Profit Announcement

For the full year ended
30 June 2026

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

ASX Appendix 4E Results for announcement to the market [1] Report for the year ended 30 June 2026	$M	
Revenue from ordinary activities [2 3]	**30,153**	**up 7%**
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to Equity holders	**10,866**	**up 7%**
Net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to Equity holders	**10,866**	**up 7%**
Dividends (distributions)		
Final dividend - fully franked (cents per share)		**270**
Interim dividend - fully franked (cents per share)		**235**
Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend		**20 August 2026**

1 Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing Rule 4.3A.
2 Information has been presented on a continuing operations basis.
3 Represents total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment.

The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia | Media Release 214/2026 | ACN 123 123 124 | Commonwealth Bank Place South, Level 1, 11 Harbour Street, Sydney NSW 2000 | 12 August 2026.

This preliminary final report is provided to the ASX under Rule 4.3A. Refer to Appendix 6.2 ASX Appendix 4E on page 106 for disclosures under ASX Listing Rules.

This report should be read in conjunction with the 30 June 2026 Annual Financial Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and any public announcements made in the period by the Group in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act* 2001 (Cth) and the ASX Listing Rules.

Except where otherwise stated, all figures relate to the full year ended 30 June 2026. The term “prior year” refers to the full year ended 30 June 2025, while the term “prior half” refers to the half year ended 31 December 2025.

Important Information

This report may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, capital adequacy, operations and business of the Group. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “would”, “could”, “expect”, “aim”, “estimate” or other similar words, and include statements regarding the Group’s intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group’s business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. Such forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this report and are provided to assist investors with their understanding of the Group. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Although the Group currently believes the forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, they are not certain and involve known and unknown risks and assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, which may cause actual results, conditions or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results may vary significantly from those anticipated or suggested by forward-looking statements, due to a range of factors, including but not limited to those outlined in the sections titled ‘Our operating context’ and ‘Managing our risks’ in our 2026 Annual Report, available at commbank.com.au/annualreport. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, particularly in light of: rising macroeconomic uncertainty, heightened geopolitical risks and volatility, increased competitive intensity and the evolving technological landscape.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, is disclaimed. The Group is under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained within this announcement, subject to applicable disclosure requirements. Any forward-looking statements made by members of the Group’s management in connection to this report, verbally and in writing, are also subject to the same limitations, uncertainties and assumptions which are set out in this report.

Important dates for shareholders

Full year results announcement	12 August 2026
Ex-dividend date	19 August 2026
Record date	20 August 2026
Last date to change participation in DRP	21 August 2026
Final dividend payment date	29 September 2026 [1]
Annual General Meeting (Sydney)	14 October 2026 [2]
Half year results announcement	10 February 2027

For further information contact

Investor Relations

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1 On or around.

2 Dates and the location of the AGM may be altered should circumstances require. Visit CBA's Investor Centre at commbank.com.au/investors

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ASX Announcement

ASX Announcement

FY26 Results

For the year ended 30 June 2026[1]

Disciplined franchise growth; investing for the future

Results overview

CBA delivered a strong FY26 result. Cash net profit after tax increased 7% to $11bn, pre-provision profit increased 6% to $16.5bn and return on equity rose to 14.0%. Operating income increased 6%, supported by customer and volume growth and a broadly stable underlying net interest margin. In FY26, CBA grew at or above system in each of our five core domestic product categories: home lending, business lending, consumer finance, household deposits and business deposits. It is the first time CBA has achieved this and the first time any major Australian bank has done so in the past 15 years. We remain the main financial institution for one in three Australians and one in four Australian businesses.

Growth remained broad across home lending, business lending and customer deposits, supported by stronger transaction relationships. We continued to invest in customer service, technology, operational resilience and productivity. Investment spend increased 6% to $2.4bn. The franchise continued to grow through the second half despite competition. Loan impairment expense increased from low levels and arrears rose in some consumer portfolios, while realised credit losses remained low, overall credit quality remained sound and provision coverage remained strong.

We provided more than 147,000 tailored payment arrangements to customers needing support and encourage customers experiencing difficulty to contact us early. We also invested more than $1bn during the year to help protect customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime.

The Board has determined a final dividend of $2.70 per share, fully franked, taking our dividend for the full year to $5.05 per share.

Outlook

The Australian economy has remained resilient, supported by historically low unemployment and longer-term investment. However growth is slowing, with higher interest rates and inflation placing uneven pressure on household incomes and economic activity. Housing activity has softened from a high base. Application volumes appear to have stabilised in recent weeks. Businesses continue to manage higher input costs and supply uncertainty. CBA enters FY27 with leading customer relationships, a broader franchise and a strong balance sheet. Our priorities are to deepen primary customer relationships, maintain discipline in our volume and margin choices, improve productivity, and deliver measurable customer, risk and financial benefits from our investments. Our capital, funding and liquidity positions provide flexibility and resilience as conditions evolve.

Chief Executive Officer, Matt Comyn

For footnotes see page iv of this ASX Announcement

Net profit after tax

$10,911m	**$10,982m**
Statutory NPAT[2]	Cash NPAT[2]
↑ 8% on FY25	↑ 7% on FY25
↑ 2% on 1H26	↑ 2% on 1H26

Net profit after tax (NPAT) was supported by lending volume growth in our core businesses, with underlying net interest margin broadly stable. This was partly offset by higher operating expenses primarily due to inflation and technology investments, and a higher loan impairment expense due to portfolio growth and increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Pre-provision profit

$16,469m

↑ 6% on FY25

↑ 3% on 1H26

Our pre-provision profit was up 6% reflecting solid operational performance across all of our domestic businesses.

Dividend

$5.05

Per share, fully franked

↑ 4% on FY25

The final dividend was $2.70 per share, delivering a total FY26 dividend per share of $5.05, fully franked. The full year dividend payout ratio is 77% of cash NPAT, within our target payout range of 70-80%. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan continues to be offered to shareholders and for this period is expected to be satisfied through the on-market purchase of shares.

Net interest margin

2.05%

3bpts on FY25

2bpts on 1H26

Margins were broadly stable excluding growth in liquid assets and institutional reverse sale and repurchase agreements, which have broadly neutral impacts on net interest income. Underlying margins were supported by higher earnings on replicating portfolio and capital hedges, and the favourable mix impact of growth in business lending and deposits, largely offset by lower lending margins.

Operating expenses

$13,755m (45.5% cost-to-income)

6% on FY25

Flat on 1H26

Operating expenses increased 6% driven by inflation, investment in technology, fraud, scams and financial crime, partly offset by productivity initiatives and favourable foreign exchange. Investment spend of $2,428 million was up 6% on FY25 reflecting continued investment in our technology infrastructure, modernisation and AI capabilities. Investment spend is expected to be maintained at $2.4 billion in FY27.

Credit quality – loan impairment expense

$788m (Loan loss rate[3] 8bpts)

9% on FY25

47% on 1H26

Loan impairment expense increased mainly reflecting portfolio growth, cost-of-living pressures and increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty. Home loan and personal loan arrears increased to 0.73% and 1.72% respectively reflecting cost-of-living pressures, with personal loan arrears also impacted by seasonal factors and deliberate portfolio settings across credit, pricing and acquisition mix. Provision coverage remains strong at 1.53% of credit risk weighted assets. We now carry a $2.7 billion buffer relative to the losses expected under our central economic scenario.

Funding and liquidity

79% Deposit funding ratio (78% Jun 25)

132% LCR[4] (130% Jun 25) 115% NSFR[4] (115% Jun 25)

Deposit funding remained strong at 79% of total funding, underpinned by a significant proportion of our funding requirements being met through stable retail and business customer deposits. Long-term wholesale funding accounted for 68% of total wholesale funding and during the year we raised $38 billion across various instruments and markets. A portfolio weighted average maturity of 5.2 years remains conservatively positioned. Our liquidity and funding positions are appropriately managed with LCR and NSFR well above their minimum regulatory requirements.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio

12.0% (APRA Level 2)[5] **18.3%** (International)

30bpts on Jun 25

30bpts on Dec 25

The Group's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 12.0% was well above APRA's minimum regulatory requirement of 10.25%. Our strong capital position and earnings resilience enabled us to absorb losses, generate sustainable returns and support customers. Across the year we deployed 72bpts of capital into credit risk weighted assets with strong volume growth particularly in commercial portfolios and domestic residential mortgages. The $1 billion on-market share buy-back, of which $300 million has been completed, expires on 12 August 2026 and will not be extended.

Shareholder return

14.0%

Return on equity (ROE)

50bpts on FY25

$5.05

Dividend per share

4% on FY25

The Bank's ROE increased 50bpts to 14.0% and remains peer leading. The final dividend was $2.70 per share, delivering a total dividend for the year of $5.05 per share, fully franked. We seek to pay cash dividends at strong and sustainable levels, target a full-year payout ratio of 70-80% of cash NPAT and maximise the use of franking.

Building a brighter future for all

Supporting customers

- Provided more than 147,000 tailored payment arrangements for customers in need of support[6].
- Helped our customers buy more than 150,000 homes[7] and provided support for first-home buyers.
- Invested a further $140 million in our customer service network supporting communities across Australia[8].
- Paid over $22 billion in interest to Australian savers[9].

Protecting communities

- Invested more than $1 billion to help protect customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime[10].
- Developed AI-powered cyber defence agents – improving detection speed and response efficiency.
- Proactively alerted customers to potential threats through ~40,000 daily fraud alerts and sent >5.9 million notifications via intelligent first-time payment warnings[11].
- Leading AI-powered scam intelligence capability – sharing actionable intelligence at scale to help protect all Australians.

Investing in Australia

- Backed businesses with $50 billion in funding to help them invest, grow and employ people[12].
- Launched national AI, cybersecurity and digital capability initiative with OpenAI for 1 million small businesses.
- Maintained balance sheet strength to help support customers and financial stability.
- Returned $8.3 billion to shareholders, benefitting over 14 million Australians[13].
- We are one of Australia's largest corporate taxpayers, paying over $5 billion in government payments in FY26[14].

Footnotes

1. Unless otherwise stated, the financial results are presented on a continuing operations basis and all financial comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2. For an explanation of and reconciliation between statutory and cash NPAT refer to page 3 of the Profit Announcement for the year ended 30 June 2026.
3. Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAA).
4. Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) is the quarterly average. Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is spot.
5. Level 2 is the consolidated banking group including banking subsidiaries such as ASB Bank Limited and CBA Europe N.V..
6. Payment arrangements in FY26 defined at account level. Excludes Bankwest.
7. FY26.
8. Announced June 2026.
9. Includes interest paid on deposits in FY26.
10. Includes expenditure on operational processes and upgrading functionalities in FY26.
11. Since launch in September 2024 to 30 June 2026.
12. Business Banking business lending, new funding and drawdowns in FY26.
13. CBA paid 2H25 and 1H26 dividends to over 790,000 direct shareholders and indirectly benefitting over 14 million Australians through their superannuation.
14. Includes payment of corporate tax, employee related taxes, Major Bank Levy and net unrecoverable GST in FY26.

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The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

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Highlights

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Group Performance Summary

Group Performance Summary	Full Year Ended (statutory basis) 30 Jun 26 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Full Year Ended [1] (cash basis) 30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended (cash basis) 30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**25,586**	7	**25,586**	24,023	7	**12,891**	12,695	2
Other operating income	**4,567**	7	**4,638**	4,442	4	**2,312**	2,326	(1)
Total operating income	**30,153**	7	**30,224**	28,465	6	**15,203**	15,021	1
Operating expenses	**(13,785)**	6	**(13,755)**	(12,996)	6	**(6,865)**	(6,890)	–
Operating performance	**16,368**	7	**16,469**	15,469	6	**8,338**	8,131	3
Loan impairment expense	**(788)**	9	**(788)**	(726)	9	**(469)**	(319)	47
Net profit before tax	**15,580**	7	**15,681**	14,743	6	**7,869**	7,812	1
Corporate tax expense	**(4,669)**	6	**(4,699)**	(4,491)	5	**(2,332)**	(2,367)	(1)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations	**10,911**	8	**10,982**	10,252	7	**5,537**	5,445	2
Net (loss)/profit after tax from discontinued operations [2]	**(45)**	(large)	**–**	1	(large)	**–**	–	–
Net profit after tax	**10,866**	7	**10,982**	10,253	7	**5,537**	5,445	2
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**n/a**	n/a	**(62)**	(190)	67	**1**	(63)	large
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**n/a**	n/a	**(54)**	53	(large)	**(39)**	(15)	(large)
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	7	**10,866**	10,116	7	**5,499**	5,367	2
Cash net profit after tax, by division								
Retail Banking Services			**5,587**	5,330	5	**2,860**	2,727	5
Business Banking			**4,544**	4,092	11	**2,272**	2,272	–
Institutional Banking and Markets			**1,258**	1,238	2	**608**	650	(6)
New Zealand			**1,112**	1,195	(7)	**517**	595	(13)
Corporate Centre and Other			**(1,519)**	(1,603)	5	**(720)**	(799)	10
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis			**10,982**	10,252	7	**5,537**	5,445	2

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform with presentation in the current period.
2 The financial results of discontinued operations are excluded from the individual account lines of the Bank's performance and are reported as a single cash net profit after tax line item. Discontinued operations relates to Colonial First State (Superannuation and Investments HoldCo Pty Limited) and associated transitional service agreements.

Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit

The Profit Announcement discloses the net profit after tax on both a statutory and cash basis. The statutory basis is prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Australian Accounting Standards, which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The cash basis is used by management to present a clear view of the Bank's operating results. It is not a measure based on cash accounting or cash flows. The items excluded from cash profit, such as hedging and IFRS volatility and gains or losses on acquisition, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of businesses and associates (classified as discontinued operations) are calculated consistently with the prior year and prior half disclosures and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments. A list of items excluded from cash profit is provided in the table below.

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(62)**	(190)	67	**1**	(63)	large
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(54)**	53	(large)	**(39)**	(15)	(large)
Total non-cash items (after tax)	**(116)**	(137)	15	**(38)**	(78)	51

Non-cash items attributable to continuing and discontinued operations are set out below:

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses [1]	**(17)**	(172)	90	**1**	(18)	large
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**(54)**	53	(large)	**(39)**	(15)	(large)
Non-cash items (after tax) from continuing operations	**(71)**	(119)	40	**(38)**	(33)	(15)
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses [2]	**(45)**	(18)	(large)	**–**	(45)	large
Non-cash items (after tax) from discontinued operations	**(45)**	(18)	(large)	**–**	(45)	large
Total non-cash items (after tax)	**(116)**	(137)	15	**(38)**	(78)	51

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

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators [1]	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Group Performance from continuing operations						
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**10,911**	10,133	8	**5,499**	5,412	2
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**10,982**	10,252	7	**5,537**	5,445	2
Net interest margin (%)	**2.05**	2.08	(3)bpts	**2.06**	2.04	2 bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.5**	45.7	(20)bpts	**45.2**	45.9	(70)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	1	**51,714**	51,617	–
Average number of FTE	**51,756**	49,996	4	**51,736**	51,755	–
Effective corporate tax rate (%)	**30.0**	30.5	(50)bpts	**29.6**	30.3	(70)bpts
Profit after capital charge (PACC) ($M) [2]	**6,464**	5,839	11	**3,308**	3,156	5
Average interest earning assets ($M) [3]	**1,245,684**	1,153,684	8	**1,259,262**	1,232,326	2
Assets under management (AUM) – average ($M)	**22,282**	20,712	8	**22,279**	22,313	–
Group Performance including discontinued operations						
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**10,866**	10,116	7	**5,499**	5,367	2
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**10,982**	10,253	7	**5,537**	5,445	2
Net interest margin (%)	**2.05**	2.08	(3)bpts	**2.06**	2.04	2 bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.5**	45.7	(20)bpts	**45.2**	45.9	(70)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	1	**51,714**	51,617	–
Effective corporate tax rate (%)	**30.0**	30.5	(50)bpts	**29.6**	30.3	(70)bpts
Profit after capital charge (PACC) ($M) [2]	**6,464**	5,840	11	**3,308**	3,156	5

1 Presented on a cash basis unless stated otherwise.
2 The Bank uses PACC as a key measure of risk-adjusted profitability. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it, and other adjustments.
3 Average interest earning assets are net of average mortgage offset balances.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

Key Performance Indicators	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Shareholder Returns from continuing operations						
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [1]						
Statutory basis – basic	**652.6**	606.1	8	**328.9**	323.7	2
Cash basis – basic	**656.9**	613.2	7	**331.2**	325.7	2
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [1]						
Statutory basis	**13.9**	13.4	50 bpts	**14.2**	13.8	40 bpts
Cash basis	**14.0**	13.5	50 bpts	**14.3**	13.8	50 bpts
Shareholder Returns including discontinued operations						
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [1]						
Statutory basis – basic	**649.9**	605.1	7	**328.9**	321.0	2
Cash basis – basic	**656.9**	613.2	7	**331.2**	325.7	2
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [1]						
Statutory basis	**13.9**	13.4	50 bpts	**14.2**	13.6	60 bpts
Cash basis	**14.0**	13.5	50 bpts	**14.3**	13.8	50 bpts
Dividend per share – fully franked (cents)	**505**	485	4	**270**	235	15
Dividend cover – cash basis (times)	**1.3**	1.3	–	**1.2**	1.4	(14)
Dividend payout ratio (%) [1]						
Statutory basis	**78**	80	(200)bpts	**82**	73	large
Cash basis	**77**	79	(200)bpts	**82**	72	large
Capital including discontinued operations						
Common Equity Tier 1 (APRA) (%)	**12.0**	12.3	(30)bpts	**12.0**	12.3	(30)bpts
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) ($M)	**522,407**	496,145	5	**522,407**	505,310	3
Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)	**4.6**	4.7	(10)bpts	**4.6**	4.7	(10)bpts
Funding and Liquidity Metrics including discontinued operations						
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) [2]	**132**	130	2 ppts	**132**	132	–
Weighted Average Maturity of Long-Term Debt (years) [3]	**5.2**	5.1	0.1 years	**5.2**	5.2	–
Customer Deposit Funding Ratio (%)	**79**	78	1 ppt	**79**	79	–
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	**115**	115	–	**115**	117	(2)ppts
Credit Quality Metrics including discontinued operations						
Loan impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA	**0.08**	0.07	1 bpt	**0.09**	0.06	3 bpts
Gross non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.69**	0.73	(4)bpts	**0.69**	0.67	2 bpts
Credit Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) ($M)	**422,703**	398,928	6	**422,703**	409,119	3

1 For definitions refer to Appendix 6.6.
2 Quarterly average.
3 Represents the weighted average maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

Key Performance Indicators [2]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Retail Banking Services						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**5,587**	5,330	5	**2,860**	2,727	5
Net interest margin (%)	**2.50**	2.51	(1)bpt	**2.49**	2.50	(1)bpt
Average interest earning assets ($M) [3]	**481,643**	453,594	6	**490,672**	472,762	4
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**39.3**	39.3	–	**38.7**	39.9	(120)bpts
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**190,429**	178,806	7	**190,429**	185,715	3
Business Banking						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**4,544**	4,092	11	**2,272**	2,272	–
Net interest margin (%)	**3.39**	3.32	7 bpts	**3.41**	3.36	5 bpts
Average interest earning assets ($M) [3]	**264,280**	241,945	9	**269,990**	258,663	4
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.2**	32.3	(10)bpts	**32.3**	32.2	10 bpts
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**168,080**	153,289	10	**168,080**	160,368	5
Institutional Banking and Markets						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**1,258**	1,238	2	**608**	650	(6)
Net interest margin (%)	**0.87**	0.93	(6)bpts	**0.89**	0.84	5 bpts
Average interest earning assets ($M)	**197,397**	170,167	16	**200,454**	194,390	3
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**40.6**	41.0	(40)bpts	**41.0**	40.2	80 bpts
Risk Weighted Assets ($M)	**88,278**	86,137	2	**88,278**	88,038	–
New Zealand						
Cash net profit after tax (A$M)	**1,112**	1,195	(7)	**517**	595	(13)
Net interest margin (ASB) (%) [4]	**2.30**	2.27	3 bpts	**2.25**	2.35	(10)bpts
Average interest earning assets (ASB) (NZ$M) [4]	**136,749**	128,818	6	**138,242**	135,281	2
Operating expenses to total operating income (ASB) (%) [4]	**46.4**	42.5	390 bpts	**47.1**	45.7	140 bpts
Risk Weighted Assets – APRA basis (A$M) [5]	**55,495**	60,276	(8)	**55,495**	56,285	(1)
Risk Weighted Assets – RBNZ basis (NZ$M) [6]	**80,853**	75,257	7	**80,853**	79,178	2
AUM – average (ASB) (NZ$M) [4]	**25,790**	22,650	14	**26,557**	25,059	6

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Presented on a cash basis.
3 Net of average mortgage offset balances.
4 Key financial metrics represent ASB only and are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.
5 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.
6 Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

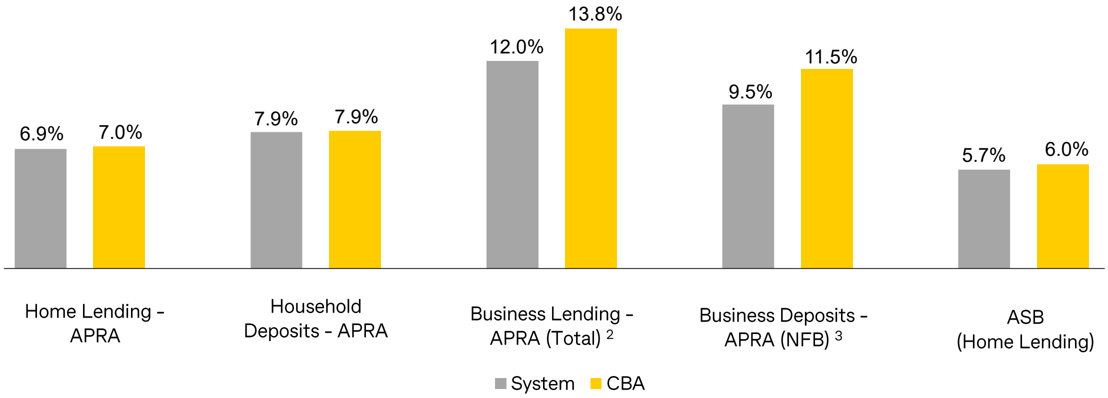
Highlights (continued)

Market Share

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

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

CBA growth against System [1]
Balance growth – 12 months to June 26



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

Credit Ratings [1]

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

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

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Group Performance Analysis

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3 Group Performance Analysis

Group Performance Analysis

Financial Performance and Business Review

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earnings per share (cash basis) increased 7% on the prior year to 656.9 cents per share, primarily driven by an increase in cash profit.

Return on equity (cash basis) increased 50 basis points to 14.0% with higher cash NPAT being partly offset by higher net assets.

The final dividend determined was $2.70 per share, bringing the total for the year to $5.05 which is equivalent to 77% of the Bank's cash profit.

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

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

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

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

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

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

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

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

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

2 Refer to page 3 for further information.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Net Interest Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**25,586**	24,023	7	**12,891**	12,695	2
Average interest earning assets						
Home loans [1]	**630,083**	597,687	5	**638,241**	622,058	3
Consumer finance	**17,142**	16,791	2	**17,303**	16,985	2
Business and corporate loans	**299,067**	271,893	10	**304,930**	293,300	4
Total average lending interest earning assets	**946,292**	886,371	7	**960,474**	932,343	3
Non-lending interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**112,055**	95,263	18	**112,908**	111,212	2
Total average interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**1,058,347**	981,634	8	**1,073,382**	1,043,555	3
Liquid assets [2]	**187,337**	172,050	9	**185,880**	188,771	(2)
Total average interest earning assets	**1,245,684**	1,153,684	8	**1,259,262**	1,232,326	2
Net interest margin (%)	**2.05**	2.08	(3)bpts	**2.06**	2.04	2bpts

1 Net of average mortgage offset balances of $94,892 million for the full year ended 30 June 2026 ($84,123 million for the full year ended 30 June 2025), and $97,371 million for the half year ended 30 June 2026 ($92,454 million for the half year ended 31 December 2025). While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the Group's net interest margin.

