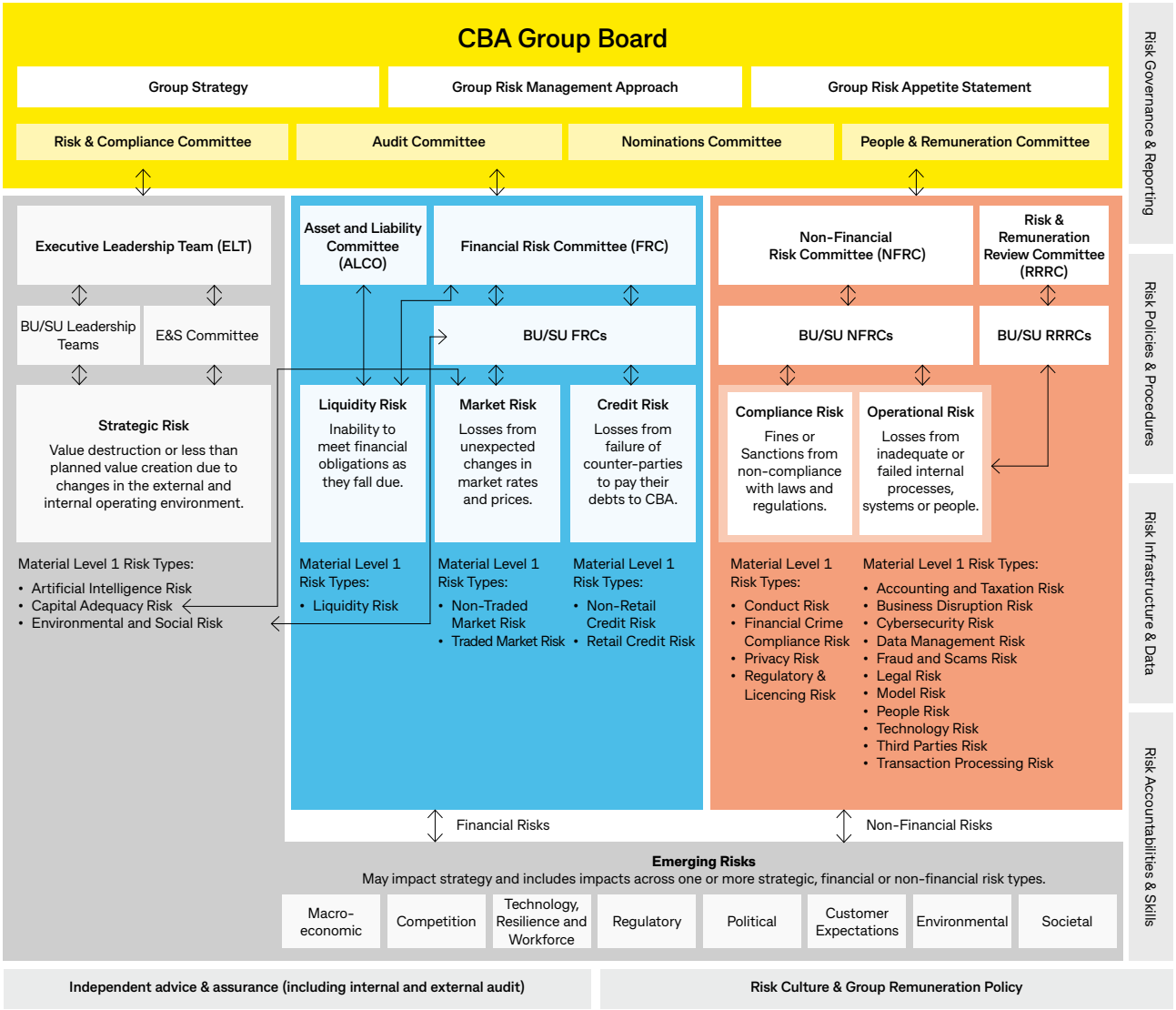
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9 Risk management

OVERVIEW

The Group is exposed to financial, non-financial and strategic risks through the products and services it offers. 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 2025

9.1 Risk management framework

The RMF comprises the systems, structures, policies, processes and people that identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report and control or mitigate both internal and external sources of material risk. It incorporates three key documents:

- The **Group's Business Plan** (consisting of Group Strategy's Financial Plan) sets out the approach to implementing the Group's strategic objectives and assesses the material risks associated with the implementation of the Group's strategic objectives;
- The **Group Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)** that 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; and
- The **Group Risk Management Approach (RMA)** that 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.

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;
- 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 translate 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,** including significant calculators.

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:

- **Communication of the RAS and RMA** — Following approval by the Board, the updated RAS and RMA are made available to all employees;
- **Performance and remuneration frameworks** designed to drive accountability for managing risks and adopting behaviours that assist the Group to respond to new and emerging risks and to better support our customers and communities. Each year employees are assessed on how they met the risk management expectations of their role as part of the annual performance review;
- **The RMA Group Mandatory Learning module** provide 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

Risk culture and conduct risk

Our risk culture reflects the beliefs and behaviours within the Bank and determines 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 2025

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 Policy • Group Loan Loss Provisioning Framework • Group and BU Credit Risk Standards **Key Management Committees:** • Financial Risk Committee • BU/SU 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; • 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.
Market risk		

Market risk is the potential of adverse impact on profitability and/or net worth of the Group from changes in market rates or prices.
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 for derivative valuation adjustments (XVAs);
		• 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, Value at Risk, Net Interest Earnings at Risk and stress testing;
		• 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 2025

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).	**Governing Policies:** • Group Liquidity Policy **Key Management Committees:** • Asset and Liability Committee • Stress Testing Steering Committee	• Defined liquidity Risk Appetite metrics, with reference to severe yet plausible and moderate stress testing and indicators in the Group RAS; • The Annual Funding Strategy (the Group's wholesale funding strategy based on a three year funding plan); • Maintaining a diverse yet stable pool of potential funding sources across different currencies, geographies, entities and products; • Maintaining sufficient liquidity buffers and short-term funding capacity to withstand periods of disruption in long-term wholesale funding markets and unanticipated changes in the balance sheet funding gap; • Limiting 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; • 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 2025

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 and 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 Supplier Lifecycle Policy • Group Product Development and Distribution Policy • Group Conflicts Management Policy • Legal Services Policy • Group External Financial Reporting Policy • Group Tax Policy **Key Management Committees:** • Non-Financial Risk Committee • BU/SU Non-Financial Risk Committees • Executive Leadership Team Financial Risk Committee • Model Risk Governance Committee (MRGC) • Supplier Governance Council • Technology Controls Council • BU/SU Executive Portfolio Group (EPG)	• 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 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; and • Risk Steward Guidance provided on key controls and routine Risk Steward monitoring of RAS and risk reporting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 collection, handling, protection and destruction of the personal or credit information of individuals; • 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 (Part A and Part B) • Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy • Anti-Tax Evasion Facilitation Policy • Group Sanctions Policy • Code of Conduct • 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 FCC, Privacy and Conduct 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 Part A and Part B of the AML/CTF Program; • 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, trade and all transactions to manage the AML/CTF and Sanctions risks identified; • Undertake statutory reporting requirements including International Funds Transfer Instructions, Threshold Transaction Reports and 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 2025

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 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 • ELT Risk and Remuneration Review Committee (RRRC) • Stress Testing Steering Committee • Generative AI Council • AI Risk Committee	**Strategic Risk Management Policy** • 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; • Target financed emissions Glidepaths 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; • Intersecting risk frameworks and policy suits for the management of AI related risks and compliance with AI principles; • AI talent, capability and skills development; • Strategic partnership for AI; and • Protocols, Playbooks and Toolkits for AI.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk

Credit risk management principles and portfolio standards

The Group has a Credit Risk Management Framework with clearly defined credit policies and standards for the approval and management of credit risk and specific industry credit standards applying to all major lending areas. These set the minimum requirements for assessing the integrity and ability of borrowers to meet their contractual obligations for repayment, acceptable forms of collateral and security and the frequency of credit reviews.

The Group's credit risk framework policies and standards include concentration limits, which are designed to achieve portfolio outcomes that are consistent with the Group's risk appetite and risk and return expectations.

Operationally independent credit assurance and hindsight activities are carried out across the Group's credit portfolio within Business Units, Risk Management and Group Audit. Credit Risk Assurance, as a part of Group Operational Risk, review credit portfolios and business unit compliance with credit policies and standards, frameworks, application of credit risk ratings and other key practices on a regular basis. An independent function within Retail Banking Services Risk Management undertakes assurance activities across Retail portfolios. Group Audit undertakes regular reviews of Retail and Non-Retail credit risk portfolios, policies and frameworks.

The credit risk portfolio has two major segments:

(i) Retail managed segment

This segment has sub-segments covering 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 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 Personal Credit Approval Authority (PCAA) for manual decisioning.

After loan origination, these portfolios are managed using behavioural 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.

(ii) Risk-rated segment

This segment comprises non-retail exposures, including financial institution and sovereign exposures. Each exposure is assigned an internal Credit Risk-Rating (CRR) based on Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

Either a PD Rating Model, approved PD Rating Method or expert judgement is used to determine the PD rating for customers in this segment. Expert judgement is used where the complexity of the transaction and/or the borrower is such that it is inappropriate to rely completely on a statistical model. External ratings may be used for benchmarking in the assessment.

The CRR is designed to:

- aid in assessing 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.

Credit risk-rated exposures are generally reviewed on an individual basis, at least annually, and fall within 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.

Credit risk measurement

The measurement of credit risk uses analytical PD rating models to calculate both: (i) Expected, and (ii) Unexpected Loss probabilities for the credit portfolio. The use of credit risk models is governed by the Group Model Risk Management Framework and Model Risk Governance Committee.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Expected loss

Expected loss (EL) is the product of:

- PD;
- Exposure at Default (EAD); and
- LGD.

PD, expressed as a percentage, is the estimate of the proportion of the population of customers assigned that PD grade that will default within the next 12 months.

EAD is the estimate of the amount of a facility that will be outstanding in the event of default. Estimates are based on a downturn in economic conditions. For committed facilities, the estimate is based on the actual amount outstanding, plus the undrawn amount multiplied by a credit conversion factor (CCF). The CCF represents the potential rate of conversion from undrawn 12 months prior to default to drawn at default.

For committed non-retail facilities, the Group applies supervisory credit conversion factors to the undrawn amounts, ranging from 0% to 100%.

For uncommitted facilities, the EAD will generally be the drawn balance only. For defaulted facilities, it is the actual amount outstanding at default.

For retail exposures, a modelling approach can be used based on factors including limit usage, arrears and loan type to segment accounts into homogeneous pools to calculate EAD.

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;
- liquidity of and volatility in the value of collateral;
- carrying costs (effectively the costs of providing a facility that is not generating an interest return); and
- realisation costs.

Various factors are considered when calculating PD, EAD and LGD. Considerations include the potential for default by a borrower due to economic, management, industry, other risks, and the mitigating benefits of any collateral held as security.

(ii) Unexpected loss

In addition to EL, a more stressed loss amount is calculated. This Unexpected Loss estimate directly affects the calculation of regulatory capital requirements. Refer to Note 8.1 for information relating to regulatory capital.

Climate related risk

The Group uses climate scenario analysis to understand its potential exposure to risks arising from climate change. Climate scenario analysis can be used to estimate the expected credit loss outcomes for our material lending portfolios. Significant model uncertainty exists within these scenarios which requires an understanding of the limitations of the data and methodologies applied in order to interpret the climate scenario analysis outcomes.

Climate risk drivers have the potential to significantly reduce customers' capacity to repay a loan as well as reduce house or other asset prices, ultimately impacting customers' probability of default (PD) and loss given default (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 industries impacted by the transition to a low carbon economy. While these risk drivers are important to measure, monitor and mitigate where possible, the impacts from historic climate events are implicitly reflected in the Group's PD and LGD estimates, and a scenario with severe deterioration in house or asset prices and increase in unemployment is already considered within the Group's expected credit loss framework. Additionally, the Group notes that under current credible climate scenarios, the most severe economic impacts are expected to mostly occur beyond the average behavioural life of the Group's credit exposures.

As a result, the Group has concluded that no adjustments for climate risk are required to provisions for impairment as at 30 June 2025.

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.

Credit risk mitigation, collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group has policies, standards and procedures in place setting out the acceptable collateral for mitigating credit risks. These include valuation parameters, review frequency and independence of valuation.

The general nature of collateral that may be taken, and the balances held, are summarised below by financial asset classes.

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 agreement to resell are primarily collateralised by highly liquid debt securities. The collateral related to 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 $48,712 million (30 June 2024: $44,580 million) deposited with central banks and is considered to carry less credit risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables from financial institutions

Collateral is usually not 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.

Trading assets at fair value through income statement and investment securities at fair value through OCI

These assets are carried at fair value, which accounts for the credit risk. Investment securities are measured at amortised cost and presented net of provisions for impairment. Collateral is not generally sought from the issuer or borrower but collateral may be implicit in the terms of the instrument (such as an asset-backed security).

