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2025 Annual Report



Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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Front cover

Our cover reflects our optimism for Australia and commitment to building a brighter future for all.

Each chapter of our report opens with an Australian landscape or cityscape, representing the communities we bank across Australia and our commitment to helping the nation prosper.

The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Bank Place South,
Level 1, 11 Harbour Street,
Sydney NSW 2000 | ACN 123 123 124
13 August 2025 114/2025

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Building a brighter future for all

We remain committed to helping the nation prosper and to improving living standards for all Australians. We have continued to support our customers and communities through changing economic conditions, while keeping the Bank safe and strong.

As we look forward, we have refreshed our strategy to focus on supporting Australia's economic growth – remaining at the centre of our customers' financial lives, helping them access housing, grow and protect their wealth, and start, run and grow their business.

Our purpose continues to inspire us to deliver for our customers and the nation.

Acknowledgment of Country

Commonwealth Bank of Australia respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Lands across Australia as the continuing custodians of Country and Culture. We pay our respects to First Nations peoples and their Elders, past and present.

Our registered office is located on the Lands of the Gadigal People.

2025 highlights

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Financial highlights

$10,133m

Statutory net profit after tax (NPAT)

↑ 7% on FY24

$10,252m

Cash NPAT

↑ 4% on FY24

$28,465m

Operating income

↑ 5% on FY24

2.08%

Net interest margin

↑ 9bpts on FY24

12.3%

Capital ratio

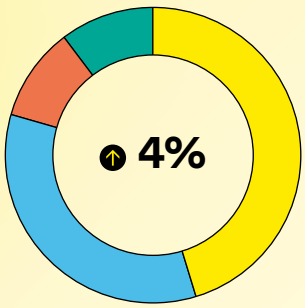
CET1 (APRA, Level 2)

– Flat on FY24

$4.85

Dividend per share, fully franked

Group cash NPAT [1] by business unit



$5,395m
Retail Banking Services

$1,224m
Institutional Banking and Markets

$4,092m
Business Banking

$1,198m
New Zealand (predominately ASB)

1 Group Cash NPAT includes net loss after tax from the Group Corporate Centre, not shown in the business unit contribution.

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Creating value for our stakeholders

Customers



18m+
customers

#1
Net Promoter Score® (NPS) Consumer, Business and Digital

Our people



55,000+
employees

85%
People engagement index (May 2025)

Communities



175
organisations supported

64.9
RepTrak reputation score

Investors



800,000+
shareholders

245%
10-year Total shareholder return (TSR)

Our broader impact bringing our purpose to life

140,000+
homes bought by customers

45.1%
women in Executive Manager and above roles

$4m
in grants through CommBank Foundation

13m+
Australians benefit from CBA returns through superannuation

$42bn
lent to businesses to help them grow

39.0%
cultural representation in leadership

$10bn+
additional funding towards our sustainability funding target

$160bn+
international funding held, which benefits Australian households

Our direct impact by distributing our income

$27bn
interest paid to savers, $930bn+ safeguarded in customer deposits

$8bn
paid in salaries and superannuation

$5bn+
paid to suppliers to enable us to serve our customers

$8bn
paid in dividends and share buy-backs to shareholders

$900m+
invested to help protect against fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime

$36m
invested in upskilling our people with training and development

$5bn+
total taxes paid

$14bn
interest paid to domestic and offshore debt investors

For more information on how we create value, see pages 12–13.

Financials are presented on a continuing operations basis, except the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio which includes discontinued operations. Cash NPAT 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. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance. All figures relate to the full year ended 30 June 2025 and comparisons are to the year ended 30 June 2024. For data sources and definitions, see *Glossary* on pages 438–451.

About this report



Our Annual Report includes material information on the strategic priorities, corporate governance and risk management of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) and its subsidiaries (together the Group or the Bank), as well as our financial and non-financial performance. The material themes in this report are informed by our sustainability materiality assessment detailed on pages 72 to 73. We continue to evolve our reporting to align with changes in legislation, market practice and feedback from our stakeholders.

This year our climate disclosures are included in this report, not in a separate Climate Report. Our climate disclosures focus on decision-useful information regarding the Bank's approach to climate-related risks and opportunities. We will continue to evolve our climate disclosures in line with new mandatory climate reporting requirements that will apply for future reporting periods.

Reporting boundary

Information included in this report relates to the Group. Financial information is consolidated and includes those entities over which we have control. Non-financial information considers key stakeholders in our value chain predominantly in Australia, unless stated otherwise. This report covers the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 (this year), or the Group's 2025 financial year (FY25). It also includes information about material subsequent events occurring after 30 June 2025 and before the Board's approval of the report on 13 August 2025. The presentation currency is Australian dollars (AUD) with amounts disclosed rounded to the nearest billion dollars, unless otherwise stated.

For our climate disclosures basis of preparation, reporting boundary and value chain information, see pages 390–391 and 106.

For general information and basis of accounting information related to financial statements, see Note 1.1 on pages 229–230 in the *Financial report*.

Entities and stakeholders considered in our reporting boundary

Our financial reporting boundary

Legal structure → Commonwealth Bank of Australia; Controlled entities (including ASB Bank Limited)

CBA Group

Operational structure → Retail Banking Services | Business Banking | Institutional Banking & Markets | New Zealand | Support units

Our non-financial reporting boundary (impacts, risks, opportunities and outcomes)

- Our operating context
- Our strategic priorities
- Our approach to governance
- Managing our risks
- Our approach to sustainability
- Climate disclosures

Our material themes

- Customer experience, support and community impact
- Engaged and supported workforce
- Governance, culture and accountability
- Cyber security, privacy and data management
- Digitisation, innovation and artificial intelligence
- Climate change

Key stakeholders in our value chain

Customers | Our people | Communities, industry groups and society | Investors | Government and regulators | Suppliers

For more information on our sustainability materiality assessment and our material themes, see pages 72–93.

For more information on our key stakeholders in our value chain, see pages 70–71.

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Significant judgements

Each year we conduct a qualitative sustainability materiality assessment to identify and disclose against the sustainability-related topics most relevant to our stakeholders in our value chain and to the Bank. The assessment considers sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities that have the potential to influence CBA's ability to create value over the short to medium term (1–5 years). This year's assessment reviewed a range of sustainability topics, which were prioritised using our 5x5 risk matrix and exercised significant judgement. The prioritised topics were then grouped into overarching themes that informed the structure of this report. Theme selection involved significant judgement, guided by the results of our materiality assessment.

Sustainability-related information includes non-financial information and refers to environmental, social and governance topics and themes that are important to our stakeholders and to CBA, as they have the potential to impact stakeholders and CBA's financial prospects in the short to medium term. While some topics are traditionally linked to sustainability, others are included based on their perceived potential to materially impact our stakeholders and CBA's financial prospects.

For more information on our materiality assessment, see pages 72–73.

For significant judgements in relation to our financial statements see relevant Notes on pages 229–364 in the *Financial report*.

For important climate-related information on assumptions related to our climate disclosures, see pages 389–429 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

Our reporting suite

We provide a range of disclosures to help stakeholders better understand our financial and non-financial performance.



Access our full reporting suite online at commbank.com.au/investors

See our Corporate Governance Statement at commbank.com.au/corporategovernance

Reading this report

This is an interactive PDF. The best way to view this report is with Adobe Reader. Click the links on the contents page, side navigation or use the home button in the footer to browse the report. Hyperlinks are used throughout this report, denoted through underlined text.

Refers readers to further information within this report.

Refers readers to additional information online.

Refers readers to important climate-related information within this report.

Refers readers to important climate-related information online.

For important information on non-IFRS and forward-looking statements, see page 452.

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Meaningfully delivering on our purpose

Our purpose, building a brighter future for all, reflects our enduring commitment to Australia. It inspires us to be better for our customers, people and communities, and shows our optimism for the future. By maintaining our balance sheet strength and executing our strategy we can deliver on our purpose.

As Australia's leading retail and business bank, we play an important role in supporting our customers and helping the nation prosper. We are committed to improving living standards for all Australians. By remaining a strong, safe and resilient bank, we can continue lending to our customers through economic cycles, investing for the future, and delivering sustainable returns for our shareholders.

Rising geopolitical tensions, global economic challenges, and technological changes are causing many of our customers to feel financial pressure and uncertainty about their futures. Community concerns about housing and energy affordability, as well as intergenerational inequality, continue to grow.

Australia's economy remains resilient and relatively well positioned. Our country is still an attractive place to live, work and invest. We face headwinds which highlight the need for long-term economic reform and call for a confident vision for growth, fiscal responsibility with future generations in mind, and supply-side reform in areas like housing and energy. Australia also needs to maintain sovereignty of nationally important industries, including Australia's financial system. Governments and industries need to work together to address challenging domestic issues and deliver a stronger future for Australia.

Learn more about our operating context on pages 10–11.

Refreshing our strategy

We have made progress in our strategy to support customers through changing economic conditions. This year we lent $42 billion to businesses to help them grow and assisted over 140,000 households in buying a home. We have strengthened our focus on customer experience and consistently invested in leading technology and data capabilities. Importantly, we have continued to become a safer organisation with greater risk maturity, transparency and discipline.

However, we know there is much more to do. Our operating context has shifted, and we expect the next decade to bring complex geopolitical, reputational and competitive challenges. To better navigate the future, we have refreshed our strategy to continue positioning the Bank to deliver for our customers, communities, the nation and our shareholders.

Our strategy considers diverse sustainability-related impacts, helping us address environmental, social, and governance risks and opportunities. We are making decisions today with a focus on long-term outcomes, even when they come at a short-term cost.

We want to help build Australia's future economy by supporting business growth and productivity. Productivity is key to improving living standards and its benefits need to be shared fairly so all communities can prosper. We are committed to allocating capital intentionally, ensuring banking services remain accessible, and advocating for a strong financial system and an economy that works for all Australians.

Many Australians and Australian businesses trust us with their transaction banking and deposit relationship. We want to deliver experiences our customers value and continually deepen our relationships with them. Ongoing investment in leading technology, artificial intelligence (AI) and our people enables us to deliver personalised banking at scale.

Our customers need banking to become simpler, safer and better. Improvements to our risk culture and risk management, combined with disciplined balance sheet and capital management, are essential to support the economy during crises and deliver good shareholder outcomes.

Learn more about our strategic priorities on pages 16–25.

Delivering for our customers

Being the trusted financial partner for Australian retail and business customers remains key to our strategy and long-term success.

We continue to support customers with a range of money management tools and educational materials. For customers facing financial difficulty, we have initiated more than 139,000 tailored payment arrangements.

To serve a broad range of customers we are focused on delivering a better, safer and more efficient banking experience.

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We offer the largest branch and ATM network, Australia-based call centres and the nation's most popular banking app.

This year we extended our commitment to regional Australia, keeping all regional branches open until at least mid-2027, and converted 15 Western Australian Bankwest branches to be CBA-branded.

During the year we have constructively participated in national policy discussions and advocated for changes that support safe, secure and reliable banking services.

To keep pace with technological change, we invested $2.3 billion in modernising our systems, migrating data, and building world-class engineering and AI capabilities. With persistently high levels of fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime, we have invested over $900 million this year to help protect our customers. We have also reduced customer fraud and scam losses by 76% since peak losses in late 2022. We continue to work with other organisations and Government to build national resilience against these threats which continue to impact too many customers.

Learn more about our approach to sustainability on pages 68–99.

Supporting a prosperous, resilient and optimistic nation

A strong and resilient financial system is required to support a strong economy.

Financial services play a vital role in our customers' everyday lives. Disruptions and outages in banking services prevent customers from making payments or running their businesses. We also play an important role to support economic growth by lending to businesses.

Maintaining strong capital and prudent balance sheet settings enables us to maintain necessary investment to deliver resilient and safe banking services, and support our customers and the economy. We carefully consider funding, credit and liquidity needs and monitor non-financial risks such as operational resilience, compliance with laws and regulations, and broader environmental and social risks.

Australia needs a financial system that works for all stakeholders and inspires optimism about the future. We continue to share customer insights and other perspectives to help inform policies that can support a strong financial system and economy.

Delivering sustainable performance

Our financial results reflect our customer focus and disciplined execution of our strategic priorities. Our strong financial position enables us to continue supporting our customers and deliver a sustainable dividend. We have declared a final dividend of $2.60 per share, fully franked.

Learn more about our financial performance on pages 26–33.

Outlook

We know many of our customers are still cautious with global volatility creating uncertainty. The Australian economy has remained resilient with strong fundamentals. Looking ahead, there are many reasons to feel optimistic about Australia's future including modest economic growth, a healthy labour market and easing interest rates.

Our role is to support our customers and the nation. We will stay focused on investing in our business and executing our strategy to bring our purpose to life. We will continue to work with key stakeholders to advocate for issues that are in the national interest, and policy settings that help sustainably support services that Australians value.

Thank you

On behalf of the Board and Executive Leadership Team, we would like to thank our people for their care and commitment to our customers, our customers for trusting us with their banking, and to you, our shareholders for your continued support.