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

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

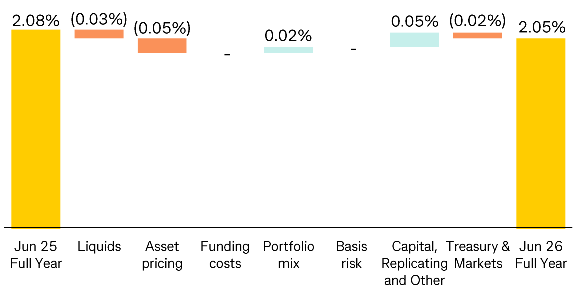
Net interest income was $25,586 million, an increase of $1,563 million or 7% on the prior year. The result was driven by a $92 billion or 8% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,246 billion, partly offset by a 3 basis point decrease in net interest margin to 2.05%. Average lending interest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

Average Interest Earning Assets

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

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

NIM Movement since June 2025



Net Interest Margin

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

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

Funding costs: Flat.

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

Basis risk: Flat.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Net Interest Income (continued)

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

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Net interest income was $12,891 million, an increase of $196 million or 2% on the prior half. The result was driven by a $27 billion or 2% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,259 billion and a 2 basis point increase in net interest margin to 2.06%, partly offset by the impact of three fewer calendar days in the current half. Average lending interest earning assets increased by $28 billion or 3%.

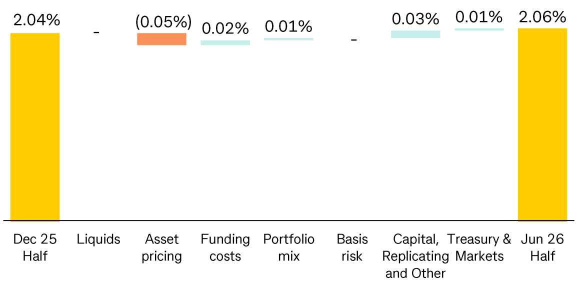
Average Interest Earning Assets

Average interest earning assets increased $27 billion or 2% on the prior half to $1,259 billion.

- Home loan average balances increased $16 billion or 3% on the prior half to $638 billion. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 64% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance average balances increased 2% on the prior half to $17 billion, primarily driven by growth in personal loans and higher credit card balances;
- Business and corporate loan average balances increased $12 billion or 4% on the prior half to $305 billion, driven by growth in Business Banking lending across a number of diversified industries, as well as growth in the institutional and structured lending portfolios in Institutional Banking and Markets;
- Non-lending interest earning asset (excluding liquid assets) average balances increased $2 billion or 2% on the prior half to $113 billion primarily driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances in Institutional Banking and Markets; and
- Liquid asset average balances decreased $3 billion or 2% on the prior half to $186 billion.

For further details on the balance sheet movements refer to the 'Group Assets and Liabilities' on page 20.

NIM Movement since December 2025



Net Interest Margin

The Bank's net interest margin increased by 2 basis points on the prior half to 2.06%. The key drivers of the movements were:

Asset pricing: Decreased margin by 5 basis points driven by home lending pricing (down 4 basis points) and business and institutional lending pricing (down 1 basis point), primarily reflecting the impact of cash rate lag, competition, and mix shift to lower margin fixed rate home loans.

Funding costs: Increased margin by 2 basis points mainly driven by rising interest rates, partly offset by unfavourable deposit mix.

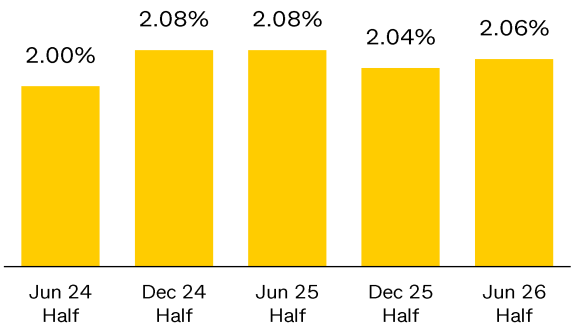
Portfolio mix: Increased margin by 1 basis point driven by favourable asset mix from strong growth in business lending.

Basis risk: Flat.

Capital, Replicating and Other: Increased margin by 3 basis points driven by higher earnings on the replicating portfolio due to changes in portfolio rate.

Treasury and Markets: Increased margin by 1 basis point.

NIM (Half Year Ended)



Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Other Operating Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Commissions	**2,234**	2,099	6	**1,088**	1,146	(5)
Lending fees	**924**	912	1	**459**	465	(1)
Trading income	**1,190**	1,199	(1)	**587**	603	(3)
Funds management income	**134**	122	10	**67**	67	–
Other income	**156**	110	42	**111**	45	large
Other operating income	**4,638**	4,442	4	**2,312**	2,326	(1)

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Other operating income was $4,638 million, an increase of $196 million or 4% on the prior year.

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

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

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

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

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Other operating income was $2,312 million, a decrease of $14 million or 1% on the prior half.

Commissions decreased by $58 million or 5% to $1,088 million, mainly driven by lower volume driven foreign exchange, cards and deposit fee income, and the non-recurrence of a milestone payment recognised in relation to the sale of Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CommInsure General Insurance).

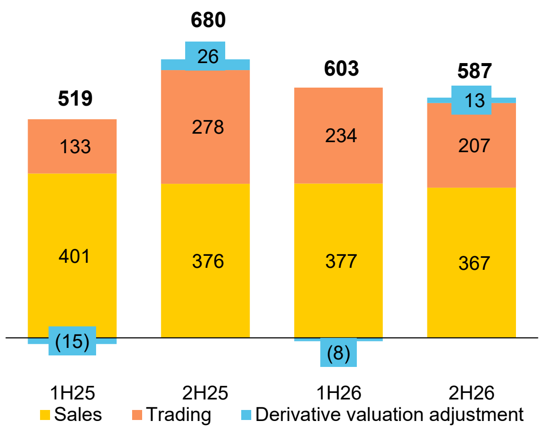
Lending fees decreased by $6 million or 1% to $459 million, mainly due to lower syndication fees, partly offset by higher volume driven retail and business lending fees.

Trading income decreased by $16 million or 3% to $587 million, mainly driven by lower trading income in Commodities, Fixed Income and Rates in Markets, partly offset by higher Treasury income from liquid asset sales and favourable derivative valuation adjustments.

Funds management income in line with prior half.

Other income increased by $66 million to $111 million, mainly due to impacts from minority investments, partly offset by the non-recurrence of a fair value gain on our investment in Gemini following its Initial Public Offering.

Trading Income ($M)



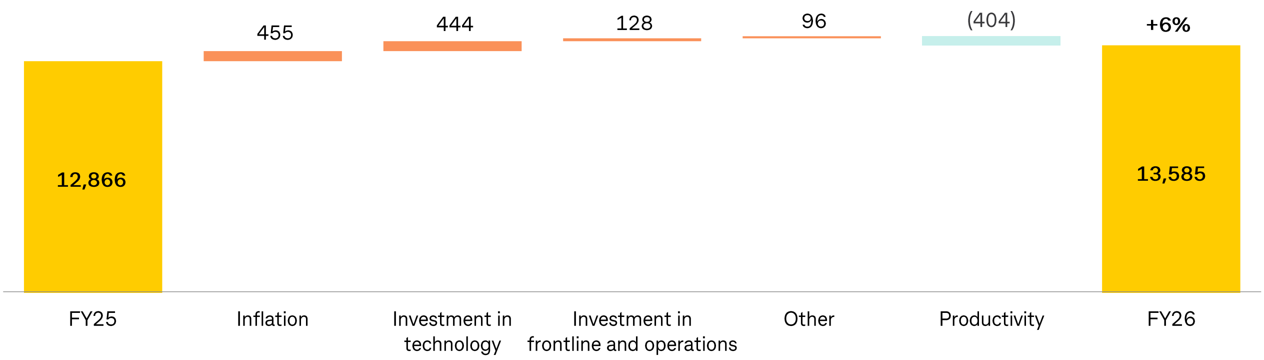
Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Staff expenses	**8,258**	7,970	4	**4,119**	4,139	–
Occupancy and equipment expenses	**938**	957	(2)	**473**	465	2
Information technology services expenses	**2,782**	2,389	16	**1,461**	1,321	11
Other expenses	**1,607**	1,550	4	**812**	795	2
Underlying operating expenses	**13,585**	12,866	6	**6,865**	6,720	2
Restructuring and notable items [1]	**170**	130	31	**–**	170	(large)
Total operating expenses	**13,755**	12,996	6	**6,865**	6,890	–
Underlying operating expenses to underlying operating income (%)	**44.9**	45.2	(30)bpts	**45.2**	44.7	50 bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.5**	45.7	(20)bpts	**45.2**	45.9	(70)bpts
Average number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,756**	49,996	4	**51,736**	51,755	–
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**51,714**	51,346	1	**51,714**	51,617	–

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

Underlying Operating Expenses



Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Underlying operating expenses were $13,585 million, an increase of $719 million or 6% on the prior year.

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

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

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

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

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

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Underlying operating expenses increased $145 million or 2% on the prior half to $6,865 million.

Staff expenses decreased by $20 million to $4,119 million, mainly driven by three fewer working days, favourable FX and productivity initiatives. The average number of FTE decreased by 19 on the prior half, primarily driven by productivity initiatives, partly offset by investment in product offerings, and fraud, scams and financial crime mitigation capabilities.

Occupancy and equipment expenses increased by $8 million or 2% to $473 million.

Information technology services expenses increased by $140 million or 11% to $1,461 million, primarily due to higher amortisation, increased software licensing and cloud computing volumes, and investment in infrastructure, resilience and AI capabilities, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

Other expenses increased by $17 million or 2% to $812 million, primarily driven by marketing spend, partly offset by favourable FX.

Underlying operating expenses to underlying operating income ratio increased 50 basis points from 44.7% to 45.2%.

Investment Spend (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Expensed investment spend [1]	**1,164**	1,087	7	**589**	575	2
Capitalised investment spend [2]	**1,264**	1,210	4	**632**	632	–
Investment spend	**2,428**	2,297	6	**1,221**	1,207	1
Comprising:						
Productivity and growth	**1,138**	1,023	11	**579**	559	4
Risk and compliance	**695**	680	2	**349**	346	1
Infrastructure and branch refurbishment	**595**	594	–	**293**	302	(3)
Investment spend	**2,428**	2,297	6	**1,221**	1,207	1

1 Included within the operating expenses disclosure on page 15.
2 Includes capitalised software and non-software investment spend. Non-software spend primarily relates to branch refurbishments and the development of the corporate and supporting offices.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

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

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

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

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

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

Productivity and Growth

The Bank has continued to invest in the following:

- Ongoing development and personalisation of CommBank applications and digital channels to improve the customer service experience and continuously innovate in digital banking and equity trading;
- Simplifying and automating manual back-end processes and systems including the use of Generative AI models to improve customer experience, reduce operating costs and digitise end-to-end processes;
- Commercial lending systems to simplify the end-to-end process for loan origination and maintenance, and improve business customer experiences;

Investment Spend (continued)

- Reducing reliance on external vendors by bringing more functions in-house and building world-class engineering capabilities; and
- Ongoing modernisation and simplification of the technology stack to accelerate migration to cloud, in order to reduce risk and improve delivery agility for faster response to changing customer needs.

Risk and Compliance

The Bank has continued to increase Group-wide capability in the management of financial and non-financial risks, including:

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

Infrastructure and Branch Refurbishment

The Bank has continued to invest in the following:

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

Capitalised Software

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Opening Balance	**2,607**	2,129	22	**2,840**	2,607	9
Additions	**1,225**	1,161	6	**634**	591	7
Amortisation and write-offs	**(791)**	(683)	16	**(433)**	(358)	21
Closing balance	**3,041**	2,607	17	**3,041**	2,840	7

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

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

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

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Capitalised software balance increased $201 million or 7% on the prior half.

Additions increased by $43 million or 7% to $634 million.

Amortisation and write-offs increased by $75 million or 21% to $433 million, driven by higher capitalised software balances and accelerated amortisation.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs
	$M	$M	Jun 25 %	$M	$M	Dec 25 %
Retail Banking Services	**378**	272	39	**146**	232	(37)
Business Banking	**310**	355	(13)	**219**	91	large
Institutional Banking and Markets	**33**	49	(33)	**41**	(8)	large
New Zealand	**66**	55	20	**62**	4	large
Corporate Centre and Other	**1**	(5)	large	**1**	–	n/a
Loan impairment expense/(benefit)	**788**	726	9	**469**	319	47

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

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

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

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

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

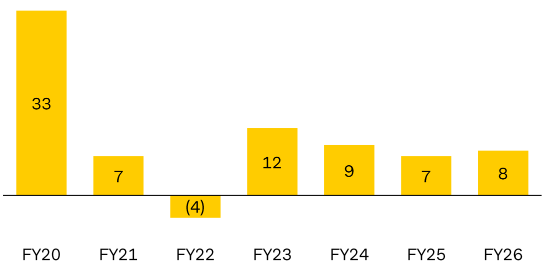
Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Loan impairment expense was $469 million, an increase of $150 million or 47% on the prior half. This was driven by:

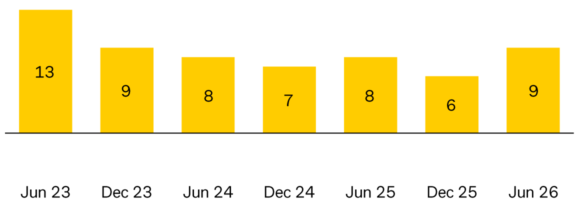
- An increase in Business Banking of $128 million to an expense of $219 million, primarily driven by higher collective provision charges mainly due to increased geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and portfolio growth;
- An increase in New Zealand of $58 million to an expense of $62 million, primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting deterioration in the unemployment outlook, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty, and higher individually assessed provisions; and
- An increase in Institutional Banking and Markets of $49 million to an expense of $41 million, primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting increased geopolitical risk and global macroeconomic uncertainty; partly offset by
- A decrease in Retail Banking Services of $86 million to an expense of $146 million, primarily driven by lower collective provisions from the release of overlays raised in prior periods as higher risk customer cohorts performed better than expected, partly offset by the impact of ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty, seasonally higher arrears, and ongoing cost-of-living pressures.

Loan impairment expense annualised as a percentage of average GLAA increased 3 basis points to 9 basis points.

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



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



Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Taxation Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Corporate tax expense ($M)	**4,699**	4,491	5	**2,332**	2,367	(1)
Effective tax rate – cash basis (%)	**30.0**	30.5	(50)bpts	**29.6**	30.3	(70)bpts

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Corporate tax expense was $4,699 million, an increase of $208 million or 5% on the prior year, reflecting a 30.0% effective tax rate.

The 50 basis point decrease in effective tax rate from 30.5% to 30.0% was primarily due to a decrease in non-deductible expenses in the year ended 30 June 2026.

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Corporate tax expense was $2,332 million, a decrease of $35 million or 1% on the prior half, reflecting a 29.6% effective tax rate.

The 70 basis point decrease in effective tax rate from 30.3% to 29.6% was due to a decrease in non-deductible expenses and a one-off impact from the finalisation of tax matters in the half year ended 30 June 2026.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Group Assets and Liabilities

Total Group Assets and Liabilities	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
	As at				
Interest earning assets					
Home loans [1]	**749,166**	730,188	707,862	3	6
Consumer finance	**17,420**	17,228	17,087	1	2
Business and corporate loans	**318,296**	298,976	288,359	6	10
Loans and other receivables [2]	**1,084,882**	1,046,392	1,013,308	4	7
Non-lending interest earning assets [3]	**305,780**	305,541	283,105	–	8
Total interest earning assets	**1,390,662**	1,351,933	1,296,413	3	7
Other assets [2]	**61,794**	56,791	57,376	9	8
Assets held for sale	**–**	4	10	(large)	(large)
Total assets	**1,452,456**	1,408,728	1,353,799	3	7
Interest bearing liabilities					
Transaction deposits [4]	**226,927**	216,820	205,510	5	10
Savings deposits [4]	**334,822**	334,130	313,274	–	7
Investment deposits	**270,021**	257,915	254,733	5	6
Other demand deposits	**57,987**	52,551	48,592	10	19
Total interest bearing deposits	**889,757**	861,416	822,109	3	8
Debt issues	**170,920**	169,499	170,509	1	–
Term funding from central banks [5]	**–**	16	1,131	(large)	(large)
Other interest bearing liabilities [3]	**142,687**	139,674	119,025	2	20
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,203,364**	1,170,605	1,112,774	3	8
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**121,824**	119,649	114,539	2	6
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**48,564**	41,242	47,710	18	2
Total liabilities	**1,373,752**	1,331,496	1,275,023	3	8

1 Home loans are presented gross of $94,190 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $96,532 million; 30 June 2025: $84,967 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
2 Loans and other receivables exclude provisions for impairment which are included in other assets.
3 Non-lending interest earning assets include reverse sale and repurchase agreements. Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements.
4 Transaction and savings deposits includes $94,190 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $96,532 million; 30 June 2025: $84,967 million).
5 Term funding from central banks includes the drawn balances of the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility which were fully repaid by 30 June 2026.

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

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

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

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

Home loans

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

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

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Consumer finance

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

Business and corporate loans

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

Non-lending interest earning assets

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

Other assets

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

Total interest bearing deposits

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

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

Debt issues

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

Refer to pages 33-34 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Term funding from central banks

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

Other interest bearing liabilities

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

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

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

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

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

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Total assets increased $44 billion on the prior half, driven by growth in business and corporate loans, home loans, other assets, non-lending interest earning assets and consumer finance.

Total liabilities increased $42 billion on the prior half, driven by an increase in interest bearing deposits, other non-interest bearing liabilities, other interest bearing liabilities, non-interest bearing transaction deposits and debt issues.

Customer deposits represented 79% of total funding (31 December 2025: 79%).

Home loans

Home loan balances increased $19 billion or 3% on the prior half, driven by growth in Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and New Zealand (excluding the impact of FX). Domestic home loan growth was 3%, below system growth. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 64% of new business flows.

Consumer finance

Consumer finance balances increased 1% on the prior half. The increase was mainly driven by growth in personal loans and higher credit card balances. Domestic consumer finance balances grew 2% (below system).

Business and corporate loans

Business and corporate loans increased $19 billion or 6% on the prior half, driven by a $12 billion or 6% increase in business lending balances mainly in Business Banking (above system growth), reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries. Business lending includes New Zealand business and rural lending growth of $1 billion or 4% (excluding the impact of FX). Institutional Banking and Markets lending balances increased $8 billion or 8% primarily due to growth in the institutional lending and structured lending portfolios.

Non-lending interest earning assets

Non-lending interest earning assets were in line with the prior half. Higher government securities holdings were offset by lower reverse sale and repurchase agreements and lower cash and liquid asset balances.

Other assets

Other assets, including derivative assets, property, plant and equipment and intangibles, increased $5 billion or 9% on the prior half mainly driven by the revaluation of derivatives due to foreign currency and interest rate movements and the timing of unsettled trades, partly offset by lower Commodities inventory in Institutional Banking and Markets.

Total interest bearing deposits

Total interest bearing deposits increased $28 billion or 3% on the prior half. Growth was driven by a $12 billion or 5% increase in investment deposits, a $10 billion or 5% increase in transaction deposits, and a $5 billion or 10% increase in other demand deposits.

Domestic household deposits grew below system.

Debt issues

Debt issues increased $1 billion or 1% on the prior half with issuances to meet the Group's funding requirements for asset growth largely offset by the impact of FX.

Refer to pages 33-34 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the half year ended 30 June 2026.

Term funding from central banks

Term funding from central banks decreased $16 million on the prior half, as the RBNZ Term Lending Facility drawdowns matured and were fully repaid in the half year ended 30 June 2026.

Other interest bearing liabilities

Other interest bearing liabilities, including loan capital, liabilities at fair value through income statement and amounts due to other financial institutions, increased $3 billion or 2% on the prior half. The increase was primarily driven by higher loan capital and amounts due to other financial institutions.

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits increased $2 billion or 2% on the prior half driven by higher business transaction account balances and New Zealand retail balances, partly offset by lower domestic retail balances.

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

Other non-interest bearing liabilities, including derivative liabilities, increased $7 billion or 18% on the prior half. The increase was mainly driven by the timing of unsettled trades and higher derivative liabilities due to movements in foreign exchange and interest rates.

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Group Operations & Business Settings

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Contents

4 Group Operations & Business Settings

Group Operations and Business Settings

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality

Provisions for Impairment

	As at				
	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
Provisions for impairment losses					
Collective provisions	**5,685**	5,542	5,561	3	2
Individually assessed provisions	**791**	793	816	–	(3)
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,476**	6,335	6,377	2	2

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

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

Collective provisions

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

Individually assessed provisions

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Total provisions for impairment losses increased $141 million or 2% on the prior half.

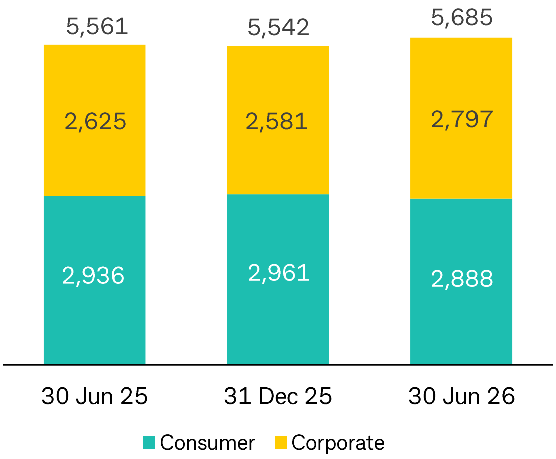
Collective provisions

- Corporate collective provisions increased $216 million or 8%, mainly reflecting portfolio growth, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.
- Consumer collective provisions decreased $73 million or 2%, reflecting reduced forward-looking adjustments for higher risk customer cohorts which performed better than expected. This was partly offset by higher arrears, rising cost-of-living pressures, increased geopolitical risk, and macroeconomic uncertainty.

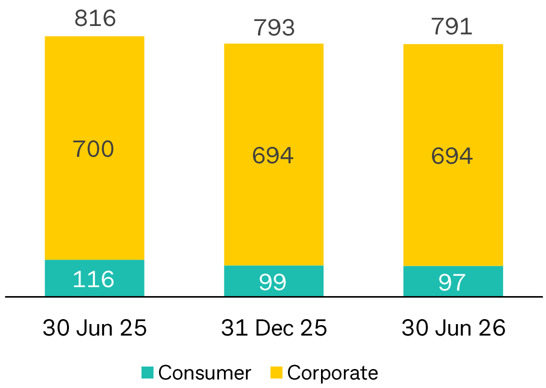
Individually assessed provisions

- Consumer individually assessed provisions decreased $2 million or 2%, reflecting the benefit from rising house prices in the prior half, largely offset by higher arrears.
- Corporate individually assessed provisions were in line with the prior half, with write-offs and write-backs offset by downgrades across a small number of single name customers.