Other assets at fair value through income statement

These assets are carried at fair value, which accounts for the credit risk.

Derivative assets

The Group's use of derivative contracts is outlined in Note 5.4. The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative contracts. The counterparty credit risk is affected by the nature of the trades, the counterparty, netting, and collateral arrangements. Counterparty credit risk is mitigated where possible (typically for financial institution counterparties, but less frequently for corporate or government counterparties) through netting agreements, to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the same counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. 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.

The fair value of collateral held and the potential effect of offset obtained by applying master netting agreements are disclosed in Note 9.7.

Due from controlled entities

Collateral is generally not taken on these intergroup balances.

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 $132,670 million (30 June 2024: $116,394 million) are secured.

Loans and other receivables

The principal collateral types for loans and receivable balances are:

- mortgages over residential and commercial real estate; and
- charges over business assets such as cash, shares, inventory, fixed assets and accounts receivable.

Collateral security is generally taken except for government, financial institution and corporate borrowers that are often externally rated and of strong financial standing. Longer term consumer finance, such as housing loans, are generally secured against real estate, while short-term revolving consumer credit is generally not secured by formal collateral.

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 2025

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 25							
	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	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, deferred tax assets and other assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group [1] 30 Jun 24							
	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	18,977	–	36,598	–	–	–	–	**55,575**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	3,316	–	–	–	–	**3,316**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	16,129	–	2,452	–	–	3,481	–	**22,062**
Other	–	72	22,951	–	–	6,697	49	**29,769**
Derivative assets	2,052	79	3,735	19	–	222	–	**6,107**
Investment securities:								
At amortised cost	–	–	1,239	–	–	–	–	**1,239**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	67,931	–	5,081	–	–	–	–	**73,012**
Assets held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	836	34	**870**
Loans and other receivables [2]	11,767	18,446	20,169	6,581	609,916	165,455	–	**832,334**
Other assets	729	67	6,770	3	398	1,169	–	**9,136**
Total on balance sheet Australia	**117,585**	**18,664**	**102,311**	**6,603**	**610,314**	**177,860**	**83**	**1,033,420**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	35	5	1,388	214	450	2,810	–	**4,902**
Performance related contingencies	202	69	1,123	3,102	–	8,549	–	**13,045**
Commitments to provide credit	964	2,773	8,653	2,075	97,705	42,517	–	**154,687**
Total Australia	**118,786**	**21,511**	**113,475**	**11,994**	**708,469**	**231,736**	**83**	**1,206,054**
Overseas								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	25,603	–	1,902	–	–	–	–	**27,505**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	2,546	–	–	–	–	**2,546**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	2,652	–	57	–	–	1,373	–	**4,082**
Other	1,285	–	21,835	–	–	–	–	**23,120**
Derivative assets	297	2	7,362	–	–	4,290	–	**11,951**
Investment securities:								
At fair value through other comprehensive income	18,886	–	2,435	–	–	3	–	**21,324**
Loans and other receivables [2]	176	10,138	7,531	798	70,730	28,241	–	**117,614**
Other assets	31	402	620	–	–	43	–	**1,096**
Total on balance sheet overseas	**48,930**	**10,542**	**44,288**	**798**	**70,730**	**33,950**	**–**	**209,238**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	5	2	457	61	20	1,533	–	**2,078**
Performance related contingencies	–	–	12	–	–	593	–	**605**
Commitments to provide credit	838	814	8,851	210	8,780	8,430	–	**27,923**
Total overseas	**49,773**	**11,358**	**53,608**	**1,069**	**79,530**	**44,506**	**–**	**239,844**
Total gross credit risk	**168,559**	**32,869**	**167,083**	**13,063**	**787,999**	**276,242**	**83**	**1,445,898**
Other [3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,156	**19,156**
Total assets	**168,559**	**32,869**	**167,083**	**13,063**	**787,999**	**276,242**	**19,239**	**1,465,054**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment and unearned income in line with Note 3.1.
3 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, deferred tax assets and other assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 7% in overseas mortgage loans, primarily in New Zealand. Overseas loans account for 13% 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 148 to 155 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.

This segmentation of loans by risk profile 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. In particular, retail PD pools are aligned to the Group's PD grades which are consistent with rating agency views of credit quality segmentation.

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 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

	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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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $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 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group [1] As at 30 June 2024			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [2] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	489,281	19,346	–	**508,627**
Pass	286,201	135,716	–	**421,917**
Weak	1,018	7,155	9,406	**17,579**
Gross carrying amount	**776,500**	**162,217**	**9,406**	**948,123**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	119,153	6,994	–	**126,147**
Pass	34,641	14,147	–	**48,788**
Weak	195	494	107	**796**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**153,989**	**21,635**	**107**	**175,731**
Total credit exposures	**930,489**	**183,852**	**9,513**	**1,123,854**
Impairment provision	**(1,768)**	**(2,610)**	**(1,534)**	**(5,912)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.4**	**16.1**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	11,434	1,435	–	**12,869**
Pass	4,318	5,734	–	**10,052**
Weak	17	708	71	**796**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,769**	**7,877**	**71**	**23,717**
Impairment provision	**(27)**	**(184)**	**(12)**	**(223)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**2.3**	**16.9**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	619,868	27,775	–	**647,643**
Pass	325,160	155,597	–	**480,757**
Weak	1,230	8,357	9,584	**19,171**
Total credit exposures	**946,258**	**191,729**	**9,584**	**1,147,571**
Total impairment provision	**(1,795)**	**(2,794)**	**(1,546)**	**(6,135)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**16.1**	**0.5**

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

2 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 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group [1] 30 June 2024			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [2] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	453,412	6,104	–	**459,516**
Pass	238,998	41,076	–	**280,074**
Weak	182	803	6,727	**7,712**
Total home loans	**692,592**	**47,983**	**6,727**	**747,302**
Impairment provision	**(994)**	**(516)**	**(570)**	**(2,080)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.1**	**8.5**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	19,726	1,065	–	**20,791**
Pass	10,911	3,305	–	**14,216**
Weak	813	813	238	**1,864**
Total consumer finance	**31,450**	**5,183**	**238**	**36,871**
Impairment provision	**(366)**	**(464)**	**(157)**	**(987)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.2**	**9.0**	**66.0**	**2.7**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	146,730	20,606	–	**167,336**
Pass	75,251	111,216	–	**186,467**
Weak	235	6,741	2,619	**9,595**
Total business and corporate	**222,216**	**138,563**	**2,619**	**363,398**
Impairment provision	**(435)**	**(1,814)**	**(819)**	**(3,068)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.3**	**31.3**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	619,868	27,775	–	**647,643**
Pass	325,160	155,597	–	**480,757**
Weak	1,230	8,357	9,584	**19,171**
Total credit exposures	**946,258**	**191,729**	**9,584**	**1,147,571**
Total impairment provision	**(1,795)**	**(2,794)**	**(1,546)**	**(6,135)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**16.1**	**0.5**

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

2 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 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2024.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $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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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank [1] As at 30 June 2024			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [2] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	471,826	17,435	–	**489,261**
Pass	220,182	114,758	–	**334,940**
Weak	1,018	6,524	7,602	**15,144**
Gross carrying amount	**693,026**	**138,717**	**7,602**	**839,345**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	113,261	6,453	–	**119,714**
Pass	29,349	12,756	–	**42,105**
Weak	195	473	74	**742**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**142,805**	**19,682**	**74**	**162,561**
Total credit exposures	**835,831**	**158,399**	**7,676**	**1,001,906**
Impairment provision	**(1,637)**	**(2,381)**	**(1,303)**	**(5,321)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**17.0**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	11,208	1,420	–	**12,628**
Pass	4,088	5,511	–	**9,599**
Weak	17	629	69	**715**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,313**	**7,560**	**69**	**22,942**
Impairment provision	**(26)**	**(165)**	**(12)**	**(203)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**2.2**	**17.4**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	596,295	25,308	–	**621,603**
Pass	253,619	133,025	–	**386,644**
Weak	1,230	7,626	7,745	**16,601**
Total credit exposures	**851,144**	**165,959**	**7,745**	**1,024,848**
Total impairment provision	**(1,663)**	**(2,546)**	**(1,315)**	**(5,524)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**17.0**	**0.5**

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

2 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 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2024.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank [1] 30 June 2024			
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 [2] Performing	Stage 3 Non-performing	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	438,399	5,932	–	**444,331**
Pass	178,537	36,838	–	**215,375**
Weak	182	803	5,340	**6,325**
Total home loans	**617,118**	**43,573**	**5,340**	**666,031**
Impairment provision	**(935)**	**(476)**	**(456)**	**(1,867)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.1**	**8.5**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	18,843	1,032	–	**19,875**
Pass	9,407	3,191	–	**12,598**
Weak	812	799	196	**1,807**
Total consumer finance	**29,062**	**5,022**	**196**	**34,280**
Impairment provision	**(346)**	**(451)**	**(135)**	**(932)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.2**	**9.0**	**68.9**	**2.7**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	139,053	18,344	–	**157,397**
Pass	65,675	92,996	–	**158,671**
Weak	236	6,024	2,209	**8,469**
Total business and corporate	**204,964**	**117,364**	**2,209**	**324,537**
Impairment provision	**(382)**	**(1,619)**	**(724)**	**(2,725)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.4**	**32.8**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	596,295	25,308	–	**621,603**
Pass	253,619	133,025	–	**386,644**
Weak	1,230	7,626	7,745	**16,601**
Total credit exposures	**851,144**	**165,959**	**7,745**	**1,024,848**
Total impairment provision	**(1,663)**	**(2,546)**	**(1,315)**	**(5,524)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**17.0**	**0.5**

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

2 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 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2024.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral held against lending exposures

	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.

	Group 30 Jun 24			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	746,376	40,755	348,593	**1,135,724**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.3	11.4	51.3	**81.8**
Partially secured (%)	0.7	–	20.1	**6.4**
Unsecured (%)	–	88.6	28.6	**11.8**

1 As at 30 June 2024, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $9,577 million. 66% of these exposures were secured, 28% partially secured and 6% 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.

	Bank 30 Jun 24			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	662,756	38,111	311,376	**1,012,243**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.5	12.1	49.6	**81.3**
Partially secured (%)	0.5	–	19.7	**6.2**
Unsecured (%)	–	87.9	30.7	**12.5**

1 As at 30 June 2024, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $7,739 million. 73% of these exposures were secured, 21% partially secured and 6% unsecured.

For the purposes of the collateral classification above, loans are classified as secured when the ratio of exposure to the estimated value of collateral is 100% or below and partially secured when the ratio of exposure to the estimated value of collateral is greater than 100%. A facility is deemed unsecured when there is no security held (e.g. credit cards, unsecured personal loans, exposures to highly rated corporate entities).

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral held against loans and other receivables

Home loans

Home loans must be secured by mortgages over borrowers' residential properties as the primary security. In limited circumstances, collateral in the form of cash, commercial property or second mortgages may be provided in addition to residential property. Except for some relatively small portfolios, for loans with an LVR of higher than 80%, either a Low Deposit Premium or margin is levied, or Lender's Mortgage Insurance (LMI) is taken out to protect the Group by covering the difference between the principal amount plus interest owing and the net amount received from selling the collateral upon default.

Consumer finance

Other consumer category includes credit cards, low-cost credit contracts and personal loans which are predominantly unsecured, whilst margin lending and some personal loans are secured.

Business and corporate

The Group's main collateral types for other lending consists of secured rights over specified assets of the borrower in the form of: commercial property; land rights; cash (usually in the form of a charge over a deposit) and other liquid assets (e.g. bonds, shares, investment funds); guarantees by company Directors; fixed and floating charges over a company's assets (including debtors, stock and work in progress); or a charge over assets being financed (e.g. vehicles, equipment). In other instances, a client's facilities may be secured by collateral with value less than the carrying amount of the credit exposure. These facilities are deemed partially secured or unsecured.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.3 Market risk

Market risk measurement

The Group uses Value-at-Risk (VaR) as one of the measures of traded and non-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.

The VaR measured for traded market risk uses two years of daily movement in market rates. The VaR measure for non-traded banking book market risk uses six years of daily movement in market rates.

A 10-day holding period is used for trading book positions. A 20-day holding period is used for interest rate risk in the banking book.

VaR is driven by historical observations and is not an estimate of the maximum loss that the Group could experience from an extreme market event. As a result of this limitation, management also uses stress testing to measure the potential for economic loss at confidence levels significantly higher than 99.0%. Management then uses these results in decisions to manage the economic impact of market risk positions.

Total market risk VaR (10-day 99.0% confidence)	Average 30 Jun 25 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 25 $M	Average 30 Jun 24 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 24 $M
Traded market risk	**41.6**	**41.4**	56.6	37.1
Non-traded interest rate risk [2]	**450.4**	**445.1**	414.8	426.8

1 Average VaR calculated for each 12 month period.
2 The risk of these exposures has been represented in this table using a 10-day holding period. In practice, however, these "non-traded" exposures are managed to a longer holding period.