Paul O'Malley
Chair



Matt Comyn
Chief Executive Officer

Who we are

We are Australia's largest bank serving more than 18 million customers. We provide retail and commercial banking services predominantly in Australia and in New Zealand through our subsidiary, ASB.

Our purpose

Building a brighter future for all

Our purpose is enduring and reflects our ambition to continuously improve living standards for all Australians, help our customers achieve their life goals, and be a safer and stronger bank.

Our strategy

Inspired by our purpose, we are focused on **building tomorrow's bank today for our customers**, through our refreshed strategic pillars:

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

Learn more about our strategy on pages 16–25.

Our businesses

Our products and services are provided through our businesses: Retail Banking Services, Business Banking, Institutional Banking and Markets, and our New Zealand subsidiary, ASB.

Learn more about the performance of our business on pages 26–33.

Retail Banking Services: Provides simple and convenient banking products and services to personal and private bank customers in Australia.

Business Banking: Serves the banking needs of Australian business, corporate and agribusiness customers across a range of financial services.

Institutional Banking and Markets: Provides domestic and global financial and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government customers.

ASB: Provides a range of banking and investment products and services to personal, business, corporate and rural customers in New Zealand.

Our people and culture

Our Code of Conduct guides our people to deliver on our purpose and strategy, by setting expectations for how we act and make decisions. The 'Must We?', 'Can We?', 'Should We?' questions help our people make the right decisions to comply with legal and regulatory obligations, as well as for our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders.

Learn more about our workforce on pages 80–83.

We are guided by our values in everything we do.

Care Courage Commitment

Our leadership principles help leaders understand what is required to lead successfully to execute our strategy.

- **Obsess over customers**
- **Lead as an owner**
- **Be curious and humble**
- **Create exceptional teams**

Why CBA?

We seek to build a brighter future for our customers, our people, communities and the broader economy. To do this consistently, and attract the capital required, we need to deliver sustainable shareholder returns.

Learn more about how we create value on pages 12–13 and our financial performance on pages 26–33.

Leading franchise: We are Australia's leading transaction and deposit bank for both households and businesses.

Strong balance sheet and risk management: We maintain a resilient balance sheet and conservative capital, liquidity and funding settings, as well as sound provision coverage.

Sustainable returns to shareholders: We have consistently delivered sector leading return on equity and a sustainable fully-franked dividend.

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Our operating context

We regularly review our external environment to better understand and effectively respond to risks and opportunities. This helps us test whether our strategy continues to deliver for our customers and provides sustainable outcomes for shareholders and other stakeholders.

Learn more about our operating context on pages 10–11.

Key external themes affecting our business:

- Macroeconomic and cost-of-living pressures
- Heightened geopolitical risks
- Competitive intensity
- Evolving technology
- Trust and reputation

Our material risks

We are exposed to financial, non-financial and strategic risks through the products and services we offer. These risks are managed through our Risk Management Framework. Our material risks are those which require extra focus, due to their potential to materially impact the Bank, our customers, shareholders and the community, now and in the future.

Learn more about how we manage risk on pages 58–67.

- Financial risk
- Privacy and data management
- Cyber security
- Financial crime compliance
- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Regulatory compliance
- Fraud and scams
- Environmental and social

Our financially material themes

Our financially material themes, as identified in our sustainability materiality assessment, reflect the sustainability topics that matter most to our key stakeholders and could impact CBA's financial prospects.

Learn more about our materiality assessment on pages 72–73.



Customer experience, support and community impact



Engaged and supported workforce



Governance, culture and accountability



Cyber security, privacy and data management



Digitisation, innovation and AI

Our stakeholders

Understanding our stakeholders' needs and expectations allows us to consider their different views and deliver balanced stakeholder outcomes. Key stakeholders are individuals and groups in our value chain whose interests are materially affected or could be affected by the Bank's activities. We aim to improve our trust and reputation by putting customer needs first and making a broader contribution to the community.

Learn more about our approach to stakeholder engagement on pages 70–71.



Customers



Our people



Investors



Communities, industry groups and society



Government and regulators



Suppliers

Our operating context

We operate in a dynamic environment shaped by diverse stakeholders and evolving trends. This can influence our strategic priorities, decision-making processes and overall risk management approach.

Key themes this year

Across the Bank, we regularly assess the external environment to understand stakeholder views and evolving themes. This helps us refine our strategic priorities, respond to risks and opportunities, and support informed decision making to deliver sustainable outcomes for our stakeholders.

Macroeconomic and cost-of-living pressures

Australia's economy has continued to show resilience, supported by strong population growth along with healthy labour market conditions. While overall conditions remain strong, some household budgets, particularly for younger Australians, renters and mortgage holders, continue to face pressures from elevated interest rates, rising essential costs and housing affordability challenges.

During the year inflation continued to ease within the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range allowing the RBA to start reducing official interest rates. While economic growth continues, rising public sector expenditure and low levels of productivity growth highlight the growing need for long-term economic reform.

We maintain a conservative balance sheet, with capital, funding, and credit settings carefully managed to ensure resilience and ongoing support for our customers and the broader economy.

Heightened geopolitical risks

The global geopolitical environment continues to change with heightened tensions and policy uncertainty weighing on trade, energy and investment markets. Increasing global trade restrictions, strategic competition and regional conflicts are disrupting supply chains, limiting access to key technologies and reshaping capital flows. Cyber threats and attacks continue to evolve, requiring heightened vigilance by people and businesses.

Australia's banking system remains resilient. We actively assess downside scenarios through robust stress testing, scenario analysis, and balance sheet risk management to strengthen operational resilience and safeguard against potential shocks. The Bank is well positioned to navigate external challenges and continue supporting our customers and the broader economy.

For more information on our strategy, see pages 16–25.

For more information on what matters most to our stakeholders, see pages 70–71.

For more information on how we are managing our risks, see pages 58–67.

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Competitive intensity

Competition in the banking sector remains elevated, driven by rising customer expectations, digital innovation and industry participants pursuing greater market share. Customers are increasingly seeking personalised, high-value experiences and seamless service. Pricing pressure remains evident across deposits and lending, where customer demand for value and changing channel dynamics contribute to a highly competitive environment. We continue to see large technology firms expand their presence, especially in payments and small business segments. As more customers engage through digital channels, delivering efficient, high-quality service at scale to all Australians is essential. Continued investment in technology and innovation helps us to meet these expectations while maintaining our operational resilience.

Maintaining our position as Australia's leading bank requires a consistent focus on our customers – building trusted relationships and continuing to invest in technology, data, and insights to deliver personalised and value-added experiences.

Evolving technology

Advances in AI, data analytics and digital infrastructure are transforming the banking landscape. These technologies offer opportunities to enhance customer experience, streamline processes, and improve risk management and operational efficiency. At the same time, they introduce new risks – including cyber security threats, scams, privacy concerns and the use of AI.

Rapidly adopting technology such as AI to modernise existing industries and build new industries is critical for our economy. Careful consideration will be needed to incentivise productive investment, build sovereign capability and retain economic benefits in Australia for all Australians.

We continue to invest in modernising our technology platforms and strengthening cyber resilience to safeguard operations and provide secure, reliable services. We are committed to managing technology risks and engaging regulators to support safer and responsible innovation. Ongoing investment in technology, data, and our people is essential to maintaining trust, building long-term strength, and staying ahead of technology-led change.

Trust and reputation

Trust is fundamental to long-term value creation and building strong customer relationships. Many Australians and Australian businesses trust us with their transaction banking and deposit relationship. This requires a continued focus on being safe and strong. As a bank, we are inherently exposed to reputational risk with issues such as data privacy, conduct and governance having the potential to quickly erode stakeholder confidence.

Expectations continue to rise around transparency, the responsible use of data and AI, and the delivery of fairer and responsible outcomes. Stakeholders are also increasingly focused on how we support Australia's economy and contribute to financial inclusion and broader community outcomes.

The Bank has an important role to play. We are working closely with government and industry to support more sustainable outcomes for our customers and communities. These efforts are fundamental to maintaining financial system stability and resilience, and to supporting the long-term health of the Australian economy and society.

How we create value

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Our value drivers

Highly engaged and capable team

Engaged and accountable teams executing the Bank's strategy, delivering better outcomes for our customers, communities and shareholders.

Strength of customer relationships and franchise

Largest branch network in Australia, combined with leading digital experiences, builds deeper customer relationships.

Technology leader, history of innovation

Leadership position in digital banking through continued investment in digital infrastructure, data, AI and innovation.

Strong balance sheet and risk management

Disciplined capital management, balance sheet strength and robust risk management practices create flexibility to support customers and the economy through all market conditions.

Commitment to sustainability

Balancing stakeholder needs and focusing on sustainable practices, policies and decisions to create long-term value for our key stakeholders in our value chain.

Creating enduring customer relationships

What makes us unique

1

Strong customer relationships and frequency of engagement

CBA's trusted brand attracts a leading share of transactions and deposits, and our distinct propositions result in deeper customer engagement.

2

Better understanding of customer needs and risk

Through deeper customer relationships and technology, we can understand and meet more of our customers' needs, as well as manage risk more effectively.

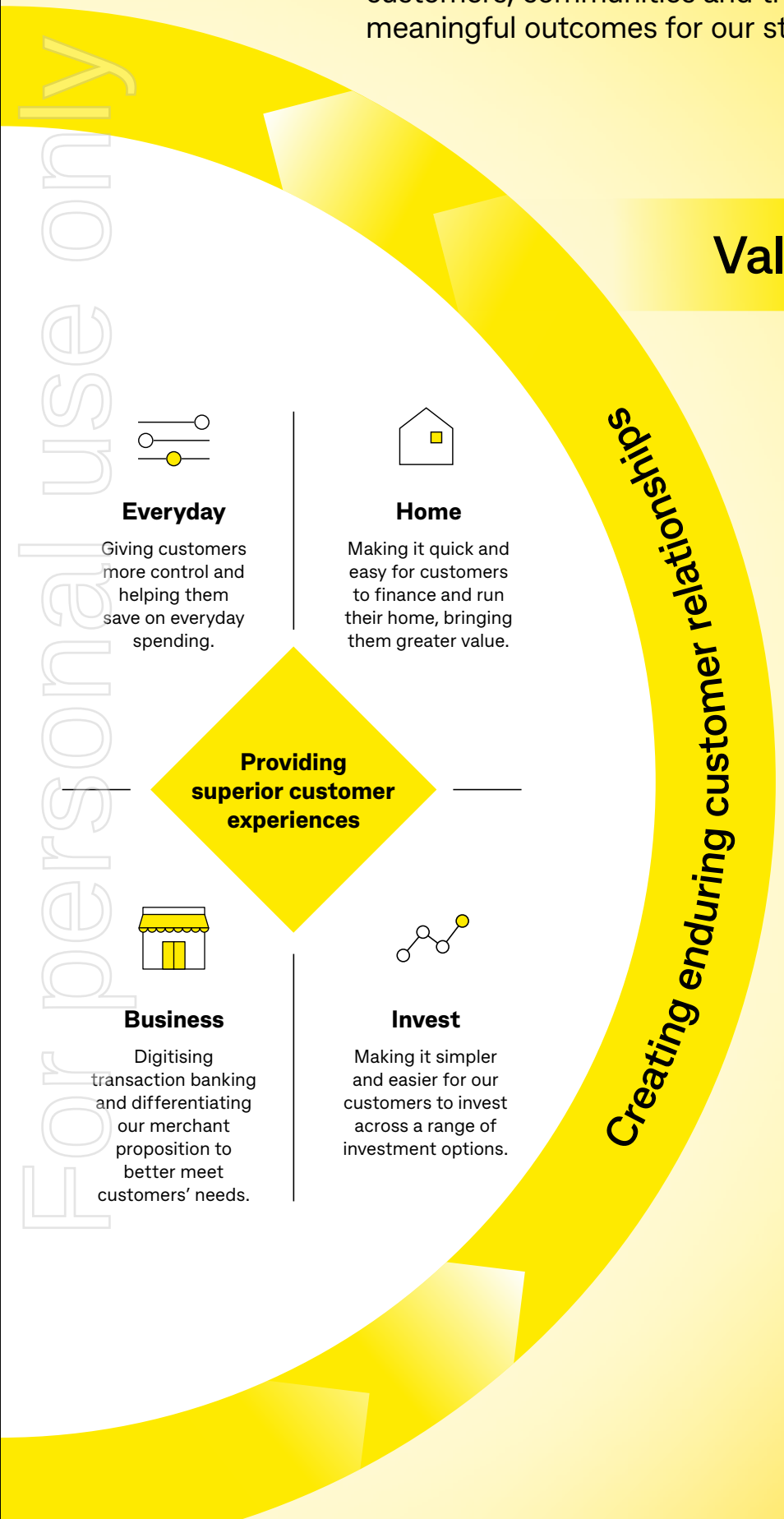
3

Superior customer experiences

Our customer focus and disciplined operational execution means we can offer distinct customer solutions that benefit them and reward their loyalty.

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By living our purpose, we aim to create value for our customers, communities and the nation, and deliver meaningful outcomes for our stakeholders.