Collective Provisions ($M)



Individually Assessed Provisions ($M)



Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Credit Quality

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

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

Provision Ratios and Non-Performing Assets

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

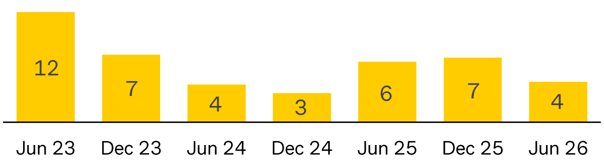
Gross non-performing exposures were $11,113 million, an increase of $644 million or 6% on the prior half, mainly driven by higher arrears in the well-secured home lending portfolio. Gross non-performing exposures as a proportion of TCE were 0.69%, an increase of 2 basis points on the prior half.

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

Retail Portfolio Asset Quality

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

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



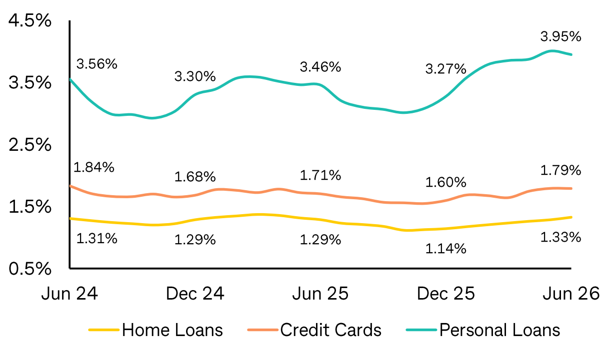
Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Retail Portfolio Asset Quality (continued)

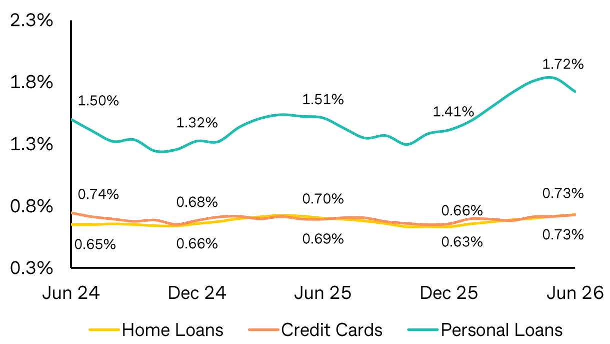
Home loan 90+ days arrears were 0.73%, an increase of 10 basis points on the prior half, as customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures. Credit card and personal loan 90+ days arrears were 0.73% and 1.72% respectively, an increase of 7 basis points and 31 basis points on the prior half,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

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

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



90+ Days Arrears Ratio (%) [1]



1 Includes retail portfolios of Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and New Zealand.

2 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

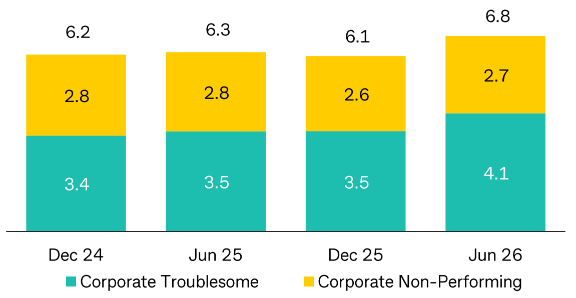
Corporate Portfolio Asset Quality

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

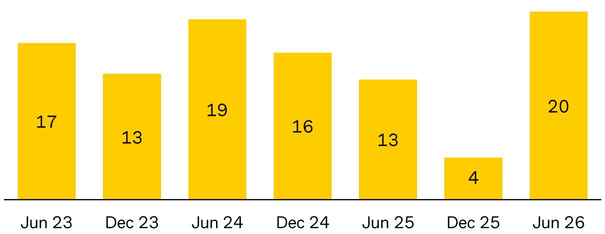
Investment grade rated exposures were 65.80% of overall portfolio risk rated counterparties, an increase of 54 basis points on the prior half driven by increased exposures to the Finance & Insurance sector reflecting increased exposure to investment grade bonds, customer hedging activities, funds financing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

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

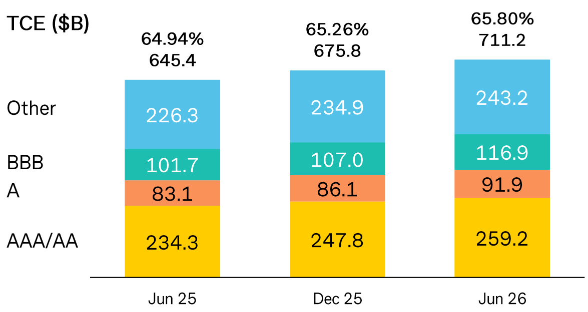
Corporate Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures ($B)



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



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



1 CBA grades in S&P equivalents.

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Industry Exposure and Asset Quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Group Total Committed Exposures (TCE)		Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE)		TNPE % of TCE	
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Sector	$M	$M	$M	$M	%	%
Government, Admin. & Defence	**204,165**	200,527	**–**	–	**–**	–
Finance & Insurance	**128,785**	114,856	**52**	26	**0.04**	0.02
Commercial Property	**119,085**	112,935	**803**	554	**0.67**	0.49
Agriculture & Forestry	**37,179**	35,039	**1,067**	1,029	**2.87**	2.94
Transport & Storage	**28,952**	28,984	**487**	495	**1.68**	1.71
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	**24,541**	22,425	**474**	515	**1.93**	2.30
Manufacturing	**23,087**	22,140	**622**	501	**2.69**	2.26
Wholesale Trade	**21,484**	21,071	**867**	794	**4.04**	3.77
Business Services	**21,331**	19,723	**462**	434	**2.17**	2.20
Electricity, Water & Gas	**20,653**	19,174	**45**	32	**0.22**	0.17
Health & Community Services	**18,449**	18,461	**455**	397	**2.47**	2.15
Retail Trade	**18,217**	17,364	**504**	368	**2.77**	2.12
Construction	**16,024**	14,899	**491**	489	**3.06**	3.28
Mining	**7,087**	6,446	**23**	26	**0.32**	0.40
Media & Communications	**6,837**	6,939	**30**	31	**0.44**	0.45
Personal & Other Services	**4,392**	4,241	**232**	215	**5.28**	5.07
Education	**4,150**	4,245	**28**	39	**0.67**	0.92
Other	**6,801**	6,298	**118**	108	**1.74**	1.71
Corporate Total	**711,219**	675,767	**6,760**	6,053	**0.95**	0.90
Consumer	**896,608**	878,803	**8,397**	7,832	**0.94**	0.89
Total	**1,607,827**	1,554,570	**15,157**	13,885	**0.94**	0.89

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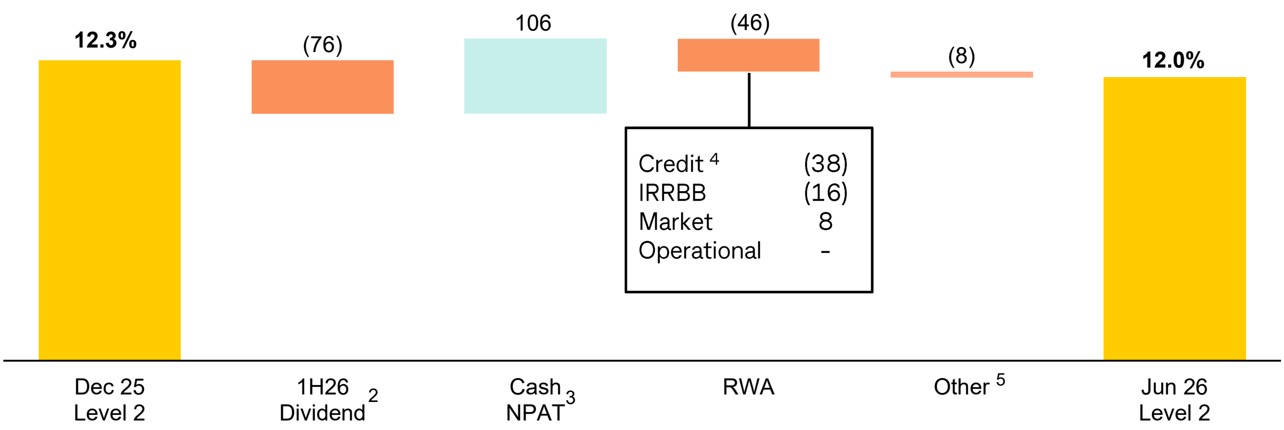
Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Capital

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



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

Capital Position

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

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

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

Further details on the movements in RWA are provided on page 29.

Capital Initiatives

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

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

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

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

Tier 2 Capital

The Group issued the following Basel III compliant subordinated notes:

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

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

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

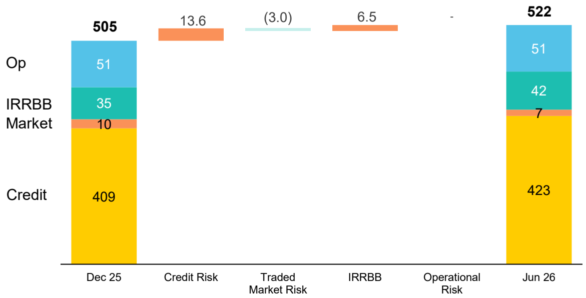
Capital (continued)

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [1]

Total Group Risk Weighted Assets

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

Total Risk Weighted Assets ($B)

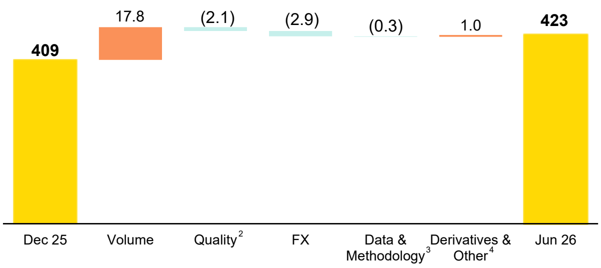


Credit Risk Weighted Assets

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

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

Credit Risk Weighted Assets ($B)



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

Traded Market Risk Weighted Assets

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

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

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

Operational Risk Weighted Assets

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

Capital (continued)

Regulatory Framework

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

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

Regulatory Developments

Additional Tier 1 Capital

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

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

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

These changes will be effective from 1 January 2027.

New Zealand bank capital adequacy requirements

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

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

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

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

Enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity frameworks

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

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

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

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

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Leverage Ratio

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

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

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

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

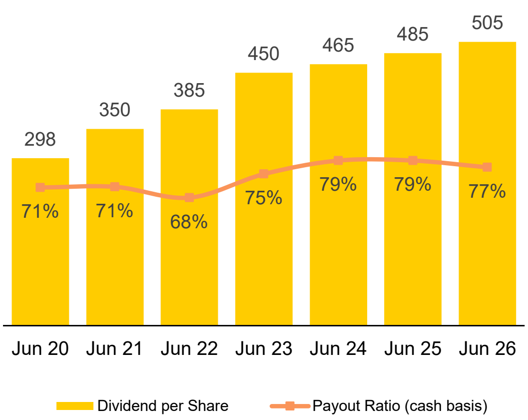
Dividends

Final Dividend for the Year Ended 30 June 2026

The final dividend determined was $2.70 per share, bringing the total dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 to $5.05, an increase of 20 cents compared to the prior full year dividend. The dividend payout ratio (cash basis) for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was 77% and for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was 82%.

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

Full Year Dividend History (cents per share)



Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

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

Dividend Policy

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

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

Liquidity

Level 2	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
	Quarterly Average Ended [1]				
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) [2]	**190,526**	198,944	183,896	(4)	4
Net Cash Outflows (NCO)					
Customer deposits	**116,735**	118,913	112,390	(2)	4
Wholesale funding	**13,121**	16,117	14,216	(19)	(8)
Other net cash outflows [3]	**14,457**	15,951	14,469	(9)	–
Total NCO	**144,313**	150,981	141,075	(4)	2
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	**132**	132	130	–	2 ppts
LCR Surplus	**46,213**	47,963	42,821	(4)	8

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

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

The Group's June 2026 quarterly average LCR was 132%, in line with the quarterly average ended 31 December 2025, and an increase of 2 percentage points from the quarterly average ended 30 June 2025. The LCR remains well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Compared to the quarterly average ended 31 December 2025, the Group's LCR liquid assets decreased $8.4 billion or 4% primarily driven by strong lending growth outpacing deposit growth. NCOs decreased $6.7 billion or 4% mainly due to a reduction in wholesale funding maturities, lower customer deposit cash outflows and FX impacts.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Funding

Group Funding [1]	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
	As at				
Customer deposits	**980,374**	956,302	908,812	3	8
Short-term wholesale funding [2]	**83,793**	78,630	78,610	7	7
Long-term wholesale funding – less than or equal to one year residual maturity [3]	**30,548**	29,274	30,273	4	1
Long-term wholesale funding – more than one year residual maturity [3]	**150,152**	146,899	150,226	2	–
IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations	**(5,941)**	(6,117)	(5,956)	3	–
Total wholesale funding	**258,552**	248,686	253,153	4	2
Short-term collateral deposits [4]	**5,730**	2,643	4,241	large	35
Total funding	**1,244,656**	1,207,631	1,166,206	3	7

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

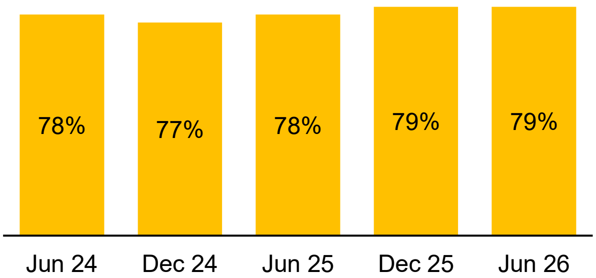
Customer Deposits

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

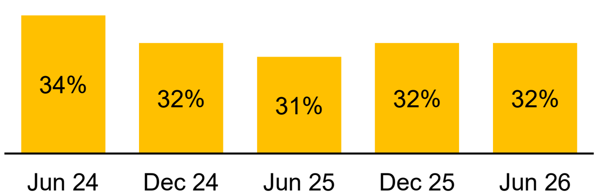
Short-Term Wholesale Funding

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

Customer Deposits to Total Funding Ratio



Short-Term to Total Wholesale Funding Ratio



Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Funding (continued)

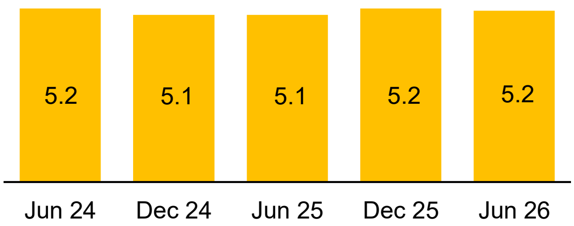
Long-Term Wholesale Funding

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

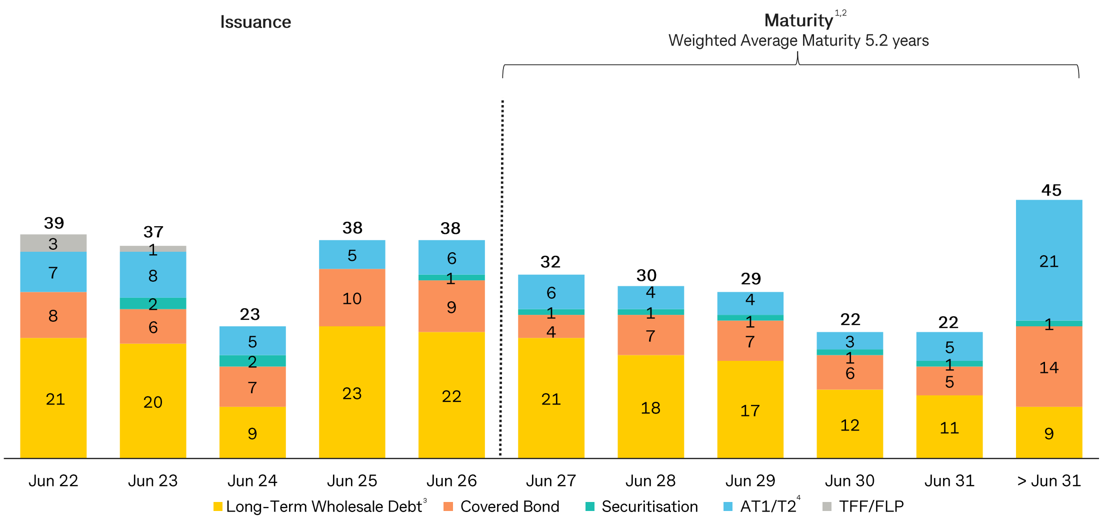
During the full year to 30 June 2026, the Group raised $38 billion of long-term wholesale funding across various instruments.

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

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



Long-Term Wholesale Funding Profile ($B)



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

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

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

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

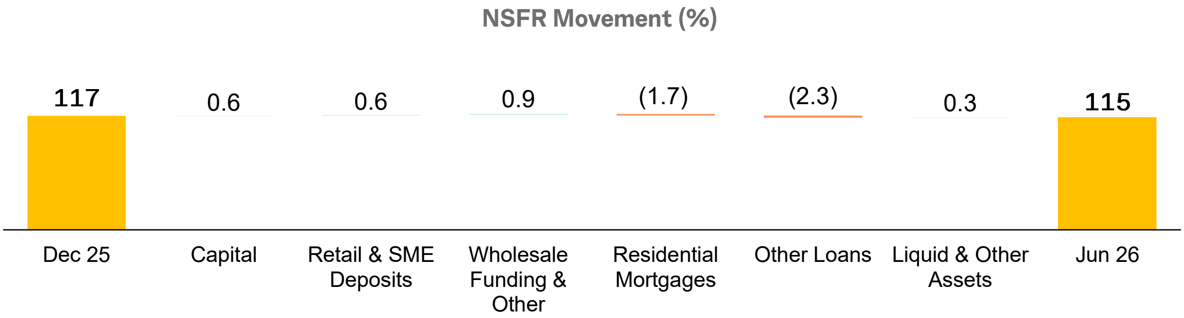
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

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

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

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

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



Pillar 3 Disclosures

Details on the Bank's market disclosures required under Pillar 3, per APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 *Public Disclosure*, are provided on the Bank's website at:

www.commbank.com.au/regulatorydisclosures

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Divisional Performance

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Contents

5 Divisional Performance

Divisional Performance

Divisional Summary

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

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2026 vs Full Year Ended 30 June 2025 [1]					
	Retail Banking Services	Business Banking	Institutional Banking and Markets	New Zealand	Corporate Centre and Other	Total
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Net interest income	6	12	8	2	(43)	**7**
Other operating income	7	(4)	–	(14)	large	**4**
Total operating income	**6**	**10**	**4**	**–**	**(4)**	**6**
Operating expenses	6	9	4	9	1	**6**
Operating performance	**6**	**10**	**5**	**(6)**	**(2)**	**6**
Loan impairment expense	39	(13)	(33)	20	large	**9**
Net profit before tax	**5**	**11**	**6**	**(7)**	**(2)**	**6**
Corporate tax expense	4	11	21	(8)	(31)	**5**
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**5**	**11**	**2**	**(7)**	**5**	**7**

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

Divisional Performance (continued)

Divisional Summary (continued)

Divisional Summary	Half Year Ended 30 June 2026 Retail Banking Services $M	Business Banking $M	Institutional Banking and Markets $M	New Zealand $M	Corporate Centre and Other $M	Total $M
Net interest income	6,062	4,560	882	1,298	89	**12,891**
Other operating income	850	566	591	140	165	**2,312**
Total operating income	**6,912**	**5,126**	**1,473**	**1,438**	**254**	**15,203**
Operating expenses	(2,675)	(1,657)	(604)	(671)	(1,258)	**(6,865)**
Operating performance	**4,237**	**3,469**	**869**	**767**	**(1,004)**	**8,338**
Loan impairment expense	(146)	(219)	(41)	(62)	(1)	**(469)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**4,091**	**3,250**	**828**	**705**	**(1,005)**	**7,869**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(1,231)	(978)	(220)	(188)	285	**(2,332)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations - cash basis	**2,860**	**2,272**	**608**	**517**	**(720)**	**5,537**

	Half Year Ended 30 June 2026 vs Half Year Ended 31 December 2025 Retail Banking Services %	Business Banking %	Institutional Banking and Markets %	New Zealand %	Corporate Centre and Other %	Total %
Net interest income	2	4	7	(6)	(42)	**2**
Other operating income	(7)	5	(12)	(31)	large	**(1)**
Total operating income	**1**	**4**	**(2)**	**(9)**	**68**	**1**
Operating expenses	(2)	5	–	(10)	3	**–**
Operating performance	**3**	**4**	**(3)**	**(8)**	**6**	**3**
Loan impairment expense	(37)	large	large	large	n/a	**47**
Net profit before tax	**5**	**–**	**(8)**	**(15)**	**6**	**1**
Corporate tax expense	5	–	(13)	(20)	(6)	**(1)**
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – cash basis	**5**	**–**	**(6)**	**(13)**	**10**	**2**

Retail Banking Services

OVERVIEW

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

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs
	$M	$M	Jun 25 %	$M	$M	Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**12,017**	11,382	6	**6,062**	5,955	2
Other operating income	**1,766**	1,644	7	**850**	916	(7)
Total operating income	**13,783**	13,026	6	**6,912**	6,871	1
Operating expenses	**(5,417)**	(5,117)	6	**(2,675)**	(2,742)	(2)
Operating performance	**8,366**	7,909	6	**4,237**	4,129	3
Loan impairment expense	**(378)**	(272)	39	**(146)**	(232)	(37)
Net profit before tax	**7,988**	7,637	5	**4,091**	3,897	5
Corporate tax expense	**(2,401)**	(2,307)	4	**(1,231)**	(1,170)	5
Cash net profit after tax	**5,587**	5,330	5	**2,860**	2,727	5

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

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

Income analysis	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income						
Home loans	**4,429**	4,497	(2)	**2,175**	2,254	(4)
Consumer finance and other [2]	**1,099**	1,069	3	**542**	557	(3)
Deposits	**6,489**	5,816	12	**3,345**	3,144	6
Total net interest income	**12,017**	11,382	6	**6,062**	5,955	2
Other operating income						
Home loans	**279**	270	3	**140**	139	1
Consumer finance [3]	**430**	442	(3)	**197**	233	(15)
Deposits	**522**	530	(2)	**251**	271	(7)
Distribution and other [4]	**535**	402	33	**262**	273	(4)
Total other operating income	**1,766**	1,644	7	**850**	916	(7)
Total operating income	**13,783**	13,026	6	**6,912**	6,871	1

Balance Sheet	As at 30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
Home loans [5]	**565,262**	546,109	523,908	4	8
Consumer finance [3]	**13,849**	13,406	13,186	3	5
Other interest earning assets	**3,717**	3,608	3,378	3	10
Total interest earning assets	**582,828**	563,123	540,472	3	8
Other assets	**9,102**	10,044	9,074	(9)	–
Total assets	**591,930**	573,167	549,546	3	8
Transaction deposits [6]	**79,646**	79,972	71,679	–	11
Savings deposits [6]	**223,079**	221,604	205,652	1	8
Investment deposits & other	**96,413**	90,954	91,022	6	6
Total interest bearing deposits	**399,138**	392,530	368,353	2	8
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**48,672**	50,256	46,206	(3)	5
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**7,627**	7,218	7,387	6	3
Total liabilities	**455,437**	450,004	421,946	1	8

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Consumer finance and other includes personal loans, credit cards, business lending and margin lending.
3 Consumer finance includes personal loans and credit cards.
4 Distribution includes income associated with the sale of foreign exchange and wealth products. Other includes merchants, business lending and CommSec brokerage.
5 Home loans are presented gross of $78,061 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $78,452 million; 30 June 2025: $70,007 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
6 Transaction and savings deposits includes $78,061 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $78,452 million; 30 June 2025: $70,007 million).