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 25 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 25 $M	Average 30 Jun 24 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 24 $M
Interest rate risk [2]	**25.9**	**23.5**	28.6	22.5
Foreign exchange risk	**4.1**	**5.2**	3.9	5.2
Commodities risk	**9.5**	**8.2**	16.0	8.6
Credit spread risk	**24.9**	**29.0**	23.3	22.3
Volatility risk	**3.8**	**2.5**	6.0	4.5
Diversification benefit	**(40.0)**	**(46.5)**	(43.1)	(41.5)
Total general market risk	**28.2**	**21.9**	34.7	21.6
Undiversified risk	**12.6**	**19.0**	20.6	13.8
Other [3]	**0.8**	**0.5**	1.3	1.7
Total	**41.6**	**41.4**	56.6	37.1

1 Average VaR calculated for each 12 month period.
2 Includes basis risk.
3 Includes ASB and CBA Europe.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.3 Market risk (continued)

Non-traded market risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book

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 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 100 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.

Following the decrease in interest rates during the year, the Group's sensitivity to a 100 basis point interest rate shock has increased.

Net interest earnings at risk	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Average monthly exposure	**404.0**	376.2
High monthly exposure	**541.4**	526.4
Low monthly exposure	**239.6**	216.4
As at balance date	**396.8**	374.6

(b) Economic value

Interest rate risk from the economic value perspective is based on a 20-day 99.0% VaR measure.

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.

A 20-day 99.0% VaR measure is used to capture the net economic value impact over the long-term or total life of all balance sheet assets and liabilities to adverse changes in interest rates.

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.

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9.3 Market risk (continued)

Non-traded interest rate risk VaR (20-day 99.0% confidence)	30 Jun 25 [1] $M	30 Jun 24 [1] $M
Average daily exposure	**636.9**	586.7
High daily exposure	**674.3**	655.2
Low daily exposure	**597.9**	518.4
As at balance date	**629.5**	603.6

1 Average VaR calculated for each 12 month period.

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

As part of the Commonwealth Bank Group Super Fund's (the Fund) merger with Australian Retirement Trust (ART), all defined benefit, defined contribution and lifetime pension members were transferred to ART in two tranches which completed in November 2023 and November 2024 (refer to Note 10.2). As at 30 June 2025, the Group is exposed to market risk in relation to the defined benefit plans in ART.

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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 required stable funding to available stable funding which must be greater than 100%;
- Scenario analysis is central to the Group's liquidity management framework and 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 liquid assets, including government and Australian semi-government securities, meeting APRA's High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) definition and other highly liquid 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:

- Consumer retail funding base, which includes a wide range of retail transaction accounts, savings accounts and term deposits for individual consumers;
- 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.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Contingency Funding Plan

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan 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 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.

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9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Group [1] Maturity Period as at 30 June 2024				
	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 [2]	720,131	160,826	9,605	2	**890,564**
Payables to financial institutions	17,446	7,525	–	–	**24,971**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	44,712	2,741	235	–	**47,688**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	15,069	–	–	–	**15,069**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	311	208	1,081	1,662	**3,262**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	2,704	20,346	58,579	40,659	**122,288**
Inflows	(1,660)	(19,866)	(55,670)	(36,533)	**(113,729)**
Term funding from central banks	496	2,710	1,099	–	**4,305**
Debt issues and loan capital [3]	12,351	44,912	102,752	47,628	**207,643**
Lease liabilities	109	337	1,313	1,005	**2,764**
Other monetary liabilities	5,937	714	1,306	784	**8,741**
Total monetary liabilities	**817,606**	**220,453**	**120,300**	**55,207**	**1,213,566**
Financial guarantees [4]	6,980	–	–	–	**6,980**
Performance related contingencies [4]	13,650	–	–	–	**13,650**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [4]	182,610	–	–	–	**182,610**
Total off balance sheet items	**203,240**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**203,240**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,020,846**	**220,453**	**120,300**	**55,207**	**1,416,806**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
3 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.
4 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 2025

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Bank [1] Maturity Period as at 30 June 2024				
	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 [2]	664,042	139,098	6,006	1	**809,147**
Payables to financial institutions	16,945	7,525	–	–	**24,470**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	44,863	2,140	236	–	**47,239**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	16,821	–	–	–	**16,821**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	294	300	1,370	1,799	**3,763**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	2,105	23,605	54,487	38,239	**118,436**
Inflows	(1,333)	(23,368)	(52,401)	(34,472)	**(111,574)**
Due to controlled entities	9,067	5,666	23,256	10,169	**48,158**
Debt issues and loan capital [3]	10,598	40,757	86,244	43,881	**181,480**
Lease liabilities	98	284	1,196	975	**2,553**
Other monetary liabilities	6,086	679	1,193	771	**8,729**
Total monetary liabilities	**769,586**	**196,686**	**121,587**	**61,363**	**1,149,222**
Financial guarantees [4]	6,326	–	–	–	**6,326**
Performance related contingencies [4]	13,650	–	–	–	**13,650**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [4]	167,975	–	–	–	**167,975**
Total off balance sheet items	**187,951**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**187,951**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**957,537**	**196,686**	**121,587**	**61,363**	**1,337,173**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
3 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.
4 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 2025

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 2025				Fair value as at 30 June 2024			
	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	27,827	10,621	5	**38,453**	18,235	7,904	5	**26,144**
Other	–	57,278	639	**57,917**	–	52,705	184	**52,889**
Derivative assets	–	24,630	89	**24,719**	109	17,869	80	**18,058**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,574	16,029	1,415	**107,018**	82,878	13,111	785	**96,774**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	117,401	108,558	2,148	**228,107**	101,222	91,589	1,054	**193,865**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	7,751	42,091	–	**49,842**	8,606	38,735	–	**47,341**
Derivative liabilities	166	24,956	24	**25,146**	55	18,745	50	**18,850**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	7,917	67,047	24	**74,988**	8,661	57,480	50	**66,191**

	Bank							
	Fair value as at 30 June 2025				Fair value as at 30 June 2024			
	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	27,253	10,301	5	**37,559**	18,235	8,014	5	**26,254**
Other	–	57,351	588	**57,939**	–	52,805	135	**52,940**
Derivative assets	–	24,773	88	**24,861**	109	19,609	79	**19,797**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	81,395	14,330	1,406	**97,131**	75,620	11,450	777	**87,847**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	108,648	106,755	2,087	**217,490**	93,964	91,878	996	**186,838**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	7,751	40,958	–	**48,709**	8,606	38,305	–	**46,911**
Derivative liabilities	165	29,099	24	**29,288**	55	19,935	50	**20,040**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	7,916	70,057	24	**77,997**	8,661	58,240	50	**66,951**

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9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

At 30 June 2024, the Group's and the Bank's assets held for sale included $867 million of assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in Level 3.

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 2023	62	594	257	(64)
Purchases	40	106	90	(19)
Sales/settlements	(24)	(5)	(46)	12
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	5	–	22	21
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	90	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	(134)	–
As at 30 June 2024	**80**	**785**	**189**	**(50)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2024	10	–	1	(12)
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)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2023	62	587	208	(64)
Purchases	40	104	90	(19)
Sales/settlements	(25)	(5)	(49)	12
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	5	–	23	21
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	91	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	(132)	–
As at 30 June 2024	**79**	**777**	**140**	**(50)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2024	10	–	1	(12)
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)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 25					30 Jun 24				
	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	**633**	**–**	**633**	**–**	**633**	1,239	–	1,239	–	1,239
Loans and other receivables	**1,007,756**	**–**	**–**	**1,010,199**	**1,010,199**	942,210	–	–	941,289	941,289
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**937,857**	**–**	**471,079**	**466,918**	**937,997**	882,922	–	449,140	433,710	882,850
Debt issues	**170,509**	**–**	**170,801**	**–**	**170,801**	144,530	–	144,740	–	144,740
Loan capital	**38,973**	**8,121**	**32,185**	**–**	**40,306**	35,938	9,525	27,393	–	36,918

	Bank									
	30 Jun 25					30 Jun 24				
	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	**633**	**–**	**633**	**–**	**633**	1,239	–	1,239	–	1,239
Loans and other receivables	**892,909**	**–**	**–**	**895,155**	**895,155**	834,024	–	–	833,750	833,750
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**852,304**	**–**	**385,360**	**466,918**	**852,278**	802,882	–	369,049	433,710	802,759
Debt issues	**142,506**	**–**	**142,785**	**–**	**142,785**	120,834	–	121,045	–	121,045
Loan capital	**38,968**	**8,129**	**32,185**	**–**	**40,314**	35,931	9,537	27,393	–	36,930

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 included in this category for the Group are certain exotic OTC derivatives and unlisted equity instruments.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group held an unlisted equity investment in Klarna Group plc (Klarna) measured on a recurring basis at fair value through other comprehensive income of $956 million (30 June 2024: $574 million). The valuation of the investment is based on a methodology which considers revenue multiples of market listed comparable companies as well as any recent market transactions. Comparable listed companies are included based on industry, size, development stage and/or strategy. A revenue multiple is derived for each comparable company identified and then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity. The Group adopted an adjusted revenue multiple of 5.3x in its valuation as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 3.9x). The effect of adjusting the revenue multiples by +/-20%, representing a range of reasonably possible alternatives, would be to increase the fair value by up to $191 million or to decrease the fair value by up to $191 million with all the potential effect impacting investment securities revaluation reserve.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

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.

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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Cash	**5,414**	5,744	**5,197**	5,521
Securities and commodities	**101,586**	93,782	**101,143**	93,481
Collateral held	**107,000**	99,526	**106,340**	99,002
Collateral held which is re-pledged or sold	**47,039**	30,830	**47,236**	30,830

Assets pledged

As part of standard terms of transactions with other banks, the Group has provided collateral to secure liabilities. At balance sheet date, the carrying value of assets pledged as collateral to secure liabilities were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Cash	**7,418**	5,385	**7,757**	5,054
Securities and commodities [1]	**65,335**	52,372	**65,686**	52,647
Assets pledged	**72,753**	57,757	**73,443**	57,701
Assets pledged which can be re-pledged or re-sold by counterparty	**62,305**	52,372	**62,656**	52,647

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 $38,657 million and $39,452 million for the Group and the Bank, respectively (30 June 2024: $34,630 million for the Group and $35,794 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.

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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. Cash settled derivatives that trade on an exchange are deemed to be economically settled and therefore outside the scope of these disclosures.

	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** $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	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 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Group 30 June 24							
	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	17,520	–	17,520	(10,653)	(4,275)	2,592	538	**18,058**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	39,225	(3,466)	35,759	(2,787)	(32,916)	56	–	**35,759**
At fair value through income statement	54,424	(8,355)	46,069	(7,570)	(38,452)	47	–	**46,069**
Equity securities sold not delivered	1,055	(685)	370	–	–	370	7	**377**
Total financial assets	**112,224**	**(12,506)**	**99,718**	**(21,010)**	**(75,643)**	**3,065**	**545**	**100,263**
Derivative liabilities	(17,022)	–	(17,022)	10,653	3,224	(3,145)	(1,828)	**(18,850)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(7,246)	3,466	(3,780)	347	3,433	–	–	**(3,780)**
At fair value through income statement	(44,867)	8,355	(36,512)	10,010	26,502	–	–	**(36,512)**
Equity securities purchased not delivered	(1,029)	685	(344)	–	–	(344)	(37)	**(381)**
Total financial liabilities	**(70,164)**	**12,506**	**(57,658)**	**21,010**	**33,159**	**(3,489)**	**(1,865)**	**(59,523)**

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 2025

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Bank 30 June 24							
	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	19,262	–	19,262	(12,069)	(4,096)	3,097	535	**19,797**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	38,825	(3,466)	35,359	(2,789)	(32,513)	57	–	**35,359**
At fair value through income statement	54,523	(8,355)	46,168	(7,670)	(38,452)	46	–	**46,168**
Total financial assets	**112,610**	**(11,821)**	**100,789**	**(22,528)**	**(75,061)**	**3,200**	**535**	**101,324**
Derivative liabilities	(18,259)	–	(18,259)	12,069	3,013	(3,177)	(1,781)	**(20,040)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(7,140)	3,466	(3,674)	347	3,327	–	–	**(3,674)**
At fair value through income statement	(45,248)	8,355	(36,893)	10,112	26,678	(103)	–	**(36,893)**
Total financial liabilities	**(70,647)**	**11,821**	**(58,826)**	**22,528**	**33,018**	**(3,280)**	**(1,781)**	**(60,607)**

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 focuses efforts on longer-term performance achievement, including relative shareholder returns to support creation of 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, 2024 and 2025 financial year awards, two years for the CEO and one year for other participants.

In the 2025 financial year, the Group also granted a bespoke award of performance rights to encourage the delivery of specific business strategies.