Value created

Customers

We seek to understand our customers and provide them with superior experiences, while supporting them in a fair, timely and transparent way. We aim to be a safer, stronger bank that is always available.

Learn more about customer experience and support on pages 74–77.

Our people

Our aim is for our people to be supported, motivated, engaged, and feel valued and respected – believing in our purpose and their role in achieving it.

Learn more about how we enable an engaged and supported workforce on pages 80–83.

Communities

We aim to make positive contributions to our communities in line with our purpose, creating a brighter future for all.

Learn more about how we are contributing to communities on pages 78–79.

Environment

We provide retail and business funding to support an affordable, reliable and inclusive transition.

Learn more in our climate disclosures on pages 100–173.

Shareholders

We seek to deliver strong and stable earnings that support a sustainable dividend for our shareholders.

Learn more about how we are delivering for shareholders on pages 26–33.

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Creating value for our stakeholders



Our purpose is enduring – building a brighter future for all. Through our strategy of building tomorrow's bank today, we create long-term value for our stakeholders. Consistent and disciplined execution, strong corporate governance and effective risk management help us work towards a more prosperous, resilient and sustainable future.

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Delivering on our strategic priorities

Four years ago, we set an ambitious strategy to **build tomorrow's bank today for our customers**. Since then, we have made progress in supporting our customers, investing in our people and technology, and becoming a safer and stronger bank.

This year we refreshed our strategy to better respond to our changing operating context. We have emphasised building Australia's future economy to improve living standards for all Australians, remaining at the centre of our customers' financial lives and keeping our customers safe.

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



Helping build Australia's future economy

Helping the nation prosper and improving living standards for all Australians.

- Supporting our customers and communities.
- Helping businesses drive growth.
- Advocating for a stronger financial system and economy.

Learn more on pages 18–19.

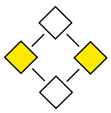


Reimagining customer experiences

Reimagining customer experiences by leading in technology and AI.

- Building deep and trusted customer relationships.
- Delivering more personalised digital experiences.
- Building world-class capability in engineering and AI.

Learn more on pages 20–23.



Delivering simpler, safer and better banking

Keeping the Bank safe and strong positions us to support customers when needed.

- Running a strong and safe bank.
- Protecting customers through leading risk management.
- Delivering secure, resilient and reliable banking.

Learn more on pages 24–25.

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Helping build Australia's future economy

Helping the nation prosper and improving living standards for all Australians.

Supporting our customers and communities

The past few years have been challenging for Australian households and businesses, with higher inflation and cost-of-living pressures. We remain committed to supporting our customers, communities and the nation when they need us most.

We maintained our focus on supporting customers with a range of options, which included improved access to hardship assistance and over 139,000 tailored payment arrangements for those most in need. More than three million customers each month use our digital money management tools to help them manage their finances.

Keeping customers' accounts safe and secure remains a priority. We invested more than $900 million this year to help protect our customers from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime. Our continued investment helped reduce customer fraud and scam losses by over 30% this year. We acknowledge there is still more to be done. We remain actively engaged with governments, regulators, banks and other industries to support a whole-of-ecosystem approach to combat fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime.

To support sustainable access to banking services, we extended our commitment to keep all regional CBA branches open to support communities in regional Australia to the end of July 2027.

Our continued focus on balance sheet strength and our conservative approach to managing capital and funding provides capacity to support our customers and the nation, while still delivering sustainable returns to shareholders.

For more information on how we are supporting our customers and communities, see pages 74–79.

18.2m

customers served

↑ from 17.6m FY24

$880m+

mistaken and scam payments prevented with NameCheck since 2023

$42bn

lent to businesses to help them grow

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Helping businesses drive growth

For Australia's economy to prosper, Australian businesses need to grow. We are deeply focused on supporting businesses to drive productive growth in our economy. By helping bring capital to Australia, CBA can lend to our business customers to support job creation and contribute to Australia's productivity.

Our relationship-led business banking strategy has resulted in our continued growth, with one in four Australian businesses choosing CBA as their main financial institution. Business transaction accounts grew by 7% this year to 1.3 million and we process the largest share of payments domestically. We also facilitated $286 billion of international payments for our business customers this year.

We are committed to building deeper and more meaningful relationships with our customers, understanding their needs and providing tailored support. To help manage cash flow, our Capital Growth Account continues to provide businesses flexibility, with around 50% of customers using this capability.

Our digital innovations are making it easier for businesses to access lending. Over 750,000 customers are eligible to access capital more easily through our BizExpress assisted or online pathways, with $1.2 billion funded this year. Additionally, over 400,000 customers are eligible for pre-approved commercial lending to access funding to support business growth. To help businesses get started, we have expanded the number of customers eligible for online bank guarantees to 30%.

Advocating for a stronger financial system and economy

Australia's financial system has served us well, supporting economic stability, resilience and prosperity. As a business that does well when the Australian economy does well, we are committed to helping improve living standards for all Australians. The Bank has a role to play in constructively participating in long-term strategic policy discussions and advocating for changes that serve the national interest.

We have a positive vision for growth focused on delivering balanced outcomes for all stakeholders, including our shareholders – over 13 million Australians who own our shares directly or through their superannuation.

We actively engage governments, banks and industry partners on issues that require coordinated effort and shared accountability. Our aim is that our banking services continue to be safe, secure and reliable. This includes combatting fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime; maintaining access to cash; improving the efficiency of Australia's cash system; and seeking regulation that keeps pace with technology and shifts in customer preferences.

Additionally, policy areas such as productivity, affordable housing and tax reform also influence the strength of Australia's financial system and economy. CBA will continue to contribute to the national conversation on these and other policy issues to help shape Australia's prosperity for future generations.

Helping Australia transition to a more resilient future

Australia's transition to a net zero economy by 2050 is underway. Meeting Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target requires significant investment. The energy sector continues to be the biggest contributor to Australia's domestic emissions. We believe that affordably decarbonising Australia's electricity grid remains the most important step for Australia's transition.

As Australia transitions to net zero by 2050, maintaining energy affordability will be key so that Australians can continue to prosper. We see access to affordable and reliable energy sources as essential to supporting our economy. We are supportive of an affordable and reliable energy transition that is inclusive and considers the needs of Australian communities.

To deliver this, we need efficient regulation to help accelerate energy supply and contribute to productivity. With appropriate sharing of costs and benefits, we believe Australia can transition to net zero by 2050 and create a brighter future for all.

For more information on how we are supporting Australia's transition, see pages 104–107.

Contributing to national fraud and scams resilience

We continue to contribute to nationwide initiatives to better protect Australians from fraud and scams.

Technology solutions are making a positive impact. NameCheck has been used over 110 million times and prevented more than $880 million mistaken payments and scams since July 2023. CBA is leading industry efforts to combat scams by working with telecommunications companies and digital platforms to help better protect Australians. We have shared over 18,500 malicious URLs, SMS, phone numbers, websites and social media accounts with the Anti-Scam Intelligence Loop since July 2024.

CBA has also joined BioCatch Trust, a global first inter-bank, behaviour and device-based, fraud and scams intelligence-sharing network. We have also partnered with Macquarie University and its AI-focused spinout, APATE.AI, whose AI-powered conversational anti-scam bots help extract scam intelligence and receive scam phone calls.

For more information on how we are helping to protect our customers from fraud and scams, see page 76.

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Reimagining customer experiences

Reimagining customer experiences to remain at the centre of our customers' financial lives and create more value for them.

Building deep and trusted customer relationships

Our long-standing commitment to building deep and trusted customer relationships has helped us become Australia's leading transaction bank for retail and business customers. Strong relationships and frequent engagement support our understanding of customers' needs and goals. This helps us deliver more seamless, personalised and rewarding customer experiences. We remain focused on creating excellent customer experiences and rewarding customer loyalty.

Through our different brands we can better tailor our banking services for our customers to meet their diverse needs. Our continued investment in a leading digital experience, including chat functionality, helps us deliver personalised banking services at scale. We also maintained our proprietary home lenders, Australia-based call centres, and Australia's largest branch and ATM network. This approach helped us achieve over 50% of total market share of proprietary home lending flow in Australia.

We continue to look for ways to provide value to our customers. CommBank Yello, our customer recognition program, has deepened customer engagement. Customers who are engaged with CommBank Yello logged into the app three times more often than other customers. This year we extended Yello to our business customers. More than 360,000 business customers across Australia can access a broad range of benefits and discounts.

For more information on how we are pursuing excellence in our customer experiences, see page 75.

#1

consumer banking app NPS[1]

9m+

CommBank app active users[1]

↑ from 8.5m+ FY24

12.7m+

daily logins to the CommBank app



2025 Bank of the Year – Digital Banking Award
16 years in a row[1]



Best Digital Consumer Bank (Major)
7 years in a row[1]



Most Innovative Major Consumer Bank
7 years in a row[1]

1 See *Glossary* on pages 438–451 for source information.

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Delivering more personalised digital experiences

With more customers choosing to bank with us digitally, we aspire to make digital experiences simple, seamless and more personalised. By using leading technologies like AI, we aim to create digital experiences our customers will value.

Our ongoing investment in the CommBank app since 2013, continues to deliver more personalised customer experiences and deeper engagement with our customers. With over 9 million active users, it is Australia's most popular banking app, processing nearly $1.2 trillion in digital transactions through the app this year.

This year we introduced an AI-powered virtual assistant, integrated car buying and ownership tools, exclusive electric vehicles deals for essential workers, predictive navigation features, and streamlined management of payment credentials. While we continue to innovate for personalisation and create more value for our customers, we remain focused on strengthening our ability to support our customers to keep their money and data safe and secure.

Key updates

Improving functionality

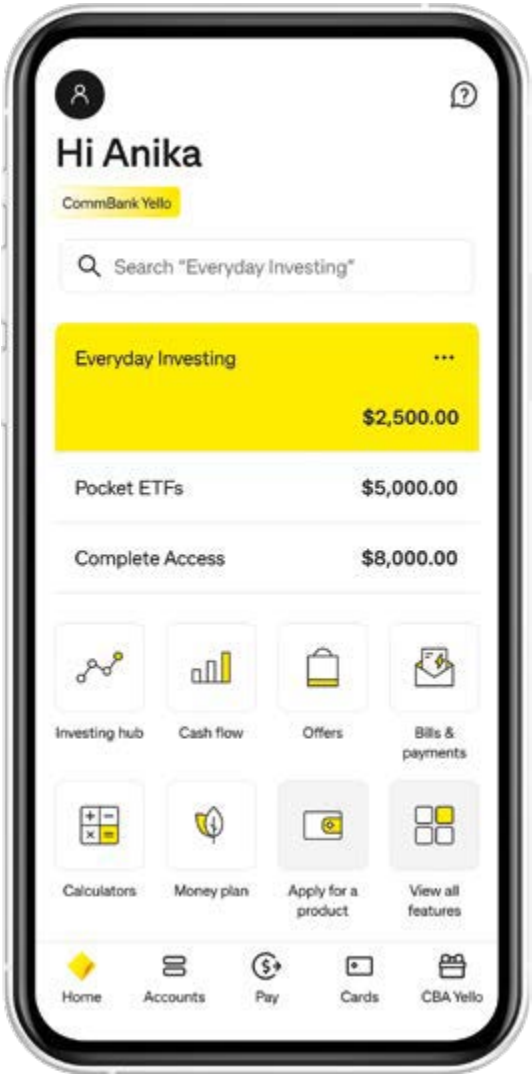
GenAI provides customers with a more intuitive and personalised messaging experience.

Increasing security

Introduced warnings for certain first-time payments, and digital wallet controls allowing customers to review and remove any they do not recognise.

Everyday investing

Invest in up to three professionally designed funds with a low minimum investment.



Detecting fraud and scams

Additional biometric capability to help enhance detection of fraud and scams.

Providing convenience

New QR cardless functionality allows customers to make transactions without a card, PIN or code.

Issuing digitally

Customers can activate and start using their new or replacement digital card directly in the app and in their digital wallets.