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

Key Financial Metrics	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.50**	2.51	(1)bpt	**2.49**	2.50	(1)bpt
Return on assets (%)	**0.9**	1.0	(10)bpts	**1.0**	0.9	10 bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**39.3**	39.3	–	**38.7**	39.9	(120)bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.07**	0.05	2 bpts	**0.05**	0.08	(3)bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [2]	**481,643**	453,594	6	**490,672**	472,762	4
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**190,429**	178,806	7	**190,429**	185,715	3
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.75**	0.69	6 bpts	**0.75**	0.64	11 bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**1.18**	1.03	15 bpts	**1.18**	0.98	20 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**15,426**	15,749	(2)	**15,426**	15,417	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Retail Banking Services cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $5,587 million, an increase of $257 million or 5% on the prior year. The result reflected a 6% increase in operating performance, with a 6% increase in operating income partly offset by a 6% increase in operating expenses, as well as a 39% increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

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

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

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

Other Operating Income

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

Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

Loan Impairment Expense

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

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

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

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

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

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

Risk Weighted Assets

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

Retail Banking Services generated $4,145 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 81 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Cash net profit after tax was $2,860 million, an increase of $133 million or 5% on the prior half. The result reflected a 3% increase in operating performance, with a 1% increase in operating income and a 2% decrease in operating expenses, as well as a 37% decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $6,062 million, an increase of $107 million or 2% on the prior half. This was driven by a 4% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by the impact of three fewer calendar days in the current half and a 1 basis point decrease in net interest margin.

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

- Lower home lending margins reflecting the impact of cash rate lag, competition, and mix shift to lower margin fixed rate loans; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on the replicating portfolio; and
- Higher deposit margins mainly due to the impact of higher average interest rates, partly offset by competition and a mix shift to higher yielding savings deposits.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $850 million, a decrease of $66 million or 7% on the prior half, reflecting lower volume driven foreign exchange, cards and deposit fee income, and the non-recurrence of a milestone payment recognised in relation to the sale of Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CommInsure General Insurance), partly offset by higher lending fees.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,675 million, a decrease of $67 million or 2% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by lower technology spend, three fewer working days, seasonality of leave and productivity initiatives including workforce and branch optimisation.

The number of FTE was broadly in line with the prior half, increasing by 9, from 15,417 to 15,426 driven by investment in Wealth & Private, partly offset by productivity initiatives including workforce optimisation.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 38.7%, a decrease of 120 basis points on the prior half, driven by lower operating expenses and higher operating income.

Retail Banking Services (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $146 million, a decrease of $86 million or 37% on the prior half. The result was primarily driven by lower collective provisions from the release of overlays raised in prior periods as higher risk customer cohorts performed better than expected, partly offset by the impact of ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty, seasonally higher arrears, and cost-of-living pressures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 3 basis points on the prior half to 0.05%.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased 11 basis points from 0.64% to 0.75%, as customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures.

Consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased by 20 basis points from 0.98% to 1.18%, reflecting seasonal tax refunds in the prior half and deliberate portfolio settings across credit, pricing, and acquisition mix.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of $19.2 billion or 4%, above system growth. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 64% of new business flows.
- Consumer finance growth of $0.4 billion or 3%, driven by growth in personal loans and credit card balances; and
- Total deposit growth of $5.0 billion or 1% (interest and non-interest bearing). The increase was driven by investment deposits (up 6%) and savings deposits (up 1%), with transaction deposits (including non-interest bearing balances) reducing 1%, reflecting seasonality and customer demand for higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets increased $4.7 billion or 3% on the prior half. This was primarily due to home lending volume growth.

Retail Banking Services generated $2,276 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 44 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Business Banking

OVERVIEW

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

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended [1]		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**8,947**	8,023	12	**4,560**	4,387	4
Other operating income	**1,105**	1,146	(4)	**566**	539	5
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	**5,126**	4,926	4
Operating expenses	**(3,241)**	(2,963)	9	**(1,657)**	(1,584)	5
Operating performance	**6,811**	6,206	10	**3,469**	3,342	4
Loan impairment expense	**(310)**	(355)	(13)	**(219)**	(91)	large
Net profit before tax	**6,501**	5,851	11	**3,250**	3,251	–
Corporate tax expense	**(1,957)**	(1,759)	11	**(978)**	(979)	–
Cash net profit after tax	**4,544**	4,092	11	**2,272**	2,272	–
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Small Business Banking	**3,869**	3,451	12	**1,984**	1,885	5
Commercial Banking	**2,186**	2,010	9	**1,108**	1,078	3
Regional and Agribusiness	**1,215**	1,099	11	**612**	603	1
Major Client Group	**1,424**	1,274	12	**723**	701	3
CommSec	**253**	189	34	**133**	120	11
Total net interest income	**8,947**	8,023	12	**4,560**	4,387	4
Other operating income						
Small Business Banking	**438**	461	(5)	**219**	219	–
Commercial Banking	**221**	248	(11)	**115**	106	8
Regional and Agribusiness	**109**	121	(10)	**57**	52	10
Major Client Group	**194**	213	(9)	**102**	92	11
CommSec	**143**	103	39	**73**	70	4
Total other operating income	**1,105**	1,146	(4)	**566**	539	5
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	**5,126**	4,926	4
Income by product						
Business products	**7,301**	6,657	10	**3,735**	3,566	5
Retail products	**2,498**	2,314	8	**1,261**	1,237	2
Equities and margin lending	**253**	198	28	**130**	123	6
Total operating income	**10,052**	9,169	10	**5,126**	4,926	4

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

Divisional Performance (continued)

Business Banking (continued)

Balance Sheet	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
	As at				
Home loans [1]	**114,410**	112,598	109,948	2	4
Business loans	**180,209**	167,907	159,447	7	13
Margin loans	**879**	899	943	(2)	(7)
Consumer finance	**1,519**	1,580	1,558	(4)	(3)
Total lending interest earning assets	**297,017**	282,984	271,896	5	9
Non-lending interest earning assets	**135**	93	98	45	38
Other assets	**1,688**	1,123	1,272	50	33
Total assets	**298,840**	284,200	273,266	5	9
Transaction deposits [2]	**46,456**	45,892	42,728	1	9
Savings deposits [2]	**79,476**	78,815	75,538	1	5
Investment deposits and other	**63,869**	59,770	53,390	7	20
Total interest bearing deposits	**189,801**	184,477	171,656	3	11
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**62,446**	58,517	58,179	7	7
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**3,055**	2,209	2,670	38	14
Total liabilities	**255,302**	245,203	232,505	4	10

	Full Year Ended [3]			Half Year Ended		
Key Financial Metrics	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**3.39**	3.32	7 bpts	**3.41**	3.36	5 bpts
Return on assets (%)	**1.5**	1.5	–	**1.5**	1.6	(10)bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.2**	32.3	(10)bpts	**32.3**	32.2	10 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.11**	0.14	(3)bpts	**0.15**	0.06	9 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [4]	**264,280**	241,945	9	**269,990**	258,663	4
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**168,080**	153,289	10	**168,080**	160,368	5
Troublesome and non-performing exposures ($M) [5]	**5,440**	5,012	9	**5,440**	4,917	11
Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a % of TCE (%) [5]	**2.44**	2.50	(6)bpts	**2.44**	2.33	11 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**6,299**	5,972	5	**6,299**	6,158	2

1 Home loans are presented gross of $16,128 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $18,078 million; 30 June 2025: $14,958 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
2 Transaction and savings deposits include $16,128 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2025: $18,078 million; 30 June 2025: $14,958 million).
3 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
4 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.
5 Commercial troublesome and non-performing exposures only.

Business Banking (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Business Banking cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $4,544 million, an increase of $452 million or 11% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 10% increase in operating performance, with a 10% increase in total operating income partly offset by a 9% increase in operating expenses, as well as a 13% decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

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

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

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

Other Operating Income

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

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

Operating Expenses

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

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

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

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 32.2%, a decrease of 10 basis points on the prior year, mainly driven by higher operating income, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

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

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

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

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

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

Risk Weighted Assets

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

Business Banking generated $2,716 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 54 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Business Banking (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Cash net profit after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was $2,272 million, in line with the prior half. The result was driven by a 4% increase in operating performance, with a 4% increase in total operating income partly offset by a 5% increase in operating expenses, as well as a $128 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $4,560 million, an increase of $173 million or 4% on the prior half. This was driven by a 4% increase in average interest earning assets and a 5 basis point increase in net interest margin, partly offset by the impact of three fewer calendar days in the current half.

Net interest margin increased 5 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher deposit margins due to the impact of higher average interest rates; and
- Higher earnings from the replicating portfolio; partly offset by
- Unfavourable deposit mix as customers shift to higher yielding deposits; and
- Lower business and home lending margins principally due to increased competition and the impact of cash rate lag.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $566 million, an increase of $27 million or 5% on the prior half, driven by:

- Higher business lending fee income reflecting volume growth; and
- Higher equities income due to growth in trading volumes in the Australian and International portfolios; partly offset by
- Lower foreign exchange income from lower volumes.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,657 million, an increase of $73 million or 5% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by investment in product offerings, partly offset by seasonally higher leave usage and the impact of three fewer working days.

The number of FTE increased by 141 or 2% on the prior half, from 6,158 to 6,299 due to investment in product offerings.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio increased to 32.3%, up 10 basis points on the prior half, primarily driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $219 million, an increase of $128 million on the prior half, primarily driven by higher collective provision charges mainly due to geopolitical risk, macroeconomic uncertainty, and portfolio growth.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 9 basis points to 0.15%.

Troublesome and non-performing exposures as a percentage of total committed exposures increased 11 basis points to 2.44%, driven by downgrades to a small number of customers in the Commercial Property and Manufacturing sectors.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Business loan growth of $12.3 billion or 7%, above system growth, reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries;
- Home loan growth of $1.8 billion or 2%, below system growth; and
- Total deposit growth (interest and non-interest bearing) of $9.3 billion or 4%. Growth was driven by investment deposits (up 7%), transaction deposits (up 4% including non-interest bearing balances), and savings deposits (up 1%).

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets increased $7.7 billion or 5% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth.

Business Banking generated $1,323 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 27 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Institutional Banking and Markets

OVERVIEW

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

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**1,708**	1,586	8	**882**	826	7
Other operating income	**1,261**	1,256	–	**591**	670	(12)
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	**1,473**	1,496	(2)
Operating expenses	**(1,206)**	(1,165)	4	**(604)**	(602)	–
Operating performance	**1,763**	1,677	5	**869**	894	(3)
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(33)**	(49)	(33)	**(41)**	8	large
Net profit before tax	**1,730**	1,628	6	**828**	902	(8)
Corporate tax expense	**(472)**	(390)	21	**(220)**	(252)	(13)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,258**	1,238	2	**608**	650	(6)
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Institutional Banking	**1,857**	1,744	6	**918**	939	(2)
Markets	**(149)**	(158)	6	**(36)**	(113)	68
Total net interest income	**1,708**	1,586	8	**882**	826	7
Other operating income						
Institutional Banking	**417**	455	(8)	**219**	198	11
Markets	**844**	801	5	**372**	472	(21)
Total other operating income	**1,261**	1,256	–	**591**	670	(12)
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	**1,473**	1,496	(2)
Income by product						
Institutional products	**2,136**	2,003	7	**1,070**	1,066	–
Asset leasing	**138**	196	(30)	**67**	71	(6)
Markets (excluding derivative valuation adjustments)	**697**	643	8	**327**	370	(12)
Total operating income excluding derivative valuation adjustments	**2,971**	2,842	5	**1,464**	1,507	(3)
Derivative valuation adjustments [2]	**(2)**	–	n/a	**9**	(11)	large
Total operating income	**2,969**	2,842	4	**1,473**	1,496	(2)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Derivative valuation adjustments include both net interest income and other operating income adjustments.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

	As at				
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	Jun 26 vs
Balance Sheet	$M	$M	$M	Dec 25 %	Jun 25 %
Interest earning lending assets	**104,983**	97,436	93,792	8	12
Non-lending interest earning assets	**108,206**	108,872	88,812	(1)	22
Other assets [1]	**30,864**	31,939	32,171	(3)	(4)
Total assets	**244,053**	238,247	214,775	2	14
Transaction deposits	**93,064**	83,284	83,246	12	12
Savings deposits	**12,756**	12,484	10,783	2	18
Investment deposits and other	**68,983**	65,628	64,813	5	6
Total interest bearing deposits	**174,803**	161,396	158,842	8	10
Due to other financial institutions	**25,173**	24,385	20,057	3	26
Other interest bearing liabilities [2]	**89,954**	92,633	71,256	(3)	26
Non-interest bearing liabilities [1]	**24,054**	18,136	23,055	33	4
Total liabilities	**313,984**	296,550	273,210	6	15

	Full Year Ended [3]			Half Year Ended		
			Jun 26 vs			Jun 26 vs
Key Financial Metrics	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Dec 25 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**0.87**	0.93	(6)bpts	**0.89**	0.84	5 bpts
Net interest margin excl. Markets (%)	**1.92**	2.00	(8)bpts	**1.88**	1.97	(9)bpts
Return on assets (%)	**0.5**	0.6	(10)bpts	**0.5**	0.5	–
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**40.6**	41.0	(40)bpts	**41.0**	40.2	80 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.03**	0.05	(2)bpts	**0.08**	(0.02)	10 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M)	**197,397**	170,167	16	**200,454**	194,390	3
Average interest earning assets excl. Markets ($M)	**96,489**	87,022	11	**98,281**	94,726	4
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**88,278**	86,137	2	**88,278**	88,038	–
Troublesome and non-performing exposures ($M)	**436**	499	(13)	**436**	386	13
Total committed exposures rated investment grade (%)	**88.9**	89.7	(80)bpts	**88.9**	88.3	60 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**1,547**	1,588	(3)	**1,547**	1,572	(2)

1 Other assets include intangible assets and derivative assets. Non-interest bearing liabilities include derivative liabilities.
2 Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements and liabilities at fair value.
3 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Institutional Banking and Markets cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $1,258 million, an increase of $20 million or 2% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 5% increase in operating performance, with a 4% increase in total operating income partly offset by a 4% increase in operating expenses, as well as $16 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

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

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

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

Other Operating Income

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

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

Operating Expenses

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

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

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

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 40.6%, a decrease of 40 basis points on the prior year, driven by higher operating income, partly offset by higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

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

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

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

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

Risk Weighted Assets

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

Institutional Banking and Markets generated $831 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current year. This impacted the Group's CET1 ratio by 17 basis points.

1 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are required to be grossed up under accounting standards.
2 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Cash net profit after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was $608 million, a decrease of $42 million or 6% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 3% decrease in operating performance with a 2% decrease in total operating income, as well as a $49 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $882 million, an increase of $56 million or 7% on the prior half. Excluding the net funding costs of the Markets business, net interest income was $918 million, a decrease of $21 million or 2% on the prior half. This was driven by a 4% increase in average interest earning assets (excluding Markets), partly offset by a 9 basis point decrease in net interest margin (excluding the net funding costs of the Markets business) reflecting:

- Lower institutional lending and securitisation margins due to increased competition; and
- Lower earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $591 million, a decrease of $79 million or 12% on the prior half, reflecting:

- Lower trading income in Commodities (partly offset in net interest income), Fixed Income and Rates; partly offset by
- Higher commissions from syndicate activity; and
- Favourable derivative valuation adjustments.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $604 million, an increase of $2 million, broadly in line with the prior half.

The number of FTE decreased by 25 or 2% on the prior half, from 1,572 to 1,547, primarily driven by workforce optimisation initiatives.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio increased 80 basis points on the prior half to 41.0%, driven by lower operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $41 million, an increase of $49 million on the prior half. This was driven by higher collective provisions reflecting increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 10 basis points on the prior half.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Lending asset growth of $7.5 billion or 8%, primarily driven by growth in the institutional and structured lending portfolios;
- Non-lending interest earning assets decrease of $0.7 billion or 1%, driven by lower reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances;
- Other assets decrease of $1.1 billion or 3% mainly driven by lower Commodities inventory, partly offset by the timing of unsettled trades and the revaluation of derivatives [1] due to foreign currency and interest rate movements;
- Total interest bearing deposits increase of $13.4 billion or 8%, driven by growth in transaction and investment deposits;
- Other interest bearing liabilities decrease of $2.7 billion or 3%, mainly driven by a decrease in high grade bonds; and
- Non-interest bearing liabilities increase of $5.9 billion or 33%, driven by the timing of unsettled trades and revaluation of derivatives [1] due to interest rate and foreign exchange movements.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets increased $0.2 billion, broadly in line with the prior half. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth, partly offset by lower Market Risk RWA.

Institutional Banking and Markets generated $497 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 10 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

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

2 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

New Zealand

OVERVIEW

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

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

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs
New Zealand (A$M)	A$M	A$M	Jun 25 %	A$M	A$M	Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**2,672**	2,611	2	**1,298**	1,374	(6)
Other operating income	**343**	397	(14)	**140**	203	(31)
Total operating income	**3,015**	3,008	–	**1,438**	1,577	(9)
Operating expenses	**(1,414)**	(1,300)	9	**(671)**	(743)	(10)
Operating performance	**1,601**	1,708	(6)	**767**	834	(8)
Loan impairment expense	**(66)**	(55)	20	**(62)**	(4)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,535**	1,653	(7)	**705**	830	(15)
Corporate tax expense	**(423)**	(458)	(8)	**(188)**	(235)	(20)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,112**	1,195	(7)	**517**	595	(13)

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

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

New Zealand (NZ$M)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 NZ$M	30 Jun 25 NZ$M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 NZ$M	31 Dec 25 NZ$M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	**3,085**	2,849	8	**1,513**	1,572	(4)
Other operating income	**404**	434	(7)	**171**	233	(27)
Total operating income	**3,489**	3,283	6	**1,684**	1,805	(7)
Operating expenses	**(1,645)**	(1,424)	16	**(806)**	(839)	(4)
Operating performance	**1,844**	1,859	(1)	**878**	966	(9)
Loan impairment expense	**(78)**	(60)	30	**(75)**	(3)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,766**	1,799	(2)	**803**	963	(17)
Corporate tax expense	**(490)**	(502)	(2)	**(225)**	(265)	(15)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,276**	1,297	(2)	**578**	698	(17)
Represented by:						
ASB	**1,318**	1,346	(2)	**599**	719	(17)
Other [2]	**(42)**	(49)	14	**(21)**	(21)	–
Cash net profit after tax	**1,276**	1,297	(2)	**578**	698	(17)

Key Financial Metrics [3]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Performance indicator						
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**47.1**	43.4	370 bpts	**47.9**	46.5	140 bpts

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Other primarily includes CBA cost allocations including capital charges and funding costs in relation to group funding.
3 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

New Zealand cash net profit after tax [1] for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was NZD1,276 million, a decrease of NZD21 million or 2% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in operating performance, with a 16% increase in operating expenses partly offset by a 6% increase in total operating income, as well as a NZD18 million increase in loan impairment expense.

New Zealand generated AUD1,021 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 20 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

New Zealand cash net profit after tax [1] for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was NZD578 million, a decrease of NZD120 million or 17% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 9% decrease in operating performance, with a 7% decrease in total operating income partly offset by a 4% decrease in operating expenses, as well as a NZD72 million increase in loan impairment expense.

New Zealand generated AUD351 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 6 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 The CBA Branch results relating to the Institutional Banking and Markets business in New Zealand are included in the Institutional Banking and Markets divisional results.
2 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
ASB (NZ$M)	**30 Jun 26 NZ$M**	**30 Jun 25 NZ$M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 26 NZ$M**	**31 Dec 25 NZ$M**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %**
Net interest income	**3,144**	2,919	8	**1,542**	1,602	(4)
Other operating income	**404**	434	(7)	**171**	233	(27)
Total operating income	**3,548**	3,353	6	**1,713**	1,835	(7)
Operating expenses	**(1,645)**	(1,424)	16	**(806)**	(839)	(4)
Operating performance	**1,903**	1,929	(1)	**907**	996	(9)
Loan impairment expense	**(78)**	(60)	30	**(75)**	(3)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,825**	1,869	(2)	**832**	993	(16)
Corporate tax expense	**(507)**	(523)	(3)	**(233)**	(274)	(15)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,318**	1,346	(2)	**599**	719	(17)

	As at				
Balance Sheet (NZ$M)	**30 Jun 26 NZ$M**	**31 Dec 25 NZ$M**	**30 Jun 25 NZ$M**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**
Home loans	**84,466**	82,791	79,608	2	6
Business and rural lending	**36,201**	34,924	34,143	4	6
Other interest earning assets	**1,530**	1,594	1,587	(4)	(4)
Total lending interest earning assets	**122,197**	119,309	115,338	2	6
Non-lending interest earning assets	**17,905**	17,052	17,619	5	2
Other assets	**3,470**	3,333	2,184	4	59
Total assets	**143,572**	139,694	135,141	3	6
Interest bearing customer deposits	**78,369**	77,323	75,126	1	4
Debt issues	**27,805**	27,651	25,767	1	8
Other deposits [2]	**3,323**	2,045	4,196	62	(21)
Other interest bearing liabilities	**4,600**	3,738	2,630	23	75
Total interest bearing liabilities	**114,097**	110,757	107,719	3	6
Non-interest bearing customer deposits	**12,483**	12,149	10,667	3	17
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**1,426**	1,532	1,853	(7)	(23)
Total liabilities	**128,006**	124,438	120,239	3	6

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Other deposits include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and funding from RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility which were fully repaid by 30 June 2026.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

ASB Key Financial Metrics [2]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.30**	2.27	3 bpts	**2.25**	2.35	(10)bpts
Return on assets (%)	**0.9**	1.0	(10)bpts	**0.8**	1.0	(20)bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**46.4**	42.5	390 bpts	**47.1**	45.7	140 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAA (%)	**0.07**	0.05	2 bpts	**0.13**	0.01	12 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets (NZ$M)	**136,749**	128,818	6	**138,242**	135,281	2
Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) [3]	**80,853**	75,257	7	**80,853**	79,178	2
Risk weighted assets (A$M) [4]	**55,495**	60,276	(8)	**55,495**	56,285	(1)
AUM – average (NZ$M)	**25,790**	22,650	14	**26,557**	25,059	6
AUM – spot (NZ$M)	**27,680**	23,606	17	**27,680**	26,047	6
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.46**	0.71	(25)bpts	**0.46**	0.53	(7)bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**0.63**	1.01	(38)bpts	**0.63**	0.83	(20)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**7,114**	6,751	5	**7,114**	6,897	3

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms unless otherwise stated.
3 Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
4 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

ASB cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was NZD1,318 million, a decrease of NZD28 million or 2% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in operating performance, with a 16% increase in operating expenses partly offset by a 6% increase in total operating income, as well as a NZD18 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

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

Net interest margin increased 3 basis points, reflecting:

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

Other Operating Income

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

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

Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

Loan Impairment Expense

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

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

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

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

Risk Weighted Assets [3]

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

ASB generated AUD1,057 million of organic capital [4] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 21 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Settlement costs and customer remediation within operating expenses have been included as a notable item in the Group Performance Summary on page 11.
2 ASB deposit growth for market share purposes includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.
3 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
4 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

New Zealand (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

ASB cash net profit after tax was NZD599 million, a decrease of NZD120 million or 17% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 9% decrease in operating performance, with a 7% decrease in total operating income partly offset by a 4% decrease in operating expenses as well as a NZD72 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was NZD1,542 million, a decrease of NZD60 million or 4% on the prior half. This result was driven by a 10 basis point decrease in net interest margin and the impact of three fewer calendar days in the current half, partly offset by a 2% increase in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin decreased 10 basis points, reflecting:

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

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was NZD171 million, a decrease of NZD62 million or 27% on the prior half, reflecting:

- Lower lending fee income including customer reimbursements;
- Lower cards income due to lower interchange fees; and
- Lower markets trading income; partly offset by
- Higher funds management income due to favourable market performance.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were NZD806 million, a decrease of NZD33 million or 4% on the prior half. The decrease was driven by the settlement of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* class action proceedings [1] in the prior half and three fewer working days in the current half, partly offset by increased investment spend, higher FTE and higher technology costs from increased software licensing and development.