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)
2025	**521,492**	**117,821**	**–**	**–**	**639,313**	**9,255**
2024	726,245	117,530	(298,038)	(24,245)	521,492	7,142

The weighted average fair value at the grant date was $94.75 for the ASX General TSR tranche and $87.81 for the Financial Services TSR tranche (2024: $56.96 for the ASX General TSR tranche and $51.58 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 2025 financial year awards include a share price of $152.84, $166.72 and $164.97, a risk-free interest rate of 4.18%, 3.84% and 3.87%, a dividend yield on the Bank's ordinary shares of 3.00%, 2.75% and 2.78% and a volatility in the Bank share price of 20%.

The fair value at the grant date of the bespoke award subject to the strategic (non-market) measure was $166.72.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 Employee Equity Plan (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)
2025	**509,759**	**95,086**	**(149,765)**	**–**	**455,080**	**17,531**
2024	398,590	111,169	–	–	509,759	12,163

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the LTAR awards issued during the year was $153.58 (2024: $102.43).

Restricted Shares

The EEP facilitate mandatory short-term variable remuneration deferral, alignment and one-off equity awards. Participants are awarded restricted shares 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)
2025	**1,347,560**	**738,186**	**(634,570)**	**(43,096)**	**1,408,080**	**81,102**
2024	1,264,801	814,666	(660,513)	(71,394)	1,347,560	67,454

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the awards issued during the year was $138.99 (2024: $101.68).

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 2025 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 [1]	Allocation date	Participants	Number of shares allocated per participant	Total number of shares allocated	Issue price $	Total fair value ($'000)
2025	**20 Sep 2024**	**33,696**	**7**	**235,872**	**141.50**	**33,376**
2024	15 Sep 2023	33,146	9	298,314	101.06	30,148

1 Period in which shares are purchased relating to performance from a prior financial year.

It is estimated that approximately $33 million of CBA shares will be awarded under the 2025 grant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.1 Share-based payments (continued)

EEP cash-settled equity awards

EEP cash-settled equity awards are provided to certain employees based overseas to facilitate mandatory short-term variable remuneration deferral, alignment and one-off equity awards.

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)
2025	**161,302**	**75,411**	**(79,737)**	**(4,492)**	**152,484**	**12,071**
2024	166,513	84,923	(78,341)	(11,793)	161,302	7,235

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the awards issued during the year was $141.38 (2024: $100.61).

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 and Non-Executive Director Share Plans (voluntary fee sacrifice).

Period	Participants	Number of shares purchased	Average purchase price $	Total purchase consideration ($'000)
2025	**2,067**	**50,364**	**151.15**	**7,613**
2024	1,706	57,017	107.56	6,133

During the year four (2024: five) Non-Executive Directors applied $107,653.42 in fees (2024: $166,200.48) to purchase 711 shares (2024: 1,548 shares).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 [2,3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	18 Dec 2024
Commonwealth Bank Group Super[1]	Defined benefits and accumulation [3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	30 June 2021
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (UK) Staff Benefits Scheme (CBA (UK) SBS)	Defined benefits and accumulation [3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	30 June 2022

1 All defined benefit, contribution and lifetime pension members have been transferred from Commonwealth Bank Group Super to Australian Retirement Trust as at November 2024.
2 Post transfer to ART, 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.
3 The defined benefit formulae are generally based on final salary, or final average salary, and years of service.

Regulatory framework

All 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. The funding of the plans complies with regulations in Australia and the UK respectively.

Funding and contributions

Australian Retirement Trust

Following the completion of the two tranche transfers, the expense recognised in the current period in relation to the Group's contribution was $22 million. The Group agreed to make contributions of $1 million per month effective from 1 March 2025 to ensure that the defined benefit plans in ART remains in surplus. Employer contributions paid to the plan are subject to tax at the rate of 15%.

Commonwealth Bank Group Super

On 21 February 2023, the trustee of Group Super (Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited) announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to pursue a merger with the Australian Retirement Trust (ART). The merger occurred via a split successor fund transfer in two tranches. On 4 November 2023, tranche one transfer was completed with a portion of the defined benefit and all defined contribution members transferred to ART. On 26 October 2024, tranche two transfer to ART for lifetime pension members was completed. As such there are no reportable balances in relation to Commonwealth Bank Group Super members as at 30 June 2025.

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 Scheme and is therefore measured at an amount that matches the scheme liabilities. The Group has no further obligation to make payments into the Scheme but retains responsibility for the benefits provided to the Scheme members.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.2 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Defined benefit superannuation plan

	Note	Australian Retirement Trust [1]		Commonwealth Bank Group Super		CBA (UK) SBS		Total	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Present value of funded obligations		**(2,403)**	(826)	**–**	(1,732)	**(442)**	(431)	**(2,845)**	(2,989)
Fair value of plan assets		**2,954**	1,046	**–**	1,907	**487**	472	**3,441**	3,425
Net pension assets		**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
Amounts in the Balance Sheet:									
Assets	6.2	**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
Net assets		**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
The amounts recognised in the Income Statement are as follows:									
Current service cost		**(14)**	(10)	**(1)**	(5)	**(3)**	(4)	**(18)**	(19)
Net interest income		**15**	6	**4**	23	**2**	2	**21**	31
Total included in superannuation plan expense		**1**	(4)	**3**	18	**(1)**	(2)	**3**	12
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:									
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)		**59**	71	**(29)**	(115)	**(35)**	(1)	**(5)**	(45)
Actuarial gain/(loss) from changes in assumptions		**102**	(35)	**3**	(54)	**38**	4	**143**	(85)
Actuarial gain/(loss) due to experience		**1**	(1)	**(6)**	(103)	**(2)**	(4)	**(7)**	(108)
Total included in Other Comprehensive Income		**162**	35	**(32)**	(272)	**1**	(1)	**131**	(238)
Member contributions		**3**	3	**1**	2	**–**	–	**4**	5
Employer contributions		**22**	212	**–**	119	**–**	–	**22**	331
Employer financed benefits within accumulation division [2]		**–**	(194)	**–**	(124)	**–**	–	**–**	(318)

1 On 4 November 2023, tranche one transfer was completed with a portion of the defined benefit and all defined contribution members transferred to ART. All defined benefit, contribution and lifetime pension members have been transferred from Commonwealth Bank Group Super to Australian Retirement Trust by November 2024.
2 Represents superannuation contributions made by the Group to meet its obligations to members of the defined contribution plan.

Significant assumptions

	Australian Retirement Trust		CBA (UK) SBS	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
The above calculations were based on the following assumptions:				
Discount rate %	**5.6**	5.6	**5.7**	5.1
Inflation rate %	**2.3**	2.7	**3.2**	3.4
Rate of increases in salary % [1]	**3.1**	3.5	**n/a**	n/a
Life expectancy of a 60 year old male (years)	**29.5**	29.4	**28.0**	27.9
Life expectancy of a 60 year old female (years)	**31.6**	31.5	**30.1**	30.0

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 2025

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 Commonwealth Bank Group Super and ART to changes in the principal actuarial assumptions:

	Australian Retirement Trust		Commonwealth Bank Group Super	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Impact of change in assumptions on liabilities increase/(decrease)	%	%	%	%
0.25% increase in discount rate	**(2.9)**	(3.8)	**n/a**	(2.7)
0.25% increase in inflation rate	**2.6**	3.0	**n/a**	2.7
0.25% increase to the rate of increases in salary	**0.2**	1.0	**n/a**	n/a
Longevity increase of one year	**4.7**	1.9	**n/a**	6.0

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 at 30 June is as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust	CBA (UK) SBS	Australian Retirement Trust	Commonwealth Bank Group Super	CBA (UK) SBS
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 24
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average duration at balance date	**10.9**	**13.0**	10.9	10.9	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 Commonwealth Bank Group Super and ART are as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust				Commonwealth Bank Group Super	
	30 Jun 25 [4]		30 Jun 24		30 Jun 24	
Asset allocations	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset
Cash	**27**	**0.9**	21	2.0	42	2.2
Equities – Australian [1]	**319**	**10.8**	251	24.0	4	0.2
Equities – Overseas [1]	**328**	**11.1**	314	30.0	–	–
Bonds – Commonwealth Government [1]	**1,128**	**38.2**	13	1.2	742	38.9
Bonds – Semi-Government [1]	**611**	**20.7**	8	0.8	621	32.5
Bonds – Corporate and other [1]	**207**	**7.0**	172	16.5	396	20.8
Real Estate and Infrastructure [2]	**254**	**8.6**	199	19.0	–	–
Other [3]	**80**	**2.7**	68	6.5	102	5.4
Total fair value of plan assets	**2,954**	**100.0**	1,046	100.0	1,907	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.
4 All assets have been allocated to ART as at November 2024.

The Australian equities fair value includes $35.2 million (30 June 2024: $21.4 million) of Commonwealth Bank shares. The real estate fair value includes $1.0 million (30 June 2024: $1.7 million) of property assets leased to the Bank. Corporate and other bonds at 30 June 2025 includes $3.0m of Commonwealth Bank debt securities (30 June 2024: $7.9m).

Notes to the Financial Statements

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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 13 to 49.

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Key management personnel compensation	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Short-term benefits [1]	**23,532**	21,835	**21,990**	20,281
Post-employment benefits	**470**	476	**425**	433
Long-term benefits	**440**	373	**570**	334
Share-based payments	**24,407**	21,051	**22,711**	19,285
Total	**48,849**	43,735	**45,696**	40,333

1 Short-term benefits include termination benefits of $308,861 (30 June 2024: $611,301).

Security holdings

Details of the aggregate security holdings of KMP are set out below.

	Equity Class [1]	Balance 1 July 24 [2]	Acquired/ Granted as remuneration	Previous years awards vested [3]	Net change other [4]	Balance 30 June 25 [5]
Non-Executive Directors	Ordinary [6]	30,825	**1,116**	**–**	**(592)**	**31,349**
	PERLS	1,804	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,804**
Executives	Ordinary	279,038	**–**	**139,423**	**(206,851)**	**211,610**
	Deferred STVR shares	70,300	**32,660**	**(46,180)**	**(5,599)**	**51,181**
	LTAR restricted share units [7]	352,850	**70,030**	**(92,553)**	**(34,773)**	**295,554**
	LTVR performance rights [7]	356,242	**79,254**	**–**	**(61,586)**	**373,910**
	Deferred one-off shares	2,761	**–**	**(690)**	**–**	**2,071**
	PERLS	–	**9,681**	**–**	**–**	**9,681**

1 Deferred STVR shares represent the STVR previously awarded under executive arrangements in prior years. LTVR performance rights (PRs) and one-off 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 Comparative information has been restated to reflect prior period adjustments.
3 LTVR PRs, LTAR RSUs, deferred STVR shares, one-off deferred shares and one-off PRs become ordinary shares (as applicable) or are cash settled upon vesting.
4 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from purchases, sales, forfeitures and other transfers of securities, including changes to the KMP population during the year.
5 30 June 2025 balances represent aggregate shareholdings of all KMP at balance date. This does not include KMP who ceased during the 2025 financial year.
6 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.
7 Includes additional RSUs and PRs granted as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year.

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 25	30 Jun 24 [1]
	$'000	$'000
Loans	**21,953**	17,703
Interest charged	**808**	473

1 Comparative information has been restated to reflect prior period adjustments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2025 was $1,345,358 (30 June 2024: $1,275,364).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 2017-1P
Commonwealth Securities Limited	Medallion Trust Series 2017-2
Medallion Trust Series 2008-1R	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1
Medallion Trust Series 2015-1	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1P
Medallion Trust Series 2015-2	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	Residential Mortgage Group Pty Ltd

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 2025

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 $754 million (30 June 2024: $1,473 million). This includes $520 million (30 June 2024: $1,225 million) in relation to the structured entity where the Bank holds all of the issued instruments and $669 million (30 June 2024: $1,371 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 (30 June 2024: nil). The financial impact of the debt forgiveness was fully eliminated on consolidation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 187 to 188.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

	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.

	30 Jun 24				
Exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Investment funds $M**	**Total $M**
Investment securities	3,177	157	–	–	**3,334**
Loans and other receivables	8,132	2,665	3,398	4,088	**18,283**
Total on Balance Sheet exposures	**11,309**	**2,822**	**3,398**	**4,088**	**21,617**
Total notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	4,186	1,194	1,258	5,852	**12,490**
Total maximum exposure to loss	**15,495**	**4,016**	**4,656**	**9,940**	**34,107**
Total assets of the entities [2]	**50,629**	**13,999**	**9,647**	**29,300**	**103,575**

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 $9,924 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 25			
Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

	30 Jun 24			
Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Total $M**
Senior [1]	15,475	4,016	4,656	**24,147**
Mezzanine [2]	20	–	–	**20**
Total maximum exposure to loss	15,495	4,016	4,656	**24,167**

1 All ABS and RMBS exposures and $3,397 million of other financing exposures are rated investment grade. $1,259 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 2025, 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 2025

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 25 $M	30 June 24 $M
Shares in controlled entities	**8,281**	8,093
Loans to controlled entities at amortised cost	**59,154**	49,224
Loans to controlled entities at fair value through Income Statement	**32**	911
Total shares in and loans to controlled entities	**67,467**	58,228

As at 30 June 2025, loans to controlled entities at amortised cost in the table above are presented net of $10 million provisions for impairment (30 June 2024: $9 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 2025 was up to $74 million (30 June 2024: $99 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 2025 was up to $50 million (30 June 2024: $100 million).