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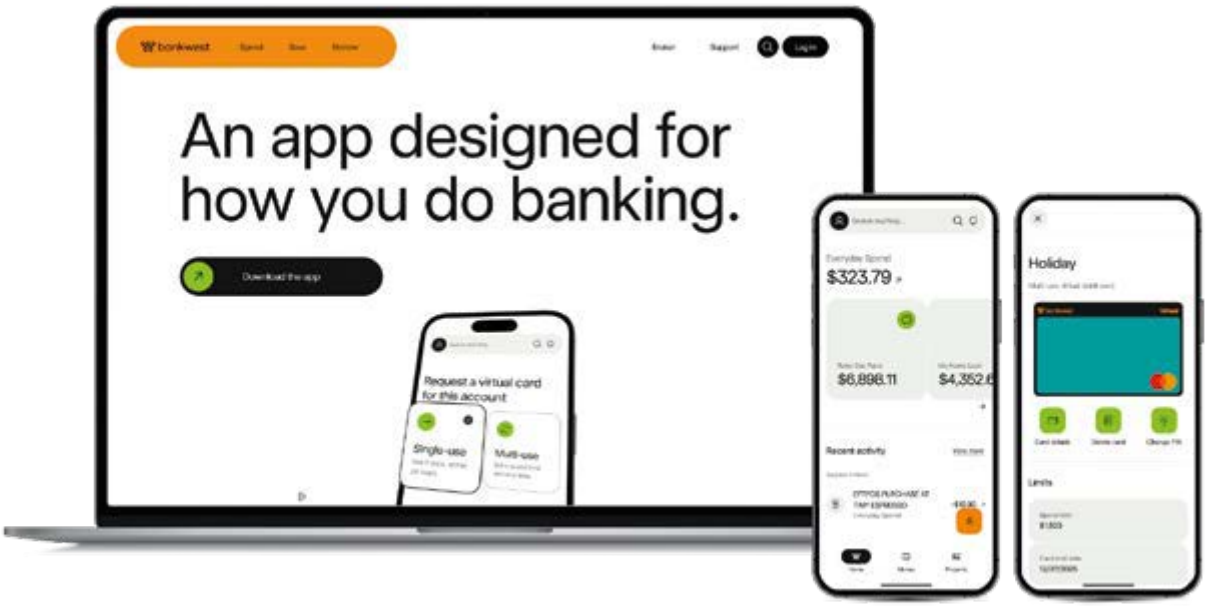
Delivering distinctive service and products

To meet our customers' changing needs, we continue to invest to personalise and differentiate our offering. We seek to exceed our customers' expectations every time they bank with us.

Our ambition is to deliver excellent experiences every time our customers interact with us. To do this we must provide seamless banking, deliver service excellence and listen to our customers' experiences and expectations so we can continue to improve.

We have prioritised key customer experiences in our retail and business bank. To help us focus on what matters most to our customers, we introduced a new approach to gather direct customer feedback. Whether it be opening an account, using tools to help manage personal or business finances, or making payments easier – we want our customers to have a positive experience.

Onboarding a new customer is often the first and an important interaction with the Bank. Our focus is to provide a safe and seamless path to the service they need, while also preventing bad actors from creating accounts. Eligible customers can now have immediate access to their card in their digital wallet.



Bankwest transformed to a digital bank

With many Australians preferring a simple digital-only banking experience, we have transformed Bankwest to become a digital bank. Bankwest's product offering is now simpler with a focus on home loans and everyday banking.

This year we relaunched Bankwest with a new brand, website and mobile app experience. Our new digital assets are designed to be simpler and more intuitive. We also updated the user interface of our award-winning digital broker portal.

Bankwest is well positioned to meet the expectations of digital-savvy customers who expect leading digital and broker banking services. To support this, we introduced single and multi-use virtual cards in the Bankwest app. Our investments in technology and modern cloud-based call centre platforms are helping us engage new-to-bank customers.

While closing our Bankwest branch network and converting 15 branches to be CBA-branded, we maintained consistent growth, acquiring over 90,000 new-to-bank customers this year. We also minimised impact to our people by presenting branch employees with job opportunities across the Bank. For around 2,000 Bankwest customers who we identified as being reliant on branches, we have supported them with exploring alternative ways to do their banking. Bankwest customers still have access to cash services via CBA IDMs/ATMs nationwide for depositing and withdrawing cash.

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Leading in technology and AI

Supporting our people to use data, AI and technology to deliver exceptional customer experiences more safely and securely.

Investing in AI and delivery

Our strategy has consistently invested in technology, data and analytics to deliver more personalised experiences for our customers and make things easier for our people.

Our first major launch was in 2015, with our AI-driven customer engagement engine (CEE). CEE runs over 2,000 real-time machine learning models and processes over 157 billion data points, supporting next best conversations across all channels of banking. As the pace of technological change increases, we are investing more in GenAI to help deliver more personalised customer experiences.

We have accelerated our efforts to strengthen our data, analytics and AI foundations, modernising our data estate by adopting cloud technologies that improve our ability to deliver and scale analytical and AI outcomes. Over the past year, our people have been using GenAI tools to deliver better customer outcomes sooner. Our GenAI assistant for business bankers has handled more than 250,000 questions, delivering responses over three times faster than traditional measures. AI has also boosted software engineers' output. Over 70% of our engineers are using AI-powered tools daily to help them produce 30% more code changes.

Our Australian-first GenAI powered retail and business customer messaging is delivering faster, more reliable support, reducing call centre wait times and driving an approximately 20% increase in customer interactions through unassisted channels. We also use AI to proactively alert customers of suspicious transactions, with up to 3,000 confirmed fraudulent cases per day. For non-fraud disputes, our GenAI model provides customers with a tailored conversation to collect all required information and speed up dispute resolution.

Modernising technology and data

Modernising our technology and data platforms is critical to delivering better customer, risk and resilience outcomes. We have accelerated our modernisation efforts. Our ambition is to continue building modern technology by reducing system interdependencies and enhancing our enterprise data platform to support our important customer interactions. This work aims to improve our operational resilience and make it faster to deliver change. We have successfully migrated our on-premise data platforms to the cloud, and are continuing to invest in building microservices enabling a simpler, more modern technology estate.

We continue to invest in the security and resilience of our technology and strive to provide services that are reliable, safe, and available whenever and wherever our customers need them. We have taken steps to improve the reliability and availability of our systems to deliver more updates while reducing impact on customers.

For more information on how we are delivering secure, resilient and reliable banking, see page 25.

Building world-class capability in engineering and AI

As the competition for talent intensifies, we continue to find ways to attract and retain world-class AI and engineering talent. To deliver our strategy we are investing in AI and engineering talent, increasing the overall share of engineers in our technology workforce and supporting them to deploy change faster. Our focus is to create exceptional customer experiences, partnering with global technology leaders and empowering our people with the skills, tools and platforms to build new products and features in a safe and responsible way. This year we hired over 2,000 engineers and now have over 9,000 engineers who bring valuable technology skills to CBA. We have also embedded 10 distinguished engineers in strategic areas to guide critical initiatives, and shape our technology strategy and workforce planning. To help accelerate our AI ambitions, we have also appointed six distinguished AI scientists.

For more information on our approach to responsible AI, see page 93.

Advancing our technology leadership

To strengthen our technology and AI leadership and reimagine customer experiences, we have established a Tech Hub in Seattle.

The Hub is providing our teams with the opportunity to spend three weeks in Seattle, focused on solving clearly defined customer and business challenges. During this time, CBA technology teams work with global technology leaders including Amazon Web Services and Microsoft to solve the business problem. Teams are expected to define a customer-centred opportunity, then develop a solution using AI technology.

To date, 84 people have completed the program, resulting in nine innovation initiatives that improved key business processes such as call centre automation, customer onboarding and tooling modernisation.

The investment in time, people and capability is supporting us to build a culture of innovation and collaboration, using new technologies like Agentic AI. This empowers our people to deliver better outcomes and experiences for our customers.

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Delivering simpler, safer and better banking

Keeping the Bank safe and strong positions us to support customers when needed.

Running a strong and safe Bank

Keeping the Bank's balance sheet strong positions us well to support our customers and the economy, and deliver sustainable returns for our shareholders.

Through disciplined balance sheet and capital management, we continue to maintain our key balance sheet settings and capital levels to mitigate macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty. We aim to both support and lend to customers during challenging times, invest in our business and pay dividends to our shareholders.

The Bank takes a long-term disciplined approach to balance sheet and capital management. We carefully consider future impacts to funding, credit and liquidity needs. Decisions to strengthen our balance sheet may reduce short-term earnings but provide strength and stability to enable us to support our customers. During the year we have maintained strong provision coverage and conservative funding metrics. Our deposit funding ratio remained strong at 78%, reflecting our stable and resilient funding base. Structural hedges continue to support our long-term strategy, and our capital position remained well above regulatory minimums, with a CET1 ratio of 12.3%.

Our consistent disciplined focus on generating organic capital enables us to invest in our efforts to keep banking services safe and secure, and to improve our customers' banking experience. We continue to focus on our core banking businesses in Australia and New Zealand. During the year we completed the sale of our shareholdings in Hangzhou Bank and Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank, and we may consider other divestments over time. This has released capital that can now be allocated to our core banking activities.

For more information on our financial performance, see pages 26–33.

$2.3bn
investment spend in strategic priorities

78%
deposit funding ratio

25%
improvement in recovery time of critical incidents

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Protecting customers through leading risk management

We continue to invest in our ambition to become a safer organisation with leading risk management, transparency and discipline. Risk management is key to maintaining our customers' trust that we will keep their money and data safe. We must sustain a sound risk culture while enhancing how we use information to improve customer experiences.

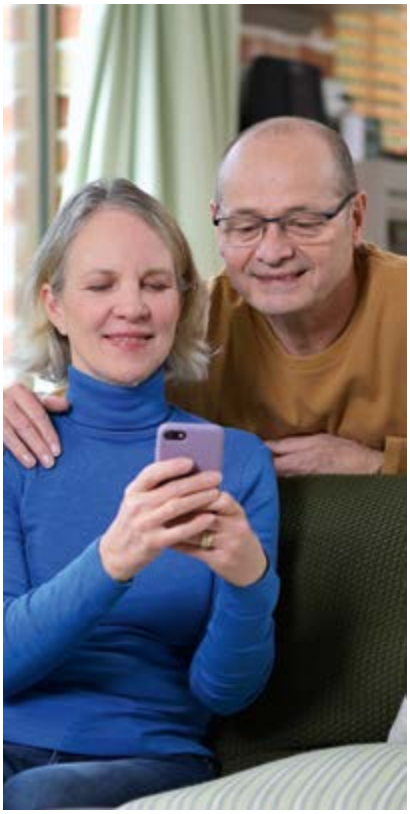
Investing in leading risk management supports our efforts to protect our customers and improve risk outcomes. We are focused on using technology, including AI, to deliver better outcomes, especially in relation to financial crime, fraud and scams. We process more than 20 million payments daily, using thousands of fraud and decisioning rules in real-time to detect, defend and deter. We also send up to 35,000 fraud alerts per day from the CommBank app. If a customer confirms it is fraud, our systems automatically secure the card to protect the customer from further fraudulent activity.

Keeping our customers' personal information safe remains a focus. We are updating our Group Privacy Statement to improve transparency around automated decision making and the personal information we use, following reforms to the *Privacy Act 1988*. We continue to focus on strengthening our personal information management through regular reviews of our risk framework and updates to internal policies.

For more information on how we are managing our risks, see pages 58–67.

For more information on how we are helping to protect our customers from fraud and scams, see page 76.

For more information on how we approach customer privacy, see page 91.



Delivering secure, resilient and reliable banking

Financial services are essential to our customers' everyday lives. Service outages can prevent customers accessing their money, making payments or running their business, and can negatively impact the economy. With one in three Australians and one in four Australian businesses calling us their main financial institution, our banking services need to be secure, resilient and reliable. Our focus is on getting the basics right and fixing things quickly when we get it wrong.

Stronger operational resilience provides foundations to deliver services safely and reliably. We have strengthened processes to meet Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) Prudential Standard CPS 230 *Operational risk management* (CPS 230). The standard aims to improve operational resilience with requirements for operational risk, business continuity and service provider management.

The cyber security landscape is constantly evolving, driven by both technological innovation and emerging threats. This requires ongoing vigilance, preparedness and investment in protection capabilities. The Bank applies a cyber security risk management framework aligned with industry standards and maintains an information security capability in accordance with domestic and international regulatory obligations. We are focused on building world-class cyber capabilities, prioritising the protection of critical assets, instilling discipline to deliver securely at speed, and helping safeguard Australians through partnerships with industry, community and Government. We continuously scan the external environment for emerging threats and look for innovative ways to proactively keep our customers and Bank information safe.

For more information on how we are managing our risks, see pages 58–67.

For more information on how we are helping to protect our customers and the Bank from cyber threats, see pages 89–90.

Improving resilience

We continue to modernise the way we manage services and integrate security into our development processes. Streamlined and automated processes and approvals have accelerated delivery, with over 10,200 successful system updates in March – our highest to date – and our fastest average recovery time for resolving issues. We are focused on understanding critical operations, improving our systems uptime and restoring services quickly. Major incidents trigger retrospectives to identify root causes, learn and prevent recurrence. We have seen some promising outcomes from our resilience focus so far. This year we have increased the pace of technology changes, reduced the amount of critical incidents by approximately 30% and have improved recovery time of critical incidents by 25% – enabling faster, safer delivery.

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Delivering financial performance [1]

Our customer-focused franchise and consistent execution continue to deliver sustainable returns for our shareholders.

Value creators

Quality franchise

Our core businesses remain strong and industry leading, driven by continued commitment to customers, disciplined investments and consistent execution of our strategy.

#1 Retail MFI share

33.4%

Nearest peer 16.8%

#1 Business MFI share

27.3%

Nearest peer 19.3%

Strong balance sheet

Our balance sheet settings remain prudent to ensure we are well placed to navigate a range of economic and market conditions.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

12.3%

APRA (Level 2)

Flat on June 2024

Provision coverage ratio [2]

1.60%

6bpts on June 2024

Deposit funding ratio [3]

78%

June 2024 78%

Liquidity coverage ratio

130%

June 2024 136%

Operational excellence

We maintain strong operational performance through our disciplined approach to volume growth, lending standards and cost management.