The number of FTE increased by 217 or 3% on the prior half from 6,897 to 7,114 primarily to support investment in technology, manage financial and cyber crime, and fraud and scam prevention.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 47.1%, an increase of 140 basis points on the prior half driven by lower operating income, partly offset by lower operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was NZD75 million, an increase of NZD72 million on the prior half. This was primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting deterioration in the unemployment outlook, increased geopolitical risk and macroeconomic uncertainty, and higher individually assessed provisions.

Home loan 90+ days arrears decreased 7 basis points to 0.46% and consumer finance 90+ days arrears decreased 20 basis points to 0.63% reflecting the benefit of the lower interest rate environment.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of NZD1.7 billion or 2%, below system growth;
- Business and rural lending growth of NZD1.3 billion or 4%, above system growth; and
- Total customer deposit growth of NZD1.4 billion or 2% (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), above system growth [2].

Risk Weighted Assets [3]

Risk weighted assets increased NZD1.7 billion or 2% on the prior half primarily driven by an increase in Credit RWA from lending volumes.

ASB generated AUD368 million of organic capital [4] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 7 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Settlement costs within operating expenses have been included as a notable item in the Group Performance Summary on page 11.
2 ASB deposit growth for market share purposes includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.
3 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
4 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWA as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Corporate Centre and Other

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
Corporate Centre and Other (continuing operations, including eliminations)	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %**	**30 Jun 26 $M**	**31 Dec 25 $M**	**Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %**
Net interest income	**242**	421	(43)	**89**	153	(42)
Other operating income	**163**	(1)	large	**165**	(2)	large
Total operating income	**405**	420	(4)	**254**	151	68
Operating expenses	**(2,477)**	(2,451)	1	**(1,258)**	(1,219)	3
Operating performance	**(2,072)**	(2,031)	(2)	**(1,004)**	(1,068)	6
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(1)**	5	large	**(1)**	–	n/a
Net loss before tax	**(2,073)**	(2,026)	2	**(1,005)**	(1,068)	(6)
Corporate tax benefit	**554**	423	31	**285**	269	6
Cash net loss after tax	**(1,519)**	(1,603)	(5)	**(720)**	(799)	(10)

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

Corporate Centre and Other (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Corporate Centre and Other cash net loss after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2026 was $1,519 million, a decrease of $84 million or 5% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 31% increase in corporate tax benefit, partly offset by a 1% increase in operating expenses, a 4% decrease in total operating income and a $6 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

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

Other Operating Income

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

Operating Expenses

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

Loan Impairment Expense

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

Corporate Tax Benefit

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

Half Year Ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Cash net loss after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2026 was $720 million, a decrease of $79 million or 10% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 68% increase in total operating income and a 6% increase in corporate tax benefit, partly offset by a 3% increase in operating expenses.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $89 million, a decrease of $64 million or 42% on the prior half. This was driven by lower Treasury earnings from interest rate risk management activities.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $165 million, an increase of $167 million on the prior half. This was mainly driven by higher net earnings on sale of Treasury liquid assets, impacts from minority investments, and the non-recurrence of a fair value gain on our investment in Gemini following its Initial Public Offering.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,258 million, an increase of $39 million or 3% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by increased investment in technology and AI capabilities, higher amortisation and higher marketing costs, partly offset by the non-recurrence of prior period customer remediation costs.

Loan Impairment Expense

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

Corporate Tax Benefit

Corporate tax benefit was $285 million, an increase of $16 million or 6% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by a decrease in non-deductible expenses and a one-off impact from the finalisation of tax matters in the half year ended 30 June 2026.

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Financial Statements

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6 Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Consolidated Income Statement

For the Year Ended 30 June 2026

		Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	Appendix	$M	$M	$M	$M
Interest income:					
Effective interest income	1.1	**61,976**	61,420	**31,488**	30,488
Other interest income	1.1	**3,756**	3,690	**1,878**	1,878
Interest expense	1.1	**(40,146)**	(41,087)	**(20,475)**	(19,671)
Net interest income		**25,586**	24,023	**12,891**	12,695
Net other operating income [1]	1.5	**4,567**	4,267	**2,262**	2,305
Total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment		**30,153**	28,290	**15,153**	15,000
Operating expenses	1.6	**(13,785)**	(13,015)	**(6,869)**	(6,916)
Loan impairment expense	2.2	**(788)**	(726)	**(469)**	(319)
Net profit before income tax		**15,580**	14,549	**7,815**	7,765
Income tax expense	1.7	**(4,669)**	(4,416)	**(2,316)**	(2,353)
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations		**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations		**(45)**	(17)	**–**	(45)
Net profit after income tax		**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367

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

The above Consolidated Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices.

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

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	Cents per share		Cents per share	
Earnings per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	**652.6**	606.1	**328.9**	323.7
Diluted	**651.7**	605.2	**328.4**	323.2
Earnings per share including discontinued operations:				
Basic	**649.9**	605.1	**328.9**	321.0
Diluted	**649.0**	604.2	**328.4**	320.6

Financial Statements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Net profit after income tax for the period from continuing operations	**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
Other comprehensive income/(expense):				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):				
Foreign currency translation reserve net of tax	**(1,583)**	230	**(693)**	(890)
(Losses)/gains on cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	**(2,526)**	2,672	**(251)**	(2,275)
Gains/(losses) on debt investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**831**	(200)	**195**	636
Total of items that may be reclassified	**(3,278)**	2,702	**(749)**	(2,529)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss):				
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefit superannuation plans net of tax	**48**	91	**66**	(18)
Gains on equity investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income net of tax	**590**	742	**557**	33
Revaluation of properties net of tax	**(9)**	20	**(9)**	–
Total of items that will not be reclassified	**629**	853	**614**	15
Other comprehensive (expense)/income net of income tax from continuing operations	**(2,649)**	3,555	**(135)**	(2,514)
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	**8,262**	13,688	**5,364**	2,898
Net loss after income tax for the period from discontinued operations	**(45)**	(17)	**–**	(45)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**8,217**	13,671	**5,364**	2,853

The above Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices.

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	Cents per share		Cents per share	
Dividends per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank:				
Ordinary shares	**505**	485	**270**	235

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2026

		As at		
		30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	Appendix	$M	$M	$M
Assets				
Cash and liquid assets		**72,443**	82,606	83,819
Receivables from financial institutions		**5,967**	7,299	7,604
Assets at fair value through income statement		**113,238**	117,676	96,370
Derivative assets		**27,514**	19,673	24,719
Investment securities:				
At amortised cost		**390**	471	633
At fair value through other comprehensive income		**124,108**	115,215	107,018
Assets held for sale		**–**	4	10
Loans and other receivables	2.1	**1,079,452**	1,040,881	1,007,756
Property, plant and equipment		**3,606**	3,537	3,563
Intangible assets	6.1	**8,515**	8,296	8,082
Deferred tax assets		**2,910**	3,143	2,599
Other assets		**14,313**	9,927	11,626
Total assets		**1,452,456**	1,408,728	1,353,799
Liabilities				
Deposits and other public borrowings	3.1	**1,012,557**	982,534	937,857
Payables to financial institutions		**34,733**	32,982	27,956
Liabilities at fair value through income statement		**64,254**	66,562	49,842
Derivative liabilities		**25,050**	22,477	25,146
Current tax liabilities		**658**	397	780
Deferred tax liabilities		**67**	104	64
Provisions		**2,917**	3,098	2,831
Term funding from central banks		**–**	16	1,131
Debt issues		**170,920**	169,499	170,509
Bills payable and other liabilities		**21,121**	15,888	19,934
		1,332,277	1,293,557	1,236,050
Loan capital		**41,475**	37,939	38,973
Total liabilities		**1,373,752**	1,331,496	1,275,023
Net assets		**78,704**	77,232	78,776
Shareholders' equity				
Ordinary share capital	4.2	**33,531**	33,580	33,560
Reserves	4.2	**(1,428)**	(1,367)	1,242
Retained profits	4.2	**46,601**	45,019	43,974
Total shareholders' equity		**78,704**	77,232	78,776

The above Consolidated Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices.

Financial Statements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Ordinary share capital $M	Reserves $M	Retained profits $M	Total shareholders' equity $M
As at 31 December 2024	33,586	(900)	42,578	**75,264**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	4,991	**4,991**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(9)	**(9)**
Net other comprehensive income from continuing operations	–	2,181	71	**2,252**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	2,181	5,053	**7,234**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:				
Share buy-backs [1]	–	–	–	**–**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(3,765)	**(3,765)**
Share-based payments	–	69	–	**69**
Purchase of treasury shares	(31)	–	–	**(31)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	5	–	–	**5**
Other changes	–	(108)	108	**–**
As at 30 June 2025	33,560	1,242	43,974	**78,776**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	5,412	**5,412**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(45)	**(45)**
Net other comprehensive expense from continuing operations	–	(2,496)	(18)	**(2,514)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	–	(2,496)	5,349	**2,853**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:				
Share buy-backs [1]	–	–	–	**–**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(4,351)	**(4,351)**
Share-based payments	–	(66)	–	**(66)**
Purchase of treasury shares	(73)	–	–	**(73)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	93	–	–	**93**
Other changes	–	(47)	47	**–**
As at 31 December 2025	33,580	(1,367)	45,019	**77,232**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	5,499	**5,499**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	**–**
Net other comprehensive (expense)/income from continuing operations	–	(201)	66	**(135)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	–	(201)	5,565	**5,364**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:				
Share buy-backs [1]	–	–	–	**–**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(3,933)	**(3,933)**
Share-based payments	–	90	–	**90**
Purchase of treasury shares	(54)	–	–	**(54)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	5	–	–	**5**
Other changes	–	50	(50)	**–**
As at 30 June 2026	33,531	(1,428)	46,601	**78,704**

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

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

Financial Statements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Full Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	**64,168**	64,196
Interest paid	**(38,597)**	(40,405)
Other operating income received	**3,371**	3,436
Expenses paid	**(11,967)**	(11,553)
Income taxes paid	**(4,682)**	(4,197)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**12,293**	11,477
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements		
Movement in investment securities:		
Purchases	**(60,188)**	(45,584)
Proceeds	**41,233**	41,123
Net increase in assets at fair value through Income Statement	**(33,714)**	(1,211)
Net increase in loans and other receivables	**(87,215)**	(75,875)
Net decrease/(increase) in receivables from financial institutions	**1,164**	(1,438)
Net decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell at amortised cost	**4,450**	6,687
Net decrease/(increase) in other assets	**1,116**	(1,110)
Net increase in deposits and other public borrowings	**79,620**	59,460
Net increase in payables to financial institutions	**8,092**	2,555
Net increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase at amortised cost	**6,559**	3,709
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**20,249**	(1,251)
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities	**(162)**	633
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements	**(18,796)**	(12,302)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(6,503)**	(825)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows from acquisitions of controlled entities (net of cash acquired) [2]	**(39)**	–
Cash inflows from disposals of associates and joint ventures	**3**	156
Cash outflows from acquisitions of associates and joint ventures	**(10)**	(28)
Dividends received	**41**	138
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	**137**	1,041
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(784)**	(478)
Purchases of intangible assets	**(1,256)**	(1,158)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,908)**	(329)

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statement of Cash Flows in liquidity management.
2 During the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group acquired a controlled entity for a consideration of $39 million, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired of $3 million, and recognised $42 million of net assets including goodwill of $29 million.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Full Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share buy-backs	–	(18)
Dividends paid [2]	(8,284)	(7,949)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities	89,122	83,988
Redemption of debt securities	(78,413)	(67,125)
Maturity of term funding from central banks	(1,078)	(3,094)
Purchases of treasury shares	(127)	(136)
Proceeds from issuance of loan capital	5,950	5,285
Redemption of loan capital	(2,312)	(2,978)
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities	(241)	(382)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,617	7,591
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,794)	6,437
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(2,134)	623
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	54,381	47,321
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	48,453	54,381

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statement of Cash Flows in liquidity management.
2 Includes the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) satisfied by on-market purchase and transfer of shares.

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices.

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Appendices

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7 Appendices

Appendices

1 Our Performance

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

1.1 Net Interest Income

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Interest Income						
Effective interest income:						
Loans and other receivables	**53,844**	52,842	2	**27,394**	26,450	4
Other financial institutions	**162**	236	(31)	**82**	80	2
Cash and liquid assets	**3,131**	3,362	(7)	**1,461**	1,670	(13)
Investment securities:						
At amortised cost	**23**	47	(51)	**10**	13	(23)
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**4,816**	4,933	(2)	**2,541**	2,275	12
Total effective interest income	**61,976**	61,420	1	**31,488**	30,488	3
Other interest income:						
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**3,648**	3,584	2	**1,826**	1,822	–
Other	**108**	106	2	**52**	56	(7)
Total interest income	**65,732**	65,110	1	**33,366**	32,366	3
Interest Expense						
Deposits	**26,182**	26,587	(2)	**13,580**	12,602	8
Other financial institutions	**1,173**	1,066	10	**561**	612	(8)
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**2,041**	1,802	13	**984**	1,057	(7)
Term funding from central banks	**9**	131	(93)	**-**	9	(large)
Debt issues	**7,758**	8,544	(9)	**3,863**	3,895	(1)
Loan capital	**2,390**	2,420	(1)	**1,192**	1,198	(1)
Lease liabilities	**82**	79	4	**41**	41	–
Bank levy	**511**	458	12	**254**	257	(1)
Total interest expense	**40,146**	41,087	(2)	**20,475**	19,671	4
Net interest income	**25,586**	24,023	7	**12,891**	12,695	2

1.1 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 of the 2026 Annual Report.

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

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

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

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

Appendices (continued)

1.2 Net Interest Margin

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	%	%	%	%
Australia				
Interest spread [1] [2]	**1.51**	1.43	**1.53**	1.49
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [3]	**0.53**	0.61	**0.53**	0.53
Net interest margin [2] [4]	**2.04**	2.04	**2.06**	2.02
New Zealand				
Interest spread [1] [2]	**1.86**	1.66	**1.87**	1.86
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [3]	**0.51**	0.62	**0.51**	0.51
Net interest margin [2] [4]	**2.37**	2.28	**2.38**	2.37
Other Overseas				
Interest spread [1] [2]	**0.45**	0.71	**0.36**	0.56
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [3]	**0.19**	0.07	**0.23**	0.13
Net interest margin [2] [4]	**0.64**	0.78	**0.59**	0.69
Total Group				
Interest spread [1]	**1.52**	1.46	**1.52**	1.51
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [3]	**0.53**	0.62	**0.54**	0.53
Net interest margin [4]	**2.05**	2.08	**2.06**	2.04

1 Difference between the average interest rate earned and the average interest rate paid on funds.
2 Interest spread and margin calculations have been adjusted to include intragroup borrowings to more appropriately reflect the overseas cost of funds.
3 A portion of the Group's interest earning assets is funded by net interest-free liabilities and shareholders' equity. The benefit to the Group of these interest-free funds is the amount it would cost to replace them at the average cost of funds.
4 Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets for the full year or the half year annualised.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest

The following tables 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 each of the full years ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025. Averages used were predominantly daily averages. Interest is accounted for based on product yield.

Where assets or liabilities are hedged, the interest amounts are shown net of the hedge, however individual items not separately hedged may be affected by movements in exchange rates.

The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

Non-accrual loans are included in interest earning assets under Loans and other receivables.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2026 the official cash rate in Australia has increased 50 basis points on a spot basis, while in New Zealand the official cash rate has decreased 100 basis points on a spot basis.

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
Interest Earning Assets	**Avg Bal $M**	**Interest $M**	**Yield %**	**Avg Bal $M**	**Interest $M**	**Yield %**
Home loans [1]	**630,083**	**35,502**	**5.63**	597,687	35,493	5.94
Consumer finance [2]	**17,142**	**1,916**	**11.18**	16,791	1,914	11.40
Business and corporate loans [3]	**299,067**	**16,534**	**5.53**	271,893	15,541	5.72
Loans and other receivables	**946,292**	**53,952**	**5.70**	886,371	52,948	5.97
Cash and other liquid assets	**88,234**	**3,293**	**3.73**	84,063	3,598	4.28
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**98,100**	**3,648**	**3.72**	81,444	3,584	4.40
Investment Securities:						
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**112,563**	**4,816**	**4.28**	100,911	4,933	4.89
At amortised cost	**495**	**23**	**4.65**	895	47	5.25
Non-lending interest earning assets	**299,392**	**11,780**	**3.93**	267,313	12,162	4.55
Total interest earning assets [4]	**1,245,684**	**65,732**	**5.28**	1,153,684	65,110	5.64
Non-interest earning assets [1]	**147,715**			137,523		
Assets held for sale	**6**			769		
Total average assets	**1,393,405**			1,291,976		

1 Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of $94,892 million for the full year ended 30 June 2026 ($84,123 million for the full year ended 30 June 2025), which are included in non-interest earning assets. While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the calculation of the Group's net interest margin.
2 Consumer finance includes personal loans, credit cards and margin loans.
3 Interest and yield impacted by hedge accounting of interest rate swaps embedded in the replicating portfolio.
4 Used for calculating net interest margin.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Interest Bearing Liabilities	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Transaction deposits [1]	**123,775**	**4,246**	**3.43**	112,611	4,091	3.63
Savings deposits [1]	**330,065**	**9,095**	**2.76**	301,666	8,761	2.90
Investment deposits	**260,318**	**10,683**	**4.10**	247,153	11,509	4.66
Certificates of deposit and other	**51,947**	**2,158**	**4.15**	48,129	2,226	4.63
Total interest bearing deposits	**766,105**	**26,182**	**3.42**	709,559	26,587	3.75
Payables to financial institutions	**31,005**	**1,173**	**3.78**	24,734	1,066	4.31
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**59,118**	**2,041**	**3.45**	42,978	1,802	4.19
Term funding from central banks	**316**	**9**	**2.85**	2,923	131	4.48
Debt issues	**169,057**	**7,758**	**4.59**	162,922	8,544	5.24
Loan capital	**39,161**	**2,390**	**6.10**	36,792	2,420	6.58
Lease liabilities	**2,186**	**82**	**3.75**	2,316	79	3.41
Bank levy	**–**	**511**	**–**	–	458	–
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,066,948**	**40,146**	**3.76**	982,224	41,087	4.18
Non-interest bearing liabilities [1]	**248,219**			234,042		
Liabilities held for sale	**–**			–		
Total average liabilities	**1,315,167**			1,216,266		

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Net Interest Margin	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Total interest earning assets	**1,245,684**	**65,732**	**5.28**	1,153,684	65,110	5.64
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,066,948**	**40,146**	**3.76**	982,224	41,087	4.18
Net interest income and interest spread		**25,586**	**1.52**		24,023	1.46
Benefit of free funds			**0.53**			0.62
Net interest margin			**2.05**			2.08

1 Transaction and savings deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of $94,892 million for the full year ended 30 June 2026 ($84,123 million for the full year ended 30 June 2025), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	822,355	47,175	5.74	764,275	45,215	5.92
New Zealand	105,151	5,619	5.34	104,521	6,486	6.21
Other Overseas	18,786	1,158	6.16	17,575	1,247	7.10
Total	946,292	53,952	5.70	886,371	52,948	5.97
Non-lending interest earning assets						
Australia	202,565	8,359	4.13	186,715	8,482	4.54
New Zealand	14,796	446	3.01	14,825	710	4.79
Other Overseas	82,031	2,975	3.63	65,773	2,970	4.52
Total	299,392	11,780	3.93	267,313	12,162	4.55
Interest bearing deposits						
Australia	659,526	22,651	3.43	605,326	22,152	3.66
New Zealand	72,227	2,183	3.02	76,448	3,108	4.07
Other Overseas	34,352	1,348	3.92	27,785	1,327	4.78
Total	766,105	26,182	3.42	709,559	26,587	3.75
Other interest bearing liabilities						
Australia	222,143	11,241	5.06	205,495	11,431	5.56
New Zealand	25,354	912	3.60	23,396	1,236	5.28
Other Overseas	53,346	1,811	3.39	43,774	1,833	4.19
Total	300,843	13,964	4.64	272,665	14,500	5.32

1 The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26			Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25			Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Interest Earning Assets	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Home loans [1]	**638,241**	**18,196**	**5.75**	622,058	17,306	5.52	604,882	17,770	5.92
Consumer finance [2]	**17,303**	**960**	**11.19**	16,985	956	11.17	16,928	964	11.48
Business and corporate loans [3]	**304,930**	**8,290**	**5.48**	293,300	8,244	5.58	279,588	7,848	5.66
Loans and other receivables	**960,474**	**27,446**	**5.76**	932,343	26,506	5.64	901,398	26,582	5.95
Cash and other liquid assets	**82,855**	**1,543**	**3.76**	93,524	1,750	3.71	85,819	1,760	4.14
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**99,207**	**1,826**	**3.71**	97,010	1,822	3.73	81,007	1,655	4.12
Investment Securities:									
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**116,299**	**2,541**	**4.41**	108,888	2,275	4.14	102,843	2,412	4.73
At amortised cost	**427**	**10**	**4.72**	561	13	4.60	737	18	4.93
Non-lending interest earning assets	**298,788**	**5,920**	**4.00**	299,983	5,860	3.88	270,406	5,845	4.36
Total interest earning assets [4]	**1,259,262**	**33,366**	**5.34**	1,232,326	32,366	5.21	1,171,804	32,427	5.58
Non-interest earning assets [1]	**153,722**			141,808			145,027		
Assets held for sale	**3**			9			723		
Total average assets	**1,412,987**			1,374,143			1,317,554		

1 Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of $97,371 million for the half year ended 30 June 2026 ($92,454 million for the half year ended 31 December 2025; $86,934 million for the half year ended 30 June 2025), which are included in non-interest earning assets. While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the calculation of the Group's net interest margin.
2 Consumer finance includes personal loans, credit cards and margin loans.
3 Interest and yield impacted by hedge accounting of interest rate swaps embedded in the replicating portfolio.
4 Used for calculating net interest margin.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Interest Bearing Liabilities	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Yield %
Transaction deposits [1]	**124,386**	**2,192**	**3.55**	123,173	2,054	3.31	112,987	2,019	3.60
Savings deposits [1]	**334,763**	**4,832**	**2.91**	325,444	4,263	2.60	308,066	4,451	2.91
Investment deposits	**263,991**	**5,400**	**4.12**	256,705	5,283	4.08	249,602	5,651	4.57
Certificates of deposit and other	**55,702**	**1,156**	**4.19**	48,253	1,002	4.12	48,406	1,103	4.60
Total interest bearing deposits	**778,842**	**13,580**	**3.52**	753,575	12,602	3.32	719,061	13,224	3.71
Payables to financial institutions	**30,724**	**561**	**3.68**	31,282	612	3.88	26,479	538	4.10
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**60,737**	**984**	**3.27**	57,525	1,057	3.64	43,366	850	3.95
Term funding from central banks	**10**	**–**	**0.25**	617	9	2.89	2,019	37	3.70
Debt issues	**169,264**	**3,863**	**4.60**	168,855	3,895	4.58	170,262	4,210	4.99
Loan capital	**39,022**	**1,192**	**6.16**	39,298	1,198	6.05	37,701	1,204	6.44
Lease liabilities	**2,116**	**41**	**3.91**	2,255	41	3.61	2,272	39	3.46
Bank levy	**–**	**254**	**–**	–	257	–	–	236	–
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,080,715**	**20,475**	**3.82**	1,053,407	19,671	3.70	1,001,160	20,338	4.10
Non-interest bearing liabilities [1]	**254,304**			242,732			239,374		
Liabilities held for sale	**–**			–			–		
Total average liabilities	**1,335,019**			1,296,139			1,240,534		

Net Interest Margin	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Yield %
Total interest earning assets	**1,259,262**	**33,366**	**5.34**	1,232,326	32,366	5.21	1,171,804	32,427	5.58
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,080,715**	**20,475**	**3.82**	1,053,407	19,671	3.70	1,001,160	20,338	4.10
Net interest income and interest spread		**12,891**	**1.52**		12,695	1.51		12,089	1.48
Benefit of free funds			**0.54**			0.53			0.60
Net interest margin			**2.06**			2.04			2.08

1 Transaction and savings deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of $97,371 million for the half year ended 30 June 2026 ($92,454 million for the half year ended 31 December 2025; $86,934 million for the half year ended 30 June 2025), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26 Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25 Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Avg Bal $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Interest $M	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 25 Yield %
Loans and other receivables									
Australia	**838,751**	**24,253**	**5.83**	806,227	22,922	5.64	777,029	22,816	5.92
New Zealand	**103,430**	**2,671**	**5.21**	106,843	2,948	5.47	106,201	3,156	5.99
Other Overseas	**18,293**	**522**	**5.75**	19,273	636	6.55	18,168	610	6.77
Total	**960,474**	**27,446**	**5.76**	932,343	26,506	5.64	901,398	26,582	5.95
Non-lending interest earning assets									
Australia	**199,653**	**4,291**	**4.33**	205,427	4,068	3.93	184,900	4,059	4.43
New Zealand	**14,039**	**190**	**2.73**	15,542	256	3.27	14,993	309	4.16
Other Overseas	**85,096**	**1,439**	**3.41**	79,014	1,536	3.86	70,513	1,477	4.22
Total	**298,788**	**5,920**	**4.00**	299,983	5,860	3.88	270,406	5,845	4.36
Interest bearing deposits									
Australia	**672,446**	**11,910**	**3.57**	646,817	10,741	3.29	612,314	11,078	3.65
New Zealand	**69,776**	**1,002**	**2.90**	74,636	1,181	3.14	76,606	1,474	3.88
Other Overseas	**36,620**	**668**	**3.68**	32,122	680	4.20	30,141	672	4.50
Total	**778,842**	**13,580**	**3.52**	753,575	12,602	3.32	719,061	13,224	3.71
Other interest bearing liabilities									
Australia	**223,447**	**5,642**	**5.09**	220,862	5,599	5.03	213,477	5,718	5.40
New Zealand	**25,086**	**418**	**3.36**	25,620	494	3.82	23,795	546	4.63
Other Overseas	**53,340**	**835**	**3.16**	53,350	976	3.63	44,827	850	3.82
Total	**301,873**	**6,895**	**4.61**	299,832	7,069	4.68	282,099	7,114	5.09

1 The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume 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 change 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.