As at 30 June 2025, the Bank had reimbursement arrangements in place totalling $12.5 million (30 June 2024: $16 million), for Aligned Advice remediation with its subsidiaries Financial Wisdom Limited, and Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited including the Pathways business (CFP-Pathways), to cover potential remediation of inappropriate advice and other matters. The Group and the Bank have provided for these costs.

As at 30 June 2025, 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 2024: $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 $93 million as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $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 2025

11.3 Business divestments and assets held for sale

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

Bank of Hangzhou

On 24 January 2025, the Group announced that it entered into 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.

PT Bank Commonwealth

On 16 November 2023, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its 99% shareholding in its Indonesian banking subsidiary, PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC), to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) for an upfront cash consideration of $188 million. The sale completed on 1 May 2024, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $298 million. The loss includes a $133 million impairment loss on remeasurement of PTBC's net assets to fair value, an additional $100 million loss recognised upon the completion of the sale, and $65 million of separation costs.

PTBC did not represent a separate major line of the Group's business and was not classified as a discontinued operation.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2024 the Group held certain structured asset finance leases and properties amounting to $870 million which were classified as held for sale. The Group completed the sales of these assets during the year ended 30 June 2025.

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 2025

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 [1]		Bank [1]	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Credit risk related instruments	$M	$M	$M	$M
Commitments to provide credit	**207,278**	182,610	**190,082**	167,975
Performance related contingencies	**15,993**	13,650	**15,993**	13,650
Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments	**6,803**	6,980	**6,012**	6,326
Total credit risk related instruments	**230,074**	203,240	**212,087**	187,951

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 2025

12.1 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments arising from the banking business (continued)

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 2025

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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Net profit after income tax	**10,116**	9,394	9,998	**10,692**	8,613
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable	**17**	(645)	(1,795)	**(165)**	(712)
(Decrease)/increase in interest payable	**(596)**	1,846	3,876	**(294)**	1,689
Net loss/(gain) on sale of controlled entities and associates	**–**	221	(291)	**–**	366
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**–**	2	4	**1**	4
Equity accounting profit	**90**	95	19	**(209)**	140
Loan impairment expense	**726**	802	1,108	**674**	715
Depreciation and amortisation (including asset write downs)	**1,393**	1,440	1,110	**1,210**	1,232
Decrease in other provisions	**(51)**	(157)	(708)	**(86)**	(179)
Increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable	**274**	(178)	400	**160**	(186)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(50)**	24	(17)	**(54)**	23
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	**(85)**	15	(627)	**(34)**	197
(Increase)/decrease in accrued fees/reimbursements receivable	**(36)**	23	(143)	**(53)**	28
Increase in accrued fees and other items payable	**451**	248	549	**431**	220
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness	**(6)**	8	(8)	**(8)**	3
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	**(1)**	25	7	**(60)**	10
Dividend received – controlled entities and associates	**–**	–	–	**(1,889)**	(1,072)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements	**(12,302)**	(38,500)	(21,601)	**(7,907)**	(38,669)
Other	**(765)**	(286)	(271)	**(690)**	(234)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	**(825)**	(25,623)	(8,390)	**1,719**	(27,812)

(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 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Notes, coins and cash at banks	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896

(c) Disposal of controlled entities

	Group		
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M
Net assets	**–**	401	333
Cash consideration received	**–**	188	567
Cash and cash equivalents held in disposed entities	**–**	65	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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 25 $'000	30 Jun 24 $'000	30 Jun 25 $'000	30 Jun 24 $'000
Audit and review services				
Audit and review of financial statements – Group	**25,688**	23,155	**25,688**	23,155
Audit and review of financial statements – Controlled entities	**6,215**	7,617	**673**	1,293
Total remuneration for audit and review services	**31,903**	30,772	**26,361**	24,448
Other statutory assurance services	**4,636**	4,740	**4,453**	4,512
Other assurance services	**9,690**	9,215	**8,863**	7,686
Total remuneration for assurance services	**14,326**	13,955	**13,316**	12,198
Total remuneration for audit, review and assurance services	**46,229**	44,727	**39,677**	36,646
Other non-audit services				
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	**144**	56	**144**	42
Other services	**154**	147	**100**	–
Total remuneration for other non-audit services	**298**	203	**244**	42
Total remuneration for audit, review, assurance and other services [1]	**46,527**	44,930	**39,921**	36,688

1 An additional amount of $1,025,593 (30 June 2024: $2,309,242) was paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers by way of fees for entities not consolidated into the financial statements. Of this amount, $824,224 (30 June 2024: $1,593,790) 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, climate and sustainability reporting, 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 training and benchmarking activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12.4 Subsequent events

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 260 cents per share amounting to $4,351 million.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Bank expects the DRP for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $790 million based on historical DRP participation rate.

Share buy-back

On 13 August 2025, the Bank announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023 (of which $282 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2024 and $18 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2025). The Bank reserves the right to vary, suspend or terminate the buy-back at any time.

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**
Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
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 Management Services 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

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**
CMG Asia Pty Ltd [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Colonial Holding Company 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
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 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
Homepath Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Inverloch Leasing Pty Limited	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 2014-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2014-2	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

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
Premium Custody Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
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	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No23 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No24 Pty Ltd	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
T.W. Custodians Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzf Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzg Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzh Pty Ltd	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 is the trustee for the Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust and the Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust.

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 2025, as set out on pages 53 to 195, 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 2025 and their performance for the year ended 30 June 2025.

(b) The consolidated entity disclosure statement on pages 196 to 198 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 2025.

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



Paul O'Malley
Chairman
13 August 2025



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
13 August 2025

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 2025 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 2025
- 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 Bank and Group Income Statements 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 2025
- 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 our audit of the financial report 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

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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 within these segments, 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.

Scoping and performance of procedures

Component	Audit scope
RBS	Full scope
BB	Full scope
IB&M	Full scope
NZ	Full scope
Group Treasury	Full scope
Corporate Centre and Other [1]	Other procedures

Reporting

Key Audit Matters	Auditor's report
Areas in our professional judgement which were of most significance in our audit	*Opinion on the financial report as a whole*

1 This excludes Group Treasury.

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 2025. This included control activities relevant to: • The completeness and 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 Bank's and 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 2025: • 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, with consideration to model performance for existing models and model validation for newly implemented models; • 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 2025. 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.	For material financial statement balances, we developed an understanding of the business processes, IT systems used to generate and support those balances and associated IT application controls and IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls. 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 are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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 the selected Subject Matter Information included in the Additional Information section 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 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025 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
13 August 2025

Additional information

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Security holder information

Top 20 holders of fully paid ordinary shares as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	469,131,325	28.04%
2	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	243,732,290	14.57%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	113,569,101	6.79%
4	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	65,960,767	3.94%
5	National Nominees Limited	15,291,372	0.91%
6	Netwealth Investments Limited	7,426,382	0.44%
7	Australian Foundation Investment	5,242,000	0.31%
8	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	4,448,628	0.27%
9	Bond Street Custodians Limited	3,030,334	0.18%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	2,442,442	0.15%
11	Argo Investments Limited	2,353,531	0.14%
12	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	1,364,713	0.08%
13	McCusker Holdings Pty Ltd	1,270,000	0.08%
14	UBS Nominees Pty Ltd	1,186,354	0.07%
15	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	986,995	0.06%
16	BKI Investment Company Limited	867,000	0.05%
17	Custodial Services Limited	782,708	0.05%
18	Koll Pty Ltd	584,348	0.03%
19	The Senior Master Of The Supreme Court	580,888	0.03%
20	The Manly Hotels Pty Limited	573,183	0.03%

The top 20 shareholders hold 940,824,361 shares which is equal to 56.22% of the total shares on issue.

Substantial shareholding

As at 12 August 2025 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]	100,411,509	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 2 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of issued capital	Number of rights holders [1]
1–1,000	623,036	77.83	158,351,336	9.46	55
1,001–5,000	153,594	19.19	323,023,861	19.30	45
5,001–10,000	16,903	2.11	114,806,789	6.86	5
10,001–100,000	6,794	0.85	125,887,112	7.53	17
100,001–over	122	0.02	951,393,260	56.85	1
Total [2]	800,449	100.00	1,673,462,358	100.00	123
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [3]	7,900	0.99	10,733	–	–

1 The total number of rights on issue is 1,246,877 rights which carry no entitlement to vote.
2 During FY25, 1,162,757 shares were purchased on market at an average share price of $152.60 for the purpose of various CBA equity settled share plans.
3 Based on a closing price of $183.67 on 2 July 2025.

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.

Subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to shares, each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting has, on a poll, one vote for each fully paid share. If shares are not fully paid, on a poll the number of votes attaching to the shares is pro-rated accordingly. In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, the provision in the Constitution providing for one vote on a show of hands is no longer relevant, as general meeting resolutions will be conducted by a poll.

If a person at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or official representative more than one shareholder, on a show of hands the person is entitled to one vote only even though he or she represents more than one shareholder.

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 the shareholder's votes;
- On a show of hands, neither proxy or attorney may vote if more than one proxy or attorney attends; and
- On a poll, each proxy or attorney may only exercise votes in respect of those shares or voting rights the proxy or attorney represents.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XII Capital Notes ("PERLS XII") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,330,491	8.07%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,193,189	7.24%
3	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,132,902	6.87%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	482,099	2.92%
5	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	267,759	1.62%
6	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	202,500	1.23%
7	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	200,000	1.21%
8	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	129,212	0.78%
9	Tandom Pty Ltd	120,000	0.73%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	114,263	0.69%
11	Bond Street Custodians Limited	110,235	0.67%
12	Diocese Development Fund - Catholic Diocese Of Parramatta	101,472	0.61%
13	Pamdale Investments	58,634	0.36%
14	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	54,885	0.33%
15	Brujan Assets Pty Limited	49,200	0.30%
16	Tsco Pty Ltd	48,650	0.29%
17	Mr Roni G Sikh	38,527	0.23%
18	Federation University Australia	30,650	0.19%
19	SRA Investments Pty Ltd	30,330	0.18%
20	RL Thomson Pty Ltd	30,000	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XII security holders hold 5,724,998 securities which is equal to 34.70% 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	14,684	87.32	5,412,055	32.80
1,001–5,000	1,938	11.53	3,970,605	24.07
5,001–10,000	120	0.71	866,259	5.25
10,001–100,000	60	0.36	1,484,083	8.99
100,001–over	14	0.08	4,766,998	28.89
Total	16,816	100.00	16,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	8	0.05	14	–

1 Based on a closing price of $102.55 on 2 July 2025.

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 209 and 210 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes ("PERLS XIII") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,235,425	10.46%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	988,424	8.38%
3	HSBC Custody Nominees	933,445	7.91%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	245,311	2.08%
5	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	124,541	1.06%
6	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	118,345	1.00%
7	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	111,000	0.94%
8	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	100,000	0.85%
9	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	100,000	0.85%
10	Nothman Pty Ltd	88,700	0.75%
11	Herbert St Investments Pty Ltd	84,000	0.71%
12	A.R.E. Investments Pty Limited	72,920	0.62%
13	Bond Street Custodians Limited	46,771	0.40%
14	Berne No 132 Nominees Pty Ltd	43,757	0.37%
15	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	42,033	0.36%
16	Mrs Shane Carolyn Gluskie	40,000	0.34%
17	Mr Peter Hamilton Butts	36,445	0.31%
18	Federation University Australia	35,430	0.30%
19	Regents Garden Lake Joondalup	34,330	0.29%
20	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	28,689	0.24%

The top 20 PERLS XIII security holders hold 4,509,566 securities which is equal to 38.22% 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	10,449	88.61	3,749,793	31.77
1,001–5,000	1,193	10.12	2,545,048	21.57
5,001–10,000	92	0.78	641,628	5.44
10,001–100,000	48	0.41	1,565,890	13.27
100,001–over	9	0.08	3,297,641	27.95
Total	11,791	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 $101.40 on 2 July 2025.