Statutory NPAT

$10,133m

7% on FY24

Cash NPAT

$10,252m

4% on FY24

Net interest margin

2.08%

9bpts on FY24

Loan loss rate

7bpts

2bpts on FY24

1 All information in this section is presented on a continuing operations basis, unless stated otherwise.
2 Total impairment provisions as a percentage of credit risk weighted assets.
3 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

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Sustainable shareholder returns

Delivering strong and sustainable fully franked dividends benefits many Australians. We have over 800,000 direct shareholders and more than 13 million Australians benefit from holding CBA shares indirectly through their superannuation. We have delivered a strong payout ratio of 79% near the upper end of our target range. By maintaining strong performance and prudent balance sheet settings, we are able to fund balance sheet growth, invest for the future and pay a sustainable dividend over the long term.

Highlights

800,000+
shareholders hold CBA shares directly, over 13 million hold CBA shares indirectly through their superannuation

75%
Australian ownership

47%
direct ownership by retail shareholders

$8bn
returned to shareholders as dividends and share buy-backs during FY25

$3,640
dividend amount related to FY25 for the average retail shareholder

Dividends

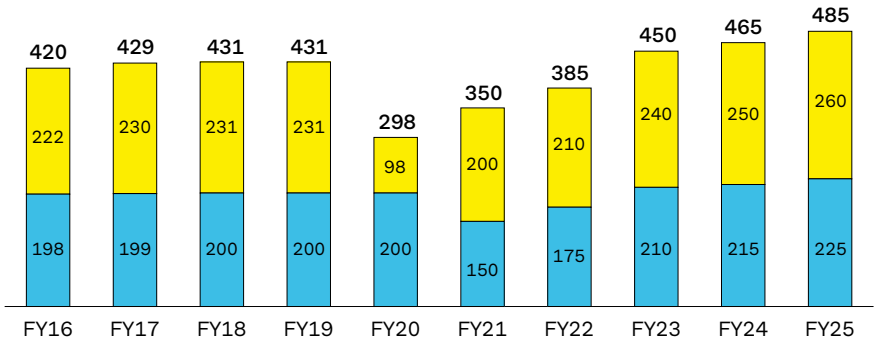
The full year dividend of $4.85 per share, fully franked, reflects the Bank's strong capital position. Our aim is to deliver sector-leading returns and a sustainable dividend. To deliver sustainable dividends we seek to:

- Generate organic capital through cash NPAT;
- Target a full-year payout ratio of 70–80% of cash NPAT; and
- Maximise the use of our franking account by paying fully franked dividends.

The dividend payout ratio was 79% of the Bank's cash earnings for the full financial year.

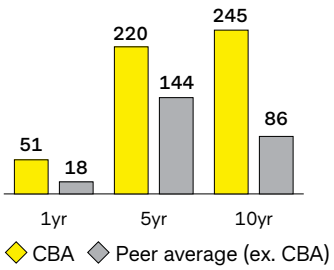
The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) continues to be offered to shareholders. No discount will be applied to shares allocated under the plan for the final dividend. The DRP is anticipated to be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares.

Dividend per share (cents)



Total shareholder return

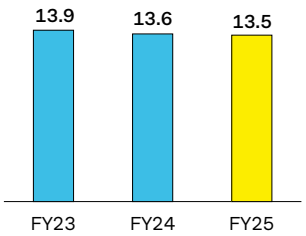
(%)



Total shareholder return (TSR) combines both share price appreciation and dividends paid. It represents the total return to shareholders over time.

Return on equity

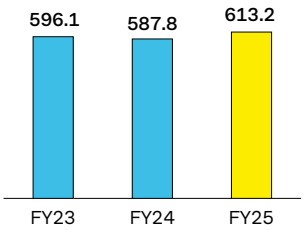
Cash, continuing operations (%)



Return on equity (ROE) measures the Bank's profitability. It represents the net profit generated as a percentage of the equity shareholders have invested.

Earnings per share

Cash, continuing operations (cents)



Earnings per share (EPS) measures the Bank's earnings growth. It is calculated by dividing net profit after tax by the number of shares on issue.

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Quality franchise

We maintain our core business strength through continued focus on supporting our customers. We continue to invest for the future to deliver exceptional customer experiences and provide strength and stability to the Australian economy.

Core business strength

Retail MFI

33.4%

#1

Business MFI

27.3%

#1

Home lending share

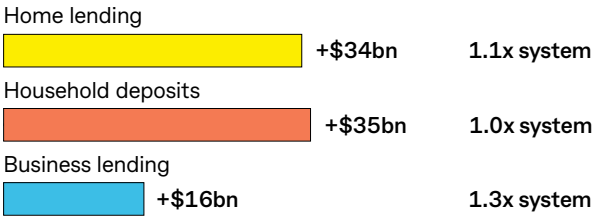
24.6%

#1

To retain and grow customers, we continue to build deep and trusted relationships. Our Main Financial Institution (MFI) share for retail and business customers remains leading.

We have seen steady growth in our household deposits and our retail transaction accounts have increased by 4%. More than 97% of our home loans are linked to a transaction account. We now have over 1.3 million business transaction accounts, a growth of 7%, with around 90% of business loans linked to a transaction account. Our business lending increased 11% with strong performance across a number of sectors.

Volume growth in core business [1]

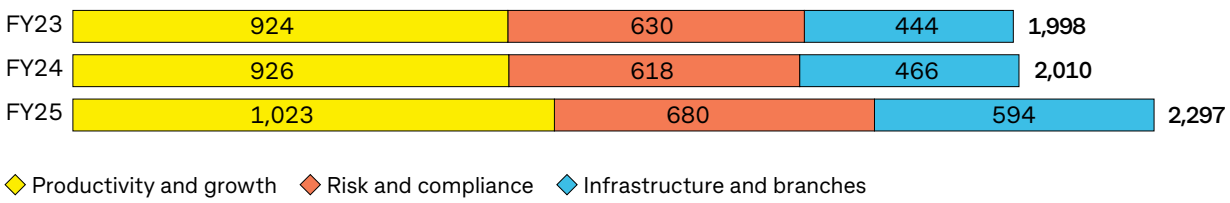


Accelerated investment

Our total investment spend increased by $287 million or 14% to $2,297 million and we have maintained a leadership position in digital banking in Australia. We have continued to invest in ongoing development and personalisation of digital banking applications and channels, simplification and automation of systems and processes including the use of GenAI models to improve customer service experience.

Investment in risk and compliance continues to account for a significant portion of our investment spend as we focus on improving our risk management capabilities via technology upgrades and automation of critical processes. We have also continued to invest in improving resilience of critical IT systems and infrastructure and protecting our customers against cyber security threats.

Investment spend ($m)



1 As reported in RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates (Home Lending and Business Lending) and APRA Monthly ADI Statistics (Household Deposits). CBA Business Lending multiple estimate is based on Business Banking growth rate (excluding Institutional Banking and Markets) over published APRA Total Business Lending Data (excluding estimated Institutional Lending balances).

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Strong balance sheet

The strength of our balance sheet means the Bank is well positioned to continue supporting our customers and the broader Australian economy, while investing in our franchise and delivering sustainable returns for our shareholders.

Capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio

12.3%

APRA (Level 2)

June 2024 12.3%

APRA sets minimum capital requirements to ensure banks hold sufficient capital to protect deposit holders against unexpected losses. The Group has a strong capital position with a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 12.3% as at 30 June 2025, well in excess of the minimum regulatory requirement of 10.25%. The Bank's CET1 ratio was supported by organic capital generation from earnings and represents a $10.1 billion surplus to the APRA minimum regulatory requirement.

Funding and liquidity

Deposit funding ratio[1]

78%

June 2024 78%

Liquidity coverage ratio

130%

June 2024 136%

The **deposit funding ratio** represents the proportion of total funding made up of customer deposits. Customer deposits are considered the most stable source of funding. The strength of our banking business has allowed us to maintain the highest share of stable household deposits in Australia. Ensuring we are well funded has been critical to our ability to continue supporting our customers and helping grow the Australian economy.

The Group continued to satisfy a significant portion of its funding requirements from customer deposits, accounting for 78% of total funding, with customers maintaining increased retail and business deposit levels.

The **liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)** represents the level of high-quality liquid assets available to meet short-term obligations in a liquidity stress scenario. The Group's average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2025 was 130% which was significantly above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%.

The **net stable funding ratio (NSFR)** shows to what extent our long-term assets are covered by stable sources of funding. The Group's NSFR as at 30 June 2025 was 115% remaining well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Provisions

Provision coverage

1.60%

June 2024 1.66%

Our total impairment provisions increased by $242 million or 4% driven by lending growth and uncertainty in the economic outlook from elevated global trade and geopolitical tensions, partly offset by improving domestic economic conditions.

The Group maintains a cautious approach to managing risks and provision coverage remains strong with a provision coverage ratio of 1.60%.

Total impairment provisions ($m)



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

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Operational excellence

Solid growth in income and profits

Cash NPAT

$10,252m

FY24 $9,836m

Statutory NPAT

$10,133m

FY24 $9,481m

Net interest margin

2.08%

FY24 1.99%

Operating income

Cash basis

$28,465m

FY24 $27,174m

Cash NPAT increased 4% reflecting growth in operating income and lower loan impairment expense, partly offset by the impact of inflation on operating expenses. Cash NPAT is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance. It excludes non-cash items that are non-recurring in nature and not considered representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance. **Statutory NPAT** includes non-cash items.

Net interest income increased due to volume growth in home and business lending and a higher net interest margin. **Net interest margin (NIM)** is an important measure of our financial performance. It represents the return on our interest earning assets (e.g. home loans) after accounting for the costs of funding these assets (e.g. deposits). NIM increased 9 basis points primarily driven by a reduction in the level of lower yielding liquid assets holdings.

Other operating income increased due to improved markets trading income and higher fee income due to retail, business and institutional lending growth.

For details on reconciliation between statutory and cash NPAT refer to page 176 in the *Directors' report*.

	FY25	FY24	% change
Net interest income	24,023	22,824	▲ 5%
Other operating income	4,442	4,350	▲ 2%
Total operating income	**28,465**	27,174	▲ 5%
Operating expenses	(12,996)	(12,218)	▲ 6%
Operating performance	**15,469**	14,956	▲ 3%
Loan impairment expense	(726)	(802)	▼ 9%
Net profit before tax	**14,743**	14,154	▲ 4%
Tax expense [1]	(4,491)	(4,318)	▲ 4%
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,252**	9,836	▲ 4%

Operating expenses

Operating expenses

Cash basis

$12,996m

FY24 $12,218m

Full-time equivalent staff (FTE)

51,346

FY24 48,887

Cost-to-income ratio

45.7%

FY24 45.0%

Operating expenses increased 6% driven by higher staff, information technology costs and other expenses, partly offset by lower occupancy and equipment expenses. **Staff costs** increased 7% driven by wage inflation and higher average FTE. Staff increases were due to additional resources for the delivery of our strategic priorities and were partly offset by productivity initiatives.

Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased 4% primarily reflecting consolidation of our commercial property footprint. **Information technology** expenses increased 7% primarily due to higher levels of investment spend in infrastructure, modernisation and AI capabilities, increased software licensing and cloud computing volumes.

Other expenses increased 6% primarily driven by higher professional fees, cost of cash services, insurance and marketing expenses.

For more details on operating expenses refer to Note 2.4 on pages 241–242 in the *Financial report*.

	FY25	FY24	% change
Staff costs	7,970	7,448	▲ 7%
Occupancy and equipment	957	995	▼ 4%
Information technology	2,389	2,225	▲ 7%
Other expenses	1,550	1,461	▲ 6%
Restructuring and notable items [2]	130	89	▲ 46%
Total operating expenses	**12,996**	12,218	▲ 6%

1 Income tax expense increased 4% mainly due to a 4% increase in cash net profit. The effective tax rate was 30.5%. For more details on tax expense refer to Note 2.5 on pages 243–245 in the *Financial report*.

2 Includes provisions for costs related to domestic customer remediation ($52 million), remediation of ASB customers ($33 million) and a $45 million Bankwest restructuring provision. For more details on remediation provisions refer to Note 7.1 on pages 287–292 in the *Financial report*.