	Full Year Ended Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
Interest Earning Assets [1]	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**
Home loans	1,825	(1,816)	9
Consumer finance	39	(37)	2
Business and corporate loans	1,502	(509)	993
Loans and other receivables	3,416	(2,412)	1,004
Cash and other liquid assets	156	(461)	(305)
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	619	(555)	64
Investment securities:			
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	499	(616)	(117)
At amortised cost	(19)	(5)	(24)
Non-lending interest earning assets	1,262	(1,644)	(382)
Total interest earning assets	4,855	(4,233)	622

	Full Year Ended Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
Interest Bearing Liabilities [1]	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**
Transaction deposits	383	(228)	155
Savings deposits	783	(449)	334
Investment deposits	540	(1,366)	(826)
Certificates of deposit and other	159	(227)	(68)
Interest bearing deposits	1,932	(2,337)	(405)
Payables to financial institutions	237	(130)	107
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	557	(318)	239
Term funding from central banks	(74)	(48)	(122)
Debt issues	282	(1,068)	(786)
Loan capital	145	(175)	(30)
Lease liabilities	(5)	8	3
Bank levy	–	53	53
Total interest bearing liabilities	3,188	(4,129)	(941)

Changes in Net Interest Income	**Full Year Ended Jun 26 vs Jun 25 Increase/(Decrease) $M**
Due to changes in volume of average interest earning assets	1,890
Due to changes in interest margin	(327)
Due to variation in time period	–
Change in net interest income	1,563

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

	Full Year Ended Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	$M	$M	$M
Loans and other receivables			
Australia	3,332	(1,372)	1,960
New Zealand	34	(901)	(867)
Other Overseas	75	(164)	(89)
Total	3,416	(2,412)	1,004
Non-lending interest earning assets			
Australia	654	(777)	(123)
New Zealand	(1)	(263)	(264)
Other Overseas	590	(585)	5
Total	1,262	(1,644)	(382)
Interest bearing deposits			
Australia	1,861	(1,362)	499
New Zealand	(128)	(797)	(925)
Other Overseas	258	(237)	21
Total	1,932	(2,337)	(405)
Other interest bearing liabilities			
Australia	842	(1,032)	(190)
New Zealand	70	(394)	(324)
Other Overseas	325	(347)	(22)
Total	1,308	(1,844)	(536)

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 26 vs Dec 25			Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
Interest Earning Assets [1]	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Home loans	167	723	890	951	(525)	426
Consumer finance	2	2	4	21	(25)	(4)
Business and corporate loans	184	(138)	46	689	(247)	442
Loans and other receivables	362	578	940	1,688	(824)	864
Cash and other liquid assets	(228)	21	(207)	(55)	(162)	(217)
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	11	(7)	4	335	(164)	171
Investment securities:						
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	122	144	266	294	(165)	129
At amortised cost	(3)	–	(3)	(7)	(1)	(8)
Non-lending interest earning assets	(122)	182	60	562	(487)	75
Total interest earning assets	173	827	1,000	2,317	(1,378)	939

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 26 vs Dec 25			Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
Interest Bearing Liabilities [1]	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Transaction deposits	(15)	153	138	201	(28)	173
Savings deposits	57	512	569	385	(4)	381
Investment deposits	62	55	117	294	(545)	(251)
Certificates of deposit and other	138	16	154	151	(98)	53
Interest bearing deposits	223	755	978	1,042	(686)	356
Payables to financial institutions	(20)	(31)	(51)	78	(55)	23
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	37	(110)	(73)	281	(147)	134
Term funding from central banks	(1)	(8)	(9)	(3)	(34)	(37)
Debt issues	(55)	23	(32)	(23)	(324)	(347)
Loan capital	(28)	22	(6)	40	(52)	(12)
Lease liabilities	(3)	3	–	(3)	5	2
Bank levy	–	(3)	(3)	–	18	18
Total interest bearing liabilities	187	617	804	1,507	(1,370)	137

	Half Year Ended	
	Jun 26 vs Dec 25	Jun 26 vs Jun 25
Changes in Net Interest Income	Increase/(Decrease) $M	Increase/(Decrease) $M
Due to changes in volume of average interest earning assets	281	895
Due to changes in interest margin	129	(93)
Due to variation in time period	(214)	-
Change in net interest income	196	802

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

Appendices (continued)

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 26 vs Dec 25			Jun 26 vs Jun 25		
Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**	**Volume $M**	**Rate $M**	**Total $M**
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	**554**	**777**	**1,331**	1,785	(348)	1,437
New Zealand	**(134)**	**(143)**	**(277)**	(72)	(413)	(485)
Other Overseas	**(37)**	**(77)**	**(114)**	4	(92)	(88)
Total	**362**	**578**	**940**	1,688	(824)	864
Non-lending interest earning assets						
Australia	**(197)**	**420**	**223**	317	(85)	232
New Zealand	**(24)**	**(42)**	**(66)**	(13)	(106)	(119)
Other Overseas	**81**	**(178)**	**(97)**	247	(285)	(38)
Total	**(122)**	**182**	**60**	562	(487)	75
Interest bearing deposits						
Australia	**264**	**905**	**1,169**	1,065	(233)	832
New Zealand	**(88)**	**(91)**	**(179)**	(98)	(374)	(472)
Other Overseas	**72**	**(84)**	**(12)**	118	(122)	(4)
Total	**223**	**755**	**978**	1,042	(686)	356
Other interest bearing liabilities						
Australia	**(27)**	**70**	**43**	252	(328)	(76)
New Zealand	**(16)**	**(60)**	**(76)**	22	(150)	(128)
Other Overseas	**(14)**	**(127)**	**(141)**	133	(148)	(15)
Total	**(67)**	**(107)**	**(174)**	452	(671)	(219)

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

Appendices (continued)

1.5 Other Operating Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Commission income	**2,555**	2,441	5	**1,226**	1,329	(8)
Commission expense [1]	**(321)**	(342)	(6)	**(138)**	(183)	(25)
Net commission income	**2,234**	2,099	6	**1,088**	1,146	(5)
Lending fees	**924**	912	1	**459**	465	(1)
Net income on trading and non-trading financial instruments [2]	**1,114**	1,262	(12)	**524**	590	(11)
Net gain/(loss) from hedging ineffectiveness	**14**	7	large	**16**	(2)	large
Share of results of associates and income from other equity investments, net of impairments [3 4]	**133**	(145)	large	**91**	42	large
Net insurance and funds management income	**134**	122	10	**67**	67	–
Other [5 6]	**14**	10	40	**17**	(3)	large
Total net other operating income - statutory basis	**4,567**	4,267	7	**2,262**	2,305	(2)

1 Includes expenses directly attributable to commission income generation such as credit card loyalty programs, card processing and certain other volume related expenses.
2 Includes gains/(losses) on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.
3 Includes share of results of associates net of impairments, dividends from other minority investments and gains/(losses) on disposal of investments and businesses not classified as discontinued operations.
4 The full year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $222 million loss in relation to the sale of the Group's 5.45% share in Bank of Hangzhou.
5 The full year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $61 million loss in relation to disposal of certain assets held as lessor.
6 Includes depreciation in relation to assets held for sale as lessor.

1.6 Operating Expenses (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 26 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Staff expenses						
Salaries and related on-costs	**7,352**	7,153	3	**3,630**	3,722	(2)
Share-based compensation	**189**	161	17	**109**	80	36
Superannuation	**717**	662	8	**380**	337	13
Total staff expenses	**8,258**	7,976	4	**4,119**	4,139	–
Occupancy and equipment expenses						
Lease expenses	**166**	157	6	**85**	81	5
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**565**	595	(5)	**287**	278	3
Other occupancy expenses	**207**	205	1	**101**	106	(5)
Total occupancy and equipment expenses	**938**	957	(2)	**473**	465	2
Information technology services						
System development and support	**1,360**	1,178	15	**701**	659	6
Infrastructure and support	**422**	328	29	**217**	205	6
Communications	**83**	85	(2)	**47**	36	31
Amortisation and write-offs of software assets	**791**	683	16	**433**	358	21
IT equipment depreciation	**126**	115	10	**63**	63	–
Total information technology services	**2,782**	2,389	16	**1,461**	1,321	11
Other expenses						
Postage and stationery	**141**	139	1	**70**	71	(1)
Transaction processing and market data	**101**	97	4	**49**	52	(6)
Fees and commissions						
Professional fees	**428**	439	(3)	**239**	189	26
Other	**121**	88	38	**62**	59	5
Advertising and marketing	**360**	313	15	**201**	159	26
Non-lending losses	**422**	290	46	**118**	304	(61)
Other	**204**	308	(34)	**73**	131	(44)
Total other expenses	**1,777**	1,674	6	**812**	965	(16)
Operating expenses before separation and transaction costs	**13,755**	12,996	6	**6,865**	6,890	–
Separation and transaction costs	**30**	19	58	**4**	26	(85)
Total operating expenses	**13,785**	13,015	6	**6,869**	6,916	(1)

1.7 Income Tax Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Profit before income tax	**15,580**	14,549	**7,815**	7,765
Prima facie income tax at 30%	**4,674**	4,365	**2,344**	2,330
Effect of amounts which are non-deductible/(non-assessable) in calculating taxable income:				
Offshore tax rate differential	**(105)**	(109)	**(48)**	(57)
Taxation offsets and other dividend adjustments	**(8)**	(7)	**(8)**	–
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	**(16)**	19	**(25)**	9
Hybrid capital distributions	**111**	137	**56**	55
Other	**13**	11	**(3)**	16
Total income tax expense	**4,669**	4,416	**2,316**	2,353
Effective tax rate (%)	**30.0**	30.4	**29.6**	30.3

2 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.

2.1 Loans and Other Receivables

	As at		
	30 Jun 26 $M	**31 Dec 25 $M**	**30 Jun 25 $M**
Australia			
Home loans [1] [2]	**679,680**	658,716	633,865
Consumer finance	**16,198**	15,891	15,665
Business and corporate loans [3]	**268,550**	250,215	237,606
Total Australia	**964,428**	924,822	887,136
New Zealand			
Home loans [1] [2]	**69,452**	71,431	73,944
Consumer finance	**1,222**	1,337	1,422
Business and corporate loans	**32,130**	32,801	34,340
Total New Zealand	**102,804**	105,569	109,706
Other overseas			
Home loans [1] [2]	**34**	41	53
Business and corporate loans	**20,294**	18,556	18,988
Total other overseas	**20,328**	18,597	19,041
Gross loans and other receivables	**1,087,560**	1,048,988	1,015,883
Less:			
Provisions for loan impairment			
Collective provisions	**(5,279)**	(5,352)	(5,357)
Individually assessed provisions	**(791)**	(793)	(816)
Unearned Income [4]			
Term loans	**(1,477)**	(1,413)	(1,408)
Lease financing	**(561)**	(549)	(546)
	(8,108)	(8,107)	(8,127)
Net loans and other receivables	**1,079,452**	1,040,881	1,007,756

1 Home loan balances include residential mortgages that have been assigned to securitisation vehicles and covered bond trusts. Further details on these residential mortgages are disclosed in Note 4.4 of the 2026 Annual Report.
2 Home loan balances are presented gross of mortgage offset balances as required under accounting standards.
3 Business and corporate loans include $640 million (31 December 2025: $634 million; 30 June 2025: $621 million) in relation to certain transaction product arrangements that include both lending and deposit features. These balances are presented on the Balance Sheet on a gross basis but are reflected net of related deposit balances for the calculation of customer interest payments.
4 Unearned income relates to business and corporate loans.

2.1 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 of the 2026 Annual Report. For information on the Group’s management of credit risk, refer to Note 9.2 of the 2026 Annual Report.

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.

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality

	As at 30 June 2026			
	Home Loans	Other Personal [1]	Other Commercial Industrial	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Loans past due [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	12,913	391	2,692	15,996
Past due 30 - 59 days	2,911	150	347	3,408
Past due 60 - 89 days	1,528	106	197	1,831
Past due 90 - 179 days	2,395	181	339	2,915
Past due 180 days or more	3,040	12	1,154	4,206
Total loans past due	**22,787**	**840**	**4,729**	**28,356**

	As at 31 December 2025 [3]			
	Home Loans	Other Personal [1]	Other Commercial Industrial	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Loans past due [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	11,771	354	2,571	14,696
Past due 30 - 59 days	2,377	137	377	2,891
Past due 60 - 89 days	1,327	90	175	1,592
Past due 90 - 179 days	2,022	153	336	2,511
Past due 180 days or more	2,569	30	1,015	3,614
Total loans past due	**20,066**	**764**	**4,474**	**25,304**

	As at 30 June 2025 [3]			
	Home Loans	Other Personal [1]	Other Commercial Industrial	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Loans past due [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	12,444	369	2,402	15,215
Past due 30 - 59 days	2,696	133	375	3,204
Past due 60 - 89 days	1,415	93	283	1,791
Past due 90 - 179 days	2,262	159	344	2,765
Past due 180 days or more	2,676	30	896	3,602
Total loans past due	**21,493**	**784**	**4,300**	**26,577**

1 Included in these balances are credit card facilities and other unsecured portfolio managed facilities.
2 An exposure is considered past due from the first day of missed payment and includes loans past due that are in the process of curing.
3 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality (continued)

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M
Non-performing exposures by level of security			
Home loans	**7,575**	7,019	7,308
Other loans	**1,277**	1,252	1,388
Total well-secured	**8,852**	8,271	8,696
Home loans	**580**	585	673
Other loans	**1,681**	1,613	1,633
Total not well-secured and unsecured	**2,261**	2,198	2,306
Total non-performing exposures	**11,113**	10,469	11,002

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M
Non-performing exposures by size of exposure			
Less than $1 million	**6,985**	6,611	6,962
$1 million to $10 million	**3,310**	2,968	3,009
Greater than $10 million	**818**	890	1,031
Total non-performing exposures	**11,113**	10,469	11,002

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Movement in non-performing exposures				
Non-performing exposures – opening balance	**11,002**	9,638	**10,469**	11,002
New to non-performing status	**5,751**	6,024	**3,981**	3,576
Balances written off	**(860)**	(742)	**(445)**	(415)
Returned to performing status	**(2,769)**	(2,422)	**(1,815)**	(2,060)
Other changes [1]	**(2,011)**	(1,496)	**(1,077)**	(1,634)
Non-performing exposures – closing balance	**11,113**	11,002	**11,113**	10,469

1 Other changes include repayment of facilities, increases in existing non-performing facilities, the impact of FX, and other exposure changes.

Appendices (continued)

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality (continued)

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Provision for impairment losses				
Collective provisions				
Opening balance	**5,561**	5,423	**5,542**	5,561
Net collective provision funding	**606**	456	**388**	218
Impairment losses written off	**(618)**	(512)	**(344)**	(274)
Impairment losses recovered	**160**	130	**105**	55
Other	**(24)**	64	**(6)**	(18)
Closing balance	**5,685**	5,561	**5,685**	5,542
Individually assessed provisions				
Opening balance	**816**	712	**793**	816
Net new and increased individual provisioning	**422**	439	**177**	245
Write-back of provisions no longer required	**(240)**	(169)	**(96)**	(144)
Discount unwind to interest income	**(11)**	(18)	**(4)**	(7)
Impairment losses written off	**(242)**	(229)	**(101)**	(141)
Other	**46**	81	**22**	24
Closing balance	**791**	816	**791**	793
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,476**	6,377	**6,476**	6,335

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Loan impairment expense				
Net collective provision funding	**606**	456	**388**	218
Net new and increased individual provisioning	**422**	439	**177**	245
Write-back of individually assessed provisions	**(240)**	(169)	**(96)**	(144)
Total loan impairment expense	**788**	726	**469**	319

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 is required.

A description of the key components of the Group's AASB 9 impairment methodology is provided in Note 3.2 of the 2026 Annual Report.

3 Our Deposits and Funding Activities

OVERVIEW

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

The Group's main sources of funding include customer deposits, term funds raised in domestic and offshore wholesale markets via issuing debt securities and loan capital. The Group also relies on repurchase agreements as a source of short-term wholesale funding. Refer to Note 9.4 of the 2026 Annual Report for the Group's management of liquidity and funding risk.

3.1 Deposits and Other Public Borrowings

	As at		
	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Australia			
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Certificates of deposit	**25,497**	21,341	23,781
Transaction deposits	**217,054**	206,742	194,704
Savings deposits	**315,311**	312,902	291,973
Investment deposits	**223,899**	211,594	204,624
Other demand deposits	**58**	50	33
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**82**	591	47
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Transaction deposits	**111,668**	109,282	104,810
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**829**	1,351	1,026
Total Australia	**894,398**	863,853	820,998
New Zealand			
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Certificates of deposit	**2,273**	1,525	2,366
Transaction deposits	**9,873**	10,078	10,806
Savings deposits	**19,511**	21,228	21,301
Investment deposits	**37,468**	37,968	40,843
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**436**	224	328
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Transaction deposits	**10,156**	10,367	9,729
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**108**	115	179
Total New Zealand	**79,825**	81,505	85,552
Other overseas			
Interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Certificates of deposit	**16,695**	17,845	14,595
Investment deposits	**8,654**	8,353	9,266
Other demand deposits	**–**	93	19
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**12,946**	10,882	7,423
Non-interest bearing deposits and public borrowings			
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**39**	3	4
Total other overseas	**38,334**	37,176	31,307
Total deposits and other public borrowings	**1,012,557**	982,534	937,857

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 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.

4.1 Capital

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

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	**31 Dec 25**	**30 Jun 25**
Risk Weighted Capital Ratios	**%**	**%**	**%**
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.0**	12.3	12.3
Additional Tier 1	**1.5**	1.5	1.6
Tier 1	**13.5**	13.8	13.9
Tier 2	**7.3**	6.8	7.0
Total Capital	**20.8**	20.6	20.9

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

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

4.1 Capital (continued)

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

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

4.1 Capital (continued)

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

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

Appendices (continued)

4.2 Shareholders' Equity

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Ordinary share capital				
Shares on issue:				
Opening balance	**33,775**	33,793	**33,775**	33,775
Share buy-backs [1]	**–**	(18)	**–**	–
	33,775	33,775	**33,775**	33,775
Less treasury shares:				
Opening balance	**(215)**	(158)	**(195)**	(215)
Purchase of treasury shares [2]	**(127)**	(136)	**(54)**	(73)
Sale and vesting of treasury shares [2]	**98**	79	**5**	93
Total treasury shares	**(244)**	(215)	**(244)**	(195)
Closing balance	**33,531**	33,560	**33,531**	33,580
Retained profits				
Opening balance	**43,974**	41,600	**45,019**	43,974
Actuarial gains/(losses) from defined benefit superannuation plans	**48**	91	**66**	(18)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367
Total available for appropriation	**54,888**	51,807	**50,584**	49,323
Transfers from asset revaluation reserve	**6**	7	**1**	5
Transfer from investment securities revaluation reserve	**42**	109	**–**	42
Transfer from employee compensation reserve	**(51)**	–	**(51)**	–
Interim dividend – cash component	**(3,403)**	(3,083)	**(3,403)**	–
Interim dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [3]	**(530)**	(682)	**(530)**	–
Final dividend – cash component	**(3,708)**	(3,426)	**–**	(3,708)
Final dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [3]	**(643)**	(758)	**–**	(643)
Closing balance	**46,601**	43,974	**46,601**	45,019

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

2 Relates to the movements in treasury shares held within the employee share scheme plans.

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

4.2 Shareholders' Equity (continued)

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Reserves	$M	$M	$M	$M
Asset revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**305**	292	**300**	305
Revaluation of properties	**(13)**	24	**(13)**	–
Transfer to retained profits	**(6)**	(7)	**(1)**	(5)
Income tax effect	**4**	(4)	**4**	–
Closing balance	**290**	305	**290**	300
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening balance	**353**	123	**(537)**	353
Currency translation adjustments of foreign operations	**(1,832)**	207	**(940)**	(892)
Currency translation of net investment hedge	**249**	23	**247**	2
Closing balance	**(1,230)**	353	**(1,230)**	(537)
Cash flow hedge reserve				
Opening balance	**1,162**	(1,510)	**(1,113)**	1,162
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments:				
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(4,774)**	3,525	**(1,463)**	(3,311)
Transferred to Income Statement:				
Interest income	**363**	1,659	**356**	7
Interest expense	**379**	(824)	**261**	118
Other operating income	**421**	(551)	**485**	(64)
Income tax effect	**1,085**	(1,137)	**110**	975
Closing balance	**(1,364)**	1,162	**(1,364)**	(1,113)
Employee compensation reserve				
Opening balance	**158**	117	**92**	158
Current period movement	**24**	41	**90**	(66)
Transfer to retained profits	**51**	–	**51**	–
Closing balance	**233**	158	**233**	92
Investment securities revaluation reserve [1]				
Opening balance	**(736)**	(1,169)	**(109)**	(736)
Equity securities:				
Net gain on revaluation of securities held at period end	**867**	669	**812**	55
Net gain on revaluation of securities sold during the period	**24**	290	**–**	24
Transfer to retained profits on sale of securities (net of tax)	**(42)**	(109)	**–**	(42)
Debt securities:				
Net gains/(losses) on revaluation of securities	**1,076**	(436)	**294**	782
Net losses/(gains) on securities transferred to Income Statement on sale	**99**	148	**(22)**	121
Income tax effect	**(645)**	(129)	**(332)**	(313)
Closing balance	**643**	(736)	**643**	(109)
Total reserves	**(1,428)**	1,242	**(1,428)**	(1,367)
Total shareholders' equity	**78,704**	78,776	**78,704**	77,232

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

4.2 Shareholders' Equity (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Ordinary share capital

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

Retained profits

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

Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

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

Foreign currency translation reserve

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

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

Cash flow hedge reserve

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

Employee compensation reserve

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

Investment securities revaluation reserve

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

4.3 Share Capital

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Shares on issue	Shares	Shares	Shares	Shares
Opening balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,580,358	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,462,358
Share buy-backs				
On-market buy-back [1]	**–**	(118,000)	**–**	–
Dividend reinvestment plan issues:				
2023/2024 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $141.50 [2]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2024/2025 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $149.89 [2]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2024/2025 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $168.60 [2]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2025/2026 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $174.47 [2]	**–**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance (excluding treasury shares deduction)	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,462,358	**1,673,462,358**	1,673,462,358
Less: Treasury shares [3]	**(1,631,751)**	(1,620,212)	**(1,631,751)**	(1,338,636)
Closing balance	**1,671,830,607**	1,671,842,146	**1,671,830,607**	1,672,123,722

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

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

3 Relates to the movements in treasury shares held within the employee share scheme plans.

Dividend Franking Account

Australian Franking Credits

The franking credits available to the Group at 30 June 2026, after allowing for Australian tax payable in respect of the current and prior reporting period's profit, are estimated to be $2,213 million (31 December 2025: $1,895 million; 30 June 2025: $2,008 million).