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 209 and 210 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIV Capital Notes ("PERLS XIV") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	4,319,921	24.68%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,256,659	7.18%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	575,017	3.29%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	475,148	2.72%
5	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	220,000	1.26%
6	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	169,126	0.97%
7	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	142,909	0.81%
8	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	114,854	0.65%
9	John E Gill Trading Pty Ltd	112,110	0.64%
10	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	96,302	0.55%
11	Bond Street Custodians Limited	94,327	0.54%
12	Pamdale Investments	66,756	0.38%
13	Fibora Pty Ltd	64,740	0.37%
14	Marrosan Investments Pty Ltd	50,000	0.29%
15	Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home	40,010	0.23%
16	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	36,071	0.21%
17	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	34,463	0.19%
18	Smart Super Investments Pty Ltd	30,050	0.17%
19	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	29,930	0.17%
20	Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese	26,000	0.15%

The top 20 PERLS XIV security holders hold 7,954,393 securities which is equal to 45.45% 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	11,417	85.22	4,499,925	25.71
1,001–5,000	1,782	13.30	3,626,249	20.72
5,001–10,000	122	0.91	864,345	4.94
10,001–100,000	65	0.49	1,445,263	8.26
100,001–over	11	0.08	7,064,218	40.37
Total	13,397	100.00	17,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	9	0.07	12	–

1 Based on a closing price of $102.67 on 2 July 2025.

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 209 and 210 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XV Capital Notes ("PERLS XV") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	2,120,452	11.93%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,339,188	7.53%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	662,174	3.73%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	438,827	2.47%
5	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	195,913	1.10%
6	Megt (Australia) Ltd	124,800	0.70%
7	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	123,032	0.69%
8	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	113,275	0.64%
9	Jonwen Investments	105,000	0.59%
10	Bond Street Custodians Limited	101,829	0.57%
11	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	85,753	0.48%
12	Marrosan Investments Pty Ltd	85,000	0.48%
13	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	82,000	0.46%
14	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	76,760	0.43%
15	Willimbury Pty Ltd	70,673	0.40%
16	Pamdale Investments	56,441	0.32%
17	Cordale Holdings Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
18	Mifare Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
19	Jamber Investments Pty Limited	50,000	0.28%
20	Force1 Pty Ltd	49,000	0.28%

The top 20 PERLS XV security holders hold 5,990,117 securities which is equal to 33.70% 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	12,897	84.71	5,087,796	28.63
1,001–5,000	2,075	13.63	4,202,959	23.65
5,001–10,000	142	0.93	1,007,950	5.67
10,001–100,000	100	0.66	2,737,542	15.40
100,001–over	10	0.07	4,737,543	26.65
Total	15,224	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 $102.95 on 2 July 2025.

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 209 and 210 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XVI Capital Notes ("PERLS XVI") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,840,170	11.88%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	701,688	4.53%
3	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	670,217	4.33%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	502,400	3.24%
5	Bond Street Custodians Limited	240,845	1.55%
6	Tandom Pty Ltd	156,000	1.01%
7	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	123,070	0.79%
8	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	101,129	0.65%
9	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	100,000	0.65%
10	Mr John William Cunningham	95,970	0.62%
11	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	77,825	0.50%
12	Higham Hill Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
13	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
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	Ms Pui Shan Christine Ho	30,000	0.19%
19	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	28,449	0.18%
20	SCJ Pty Limited	28,000	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XVI security holders hold 4,984,932 securities which is equal to 32.16% 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 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	12,235	85.24	4,625,431	29.84
1,001–5,000	1,881	13.11	4,063,747	26.22
5,001–10,000	150	1.05	1,115,429	7.20
10,001–100,000	78	0.54	1,804,901	11.64
100,001–over	8	0.06	3,890,492	25.10
Total	14,352	100.00	15,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	3	0.02	6	–

1 Based on a closing price of $104.32 on 2 July 2025.

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 209 and 210 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
5x5 risk matrix	An internally developed tool used by the Bank to assess the inherent and residual risk rating of non-financial risks, issues and incidents.
Absenteeism	Absenteeism refers to the average number of sick leave days taken (and carer's leave days for CommSec employees) during the reporting period per Australia-based full-time equivalent employee including Bankwest. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Absolute emissions	GHG emissions, expressed in terms of weight of CO_2 (e.g. tCO_2) or weight of CO_2 equivalent (e.g. tCO_2-e) for a given scope/s.
Acute physical risk	Event-driven climate-related hazards, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods.
Age diversity	Percentage of permanent employees (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), casuals, employees on international assignment and contractors paid directly by the Group, by age group as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (1993).
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.
APS 111	Refers to Prudential Standard APS 111 *Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital*. This Prudential Standard sets out the characteristics that an instrument must have to qualify as Regulatory Capital for an authorised deposit-taking institution and the various regulatory adjustments to be made to determine total Regulatory Capital on both a Level 1 and Level 2 basis.
ASB customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with ASB New Zealand, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates.
Assets under management (AUM)	AUM represent the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Attribution factor or attribution share	The share of total GHG emissions of the borrower or investee that are allocated to the loan or investments.
Australian Indigenous supplier spend (Direct spend)	Direct (first tier) supplier spend (GST-inclusive) includes any approved invoice (including grants) from an Indigenous enterprise during the reporting period. To meet the definition of an Indigenous enterprise, the enterprise must be at least 50% Indigenous-owned. It includes any approved invoices from an Indigenous enterprise that is: registered or certified by Supply Nation; listed by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations; listed by an Indigenous Chamber of Commerce; that provides a Certificate of Indigeneity or a Statutory Declaration that the business is 50% or more Indigenous-owned. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Australian Indigenous supplier spend (Directed spend)	Directed Indigenous Supplier Spend for FY25 includes spend with four Indigenous enterprises through a first tier non-Indigenous supplier (agents) where the Bank has requested spend with the Indigenous supplier (principal) and the transaction can be verified. This metric is calculated based on the actual amount (GST inclusive) spent with the Indigenous supplier (principal). To meet the definition of an Indigenous enterprise, the enterprise must be at least 50% Indigenous-owned. It includes any approved invoices from an Indigenous business that is: registered or certified by Supply Nation; listed by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC); listed by an Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (ICC); that provides a Certificate of Indigeneity or a Statutory Declaration that the business is 50% or more Indigenous-owned. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Bank of the Year Digital Banking	CBA won Canstar's Bank of the Year – Digital Banking award for 2025 (for the 16th year in a row). Awarded June 2025.
Bankwest customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with Bankwest, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates.
Best Digital Consumer Bank (Major)	CBA was awarded 'Best Digital Consumer Bank (Major)' for the 7th year in a row by RFI Global's Banking & Finance Awards 2025. Presented March 2025. Award is based on information collected from the RFI Global Atlas research program – feedback from over 80,000 business and/or retail customers from January 2024 to December 2024.