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Loan impairment expense

Loan impairment expense

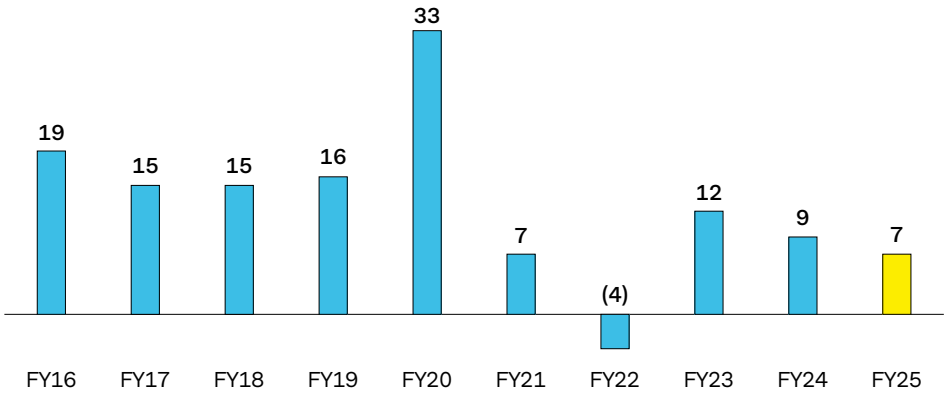
$726m

FY24 $802m

Loan impairment reflects changes in our estimates of expected loan losses, as well as bad debts incurred during the year net of any recoveries. The loan loss rate measures loan impairment as a percentage of average loan balances.

Loan impairment expense decreased 9% reflecting our robust credit origination and underwriting practices and improving economic conditions, partly offset by the impact of uncertain economic outlook due to rising global trade and geopolitical tensions.

Loan loss rate as a percentage of lending (bpts)



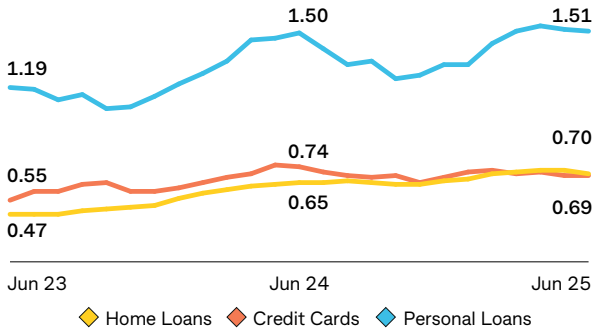
Credit quality

Consumer arrears show the proportion of our consumer credit portfolio where customers have fallen behind on their contractual loan repayments. Home loan and personal loan arrears increased as some customers continue to be impacted by cost-of-living pressures. Our home lending portfolio remains well secured and 85% of home lending customers remain in advance of scheduled repayments.

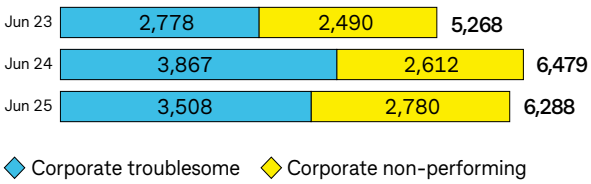
Troublesome and non-performing exposures include loans where customers are experiencing financial difficulties that could result in credit losses for the Group and loans to customers not meeting their repayment obligations such as loans in default.

The decrease in corporate troublesome and non-performing exposures to $6,288 million from $6,479 million in FY24, was primarily driven by lower troublesome exposures due to repayments and upgrades, partly offset by higher non-performing exposures due to downgrades across a small number of customers.

Consumer arrears > 90 days (%)



Corporate troublesome and non-performing exposures ($m)



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Business unit performance

Retail Banking Services

Retail Banking Services (RBS) provides simple and convenient 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. RBS includes the retail banking activities under the Bankwest and Unloan brands.

Cash NPAT

$5,395m

FY24 $5,265m

Net interest margin

2.50%

FY24 2.53%

Contribution to Group profit

53%[1]

FY24 54%

Cash NPAT was $5,395 million, an increase of $130 million or 2% on FY24. Total operating income increased $359 million or 3% reflecting deposit and lending balance growth, and higher earnings on the replicating portfolio and equity, partly offset by lower deposit and home lending margins mainly due to competition.

Operating expenses increased $217 million or 4% driven by inflation, additional resources to support proprietary lending, amortisation and higher investment and technology spend. This was partly offset by productivity initiatives including workforce and branch optimisation.

Loan impairment expense decreased $45 million or 14% due to lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates.

Investment spend focused on strategic growth and productivity initiatives, including product and service innovation, digital enhancements, the CommBank Yello loyalty program, Bankwest transformation, home buying process optimisation, reducing scam losses and complying with regulations including Open Banking.

RBS remains focused on deepening and broadening our customer relationships with distinctive and differentiated propositions, giving customers more reasons to bank with us.

Brands Commonwealth Bank, bankwest, unloan BUILT BY

Business Banking

Business Banking (BB) serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across a full range of financial services. BB also provides Australia's leading equities trading and margin lending services through our CommSec business. BB includes the financial results of business banking activities under the Bankwest brand.

Cash NPAT

$4,092m

FY24 $3,790m

Net interest margin

3.35%

FY24 3.39%

Contribution to Group profit

40%[1]

FY24 39%

Cash NPAT was $4,092 million, an increase of $302 million or 8% on FY24. Total operating income increased $547 million or 6% reflecting above system business lending growth, higher equities trading volumes, FX payments and interest rate hedge volumes. This was partly offset by a decrease in margins due to unfavourable portfolio mix and increased competition and funding costs.

Operating expenses increased $197 million or 7%, primarily driven by higher technology spend, inflation and investment in product offerings.

Loan impairment expense decreased $84 million or 19% due to lower individual and collective provision charges.

Investment spend was focused on enhancing the customer experience through reimagining products and services including the launch of CommBank Yello for business and improving processes through digitisation and leveraging AI technology.

Central to our strategy is adapting to customer needs and enhancing their experience. More than one in four businesses call us their main bank and we lead in Business NPS among the major banks.

Brands Commonwealth Bank, CommSec, bankwest

1 Does not sum to 100% as excludes net loss after tax from Group Corporate Centre and Other.

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Institutional Banking and Markets

Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M) is helping to build Australia's future economy by providing domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government customers.

Cash NPAT

$1,224m

FY24 $1,124m

Net interest margin [2]

2.00%

FY24 1.66%

Contribution to Group profit

12% [1]

FY24 11%

Cash net profit after tax was $1,224 million, an increase of $100 million or 9% on FY24. Total operating income increased $273 million or 11% driven by higher earnings on deposits and equity, increased capital markets activity and higher institutional lending volumes, partly offset by lower institutional and structured lending margins and increased merchants scheme costs.

Operating expenses rose $72 million or 7% due to inflation, investment in frontline resources as well as higher technology and software costs.

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

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

IB&M continued to focus on helping to build Australia's future economy and supporting our customers' transition to net zero by 2050. This included assisting in 102 sustainable finance transactions this year.

Brands Commonwealth Bank · CommBank iQ Powered by quantium

New Zealand

New Zealand primarily includes the businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides everyday banking, lending, insurance (distribution) and wealth management products and services to individuals and businesses across the country.

Cash NPAT

$1,198m

FY24 $1,198m

Net interest margin [3]

2.27%

FY24 2.23%

Contribution to Group profit

12% [1]

FY24 12%

Cash NPAT was $1,198 million, in line with FY24. Total operating income increased $88 million or 3% reflecting strong lending and deposit growth and higher net interest margin driven by earnings on equity and replicating portfolio. Operating expenses increased $103 million or 9%, driven by higher staff costs due to wage inflation and higher FTE, costs associated with customer remediation and higher technology costs from increased investment, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

Loan impairment expense decreased $9 million or 14% due to lower collective provisions reflecting declining interest rates and improvement in milk prices, partly offset by higher consumer finance write-offs and individual provisions.

Investment spend focused on technology modernisation, digital experience, and regulatory compliance.

Home lending grew above market at 7%, while business and rural lending grew 2% above a relatively flat market. KiwiSaver funds under management continue to perform strongly growing by 12%. ASB's purpose is Accelerating Progress for all New Zealanders, achieved through three interconnected strands of financial, social and environmental progress.

Brands ASB

1 Does not sum to 100% as excludes net loss after tax from Group Corporate Centre and Other.
2 Net interest margin in IB&M excluding Markets.
3 Net interest margin is ASB Bank only and is calculated in New Zealand dollars.

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Our approach to corporate governance

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Our governance approach is based on accountability, effective delegation and appropriate oversight to support sound decision making. We work to deliver balanced outcomes for stakeholders and sustainable returns for our shareholders.

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See our Corporate Governance Statement at commbank.com/corporategovernance

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Message from our Chair



Our purpose and refreshed strategy focuses us on supporting Australia's prosperity over the coming decade. With continuing global uncertainty, our long-term decision making and strong balance sheet positions CBA to support our customers and the nation.

Australia has had a fortunate 30 years with our economy, living standards and wealth growing faster than most developed countries. More recently, a sustained increase in the cost of living and cost of running a business has weighed on Australian households and businesses. We have a collective responsibility to help Australia meet today's challenges including housing affordability, improved living standards, inclusive growth and energy supply. The economy needs to remain fair, accessible, work for a broad range of stakeholders and support all Australians. It is essential for the next generation to feel optimistic that they can get ahead, have job prospects, buy a home, and start or grow a business.

Board strategic priorities

This year the Board has again spent considerable time challenging our strategy settings given our operating context and the strategic risks that affect our operations. We have met with a broad range of stakeholders to provide perspective and challenge our thinking on risks and opportunities. These have included customers, employees, policy makers and energy companies.

Our refreshed strategy elevates our focus on supporting the national agenda, prioritises investment in technology that provides customers with better, faster and safer banking, and invests in our people and branches to better serve our customers and communities.

With challenging domestic issues and heightened geopolitical tensions, it is more important than ever that our financial institutions have strong and resilient balance sheets and take a long-term approach to decision making.

Learn more about our strategy on pages 16–25.

Financial system resilience, balance sheet strength and organic capital generation

Global events and previous cycles have taught us the value of having funding flexibility, strong provisions, appropriate capital levels and balance sheet strength. Shocks are difficult to foresee but can drive up funding costs and result in a loss of confidence in financial institutions. Economic downturns put pressure on asset quality, profitability and capital.

The resilience of the economy is linked to the resilience of our financial system. A strong banking system is dependent on banks maintaining strong balance sheets. The Board fully supports management decisions that strengthen our balance sheet rather than temporarily maximise short-term earnings.

History has also taught us that sustained profitability which generates organic capital underpins strong investor support for the sector. This enables banks to fund the country and ensure an equitable approach to rates for our depositors and mortgage holders.

Being the 'Bank for all Australians' is at the heart of our strategy. However, there is a real cost to providing financial services including branches and ATMs, our people, call centres, cash transit and regulatory compliance. To sustainably deliver good outcomes for our customers, people and communities, we also need to generate shareholder returns.

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Generating returns above the cost of capital is a non-negotiable for banks to be able to support services for all Australians, the economy, invest in the future and deliver sustainable returns. We must remain vigilant in delivering safe and exceptional banking services efficiently.

Learn more about our financial performance on pages 26–33.

Managing our key risks

Maintaining strong governance, having the right organisational culture and instilling accountability is essential for delivering good risk outcomes. The Board establishes the strategic objectives and risk appetite for the Bank. This is informed by the Risk & Compliance Committee and Audit Committee programs of work, as well as our operating environment.

Our annual review of the Risk Management Declaration (RMD) saw us continue our focus on financial crime, cyber security and operational resilience.

The Bank continues to have a well-developed approach to managing financial risks. We also remain focused on retaining the important progress we have made in managing non-financial risks while pursuing excellence in customer service.

Overseeing non-financial risks continues to be a key focus for the Board. This includes understanding the steps being taken to protect the Bank and its customers from cyber security threats and financial crime. This year management walked the Board through a real-life disruption scenario to help us better understand the impacts to customers and the Bank to inform our risk tolerance and business continuity plans for critical operations.

Learn more about how we manage risk on pages 58–67.

Executive oversight

Your Board plays a key role in appointing the CEO and ensuring appropriate succession plans. Attracting, developing and retaining Executive talent with the right skills and values, at all levels, is needed to deliver our strategic ambition and enhance franchise value.

The Board engages with the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) regularly. The People & Remuneration Committee reviews Executives' performance through robust discussions to determine remuneration outcomes.

It is not uncommon to hear from shareholders that they would like to see a performance and remuneration framework with greater weighting given to financial measures, to incentivise stronger alignment to shareholder returns. We agree with APRA that non-financial measures are important. We recognise the risk that a framework with more emphasis on earnings may bias management to make short-term decisions that are not in the long-term interests of shareholders, customers and the wider Australian economy.

The Board has designed our framework to provide the right balance between delivering shareholder returns, customer outcomes and investing for the future. Our frameworks enable us to hold management to account and not overweight any one factor.

Our long-term remuneration is designed to support a collective focus on generating sustainable long-term value and comply with requirements under *APRA Prudential Standard CPS 511*. Through the granting of equity instruments with long vesting periods, we reinforce the alignment of Executives' experience with that of our shareholders. For example, when shareholder returns are less favourable, Executives share the impact in lower vesting outcomes and a reduction in the value of their long-term holdings, although we acknowledge the outcome for Executives can still be positive.

Learn more about our approach to remuneration on pages 182–218.

Board effectiveness

Through robust agenda planning, we continue to pay careful attention to the time given to different issues for discussion to enable the Board to effectively deliberate and resolve matters.