New Zealand Imputation Credits

The New Zealand imputation credits available to CBA at 30 June 2026 are estimated to be NZ$802 million (31 December 2025: NZ$891 million; 30 June 2025: NZ$1,121 million). This is calculated on the same basis as the Australian franking credits but using the New Zealand current tax liability.

Dividends

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 270 cents per share amounting to $4,518 million. The dividend will be payable on or around 29 September 2026 to shareholders on the register at 5:00pm (Sydney time) on 20 August 2026.

The Board determines the dividend per share based on net profit after tax (cash basis) per share, having regard to a range of factors including:

- Current and expected rates of business growth and the mix of business;
- Capital needs to support economic, regulatory and credit ratings requirements;
- Investments and/or divestments to support business development;
- Competitors comparison and market expectations; and
- Earnings per share growth.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Group has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) that is available to shareholders in Australia and certain other jurisdictions. Shareholders can elect to participate to acquire fully paid ordinary shares instead of receiving a cash dividend payment. Shares issued under the DRP rank equally with ordinary shares on issue. The DRP for the 2026 interim, 2025 final and 2025 interim dividends were satisfied in full by the on-market purchase and transfer of shares, and had participation rates of 13.5%, 14.8% and 18.1% respectively.

Record Date

The register closes for determination of final dividend entitlement at 5:00pm (Sydney time) on 20 August 2026. The deadline for notifying a change to participation in the DRP for the final dividend is 5:00pm (Sydney time) on 21 August 2026.

Ex-Dividend Date

The ex-dividend date is 19 August 2026.

5 Risk Management

OVERVIEW

The Group is exposed to financial, non-financial and strategic risks through its business activities and the internal and external environments in which it operates. The Group manages these risks through its Risk Management Framework (the Framework), which is discussed in Note 9.1 of the 2026 Annual Report. The Group's material risk types are credit, market, liquidity, operational, compliance and strategic.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management

The Group's approach to risk management is described within Note 9 of the Financial Statements in the 2026 Annual Report. Further disclosures in respect of capital adequacy and risk are provided in the Group's annual Pillar 3 document.

Credit Risk

The Group uses a portfolio approach for the management of its credit risk, of which a key element is a well-diversified portfolio. The Group uses various portfolio management tools to assist in diversifying the credit portfolio.

Below is a breakdown of the Group's committed exposure across region and commercial credit quality.

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
Group TCE by Region [1]	%	%	%
Australia	**82.2**	81.8	81.5
New Zealand	**8.8**	9.4	9.9
Americas	**4.1**	4.1	4.0
Europe	**2.7**	2.6	2.4
Asia	**2.2**	2.1	2.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
Non-Retail Exposures by Commercial Portfolio Quality [1]	%	%	%
AAA/AA	**36.5**	36.7	36.3
A	**12.9**	12.8	12.9
BBB	**16.4**	15.8	15.8
Other	**34.2**	34.7	35.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Committed exposures by region and commercial credit quality are disclosed on a gross basis (calculated before collateralisation).

As a measure of individually risk-rated commercial portfolio exposure (including finance and insurance), the Group has 65.8% (31 December 2025: 65.3%; 30 June 2025: 65.0%) of commercial exposures at investment grade quality.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Market Risk

Market Risk measurement is discussed within Note 9.3 of the 2026 Annual Report.

Value at Risk (VaR)

The Group uses Value at Risk (VaR) as one of the measures of Traded market risk. VaR measures potential loss using historically observed market movements and correlation between different markets.

VaR is modelled at a 99.0% confidence level. This means that there is a 99.0% probability that the loss will not exceed the VaR estimate on any given day. A 10-day holding period is used for trading book positions.

Where VaR is deemed not to be an appropriate method of risk measurement, other risk measures have been used as specified by the heading or accompanying footnotes of the tables provided.

	Average VaR [1]		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
Traded Market Risk	$M	$M	$M
Risk Type			
Interest rate risk [2]	**21.9**	23.8	26.7
Foreign exchange risk	**6.0**	6.1	4.8
Commodities risk	**6.0**	5.4	9.2
Credit spread risk	**24.5**	25.4	25.4
Volatility risk	**4.4**	3.2	2.5
Diversification benefit	**(39.5)**	(40.8)	(42.2)
Total general market risk	**23.3**	23.1	26.4
Undiversified risk	**9.0**	19.8	12.3
Other [3]	**0.9**	0.9	0.8
Total	**33.2**	43.8	39.5

1 Average VaR is at 10 day 99% confidence and is calculated for each 6 month period.
2 Includes basis risk.
3 Includes ASB and CBA Europe N.V.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Expected Shortfall (ES)

The Group uses Expected Shortfall (ES) as one of the measures of Non-Traded market risk. ES measures expected potential loss using historically observed market movements and correlation between different markets.

ES is modelled at a 97.5% confidence level and represents the average of the losses exceeding the 2.5% worst loss observed over the eight-year history. A 10-day scaled to a one-year holding period is used for interest rate risk in the banking book.

Where ES is deemed not to be an appropriate method of risk measurement, other risk measures have been used as specified by the heading or accompanying footnotes of the tables provided.

(a) Next 12 Months' Earnings

The figures in the following table represent the potential unfavourable change to the Group's net interest earnings during the year based on a 200 basis point parallel rate shock.

	Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Net Interest Earnings at Risk	$M	$M
Average monthly exposure	**1,303.9**	1,319.1
High monthly exposure	**1,607.1**	1,583.5
Low monthly exposure	**1,011.3**	1,044.5

(b) Economic Value

A 1-year 97.5% ES is used to capture the economic impact of adverse changes in interest rates and credit spreads on all banking book assets and liabilities.

	Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Non-Traded Interest Rate Risk ES	$M	$M
Average daily exposure	**2,883.1**	2,705.1
High daily exposure	**3,146.5**	2,901.3
Low daily exposure	**2,619.2**	2,605.7

Appendices (continued)

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Funding Sources

The following table provides the funding sources for the Group including customer deposits, and short-term and long-term wholesale funding. Shareholders' equity is excluded from this view of funding sources.

	As at				
	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %
Transaction deposits [1]	**226,927**	216,820	205,510	5	10
Savings deposits	**334,822**	334,130	313,274	–	7
Investment deposits [2]	**295,757**	283,444	273,733	4	8
Other customer deposits [1] [3]	**122,868**	121,908	116,295	1	6
Total customer deposits	**980,374**	956,302	908,812	3	8
Wholesale funding					
Short-term					
Certificates of deposit [4]	**44,319**	40,563	40,398	9	10
US commercial paper programme	**22,589**	24,264	24,410	(7)	(7)
Other [5]	**16,885**	13,803	13,802	22	22
Total short-term wholesale funding	**83,793**	78,630	78,610	7	7
Total short-term collateral deposits [6]	**5,730**	2,643	4,241	large	35
Total long-term funding – less than or equal to one year residual maturity [7]	**30,548**	29,274	30,273	4	1
Long-term – greater than one year residual maturity					
Domestic debt program	**28,672**	26,938	23,331	6	23
Offshore medium-term note programme [8]	**38,279**	39,822	44,182	(4)	(13)
Covered bond programme	**40,670**	36,236	38,229	12	6
Securitisation	**3,674**	4,631	3,896	(21)	(6)
Loan capital	**38,332**	37,854	39,364	1	(3)
Other	**525**	1,418	1,224	(63)	(57)
Total long-term funding – greater than one year residual maturity	**150,152**	146,899	150,226	2	–
IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations	**(5,941)**	(6,117)	(5,956)	3	–
Total funding	**1,244,656**	1,207,631	1,166,206	3	7
Reported as					
Deposits and other public borrowings	**1,012,557**	982,534	937,857	3	8
Payables to financial institutions	**34,733**	32,982	27,956	5	24
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**64,254**	66,562	49,842	(3)	29
Term funding from central banks [9]	**–**	16	1,131	(large)	(large)
Debt issues	**170,920**	169,499	170,509	1	–
Loan capital	**41,475**	37,939	38,973	9	6
Loans and other receivables – collateral posted	**(583)**	(866)	(936)	33	38
Receivables due from other financial institutions – collateral posted	**(3,406)**	(4,641)	(4,749)	27	28
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**(75,294)**	(76,394)	(54,377)	1	(38)
Total funding	**1,244,656**	1,207,631	1,166,206	3	7

1 Transaction deposits exclude non-interest bearing deposits (included in other customer deposits).
2 Investment deposits include central bank and interbank deposits.
3 Other customer deposits primarily consist of non-interest bearing transaction deposits and deposits held at fair value through the Income Statement.
4 Includes Bank Acceptances.
5 Includes debt issues under the Euro Medium-Term Note Programme, and Euro Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit Programme.
6 Includes net collateral received, Vostro balances, and other net repurchase agreements that are not reported above, including the amount pledged with the Reserve Bank of Australia to facilitate intra-day cash flows in the Exchange Settlement Account (ESA).
7 Residual maturity of long-term wholesale funding (included in Debt issues, Loan capital and other funding instruments) is the earlier of the next call date or final maturity.
8 Includes notes issued under the Bank's 3(a)(2) programme.
9 Includes prior period drawings from the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme (FLP) and Term Lending Facility (TLF).

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

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 (HQLA) to 30 day net cash outflows projected under a prescribed stress scenario;
- a surplus of stable funding from various sources, as measured by APRA's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), is maintained. The NSFR is calculated by applying factors prescribed by APRA to assets and liabilities to determine a ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding which must be greater than 100%;
- central to the Group's liquidity management framework, the Group undertakes additional stress testing including severe and moderate market specific and idiosyncratic scenarios over and above the regulatory defined scenarios;
- additional funding and liquidity metrics are calculated and monitored as early warning indicators of a potential stress event;
- short and long-term wholesale funding limits are established, monitored and reviewed regularly;
- the Group's wholesale funding market capacity is regularly assessed and used as a factor in funding strategies;
- Group Treasury maintains a portfolio of liquid assets to meet liquidity requirements under a range of market conditions. The liquid asset portfolio includes cash and securities, including Australian government and semi-government securities, meeting APRA's HQLA definition and other liquid assets which are repo eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA);
- 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 Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) with a minimum value of 30% of the Group's Australian dollar LCR net cash outflows. The internal RMBS has mortgages securitised but retained by the Bank, and are repo-eligible collateral to obtain funding from the RBA under the Exceptional Liquidity Assistance (ELA) arrangement; and
- offshore branches and subsidiaries adhere to liquidity policies and hold appropriate foreign currency liquid assets to meet required regulations. Material banking subsidiaries are required to maintain an LCR of at least 100%.

The Group's key funding tools include:

- a consumer retail funding base, which includes a wide range of retail transaction accounts, savings accounts and term deposits for individual consumers;
- a small business customer and institutional deposit base; and
- wholesale domestic and international funding programmes, which include Australian dollar Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, US Commercial Paper Programme, Euro Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposit Programme, 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.

Contingency Funding Plan

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which details how the Group would respond to a liquidity stress event. The plan includes details of roles and responsibilities including the committee of responsible executives, early warning indicators and trigger events, 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.

5.2 Counterparty and Other Credit Risk Exposures

Leveraged Finance

The Group provides leveraged finance to companies. This can include companies acquired or owned by private equity sponsors which can be highly leveraged, primarily domiciled in Australia and New Zealand and exhibit stable and established earnings providing the ability to reduce borrowing levels. The Group's exposure to firms owned by private equity sponsors is diversified across industries and private equity sponsors. Leveraged debt facilities provided to private equity sponsors are typically senior with first ranking security over the cash flows and assets of the businesses.

Hedge Funds

There were no material movements in exposures to hedge funds during the current year and these exposures are not considered to be material.

6 Other Information

6.1 Intangible Assets

	As at		
	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
	$M	$M	$M
Goodwill			
Purchased goodwill at cost	**5,288**	5,270	5,289
Closing balance	**5,288**	5,270	5,289
Computer Software Costs			
Net carrying value	**3,041**	2,840	2,607
Closing balance	**3,041**	2,840	2,607
Brand Names [1]			
Cost	**186**	186	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	186
Total intangible assets	**8,515**	8,296	8,082

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.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E

Details of entities over which control was gained and lost during the period (Rule 4.3A Item No. 10)

On 18 February 2026, the Group gained control over Milan HoldCo Pty Ltd (formerly SB SPV No 1 Pty Ltd), IPSI Pty Ltd, IPSI Group Pty Ltd and IPSI Technology Pty Ltd.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Details of Associates and Joint Ventures (Rule 4.3A Item No. 11)

As at 30 June 2026	Ownership Interest Held
Superannuation and Investments HoldCo Pty Limited	45%
Lendi Group Pty Ltd	42%
More Telecom Pty Ltd	40%
Tangerine Telecom Pty Ltd	40%
Nindethana Seed Service Pty Ltd	27%
Payble Pty Ltd	26%
PEXA Group Limited	24%
Gift Card Co Pty Ltd	22%
Australian Business Growth Fund Pty Ltd	19%
Payments NZ Limited	19%
Silicon Quantum Computing Pty Ltd	18%
Amber Holding Corporation Pty Ltd	14%

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Other Significant Information (Rule 4.3A Item No. 12)

Subsequent events

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 270 cents per share amounting to $4,518 million.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Bank expects the DRP for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $610 million based on historical DRP participation rate.

Share buy-back

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

Completed transactions

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.

Customer remediation

Provisions for customer remediation require significant levels of estimation and judgement. The amount of provisions 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. Significant resources have been committed to a comprehensive program of work, to undertake remediation and so that issues are identified and addressed.

As at 30 June 2026, the provision held by the Group in relation to Banking customer remediation programs was $310 million (30 June 2025: $301 million). The provision includes an estimate of customer refunds (including interest) in relation to remediation of certain fees, interest and charges relating to business and retail banking products and services, as well as remediation of aspects of CBA's historical treatment of customer loss resulting from some types of unauthorised transactions, including certain specific scenarios involving remote access scams.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group also held a provision of $16 million in relation to Aligned Advice remediation. The provision was utilised during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Litigation, investigations and reviews

The Group is party to a number of legal proceedings, and the subject of various investigations and reviews. Provisions have been raised in accordance with the principles outlined in the accounting policies section in Note 7.1 of the 2026 Annual Report. Disclosures about provisions raised in relation to specific matters are not provided where such information is expected to seriously prejudice the position of the Group.

Risk context

The Group is subject to a range of financial, non-financial and strategic risks which are described in Note 9.1 of the Financial Statements in the 2026 Annual Report. The matters disclosed in this note are influenced by several of those risks, including:

- operational risk, being the risk of losses from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or people, or from external events, which extends to data management risk and fraud and scams risk (external and internal); and
- compliance risk, being the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation that the Group may incur as a result of its failure to comply with its obligations and which extends to a failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, licence conditions, and statements of regulatory policy, including with respect to privacy and financial crime.

The ASB Banking Group, being ASB Bank Limited (ASB) and its subsidiaries, has identified that it needs to deliver improvements in the way it manages and governs non-financial risk. This is also important given the evolving nature of the environment the ASB Banking Group operates in and the elevated non-financial risk profile (including from an AI, cyber-security, technology, conduct, fraud and scams and financial crime perspective). Accordingly, the ASB Banking Group is undertaking a multi-year programme of activity to uplift its management and governance of non-financial risk and improve that control environment, including through a multi-year technology modernisation.

There is no assurance that regulators will agree the ASB Banking Group's uplifts to its non-financial risk management and control environment are sufficient, which may lead to regulatory responses.

The outcomes and total costs associated with the matters disclosed in this note, collectively, remain uncertain and may be materially affected by these and other risks.

Litigation

The main litigated claims against the Group as at 30 June 2026 are summarised below.

Shareholder class actions

In October 2017 and June 2018, two separate shareholder class action proceedings were filed against CBA in the Federal Court of Australia, alleging breaches of CBA's continuous disclosure obligations and misleading and deceptive conduct in relation to the subject matter of the civil penalty proceedings brought against CBA by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC). The AUSTRAC proceedings concerned contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) (AML/CTF Act). The resolution of the AUSTRAC civil penalty proceedings was approved by the Federal Court of Australia on 20 June 2018 with CBA paying a penalty of $700 million and legal costs.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

It was alleged in the class actions that CBA shareholders who acquired an interest in CBA shares between 16 June 2014 and 3 August 2017 suffered losses as a result of the alleged conduct. On 10 May 2024, the Federal Court of Australia handed down judgment in CBA's favour and on 28 May 2024 orders were made dismissing both class actions. The applicants appealed the Federal Court of Australia's decision to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia and CBA defended the appeals. The Full Court made final orders on 4 September 2025 partially allowing the appeals, declaring that CBA had breached its continuous disclosure obligations on or about 24 April 2017, but dismissing the applicants' individual claims. The proceedings were remitted to a single judge of the Federal Court of Australia for case management of any additional claims group members may wish to raise which do not depend on alleged inflation of CBA's share price during the period 24 April 2017 to 3 August 2017. The applicants appealed, and CBA cross-appealed, certain aspects of the Full Court's judgment to the High Court of Australia. The High Court heard the appeals and cross appeals on 11 and 12 June 2026 and has reserved judgment. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, on the Group.

Superannuation class actions

On 9 October 2018 a class action was filed against Colonial First State Investments Limited (CFSIL) and CBA in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim initially related to investment in cash and deposit options (which are cash and deposit products provided by CBA) in the Colonial First State FirstChoice Superannuation Trust (FirstChoice Fund) and Commonwealth Essential Super and later expanded to join Avanteos Investments Limited (AIL) as a party in respect of claims regarding the FirstWrap Pooled Cash Account. The main claims are that members who invested in these cash and deposit options received lower interest rates than they could have received had CFSIL/AIL offered similar products made available in the market by another bank with comparable risk and that CFSIL/AIL retained the margin that arose, through the internal transfer pricing process in respect of deposits made with CBA, for their own benefit. It is claimed CFSIL/AIL breached their duties as a trustee of the funds, CFSIL breached its duties as a Responsible Entity of the underlying managed investment schemes and that CBA was involved in CFSIL/AIL's breaches. CBA, CFSIL and AIL deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. The Court has ordered that a mediation take place by 28 August 2026 and has listed the matter for trial commencing 9 November 2026.

On 22 January 2020 a class action was filed against CFSIL and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited (CMLA) in the Federal Court of Australia. On 22 October 2021, AIA Australia Limited (AIAA), which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under a life insurance scheme pursuant to Part 9 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Cth) (Part 9 Scheme), was joined as a third respondent to the class action. The class action alleges that CFSIL did not act in the best interests of members and breached its trustee duties when taking out group insurance policies obtained from CMLA. The key allegation is that CFSIL entered into and maintained insurance policies with CMLA on terms that were less favourable to members than would have reasonably been available in the market. It is alleged that CMLA was knowingly involved in CFSIL's contraventions as trustee and profited from those contraventions. On 25 March 2026, the Court approved a settlement to resolve the class action for $140 million, with no admission of liability. The settlement amount has been paid.

On 1 December 2021, the Group completed the sale of a 55% interest in Colonial First State (CFS) (including CFSIL and AIL) to KKR. CBA assumed carriage of the then four superannuation class actions proceedings on CFSIL's and AIL's behalf subject to the terms of a conduct indemnity deed between CBA, CFSIL and AIL. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with its obligations under the indemnity deed.

Advice class actions

On 21 August 2020, a class action was filed in the Federal Court of Australia against Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited (CFP), Financial Wisdom Limited (FWL) and CMLA. The claim relates to certain CMLA life insurance policies recommended during the period 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020 by financial advisers appointed by CFP and FWL. On 16 November 2021, AIAA (which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under the Part 9 Scheme) was joined as a fourth respondent to the class action. The key allegations include that CFP and FWL or their financial advisers breached their fiduciary duties to their clients, breached their duty to act in the best interest of their clients, and had prioritised their own interests (and the interests of CFP, FWL and CMLA) over the interests of their clients, in recommending certain CMLA life insurance policies in preference to substantially equivalent or better policies available at lower premiums from third party insurers. It is also alleged that CMLA knew the material facts giving rise to the breaches of fiduciary duty. In November 2025, the parties reached an in-principle settlement to resolve the class action for $22.5 million, with no admission of liability. At a settlement approval hearing on 3 August 2026, the Federal Court indicated it intends to approve the settlement in its final orders (which are yet to be made). The Group has provided for the legal costs associated with this claim and the agreed settlement amount.

On 24 August 2020, a class action was commenced against Count Financial Limited (Count Financial) in the Federal Court of Australia. The proceeding relates to commissions paid to Count Financial and its financial advisers in respect of financial products (including insurance) and certain obligations of its financial advisers to provide ongoing advice in the period 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020. The claim also includes allegations (related to the receipt of commissions) that Count Financial engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct, and that Count Financial and its authorised representatives breached fiduciary duties owed to the applicant and group members. The claim sought compensation and damages from Count Financial, including any profits resulting from the alleged contraventions. A pre-trial mediation did not resolve the class action and the matter proceeded to a 3 week initial trial in March 2024. On 27 May 2025, judgment was handed down dismissing the class action, with an order for legal costs in favour of Count Financial. An appeal by the applicant to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia was filed on 24 June 2025. The Full Court heard the appeal over two days from 26 March 2026, and has reserved judgment.