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Board	The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
Bond facilitation	The arranging or lead management of primary market debt securities issuance. This does not include secondary trading of debt securities.
Business MFI share	RFI Global Atlas Business MFI Share. Data on a six-month roll weighted to the Australian business population. MFI Customer Share is the proportion of all businesses with any business banking, that nominate the financial institution as their main financial institution. Share based on grouped brands as follows: CBA Group includes CBA and Bankwest, ANZ Group includes ANZ and Suncorp from August 2024, NAB Group includes NAB, Westpac Group includes Westpac, St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne.
Carbon capture and storage	A process in which a relatively pure stream of carbon dioxide from industrial and energy-related sources is separated (captured), conditioned, compressed and transported to a storage location for long-term isolation from the atmosphere.
Carbon credit	An emissions unit that is issued by a carbon crediting program and represents an emission reduction or removal of greenhouse gases. Carbon credits are uniquely serialised, issued, tracked and cancelled by means of an electronic registry.
Carbon sequestration	The capture and secure storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. In agriculture, this occurs via photosynthesis by trees and plants and into soils as a carbon sink.
CBA customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who is currently associated with an open account as either the owner, joint owner, trustee or primary cardholder. Includes retail, non-retail customers and deceased estates. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Chronic physical risk	Longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g. sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.
Client	A customer who is relationship managed by the Group's Institutional or Business Bank with Financing transactions $5 million or greater.
Climate Active	Climate Active is an ongoing partnership between the Australian Government and Australian businesses to drive voluntary climate action. Climate Active is the only government accredited carbon neutral certification scheme in Australia.
CO_2-e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) is a measurement used to compare emissions from various GHGs based on their global warming potential. Other gas amounts are converted into the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide to provide a single emissions metric. Conversion factors vary based on the underlying assumptions.
CommBank app customers	The total number of customers that have logged into the CommBank mobile app at least once in the month of June for our full year reporting. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
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.
Community investment – cash contributions	Total funds contributed by the Group (excluding Aussie Home Loans) through donations, charitable gifts, community partnerships and matched giving. Matched giving excludes staff contributions. All amounts are GST inclusive where applicable with the exception of donations and charitable gift transactions which are exempt from GST. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment – forgone revenue	Forgone revenue consists of the aggregate value of fee-free or discounted CBA products and services related to transacting accounts during the reporting period, to a range of customers; including youth, young adults, Government benefit recipients, not-for-profit organisations and older people. This metric relates to monthly account fee and transaction fees and contains some assumptions to estimate the number of active accounts with forgone revenue. This metric does not include discounts on interest rates or revenue forgone as part of CBA's Emergency Assistance Packages. Certain transaction fee waivers are excluded from forgone revenue estimates. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Community investment – program management costs	Total costs incurred by the Group to implement and manage community investment programs including the Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) contact centre, Next Chapter, Women in Focus, school programs as well as other not-for-profit activities during the reporting period. These costs include salary and wages, occupancy, IT and other expenditure. Amounts include approved invoices (including grants) to a registered Australian Indigenous business – refer to Australian Indigenous supplier spend. All amounts are verified transactions, inclusive of GST where applicable, with the exception of transactions which are exempt from GST. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment – value of time volunteering	Total estimated dollar value of volunteering hours contributed by Australia-based CBA and Bankwest employees during the reporting period, excluding terminated employees. Volunteering activities as captured in the Group's leave management system (Workday). Average hourly rates are calculated using Australia-based permanent employees' salaries as at 30 June, excluding the salaries of the Board, the CEO, Group Executives and offshore employees. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment as a percentage of cash net profit before tax	Total community investment as a percentage of the Group's cash net profit from continuing operations before tax during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Conduct captured by The Banking Industry Conduct Background Check Protocol	The Australian Banking Association (ABA) Conduct Background Check Protocol was implemented in June 2017 and assists the ABA's member organisations when hiring to find out information about a job applicant's past employment history and conduct record. The ABA Protocol sets out a series of fact-based questions an ABA subscriber can ask another ABA subscriber about a candidate to help identify any past employment history of misconduct in accordance with the protocol.
Corporate or trade finance	The provision of corporate or trade finance including: • corporate loans including acquisition, trade and bridge finance and reserve-based lending; and • export credit finance to a client
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Cost-to-income ratio	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
CPS 230	Refers to Prudential Standard CPS 230 *Operational Risk Management*. The aim of this Prudential Standard is to ensure that an APRA-regulated entity is resilient to operational risks and disruptions. An APRA-regulated entity must effectively manage its operational risks, maintain its critical operations through disruptions and manage the risks arising from service providers.
CPS 511	Refers to Prudential Standard CPS 511 *Remuneration*. This Prudential Standard outlines regulatory requirements for how APRA-regulated entities design and govern their remuneration frameworks and arrangements, including those of the CEO and Group Executives. Its objective is to ensure that individuals are incentivised to manage risks prudently. The standard also defines the Board's responsibilities pertaining to the remuneration framework and mandates public disclosure of remuneration.
Cultural diversity – Executive Manager and above	The percentage of employees who are Executive Manager and above and have disclosed that they have a culturally diverse background in the Group's annual people and culture survey. Data shown excludes employees who declined to answer. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Customer complaints **– received (#)** **– resolved within five days (%)**	The number of complaints received by the Group during the reporting period, as recorded in the FirstPoint feedback management system, managed via our Internal Dispute Resolution process. Resolution timeliness reports on the percentage of the received complaints that have been resolved within five working days (excluding any open complaints) during the reporting period. Includes Bankwest and CBA/Colonial First State (CFS) or Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CIL) commingled complaints or complaints related to the sale and distribution of CFS/CIL products. CFS is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Data breaches reported to the OAIC	The number of eligible data breaches reported to the OAIC to 30 June as required under Part IIIC of the *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)*. These include incidents where personal information is subject to unauthorised access, disclosure or loss arising from human error, system fault and malicious or criminal attack, resulting in the likelihood of serious harm to the affected individuals. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Term	Definition
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 (STVR) 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 serious misconduct, Board risk and reputation review, and malus and clawback provisions.
DESNZ	The UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
Digitally active customers	The total number of customers who have logged into a core digital asset (NetBank or CommBank mobile app, excludes CommBiz) at least once in the month of June. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Direct emissions	Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity and/or the borrower.
Dividend payout ratio ("cash basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("cash basis").
Dividend payout ratio ("statutory basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("statutory basis").
DPS	Dividend per share.
DRP	Dividend reinvestment plan.
E&S Framework	The E&S Framework provides a reference point for our stakeholders on the minimum standards we seek to abide by. Our E&S Framework is underpinned by our internal Group Environmental and Social Policy and relevant business unit specific procedures. This year we reviewed the settings in our E&S Policy and updated our E&S Framework.
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.
Electricity consumption – property and fleet – Australia	Purchased electricity used for retail, commercial, residential and data centre properties, ATMs and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia. The data is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on historical information or pro-rata consumption. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Electricity generated from on-site solar panels – Australia	Comprised of solar energy consumed in the generation of electricity that is equal to the amount generated from solar photovoltaic panels installed on sites within the Group's operational control in Australia. In FY25 there were approximately 86 branches and business centres, and one data centre, with solar panels installed. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Embodied carbon	The carbon emissions associated with materials and construction processes throughout the lifecycle of a building. Includes carbon released during extraction, manufacturing, transportation of materials and construction practices used to construct the building.
Emissions factor	A figure provided by a credible third party that provides an estimated amount of CO_2 emitted for a specific activity (e.g. emissions per barrel of oil combusted). These can be multiplied with production figures to estimate emissions.
Emissions intensity metric	Emissions per a specific unit. There is a difference between economic intensity (e.g. tCO_2-e/$million financing, tCO_2-e/$million company revenue) and physical intensity which compares emissions to a unit of output (e.g. tCO_2-e/MWh, tCO_2-e/t-steel produced).
Emissions scopes	The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard classifies an organisation's GHG emissions into three scopes – Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.
Employee training (hours per employee)	Average completed training hours per employee recorded in CBA's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June, measured by headcount. Training hours are allocated to each training item including face-to-face or online training and excludes external training and video training. Executive Managers, General Managers, Executive General Managers and the Chief Executive Officer are included in 'Executive Managers and above' and 'Others' includes team managers and team members. This metric excludes the training completion rates of the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Employee turnover – involuntary	Refers to all involuntary exits of permanent employees during the reporting period as a percentage of the average permanent headcount paid directly by the Group (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), excluding ASB businesses in New Zealand. Involuntary exits include redundancies and terminations for disciplinary reasons. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employee turnover – voluntary	Refers to all voluntary exits of permanent employees during the reporting period as a percentage of the average permanent headcount paid directly by the Group (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), excluding non-permanent employees and ASB businesses in New Zealand. Voluntary exits are determined to be resignations and retirements. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees who have accessed parental leave (including Female and Male)	Number of employees eligible for parental leave benefits who had started primary or secondary carer parental leave during the reporting period, as recorded in the Group's human resources system. This metric is reported using the information available as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and employees of discontinued operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees with disability or neurodivergence	The percentage of employees who disclosed that they have a disability or that they are neurodivergent in the Group's people and culture survey. In 2024, the disability question in the people and culture survey changed, as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who disclosed that they had a disability, chronic illness or other medical condition. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees who identify as LGBTQIA+	The percentage of employees who disclosed that they identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual, Pansexual or other in the Group's people and culture survey. From 2024, we ask separate questions on sexual orientation and gender identity. Prior to 2024, gender identity and sexual orientation were asked in a single question and as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, non-binary/gender diverse or other. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in China and Singapore included from September 2021. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and businesses in Indonesia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees with caring responsibilities	The percentage of employees who selected one or more of the caring responsibility options (including, but not limited to, caring for elderly, children, people with disability, chronic conditions, etc.) in the Group's people and culture survey. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees working flexibly	The proportion of employees who agreed that they have the flexibility they need to fulfil both work and personal commitments in the Group's people and culture survey. In 2024, the flexibility question in the people and culture survey changed, as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who disclosed they used one or more of the flexible work options in the previous 12 months. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employment type (headcount)	The number of Australian employees as at 30 June for our full year reporting who are permanent employees working in full-time, part-time or casual positions, including job share or on extended leave. It excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand, fixed term contractors and contingent workers. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Escalated complaints to an external dispute resolution (EDR) scheme **– Total** **– Privacy complaints**	The number of complaints escalated to an EDR scheme for the Group during the reporting period. This includes complaints that have been through the Bank's Internal Dispute Resolution (IDR) process, then escalated to an EDR scheme. The reported metric includes the number of privacy related complaints escalated to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) or Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) for the Group during the reporting period. These complaints are recorded in FirstPoint and managed by the Group Customer Relations and/or Customer Care teams. EDR schemes include, but are not limited to the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) and the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC). Includes Bankwest and CBA/Colonial First State (CFS) or Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CIL) commingled complaints or complaints related to the sale and distribution of CFS/CIL products. CFS is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Term	Definition
ESG training completed (headcount)	The number of CBA and Bankwest employees who have completed ESG training modules, measured by headcount, as recorded in the Bank's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
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.
Facilitated emissions	The GHG emissions associated with the arranging of capital market issuances.
Financed emissions	The emissions financed by a financial institution's loans and/or investments. They are estimated based on an attributed proportion of the financial institution's customers' emissions. These financed emissions are part of the financial institution's Scope 3 (Category 15) emissions.
Financial Independence Hub (participants supported)	A Financial Independence Hub participant is an individual who has received meaningful support, interactions or assistance within the Financial Independence program. This might include, but is not limited to, financial coaching, financial counselling, providing advice, information or education on domestic and family violence and/or financial abuse, referrals to other services within Good Shepherd or to external agencies, or support with tasks. A participant can receive one or more services. An individual may participate (engage) more than once with the Financial Independence Hub and is supported until they no longer need assistance on their journey to financial independence. They are counted as a participant each time they engage to seek support or service.
Fossil fuel extraction	For the Bank, this includes exposures to upstream oil and gas exploration and production, thermal coal mining and metallurgical coal mining.
Fossil fuel financing-related commitments	Fossil fuel financing-related commitments refers to the 11 commitments, the compliance with which we will report upon annually, as stated on pages 6–7 of our 2023 E&S Framework. This year we reviewed the settings in our E&S Policy and updated our 2025 E&S Framework.
Gender pay equity – female to male base salary comparison	Gender pay equity is defined as the ratio of the weighted average base salary (including secondment allowance, where applicable) of males and females for Australia-based employees of the Group, as at 31 March. The data reflects roles in similar functions, role scope and responsibilities. The data refers to permanent employees who are full-time, part-time, on secondment, job sharing or on extended leave. It excludes the CEO, Board members, contractors, casual employees and employees who have not responded with a defined gender. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Gender pay gap	The gender pay gap, as defined by the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA), is the difference in average or median earnings between women and men in the workforce, or in an individual workplace.
Gentailers	Combined retail and power generation companies.
Graduates	The number of graduates who accepted and commenced in a graduate position with CBA or Bankwest during the reporting period. Graduate positions commence in February each year. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Greenhouse gas emissions	The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are those covered by the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol – currently, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	Greenhouse gas protocol establishes comprehensive global standardised frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.
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).
Harder-to-abate	Sectors where the reduction of carbon emissions or the transition to net zero by 2050 is either technologically or financially difficult.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Hardship approvals	Total number of CBA hardship approvals during the reporting period for retail accounts across home loans, personal loans and credit cards. A hardship account is defined as an account where the customer takes up an approved hardship solution, due to financial hardship, owing (but not limited) to reasons such as unemployment/underemployment, health, relationship breakdown and over committed. Excludes written off accounts and life arrangements. Excludes Bankwest and ASB New Zealand.
Headcount	Total number of employees, including permanent headcount (full-time, part-time, job share, on extended leave) and contractors (fixed term arrangements) paid directly by the Group as at 30 June 2025. Excludes contingent workers. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Health, safety and wellbeing training	Number of employees who completed health, safety and wellbeing training, as recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June, measured by headcount. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
IEA	International Energy Agency.
IEA NZE	The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario as published in the IEA's World Energy Outlook.
IEA SDS	The Sustainable Development Scenario as published in IEA's World Energy Outlook until 2021.
Indigenous cultural development (training completion rate)	Percentage of employees, in relation to total headcount, who have completed Indigenous cultural development, as recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. Indigenous cultural development programs included are: Indigenous cultural awareness e-learning; Providing banking services to First Nations customers e-learning; or BlackCard Cultural Learning Program. Includes CBA and Bankwest domestic employees. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) – calls received	Number of calls received from retail customers via the dedicated ICAL during the reporting period. It excludes calls that were abandoned by CBA retail customers. Excludes Bankwest. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indigenous workforce (ancestry)	Represents the proportion of employees who disclosed that they identify as Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the Group's people and culture survey. Prior to 2024, Indigenous workforce was captured through the ancestry question in the people and culture survey. From 2024, we introduced a standalone question. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. From September 2022, the data represents the proportion of Australia-based employees only. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in Australia is based on the 2021 Australian Census. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indirect emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.
In-scope drawn lending	Drawn lending which excludes exposures in the finance and insurance, and government administration and defence ANZSICs. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is the risk that the Bank's profit derived from Net Interest Income (interest earned less interest paid), in current and future periods, is adversely impacted by changes in interest rates. This is measured from two perspectives: firstly by quantifying the change in the net present value of the Balance Sheet's future earnings potential; and secondly as the anticipated change to Net Interest Income earned over 12 months. This calculation is driven by APRA regulations with further detail outlined in the Group's Basel III Pillar 3 report.
IPR RPS	Inevitable Policy Response Required Policy Scenario.
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.
Land-use change	Land-use change involves a change from one land use category to another.
Land-use change and removals emissions	Land-use change emissions are biogenic CO_2 emissions resulting from carbon stock losses and other GHG emissions due to land use change. For example carbon stock losses from the conversion of forest to grassland or cropland (deforestation). Removals are net increases to storage in land carbon pools due to ongoing land management practices (e.g. soil sequestration, afforestation).

Term	Definition
Location-based emissions reporting	Reflects the Group's emissions in the context of its location, on which the consumption/activity for Scope 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions occur. This does not consider renewable electricity procurement represented by the retirement of eligible renewable attribute certificates.
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.
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	LTIFR is the reported number of occurrences of lost time arising from injury or disease that have resulted in an accepted workers compensation claim during the reporting period, for each million hours worked by Australia and New Zealand employees. The metric captures claims relating to permanent, casual and contractors paid directly by the Group. It is reported using the information available as at 30 June. Prior year numbers have been restated due to claims received after year-end reporting date. This metric includes data for the now divested Colonial First State business covering the period up to 30 November 2021. These records pertain to workers that were employed by CBA at the time and CBA retains some legal obligations as an employer for that period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Lower-carbon economy	An economic system which produces lower levels of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly those produced from burning fossil fuels.
Market Capitalisation	The total market value of a company's outstanding shares, calculated by multiplying current share price by number of outstanding shares.
Market-based emissions reporting (Australia)	Reflects the large generation certificates (LGCs) purchases redeemed against the electricity used for retail, commercial, residential and data centre properties, ATMs and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia.
Market-based emissions reporting (India)	Reflects the energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchases redeemed against electricity used for the commercial property in India under CBA's operational control.
Market-based emissions reporting (New Zealand)	Reflects the electricity purchased outside of ASB's 100% renewable energy provider, such as offsite ATM's, offsite EV charging and locations where electricity is recharged to ASB.
Market-based emissions reporting (Other overseas)	Reflects the energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchases redeemed against electricity used for the Other Overseas commercial properties.
Misconduct cases resulting in termination	This metric represents closed substantiated misconduct cases which resulted in termination and were managed in Australia by the Workplace Relations team, SpeakUP team and/or Group Investigations team during the reporting period. The metric excludes incidents reported by local associates and joint ventures. There are various internal policies within the Group that govern staff conduct obligations, such as the 'Code of Conduct' which is the guiding framework at CBA. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Most Innovative Major Consumer Bank	CBA was awarded the 'Most Innovative Major Consumer Bank' for the 7th year in a row by RFI Global's Banking & Finance Awards 2025. Presented March 2025. The award is based on information collected from the RFI Global Atlas research program – feedback from over 80,000 business and/or retail customers from January 2024 to December 2024.
MPP	Mission Possible Partnership.
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System.
NatHERS	Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme.
National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors	NGA Factors provide emission factors and methods that help companies and individuals estimate greenhouse gas emissions.
Natural capital	The stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (e.g., plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Natural gas	Gas produced from fossil fuel sources and used primarily for energy production.
Nature	The natural world, with an emphasis on the diversity of living organisms (including people) and their interactions among themselves and with their environment.
Net lettable area	This is a square metre measure of total occupiable floor space of the base building.
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 business. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance.
Net profit after tax (NPAT) ("statutory basis")	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This is equivalent to the statutory item "Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank".
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	For the major banks, NPS is reported for main bank (MFI) only. "Net Promoter®, NPS®, NPS Prism®, and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld. Net Promoter ScoreSM and Net Promoter SystemSM are service marks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld." NPS refers to customer likelihood to recommend their main financial institution using a scale from 0–10 (where 0 is 'not at all likely' and 10 is 'extremely likely') and NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of Detractors (scores 0–6) from the percentage of Promoters (scores 9–10).
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR more closely aligns the behaviour terms of assets and liabilities. It is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). 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 deduction). 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.
Next Chapter Interactions	The total number of interactions with individuals, including non-CommBank customers, in vulnerable circumstances supported by the Next Chapter team during the reporting period. The channels are: inbound calls answered; asynchronous chat opened conversations via the CommBank app; and successful outbound contacts made to support customers who received abusive messages via transaction descriptions. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
NPS – ASB – Business and rural banking	Business Finance Monitor NPS measures the net likelihood of recommendation to others of the business or rural customer's main financial institution. Using a scale of 0 to 10 (0 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 0–6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9–10 raters (promoters). Four-quarter rolling average data is used. The ranking refers to ASB's position relative to the other three main New Zealand banks.
NPS – ASB – Consumer	Retail Market Monitor NPS measures the net likelihood of recommendation to others of the customer's main financial institution. Using a scale of 1 to 10 (1 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 1–6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9–10 raters (promoters). Twelve-month rolling average data is used. The ranking refers to ASB's position relative to the other four main New Zealand banks.
NPS – Bankwest – Consumer	RFI-DBM Atlas Consumer Main Financial Institution (MFI) NPS (refer to definition for Net Promoter Score). Based on Australian population aged 14+ years old, rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest, and Westpac excludes St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne. Bankwest ranking is based on the following nine banks: CBA, ANZ, Westpac, NAB, Adelaide/Bendigo Bank, Suncorp, Bankwest, Bank of Queensland and St George. NPS ranks are based on absolute scores among reported banks and not statistically significant differences.
NPS – CBA – Business	RFI Global Atlas Business MFI NPS. Based on Australian businesses rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.