Having a balanced mix of skills, experience and perspectives to address current and emerging risks and opportunities, and facilitating robust discussions remains a key focus.

Our skills matrix is regularly reviewed. To get the long-term settings right, the Board requires deep banking; strategy; technology; regulation and risk; customer; operational expertise running large businesses; and financial decision-making experience.

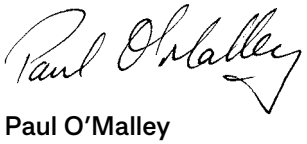
During the year, the Board has welcomed two new directors. In October 2024, Kate Howitt was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director. Kate brings experience in strategy and stakeholder management, particularly a strong investor perspective. In March 2025, Alistair Currie joined the Board. Alistair has a strong background in banking with executive experience in institutional and business banking, transaction banking, as well as technology and operations.

Learn more about our approach to Board composition, renewal and skills on pages 47–49.

Closing

Being the Chair of CBA, responsible for steering the Bank during uncertain times, is a significant responsibility. It would not be possible without the support of my fellow Directors, and hard work of our dedicated leadership team and people who want to exceed our customers' expectations. I extend my thanks to our loyal and diverse customers who choose to bank with us, the communities we support, and you, our shareholders.

Historically, in challenging times, the strength of CBA has provided peace of mind for customers and created value for our shareholders. CBA's strategy is positioned to respond to the opportunities and challenges over the next decade. Our balance sheet strength and operational resilience is in place to support our customers and the country when they need us most.



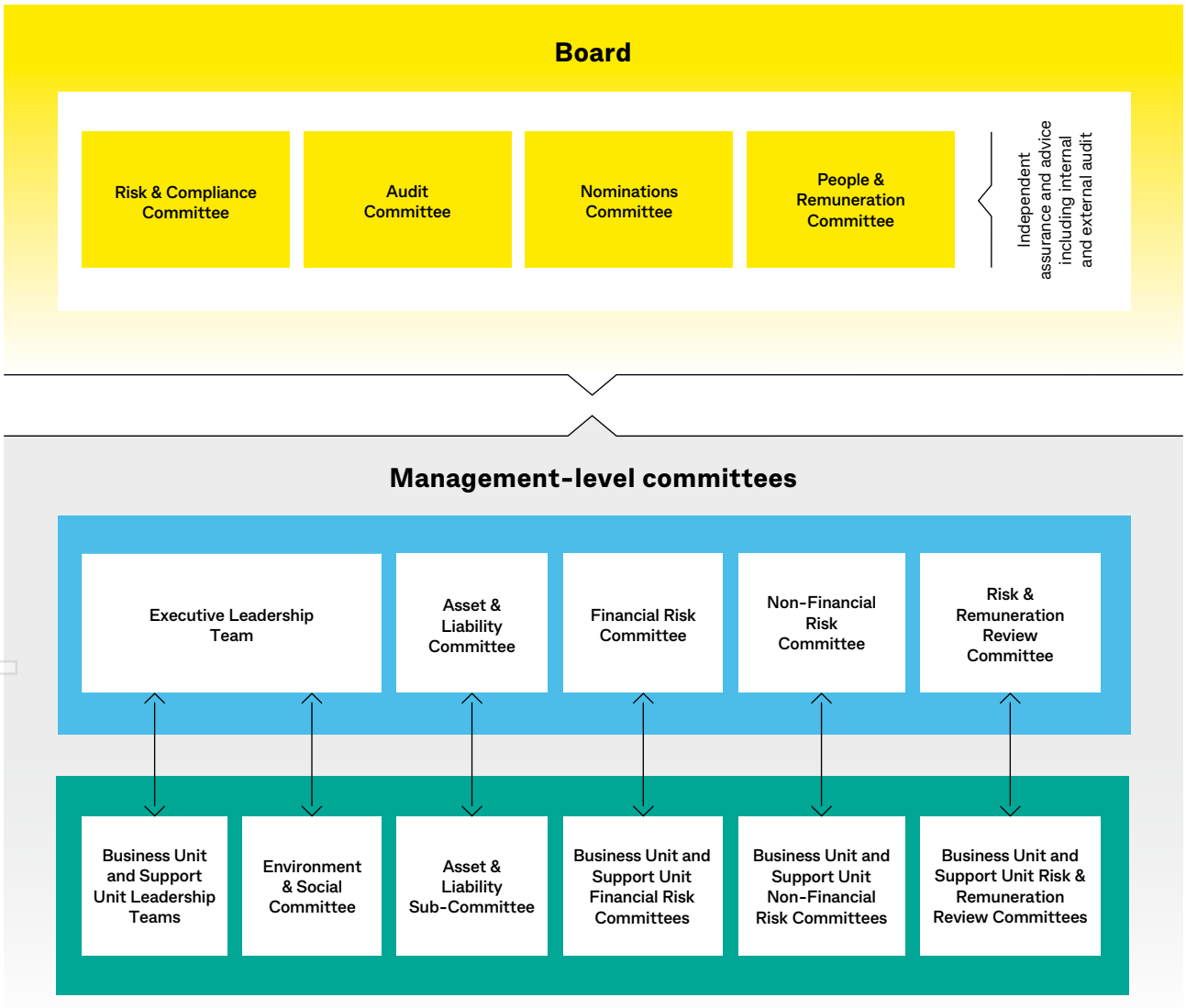
Paul O'Malley
Chair

Our corporate governance framework

The Board oversees the Bank's corporate governance framework. The framework is designed to enable sound and prudent management, provide leadership and strategic guidance, and deliver the Bank's purpose.

The Board's responsibilities include setting strategic objectives and risk appetite, and expectations for the Group's values and desired culture, including approving our Code of Conduct.

The Board has established four standing Committees to assist it in carrying out its functions. Board Committee roles and responsibilities are detailed in their respective charters. Each Committee makes recommendations to the Board in relation to matters for which they are responsible. Each Board Committee also makes decisions on specific matters, where authorised by the Board to do so.



Arrows represent examples of how information can flow between business units, support units, management committees and the Board. Other matters may be escalated directly to the Board, Board Committee or Management Committee in line with their respective charters.

See our Board and Committee charters at commbank.com.au/corporategovernance

For information on how we govern climate-related risks and opportunities, see pages 135–140 and for risk management oversight, see pages 62–63.

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Our Board in action

Board planning and agenda setting

This year the Board held 12 meetings, including six multi-day Board and Committee meetings with structured agendas, six shorter Board meetings and two strategy deep dives, which were held as part of the multi-day Board meetings. Certain CBA Directors also met with non-executive directors of Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Europe) N.V. and ASB, as well as senior executives of CBA India. There is also engagement between Committee Chairs and their equivalent at Commonwealth Securities Limited (CommSec).

So that the Board and Committees' time is used efficiently, and discussions reflect the Bank's priorities, agendas are reviewed by the respective Chairs, in consultation with the Group Company Secretary and the CEO. Forward planners help provide a comprehensive view of upcoming agendas, allowing for adjustments as priorities evolve. The Board retains flexibility for ad hoc matters to be discussed at meetings where appropriate.

Effective communication between management and the Board ahead of Board and Committee meetings is facilitated through management input into certain agenda items and attending pre-meetings with Committee Chairs and the Group Company Secretary. After Board and Committee meetings, follow up actions are shared to clarify the requests of management. To promote effective decision making and a consistent approach to writing papers, Board and Committee paper templates are available and training on writing papers is offered to preparers, throughout the year.

Overseeing the delivery of our strategy

Our governance practices play an essential role in providing oversight of the Bank's operations and contribute to the development of our strategy. The Board is responsible for endorsing strategic and business unit plans to be implemented by management. This includes approving financial plans, which incorporate strategic and other perspectives. The Board oversees the strategy through Board meetings and strategy deep dives.

Board meetings

The CEO and Executives provide regular reports to the Board. In this way, the Board receives an update on the Group's performance and the performance of each Executive's business or support unit. Progress against strategy is a key component of these reports. Standalone agenda items relating to strategic matters are also discussed at each multi-day Board meeting. The topics discussed throughout the year include the Business Plan and reports on customers, business performance, operating environment, acquisitions, technology strategy and environmental strategy. The Board and Committee Chairs are responsible for fostering open, inclusive, and where appropriate, robust discussion and debate.

Strategy deep dives

The Board held two strategy deep dives this year. These were opportunities for the Board to reflect on the strategy, consider the evolving external environment, review progress against the Bank's priorities and identify opportunities to do more. This included breakout topic sessions for the Board, as well as input from external subject matter experts. In December, the Directors considered the Bank's historical and future operating context to inform our refreshed strategy. The refreshed strategy, how we will measure success, key enablers and execution priorities for next year were discussed at the April strategy deep dive.

Oversight of material sustainability-related risks and opportunities

The Board receives management reports on sustainability-related topics. For example, this year the Board approved the diversity, equity and inclusion 2025–2028 strategy, including our gender equity action plan.

The Board also considers the environmental and social (E&S) impact of the Bank's activities and oversees management of climate risk, within the Bank's overall business strategy and risk appetite. The Board holds the CEO and ELT accountable for delivering their E&S responsibilities. For example, ahead of review by the Board, the Financial Risk Committee reviewed the results of the annual climate risk materiality assessment.

For more information on risk management oversight, see pages 62–63.

For more information on the Board's strategic consideration of climate-related issues, see page 137.

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Board activities

The Board discusses a range of topics where they are responsible for oversight. The table below outlines significant agenda items at the six multi-day Board meetings during the year. Agenda items may consist of several consolidated issues considered by the Board. The table is not exhaustive.

		Board meetings					
	Agenda item	Aug 24	Oct 24	Dec 24	Feb 25	Apr 25	Jun 25
Strategy	Strategy deep dives			●		●	
	Technology strategy		●		●		
	Acquisitions (incl. divestments)	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Business plan	●					●
Environmental and social	Environmental[1]	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Social		●	●			●
Customers and communities	Complaints update		●		●		●
	Trust, reputation and brand	●		●	●		
	Customer journeys		●			●	
Organisation and people	Health, safety and wellbeing	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Organisational culture; diversity, equity and inclusion			●	●		
	Talent and succession	●			●		
Business performance	Management reports	●	●	●	●	●	●
Financial reporting and disclosures	Dividend recommendation and capital update	●			●		
	Basel III Pillar 3 reports	●			●		
	Investor relations update		●	●		●	●
	Full and half year financial results	●			●		
Financial risks	Financial risk report	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Funding and liquidity	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Capital management	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Economic update	●		●	●	●	●
Non-financial risks	Non-Financial Risk Committee report	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Insurance program update		●				
	Operational resilience		●	●		●	●
Legal and regulatory	Legal report	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Regulatory, policy and breach report	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Meetings with regulators[2]	●		●		●	●
Governance and policy	Corporate governance report	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Charter adequacy and fulfillment						●
	Review and approval of new and revised policies	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Board and Committee performance and evaluation	●			●		●

1 For more information on climate matters discussed by the Board, see page 136.
2 Meetings with regulators may be adjacent to Board meetings.

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Committee matters

Committee matters are a standing agenda item at each multi-day Board meeting.

	Board meetings					
Committee matters	Aug 24	Oct 24	Dec 24	Feb 25	Apr 25	Jun 25
Committee updates, reports and recommendations	●	●	●	●	●	●
Concurrent meeting considers risk, behaviours, values, remuneration and performance outcomes for the CEO and Group Executives[1] and the performance of the Group Auditor				●		●

The Audit Committee, People & Remuneration Committee and Risk & Compliance Committee meet six times per year, or more frequently if necessary. The Nominations Committee meets at least four times per year, or more often as needed.

Typically Committees consider an agenda item in detail and make recommendations to the Board. In certain circumstances a Committee will make a decision independently, such as the People & Remuneration Committee setting and reviewing the fee framework for non-executive directors on certain CBA subsidiary boards.

Committee charters and forward planners guide the matters considered. This helps to facilitate effective and timely information flows between Committees to assist the Board with clear oversight of matters through to resolution. After each meeting, a report and recommendation paper is provided to the Board. The Chair of each Committee presents the report at the next Board meeting. Minutes of meetings are available to all Directors.

Concurrent meetings of the four Board Committees occured twice this year to consider remuneration and performance outcomes for Executives[1] and performance outcomes for the Group Auditor. Remuneration outcomes for the CEO and Group Executives include the consideration of sustained performance across both financial and non-financial measures, including shareholder, customer, people and leadership, and strategy execution. The concurrent meeting also considers relevant risk and audit matters, and positive and negative risk behaviours, which may result in the upward or downward adjustment, including a reduction to zero, of executive remuneration outcomes. Concurrent meetings occur when the People & Remuneration Committee meets concurrently with the Nominations Committee, Risk & Compliance Committee and Audit Committee. The concurrent meeting also facilitates information sharing on key matters to enable ongoing oversight of risks, behaviours, values, remuneration and performance outcomes for Executives.[1]

Committee key focus areas this year

Audit Committee

- Reviewing significant accounting and financial reporting processes and issues.
- Monitoring the Bank's internal control environment.
- Reviewing key audit findings and insights.
- Monitoring the progress of the remediation of audit findings, and reporting from the Group Audit & Assurance function.
- Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in relation to the full and half year financial results and Basel III Pillar 3 reports (Pillar 3 reports).
- Reviewing reporting on the SpeakUP Program and workplace misconduct including matters being investigated, themes and trends.