Count Financial was a wholly owned subsidiary of CBA until 1 October 2019, when it was acquired by Count Limited. CBA has assumed the conduct of the defence in this matter on Count Financial's behalf. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with any indemnity obligations.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

ASB class action

Proceedings were served on ASB on 29 September 2021 by plaintiffs seeking to bring representative (class action) proceedings against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand. The proceedings related to ASB's compliance with parts of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* (NZ) (CCCFA) which require a variation disclosure to be issued when customers and ASB make agreed changes to loan agreements captured under the CCCFA. A settlement was reached between the parties, with ASB agreeing to pay NZ$135.6 million. In agreeing to resolve the litigation, ASB made no admission of liability. The settlement was approved by the High Court of New Zealand on 14 January 2026. ASB has paid most of the settlement distribution payments to eligible class members, has accrued for the remaining payments, and expects to complete distribution by November 2026.

Regulatory enforcement proceedings

ASB FMA proceedings

On 7 October 2024, the New Zealand Financial Markets Authority (FMA) commenced civil proceedings in the High Court of New Zealand alleging ASB made false and misleading representations in contravention of section 22 of the *Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013* (NZ) in respect of two matters. The first matter related to multi-policy discounts that were not applied to some insurance policies underwritten by IAG New Zealand Limited. The second matter related to FastNet Business fees that were incorrectly charged to some customers.

The FMA alleged that between April 2014 (when the relevant legislation came into force) and May 2022 a total of 23,062 customers were affected by the multi-policy discount issue and 2,435 customers were affected by the FastNet Business fees issue.

The issues were self-reported to the FMA. ASB has completed remediation of both matters. ASB admitted liability for all alleged causes of action, and the FMA and ASB agreed to jointly recommend to the Court that a penalty of NZ$2.1 million was appropriate. Following a hearing on 16 February 2026, the Court imposed a penalty of NZ$2.1 million, which ASB has paid.

ASB RBNZ AML/CFT proceedings

Following an investigation, on 12 December 2025, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) filed civil proceedings in the High Court of New Zealand against ASB alleging breaches of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009* (NZ) (AML/CFT Act) from at least December 2019.

ASB's non-compliance relates to its failures to establish, implement, or maintain an AML/CFT programme that complied in all respects with the requirements of the AML/CFT Act, adequately conduct ongoing customer due diligence, report suspicious activities within the timeframe provided in the AML/CFT Act, conduct enhanced customer due diligence, and terminate business relationships as required by the AML/CFT Act.

ASB has admitted liability for all alleged causes of action, and the RBNZ and ASB agreed to jointly recommend to the Court that a penalty of NZ$6.7 million was appropriate. Following a hearing on 9 March 2026, the Court imposed a penalty of NZ$6.7 million, which ASB has paid.

ASB NZCC proceedings

Following an investigation, the New Zealand Commerce Commission (NZCC) filed civil proceedings against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand on 17 June 2026 alleging breaches of the CCCFA.

The NZCC alleges that, between 2015 and 2024, ASB failed to conduct customer affordability and suitability assessments and did not have sufficient processes in place for providing required disclosures for certain overdraft facilities, and that, between 2015 and 2025, ASB failed to detect and promptly reimburse certain customer debt overpayments.

ASB has admitted liability for all alleged causes of action. The final penalty will be determined by the Court. The Group has provided for the anticipated penalty.

Ongoing regulatory investigations, reviews and remediation

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

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

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

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

The Group also regularly engages with law enforcement bodies relating to enforcement related activities involving customers and other parties.

While the Group regularly monitors and tests controls, there is also a risk of undetected failures of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance incidents which could lead to breaches and may result in enforcement action and potential penalties.

Provisions have been recognised by the Group where the criteria outlined in the accounting policies section of Note 7.1 of the 2026 Annual Report are satisfied. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to these matters where it is not possible to determine the extent of any obligation or the potential liability cannot be reliably estimated.

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

Financial crime, fraud and scams

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

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

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

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

As noted above, in 2018 the Group resolved the AUSTRAC proceedings against CBA relating to contraventions of the AML/CTF Act and, in June 2026 ASB resolved proceedings brought by RBNZ in respect of breaches of the AML/CFT Act. CBA and ASB continue to address the underlying causes of their respective AML/CTF law failings that resulted in AUSTRAC and the RBNZ commencing their respective proceedings.

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

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

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

Significant reforms to Australia's AML/CTF laws were introduced under the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Amendment Act 2024* (Cth). A substantial number of new requirements commenced on 31 March 2026, including provisions that apply to CBA and its subsidiaries, including in relation to designated services provided offshore. Given the scale and complexity of these reforms, the Group is not currently compliant with all new requirements. AUSTRAC has acknowledged there are industry-wide compliance challenges given the timeframe to comply and complexity of the reforms, and has published its regulatory expectations noting that entities should have a documented implementation plan where they are unable to meet new or changed obligations within the required timeframes. The Government has made transitional rules to allow additional periods of time for reporting entities to comply with some of the new obligations including, in certain circumstances, the new obligations regarding initial customer due diligence. The Group has developed and is implementing a large-scale implementation plan across multiple years to seek to achieve compliance with these reforms, which includes significant investment in technology infrastructure, enhanced customer due diligence processes, expanded transaction monitoring and reporting capabilities, and updates to policies and control frameworks. The Group continues to engage with AUSTRAC on the reforms. Risks associated with the reforms include that the Group's implementation plan (in whole or in part) may not align with AUSTRAC's expectations, including with regard to timeframes, that implementation may be delayed or not achieve the intended compliance outcomes, and that the Group may be subject to regulatory scrutiny or enforcement action in relation to inadequate compliance with the new reforms. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to address the evolving complexity of financial crime risk could result in breach of financial crime laws, which may result in substantial financial penalties, reputational damage or materially adversely impact the Group.

The *Scams Prevention Framework Act 2025* (Cth) enacted Australia's new mandatory scam prevention measures (SPF). On or about 22 May 2026, banks, telecommunication providers and digital platforms were designated as regulated sectors under the SPF. On 28 May 2026, the Australian Treasury released the draft SPF Codes and Rules to establish sector-specific obligations for regulated entities. CBA and the Australian Banking Association are engaging with Treasury on the finalisation of the SPF Codes in anticipation of their commencement on 31 March 2027. A failure to adequately update the Group's systems and processes to appropriately manage scams risk could result in breach by CBA of the SPF, which may result in substantial financial penalties, customer compensation and reputational damage for the Group.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

The Group is not aware of any current enforcement proceeding commenced by any domestic or foreign regulators in respect of its financial crime compliance. As the Group regularly engages with such regulators, including in respect of compliance issues, there can be no assurance that the Group will not be subject to further enforcement proceedings in the future.

CommSec Compliance Program

As part of the proceedings ASIC commenced against Commonwealth Securities Limited (CommSec) in October 2022, the Federal Court of Australia ordered CommSec to undertake a compliance program. As required by the program, CommSec appointed an independent expert to review the adequacy and effectiveness of its remediation of the issues in the proceedings and their root causes, as well as the adequacy of its systems and controls. The independent expert prepared an initial report and CommSec agreed a remedial action plan with ASIC to address the recommendations made in the report. CommSec completed implementation of the actions in the remedial action plan. Following the independent expert's review of that implementation, and release of a final report, CommSec agreed a further and final remedial action plan with ASIC. CommSec completed implementation of the actions in the final remedial action plan in March 2026. ASIC acknowledged the end of the compliance program on 2 April 2026.

Enforceable Undertaking (EU) to the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

In connection with breaches of certain provisions of the *Spam Act 2003* (Cth) (Spam Act), CBA paid the ACMA a penalty of $3.55 million and, on 2 June 2023, entered into an EU with the ACMA. Following a subsequent investigation by the ACMA, which was commenced in January 2024, CBA paid the ACMA an additional penalty of $7.5 million in connection with other breaches of the Spam Act relating to the way in which CBA classified certain electronic messages for the purposes of the Spam Act. CBA fully cooperated with the ACMA's investigation and the EU with the ACMA was amended on 3 October 2024. As required by the amended EU, CBA has appointed an independent expert to review its current procedures, policies, training and systems relating to CBA's compliance with the Spam Act. CBA is committed to implementing the independent expert's recommendations, providing ongoing compliance reports to the ACMA, and training relevant personnel.

ACCC Consumer Data Right

On 11 November 2025, the ACCC issued CBA with four infringement notices for alleged breaches of the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Rules 2020* (Cth). CBA has paid a total penalty of $792,000. The ACCC and CBA have also agreed an administrative resolution under which CBA is undertaking a remediation program for certain impacted customers and accredited data recipients.

Other matters

Exposures to divested businesses

The Group has potential exposures to divested businesses, including through the provision of services, warranties and indemnities. These exposures may have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and position. The Group has recognised provisions where payments in relation to the exposures are probable and reliably measurable.

Foreign Entities (Rule 4.3A Item No. 13)

Not applicable.

Compliance Statement (Rule 4.3A Item No. 15)

This preliminary final report for the year ended 30 June 2026 is prepared in accordance with the ASX listing Rule 4.3A. It should be read in conjunction with any announcements to the market made by the Group during the year. PricewaterhouseCoopers has audited the financial statements contained within the Commonwealth Bank of Australia Annual Report and has issued an unmodified audit report. The Annual Report has been published together with the preliminary report. This preliminary final report has not been subject to audit by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The preceding financial information contained in the Financial Statements section of this preliminary final report includes financial information extracted from the audited financial statements together with financial information that has not been audited.

6.3 Profit Reconciliation

Non-cash items are excluded from net profit after tax (cash basis), which is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance, as they tend to be non-recurring in nature or are not considered representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance. The impact of these items on the Group's net profit after tax (statutory basis) is outlined below and treated consistently with the prior financial year. A description of these items is provided below.

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2026			
	Net profit after tax (cash basis)	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax (statutory basis)
Profit Reconciliation	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Group				
Interest income [2]	**65,732**	–	–	**65,732**
Interest expense	**(40,146)**	–	–	**(40,146)**
Net interest income	**25,586**	–	–	**25,586**
Other operating income	**4,638**	6	(77)	**4,567**
Total operating income	**30,224**	6	(77)	**30,153**
Operating expenses	**(13,755)**	(30)	–	**(13,785)**
Loan impairment expense	**(788)**	–	–	**(788)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**15,681**	(24)	(77)	**15,580**
Corporate tax expense	**(4,699)**	7	23	**(4,669)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**10,982**	(17)	(54)	**10,911**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**–**	(45)	–	**(45)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**10,982**	(62)	(54)	**10,866**

1 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments. Economic hedges relating to divestments completed in the current period were presented in Gain/(Loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities.
2 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities

Gains and losses on these transactions are inclusive of foreign exchange impacts, impairments, restructuring, separation and transactions costs and cover both controlled businesses and associates.

Hedging and IFRS volatility

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

6.3 Profit Reconciliation (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2025			
	Net profit after tax (cash basis)	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax (statutory basis)
Profit Reconciliation	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Group				
Interest income [2]	**65,110**	–	–	**65,110**
Interest expense	**(41,087)**	–	–	**(41,087)**
Net interest income	**24,023**	–	–	**24,023**
Other operating income	**4,442**	(244)	69	**4,267**
Total operating income	**28,465**	(244)	69	**28,290**
Operating expenses	**(12,996)**	(19)	–	**(13,015)**
Loan impairment expense	**(726)**	–	–	**(726)**
Net profit before tax	**14,743**	(263)	69	**14,549**
Corporate tax expense	**(4,491)**	91	(16)	**(4,416)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**10,252**	(172)	53	**10,133**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**1**	(18)	–	**(17)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**10,253**	(190)	53	**10,116**

1 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments.
2 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

6.3 Profit Reconciliation (continued)

	Half Year Ended 30 June 2026			
	Net profit after tax (cash basis)	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax (statutory basis)
Profit Reconciliation	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Group				
Interest income [2]	**33,366**	–	–	**33,366**
Interest expense	**(20,475)**	–	–	**(20,475)**
Net interest income	**12,891**	–	–	**12,891**
Other operating income	**2,312**	6	(56)	**2,262**
Total operating income	**15,203**	6	(56)	**15,153**
Operating expenses	**(6,865)**	(4)	–	**(6,869)**
Loan impairment expense	**(469)**	–	–	**(469)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**7,869**	2	(56)	**7,815**
Corporate tax expense	**(2,332)**	(1)	17	**(2,316)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**5,537**	1	(39)	**5,499**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**–**	–	–	**–**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**5,537**	1	(39)	**5,499**

1 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments. Economic hedges related to divestments completed in the current period were presented in Gain/(Loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities.
2 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

6.4 Analysis Template

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Ratios – Output Summary (continuing operations basis)	$M	$M	$M	$M
Earnings Per Share (EPS)				
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	**5,537**	5,445
Average number of shares (M) – cash basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Earnings Per Share basic – cash basis (cents)	**656.9**	613.2	**331.2**	325.7
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
Average number of shares (M) – statutory basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Earnings Per Share basic – statutory basis (cents)	**652.6**	606.1	**328.9**	323.7
Interest expense (after tax) – PERLS	**–**	–	**–**	–
Profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Weighted average number of shares – PERLS (M)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Weighted average number of shares – Employee share plans (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Weighted average number of shares – dilutive securities (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	**5,537**	5,445
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,982**	10,252	**5,537**	5,445
Average number of shares (M) – cash basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,674**	1,675	**1,674**	1,674
Earnings Per Share diluted – cash basis (cents)	**656.0**	612.3	**330.7**	325.2
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
Average number of shares (M) – statutory basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,674**	1,675	**1,674**	1,674
Earnings Per Share diluted – statutory basis (cents)	**651.7**	605.2	**328.4**	323.2

1 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

Appendices (continued)

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Ratios – Output Summary (including discontinued operations)	$M	$M	$M	$M
Earnings Per Share (EPS)				
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
Average number of shares (M) – cash basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Earnings Per Share basic – cash basis (cents)	**656.9**	613.2	**331.2**	325.7
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367
Average number of shares (M) – statutory basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Earnings Per Share basic – statutory basis (cents)	**649.9**	605.1	**328.9**	321.0
Interest expense (after tax) – PERLS	**–**	–	**–**	–
Profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Weighted average number of shares – PERLS (M)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Weighted average number of shares – Employee share plans (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Weighted average number of shares – dilutive securities (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
Average number of shares (M) – cash basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,674**	1,675	**1,674**	1,674
Earnings Per Share diluted – cash basis (cents)	**656.0**	612.3	**330.7**	325.2
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**–**	–	**–**	–
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367
Average number of shares (M) – statutory basis	**1,672**	1,672	**1,672**	1,672
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**2**	3	**2**	2
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,674**	1,675	**1,674**	1,674
Earnings Per Share diluted – statutory basis (cents)	**649.0**	604.2	**328.4**	320.6

1 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

Appendices (continued)

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

Dividends Per Share (DPS) Dividends (including discontinued operations)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 $M	 30 Jun 25 $M	Half Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 $M	 31 Dec 25 $M
Dividends per share (cents) – fully franked	**505**	485	**270**	235
No. of shares at end of period excluding treasury shares deduction (M)	**1,673**	1,673	**1,673**	1,673
Total dividends ($M) [2]	**8,451**	8,116	**4,518**	3,933
Dividend payout ratio – cash basis				
Net profit after tax – attributable to ordinary shareholders ($M)	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
Total dividends ($M) [2]	**8,451**	8,116	**4,518**	3,933
Payout ratio – cash basis (%)	**77.0**	79.2	**81.6**	72.2
Dividend cover				
Net profit after tax – attributable to ordinary shareholders ($M)	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
Total dividends ($M) [2]	**8,451**	8,116	**4,518**	3,933
Dividend cover – cash basis (times)	**1.3**	1.3	**1.2**	1.4

1 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.
2 Total dividends and payout ratio are calculated based on the closing number of shares for the respective periods.

Ratios – Output Summary (continuing operations basis)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 $M	 30 Jun 25 $M	Half Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 26 $M	 31 Dec 25 $M
Return on Equity (ROE)				
Return on Equity – cash basis				
Average net assets	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net average equity	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,252	**5,537**	5,445
ROE – cash basis (%)	**14.0**	13.5	**14.3**	13.8
Return on Equity – statutory basis				
Average net assets	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net average equity	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,911**	10,133	**5,499**	5,412
ROE – statutory basis (%)	**13.9**	13.4	**14.2**	13.8

1 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

Appendices (continued)

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25
Ratios – Output Summary (including discontinued operations)	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Return on Equity (ROE)				
Return on Equity – cash basis				
Average net assets	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net average equity	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,982**	10,253	**5,537**	5,445
ROE – cash basis (%)	**14.0**	13.5	**14.3**	13.8
Return on Equity – statutory basis				
Average net assets	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**–**	–	**–**	–
Net average equity	**78,238**	75,710	**77,968**	78,004
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,866**	10,116	**5,499**	5,367
ROE – statutory basis (%)	**13.9**	13.4	**14.2**	13.6
Net Tangible Assets per share				
Net assets	**78,704**	78,776	**78,704**	77,232
Less:				
Intangible assets	**(8,515)**	(8,082)	**(8,515)**	(8,296)
Non-controlling interests	**–**	–	**–**	–
Total net tangible assets	**70,189**	70,694	**70,189**	68,936
No. of shares at end of period excluding treasury shares deduction (M)	**1,673**	1,673	**1,673**	1,673
Net Tangible Assets per share ($)	**41.94**	42.24	**41.94**	41.19

1 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

Appendices (continued)

6.5 Foreign Exchange Rates

Exchange Rates Utilised [1]	Currency	As at 30 Jun 26	As at 31 Dec 25	As at 30 Jun 25
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6876**	0.6690	0.6545
	EUR	**0.6032**	0.5701	0.5576
	GBP	**0.5192**	0.4970	0.4766
	NZD	**1.2162**	1.1590	1.0766
	JPY	**111.5865**	104.7646	94.2042
	INR	**65.0420**	60.1697	55.9651

1 End of day, Sydney Time.

Average Exchange Rates Utilised	Currency	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 26	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 25	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 26	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 25
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6784**	0.6480	**0.7019**	0.6555
	EUR	**0.5818**	0.5961	**0.6018**	0.5620
	GBP	**0.5055**	0.5009	**0.5220**	0.4893
	NZD	**1.1599**	1.0963	**1.1968**	1.1237
	JPY	**104.8615**	97.0163	**111.0244**	98.7977
	INR	**61.5257**	55.1045	**65.3169**	57.8024

Appendices (continued)

6.6 Definitions

Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Assets Under Management (AUM)	Assets Under Management represents the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Bankwest	The Bankwest brand has transitioned to a digital bank that provides home lending, consumer finance and a range of deposit products across Australia. The activities conducted under the Bankwest brand are consolidated into Retail Banking Services.
Business Banking	Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions, as well as providing equities trading and margin lending services through the CommSec business.
Corporate Centre and Other	Corporate Centre and Other includes the results of the Group's centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries, Group-wide remediation costs, investment spend including enterprise-wide infrastructure and other strategic projects, employee entitlements, and unallocated revenue and expenses relating to the Bank's support functions including Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Marketing, Legal & Group Secretariat, Treasury and Group-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation.
Corporate Troublesome Exposures	Exposures to corporate customers where profitability is weak and the capacity to meet financial commitments is diminished. These customers are at higher risk of default over the next 12 months.
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Dividend payout ratio (cash basis)	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax (cash basis).
Dividend payout ratio (statutory basis)	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax (statutory basis).
DPS	Dividend per share.
DRP	Dividend reinvestment plan.
DRP participation	The percentage of total issued capital participating in the dividend reinvestment plan.
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (basic)	Basic earnings per share is the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (diluted)	Diluted earnings per share adjusts the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank and the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share, for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M)	Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M) provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include debt capital markets, risk management, transaction banking, sustainable finance, structured capital solutions and working capital delivered through dedicated product and industry specialists, as well as tailored research and data analytics.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	The risk that the Group's earnings and economic value are adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The Group's banking book activities include lending, investing in liquid assets, deposit taking, issuing wholesale funding and managing capital. These activities generate interest income and expense and expose the Group to interest rate risk. IRRBB arises from mismatches in the interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities, which can create volatility in both earnings and the economic value of the banking book.
Net profit after tax (NPAT) (cash basis)	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests before non-cash items including hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains or losses on acquisitions, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of controlled businesses and associates classified as discontinued operations. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance.

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Term	Description
Net profit after tax (NPAT) (statutory basis)	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This is equivalent to the statutory item "Net profit attributable to Equity holders of the Bank".
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	NSFR is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF) defined by APRA. ASF is the portion of an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution's (ADI) capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one-year time horizon. RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off balance sheet activities.
Net tangible assets per share	Net assets excluding intangible assets, non-controlling interests and other equity instruments divided by ordinary shares on issue at the end of the period (excluding treasury shares). Right-of-use assets are included in net tangible assets per share.
New Zealand	New Zealand includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.
Non-Performing Exposures	An exposure which is in default, meaning it is 90 days or more past-due or it is considered unlikely the borrower will repay the exposure in full without recourse to actions such as realising security.
Operating expenses to total operating income	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
Other Overseas	Represents amounts booked in branches and controlled entities outside Australia and New Zealand.
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.
Retail Banking Services	Retail Banking Services provides banking products and services to personal and private bank customers. Retail Banking Services also includes the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand and Unloan brand.
Return on equity (cash basis)	Based on net profit after tax (cash basis) divided by average shareholders' equity.
Return on equity (statutory basis)	Based on net profit after tax (statutory basis) divided by average shareholders' equity.
Total Committed Exposures (TCE)	Total Committed Exposures are defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated post receipt of eligible financial collateral that meets the Group's netting requirements and excludes settlement exposures.
Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE)	Troublesome and Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE) aligns with the industry standard measure of Non-Performing Exposures and comprises Non-Performing Exposures and Corporate Troublesome Exposures.
Weighted average number of shares	The calculation incorporates the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period adjusted by shares issued and bought back weighted for the proportion of the period they were outstanding. It incorporates the bonus element of any rights issue, discount element of any DRP, and excludes treasury shares.

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions

Retail Banking Services	
Home loans (APRA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics, **divided by** APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series.
Home loans (RBA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics + Residential Mortgage Group P/L, **divided by** RBA Financial Aggregates Owner Occupied and Investor Home Lending (includes ADIs and RFCs).
Credit cards (APRA)	CBA Personal Credit Card Lending (APRA), **divided by** Loans to Households: Credit Cards (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Consumer finance (other household lending)	CBA Lending to individuals which includes: Personal Loans, Margin Lending, Personal Leasing, Revolving Credit, Overdrafts, and Home Loans for personal purposes, **divided by** Loans to Households: Other (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Household deposits	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for Households (individuals) excluding Self-Managed Super Funds (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Households (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business Banking	
Business lending (NFB) - APRA	CBA Total Loans to residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per lending balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases) (this includes some Housing Loans to businesses), **divided by** Loans to Non-Financial Businesses (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business lending (Total) - APRA	CBA Total Loans to residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses, financial institutions, general government and community service organisations sectors (as per lending balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases) (this includes some Housing Loans to businesses), **divided by** Loans to Non-Financial Businesses, financial institutions, general government and community service organisations (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business lending (RBA)	CBA Business Lending and Credit: specific “business lending” categories in lodged APRA returns – ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases, excluding sub-categories of RBA, ADIs, RFCs and Central Borrowing Authorities, and the category of General Government, **divided by** RBA Total Business Lending.
Business deposits (NFB) - APRA	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Non-Financial Businesses (from APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).

Appendices (continued)

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions (continued)

Equities trading	Twelve months rolling average of Australian equities traded value by CommSec, **divided by** Twelve months rolling average of total Australian equities market traded value.
New Zealand	
Home loans	All ASB residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use, **divided by** Total New Zealand residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Customer deposits	All resident and non-resident customer deposits on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Total resident and non-resident deposits of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Business and rural lending	All loans for business use and agriculture business use on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Aggregate of total loans for business use and agriculture business use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).