Term	Definition
NPS – CBA – Consumer	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI NPS. Based on Australian population aged 14+ years old rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Consumer mobile banking app	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Mobile Banking App NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Mobile Banking App used in the last four weeks. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Consumer online banking	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Online Banking NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Online Banking used in the last four weeks. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Institutional	RFI Global Atlas Institutional $300 million plus Business MFI NPS: Based on Australian businesses with an annual revenue of $300 million or more for the previous financial year rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a twelve-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
Office paper usage (retail and commercial operations – Australia)	Office paper used in retail and commercial operations under the Group's operational control during the reporting period. Invoiced reams of paper are used to estimate usage by weight. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
One-off cash award	An 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	An 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.
Operational emissions	Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions (excluding financed emissions) resulting from the operations of our business for the Group, including ASB Banking Group in New Zealand and CBA's operations in India and other overseas locations.
Other overseas	Represents Group operations and controlled entities outside Australia, New Zealand and India.
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement, adopted within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, commits all participating countries to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C, to adapt to changes already occurring, and to regularly increase efforts over time.
Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)	A financial industry-led initiative that helps financial institutions assess and disclose the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with their financial activities.
People engagement index – CBA	People Engagement Index (PEI) measures how engaged our people are, including feelings of personal accomplishment and advocacy of the organisation through two engagement questions in the Group's people and culture surveys. PEI is calculated based on the proportion of employees that agree or strongly agree with two engagement questions in the Group's people and culture survey. These questions are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'). Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) was included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Performance rights	Performance rights to ordinary shares in CBA granted under the Group's LTVR arrangements and subject to the satisfaction of performance measures and service conditions.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Phishing sites taken down	The number of phishing sites identified impersonating Group branding (CommBank, Commonwealth Bank, CommBiz, CommSec, NetBank and CBA Group) and taken down by a third-party vendor during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Pre-Provision Profit	Represents net operating income after operating expenses and before loan impairment expense.
Profit After Capital Charge (PACC)	The 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.
RAS	Group Risk Appetite Statement.
Reference scenario	A science-based decarbonisation pathway at the global, regional or national level.
Renewable energy exposure	Renewable energy exposures includes pure-play renewables companies and diversified power generation customers where at least 90% of electricity generated is from renewable sources.
Renewable electricity procurement (%) – Australia	The usage of electricity for operations within Australia, New Zealand, India and Other Overseas generated via renewable sources in compliance with CBA's RE100 commitment and reported as a percentage of renewable electricity procurement. Addressed through the procurement of Large Generation Certificates (LGCs) or Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in local and/or regional jurisdictions for the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Renewable electricity purchased – Australia	Comprised of renewable electricity purchased via power purchase agreements or retail contracts and renewable energy certificates (including small-scale technology certificates (STCs) and Large-scale generation certificates (LGCs)) surrendered in connection with electricity consumed in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
RepTrak reputation score	RepTrak, The RepTrak Company. Data is collected throughout the quarter and reported at quarter end. The reputation score is a calculation based on four statements measuring esteem, admiration and respect, trust and good feeling towards the organisation; expressed as a score ranging from 0–100 to determine the reputational strength of the company.
Restricted share units (RSU)	Rights to ordinary shares in CBA or a cash equivalent, granted under the Group's LTAR arrangements and subject to a pre-grant and pre-vest assessment and service conditions.
Retail MFI Share	Main Financial Institution (MFI) Share measures the proportion of Banking and Finance MFI Customers that nominated each bank as their MFI. In the Roy Morgan Single Source Survey, MFI is a customer-determined response where one institution is nominated as the primary financial institution they deal with (when considering all financial products they hold). Peers include ANZ Group (including Suncorp from August 2024), NAB Group and Westpac Group (including St George Group). CBA Group includes Bankwest. Source: Roy Morgan Single Source survey conducted by Roy Morgan, Australian population 14+ (12 month averages to June for our full year reporting), excluding those unable to identify MFI. Roy Morgan has re-calibrated the results from April 2020 to March 2021 to take into account methodology changes since COVID-19. This has resulted in small differences to some of the previously published figures.
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.
Ruminant livestock	Herbivorous livestock species, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats, that digest their food multiple times, chewing and regurgitating grass or vegetation more than once and digesting it in various chambers of their stomachs.
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative.
Scope 1 emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or series of activities at a facility level. Scope 1 emissions are sometimes referred to as direct emissions.
Scope 2 emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions released to the atmosphere from the indirect consumption of an energy commodity.
Scope 3 emissions	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions other than Scope 2 emissions that are generated in the wider economy. They occur as a consequence of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business.

Term	Definition
Senior leaders	Collective term referring to the individuals in the following executive groups: Executive Leadership team, Executive General Managers and General Managers.
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.
Signals analysed for potential cyber threats	The average number of weekly observable events in the CBA and Bankwest network that are analysed for potential cyber threats to 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand.
Significant IT incidents	The number of significant IT incidents during the reporting period causing a critical or significant business impact for the Group. Incidents are categorised according to the Group's IT Incident Management Standard. Excludes ASB New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
SpeakUP Program disclosures	Number of disclosures made to the Group's SpeakUP Program during the reporting period. The disclosures include both whistleblower and non-whistleblower disclosures. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021 and PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which times our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Substantiated misconduct cases	This metric represents closed substantiated misconduct cases managed in Australia by the Workplace Relations team, SpeakUP team and/or Group Investigations team during the reporting period. The metric excludes incidents reported by local associates and joint ventures. There are various internal policies within the Group that govern staff conduct obligations, such as the 'Code of Conduct' which is the guiding framework at CBA. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Supplementary cementitious materials	Materials that can partly replace clinker in cement or can be used in concrete to partially replace cement.
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 & Corporate Affairs, Group Strategy and Legal and Group Secretariat.
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) – associated Scope 3 emissions	SAF is renewable or waste-derived drop-in aviation fuel that meets sustainability criteria, including a life cycle emissions reduction compared to conventional aviation fuel, sourced through Qantas SAF Coalition during the reporting period.
Sustainable finance	For the Bank, this means products, services, tools and other activities that support customers in taking actions that drive improved ESG outcomes.
Tank-to-wake	In the shipping and aviation sectors, 'tank-to-wake' emissions refer to emissions generated from the combustion of fuel.
Total Committed Exposure (TCE)	TCE are defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated post receipt of eligible financial collateral that meets the Group's netting requirements and excludes settlement exposures.
Thermal efficiency	A measure of the thermal performance of a building, based on the amount of heating and cooling required to keep it at a comfortable temperature.
Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification	Toitū facilitates offsetting entities' remaining emissions through verified carbon credits to achieve a neutral balance through Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification.
Total community investment	Total community investment includes cash contributions, value of time volunteering, foregone revenue and program management costs, during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
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.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Total energy consumption (including electricity and fuel) – Australia	Energy consumption is the consumption of natural gas, diesel stationary, transport fuel combusted for the business use of tool-of-trade vehicles and electricity for properties and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period, under the Group's operational control in Australia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total fuel consumption – Australia	Energy from the use of natural gas and stationary diesel in commercial, retail and data centres properties. Includes energy from the use of fuels such as petrol, diesel and ethanol for transport, under CBA's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	Total FTE of the Group by geographical work locations as at 30 June 2025. 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'. India FTE prior to FY22 are captured under 'Other'. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information on Total FTE assured by PwC.
Total maximum remuneration	The sum of an employee's base remuneration and superannuation (collectively fixed remuneration) and maximum short-term variable remuneration (STVR), long-term variable remuneration (LTVR) and long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR) opportunity.
Total renewable energy consumption – Australia (renewable electricity purchased and electricity generated from on-site solar panels)	Comprised of energy consumed from renewable electricity purchased and electricity generated from on-site solar panels in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total waste (commercial and data centres operations) – Australia	Total waste includes landfill waste, recycled waste and secure paper recycled waste generated and collected from commercial buildings and data centre operations during the reporting period, under the Group's operational control in Australia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total water – Australia	Water consumption includes tenanted usage from commercial buildings, retail branches and data centre operations during the reporting period under Group's operational control in Australia. Water usage is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average usage per m^2 of net lettable area. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Training completion rate – Code of Conduct	Percentage of employees who have been assigned or completed the 'Code of Conduct' learning module recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. It includes employees who have a learning due date after 30 June for our full year reporting. Excludes the training completion rates of terminated employees and the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Training completion rate – mandatory learning	Percentage of employees who have been assigned or completed the Group mandatory learning modules recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. It includes employees who have a learning due date after 30 June. Excludes the training completion rates of terminated employees and the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. The Group's mandatory learning modules are: Code of Conduct; Conflicts of Interest; Valuing Privacy; Health, Safety and Wellbeing; Workplace Conduct (which includes Sexual Harassment); Preventing Insider Trading; Financial Crime (which includes Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing); Fraud; Resolving Customer Complaints; Information Security; Spam Act Awareness and The Group Risk Management Approach. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Transition Plan	A plan that, at a minimum: • contains a time-bound decarbonisation plan which is aligned to the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below two degrees above pre-industrial levels; and • includes the client's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. CBA will engage a third party to assess applicable clients' Transition Plans against the above two requirements.

Term	Definition
Transition risks	Risks arising from transitioning to a lower-carbon economy due to changes in domestic and international policy and regulatory settings, technological innovation, social adaptation and market changes, which can result in changes to costs, income and profits, investment preferences and asset viability.
Transmission infrastructure	The infrastructure (towers and wires, underground cables, transformers, switching equipment, reactive power devices and monitoring and telecommunications equipment) that is used in the transmission network.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – landfill	Tonnes of waste to landfill generated per annum from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Waste to landfill data is based on combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average tonnes per m^2 of net lettable area. Invoiced amounts are estimated by the total number of bin lifts using density conversion factors or actual weighed amounts where available.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – recycled	Tonnes of recycled waste generated per annum from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Recycled waste data is a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average tonnes per m^2 of net lettable area. Invoiced amounts are estimated by the total number of bin lifts using density conversion factors or actual weighed amounts where available.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – secure paper recycled	Tonnes of secured paper waste collected from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Secured paper waste is shredded and recycled in a secure process to protect privacy. Based on invoiced volumes which are estimated using average weight per bin collected. In FY22, the process changed to also include onsite volumetric measurement at selected sites.
Water stress	Water stress was informed by the World Resources Institute as ratio of total water demand to available surface and groundwater supplies.
Weighted average number of shares	The calculation includes 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".
Whistleblower disclosures	Number of disclosures made to the Group's SpeakUP Program during the reporting period, which were assessed as whistleblower. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Manager and above roles	The percentage of roles at the level of Manager and above (including Branch Managers) filled by women, in relation to the total headcount at these levels as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Senior Leadership (Group Executives)	The percentage of executive roles that are filled by women as at 30 June. These roles are direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Group's activities.
Women in workforce	The percentage of roles filled by women, in relation to the total headcount as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Executive Manager and above roles	The percentage of roles at the level of Executive Manager and above filled by women, in relation to the total headcount at these levels as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

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 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. Such forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this report and undue reliance should not be placed upon such statements. 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. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements particularly in light of: our operating context, economic conditions , geopolitical events, and global banking uncertainty including recent examples of instability in the banking system and regulatory, government and central bank responses.

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. 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.

Forward-looking statements may also be made – verbally and in writing – by members of the Group's management in connection to this report. Such statements 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 Targets), 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, and consequently present exaggerated indications of climate-related risks;
- limitations of climate scenario analysis and the models that analyse them;
- 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;
- climate data, modelling and methodology is rapidly evolving, and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics and data points used in the preparation of this report, and the goals and targets contained in this report; and
- changes arising out of market practices and standards, including emerging and developing ESG standards.

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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 via brokers.

ADR Investors who hold ADRs via a broker should contact their US broker directly for queries relating to their holdings.

Registered ADR Holders – held via Computershare – should contact the registry directly:

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
E-Mail: shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com

CBA Investor Relations

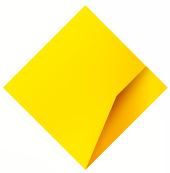
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