Nominations Committee

- Board renewal.
- Director induction and education program review.
- Subsidiary governance.
- Board diversity.

People & Remuneration Committee

- Receiving reports on the health, safety and wellbeing of employees.
- Reviewing talent development and succession plans for senior leaders and other critical roles.
- Reviewing remuneration and recognition strategies and programs.
- Reviewing measurable diversity objectives.
- Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in relation to the organisational culture plan.

Risk & Compliance Committee

- Reviewing the Group RAS and recommending it to the Board for approval.
- Reviewing the key risk frameworks and policies relating to the Bank's material risk types, other than those delegated to management.
- Reviewing the RMD and following through on focus areas.
- Monitoring the management of financial crime risks.
- Receiving reports on the Bank's significant emerging risks and the key actions being taken in response to them.
- Reviewing risk culture, including the annual risk culture assessment.

For more information on performance and remuneration, see pages 182–218 of our *Remuneration report.*

1 The Board of ASB retains direct responsibility for any decision relating to the appointment, and performance and remuneration, of its Chief Executive Officer.

Key areas of Board discussion in 2025

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Risk management

The Board's focus included the management of financial risks such as funding and liquidity, and non-financial risks, including fraud and scams, privacy and financial crime compliance. Key activities included:

- Approving the risk management approach and changes to the risk appetite statement.
- Overseeing the Bank's Risk Management Framework, its operation by management, and receiving regular reports on financial and non-financial risk.
- Approving revised risk-related policies including the Group Conflicts Management Policy, and the annual Group Aggregate Risk Exposures Policy and Group Liquidity Policy reviews.
- Overseeing updates on implementation of CPS 230.
- As required by APRA's Prudential Standard CPS 220 *Risk Management* (CPS 220), delivering an annual risk management declaration to APRA that the Risk Management Framework is adequately designed and operating effectively.
- Monitoring the Bank's risk culture.
- Noting and discussing the key outcomes of the renewal of the Bank's insurance program.

Key stakeholders

Customers
Our people
Investors
Government and regulators
Suppliers

Material themes

Customer experience, support and community impact
Engaged and supported workforce
Governance, culture and accountability
Cyber security, privacy and data management
Digitisation, innovation and AI
Climate change

Spotlight

Operational resilience and CPS 230

The Risk & Compliance Committee supported the Board through regular reporting on the Group's progress on the implementation of CPS 230 including recommending business continuity plans and associated tolerance levels for Board approval. The Board also attended a focused education session on operational resilience and CPS 230.

Fairer treatment of customers

The Board actively monitored a range of customer-related topics and initiatives this year. Key activities included:

- Monitoring the progress of customer remediation initiatives.
- Reviewing reporting on CBA's performance on trust, reputation and brand, considering the link between trust and advocacy, and our broader contribution to the community.
- Reviewing reports on customer complaints.
- Monitoring the progress of the activities to reach our superior customer experience ambition.
- Hearing from the Customer Advocate and the Chair of the Indigenous Advisory Council.

Key stakeholders

Customers
Communities, industry groups and society
Government and regulators

Material themes

Customer experience, support and community impact
Governance, culture and accountability
Cyber security, privacy and data management
Digitisation, innovation and AI

Spotlight

Customer experience

The Board considered the Bank's approach to a customer's end-to-end experience, or journey. This included how customer journeys are mapped to understand customer experience, breakpoints and how key customer interactions will be measured.

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Strategy and business performance

Strategy is considered at each multi-day Board meeting. Key activities included:

- Receiving updates on the technology strategy with a focus on AI strategy, which includes data and AI.
- Reviewing regular reports from the CEO and Executives on business performance.
- Considering and approving the FY25–27 Business Plan and considering the draft Group FY26–28 Business Plan.
- Receiving regular updates on acquisition and divestment activity.

Key stakeholders

- Customers
- Our people
- Communities, industry groups and society
- Investors
- Government and regulators
- Suppliers

Material themes

- Customer experience, support and community impact
- Engaged and supported workforce
- Governance, culture and accountability
- Cyber security, privacy and data management
- Digitisation, innovation and AI
- Climate change

Spotlight

Artificial Intelligence

This year the Board continued its focus on AI given the rapidly evolving AI landscape. Key areas of focus included data, engineering productivity, financial crime, fraud and scams, relationship management and operations. Discussion also included the strategic alliance with Anthropic and the focus on aligning the AI strategy with our purpose of building a brighter future for all.

People and culture

The Board regularly addresses a range of people- and culture-related topics and issues. Key activities included:

- Approving changes to the Code of Conduct.
- Approving the diversity, equity and inclusion 2025–2028 strategy, including the gender equity action plan.
- Considering and discussing reports related to health, safety and wellbeing, including incident trends, significant investigations and assurance activity.
- Reviewing the Group's remuneration strategies and remuneration outcomes for the CEO, the CEO's direct reports and other specified roles.
- Considering the Executive Remuneration Framework.

Key stakeholders

- Our people
- Investors
- Government and regulators

Material themes

- Engaged and supported workforce
- Governance, culture and accountability
- Digitisation, innovation and AI

Spotlight

Code of conduct

This year the Board reviewed and approved an update to our Code of Conduct, to explain the importance of first asking 'Must We?' and 'Can We?' to comply with our legal and regulatory obligations, before asking 'Should We?'.

Key areas of Board discussion in 2025 continued

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Financial oversight

The Board remained focused on operational excellence and driving growth in its core banking businesses, as well as prudent balance sheet and capital management. Key activities included:

- Monitoring the Bank's operating performance.
- Approving the FY24 full year and FY25 half year financial results.
- Approving the FY24 final dividend and the FY25 interim dividend.
- Receiving and considering regular reports from management in relation to the Bank's funding, capital management and liquidity positions.
- Noting and discussing simplification and cost strategies.

Key stakeholders

Investors; Government and regulators; Customers

Material themes

Governance, culture and accountability

Spotlight

Capital management

The Board is responsible for approving capital management initiatives. This year activities included approving the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment process, which assesses the Group's current and future capital adequacy, and the Group's plan and processes to manage its capital. The Board also approved changes to the Group Capital Policy and the Capital Management of Subsidiaries and Branches Policy.

Environmental and social

The Board is responsible for considering the E&S impact of the Bank's activities, overseeing adherence to the E&S Framework and approving climate-related disclosures. Key activities included:

- Considering regular updates on the Bank's E&S program.
- Approving the 2024 Modern Slavery Statement.
- Considering updates on the Bank's social impact, including the Reconciliation Action Plan.
- Considering and approving the FY26–28 Reconciliation Action Plan.

Key stakeholders

Communities, industry groups and society; Investors; Government and regulators; Customers

Material themes

Customer experience, support and community impact; Engaged and supported workforce; Governance, culture and accountability; Climate change

Spotlight

Modern Slavery Statement

The Board reviews and approves the Bank's Modern Slavery reporting annually. The 2024 Modern Slavery Statement builds on previous disclosures, refers to our public commitments in relation to modern slavery, and demonstrates continued progress in assessing and addressing the risk of modern slavery in our business operations and supply chain.

For more information on climate-related areas of Board and Committee discussion in 2025, see page 136.

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Cyber security

The Board is responsible for overseeing the management of strategic and emerging material risks, including cyber security risks. Key activities included:

- Overseeing the execution of our cyber security strategy.
- Receiving updates on cyber security risk from the Risk & Compliance Committee.
- Monitoring the cyber incident response plan for the Bank.
- Continuing focus on cyber security at both the December 2024 and April 2025 strategy deep-dives.

Key stakeholders

Customers · Investors · Government and regulators

Material themes

Customer experience, support and community impact

Governance, culture and accountability

Cyber security, privacy and data management

Digitisation, innovation and AI

Spotlight

Approach to cyber security risk

The Risk & Compliance Committee supported the Board by reviewing the Bank's risk-based approach to technology and cyber security controls. This included considering the use of risk scenarios to support the assessment of cyber security risk exposure and associated remediation activities.

Technology

Technology is a key area of focus for the Board. Key activities included:

- Reviewing regular reporting on technology management and technology strategy.
- Receiving reports from the Risk & Compliance Committee on technology risk.
- Considering updates on our technology modernisation.
- Monitoring the progress on workforce mix to include technology talent, including AI, data and engineering.
- Monitoring the progress on technology to accelerate the adoption of AI, GenAI and build proficiency.

Key stakeholders

Our people · Investors · Government and regulators

Material themes

Engaged and supported workforce

Governance, culture and accountability

Cyber security, privacy and data management

Digitisation, innovation and AI

Spotlight

Technology modernisation

The Board oversees execution of our technology strategy, including IT infrastructure modernisation. The Bank is focused on modernising our technology estate to address technology resilience, stability and security risks. The Board attended a dedicated education session on technology modernisation.

Board stakeholder engagement

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Stakeholder engagement is a core skill for the Directors and the Board recognises the importance of having an effective stakeholder engagement program in place. Meeting with internal and external stakeholders builds a better understanding of their diverse views.

Stakeholders		Board activities
Customers	The Board has an ongoing commitment to ensuring the customer experience is considered in decision making, and that customer needs are being met through the Bank's strategy.	• Prior to our annual general meeting (AGM), as part of the Board's ongoing commitment to better understanding customer needs, the Directors met with South Australian customers to hear about their experiences and challenges. • The Board received an update on the Customer Advocate's accountabilities and priorities, along with opportunities for the Bank to further improve customer and community outcomes.
Our people	The Board actively monitors the Bank's culture, seeking to ensure the lived experience of our people aligns with CBA's purpose and values, and that they are supported and skilled for the future.	• With support from the People & Remuneration Committee, the Board approved the initiatives outlined in the 2025 organisational culture plan (OCP). The culture initiatives will be periodically assessed and evaluated. • The OCP also included insights from the 2024 annual people and culture deep dive survey and qualitative discussions, which provided employee perspectives.
Community	The Board recognises that to deliver long-term sustainable outcomes for our stakeholders, we must understand the expectations of, and impact on, the communities in which we operate.	• The Board received a report on CBA's performance on trust, reputation and brand, with a focus on the issues that matter most to our customers and the community. • The Board approved CBA's FY26–28 Reconciliation Action Plan, guided by the Indigenous Advisory Council and Indigenous Leadership Team.
Investors	The Board places high importance on overseeing the execution of the strategy and understanding what impacts investor sentiment, so we remain well positioned to deliver sustainable long-term value for our shareholders.	• To better understand key themes, the Chair met with leading proxy holders, proxy advisors and more than 30 investors ahead of CBA's 2024 AGM through one-on-one and group meetings. • The Board receives regular updates on topics and issues raised by our retail and institutional shareholders.
Government and regulators	The Board is focused on ensuring meaningful engagement with both government and regulators to continue to build constructive relationships.	• The Board regularly engages with regulators such as APRA, ASIC, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) and the RBA to discuss key industry issues. • In August 2024, the CEO appeared before the House of Representatives Economics Committee.
Partners and suppliers	The Board recognises the important role that suppliers play in helping us deliver our strategy, and supports CBA's investment in strategic partnerships.	• Ahead of the Bank's expansion of its strategic alliance with Anthropic, its CEO and co-founder addressed the Board on the evolution of AI.

Hearing directly from our customers

To better understand customer needs, the Board met with customers in Adelaide across sectors such as construction, building supplies, engineering, energy, retail and agriculture. These discussions offered valuable insights into our customers' business operations, challenges, growth opportunities and what their expectations may be of CBA.

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Board performance, composition and renewal

The Board recognises the importance of having Directors with an appropriate mix of skills, experience and diversity to support sound decision making.

As at 30 June 2025, the Board had 10 Directors: nine independent Non-Executive Directors and the CEO. With the assistance of the Nominations Committee, the Board regularly reviews its size and composition, and considers factors including independence, skills, experience and diversity of views.

Board renewal

Board renewal and orderly transitions are important for ensuring effective and sustainable Board performance. The Board skills matrix and the CBA Board Appointment, Renewal and Performance Policy frame the ongoing Board renewal process. These work together so that prescribed skills and experience are present within the Board and address the Bank's existing and emerging strategic, business and governance issues.

The Board remains focused on ongoing renewal and succession. Consideration is given to diversity, background, experience and skills. There have been several changes to the composition of the Board and certain Committees this year.

Kate Howitt was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director from 1 October 2024. Kate has significant experience in matters relating to strategy, capital allocation, stakeholder management and sustainability.

Alistair Currie was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director from 31 March 2025. Alistair has extensive international banking experience, having held roles in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Asia and the Middle East.

On 16 October 2024, Anne Templeman-Jones retired from the Board as an independent Non-Executive Director, Chair of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk & Compliance Committee.

Following the retirement of Anne Templeman-Jones, Peter Harmer commenced as Chair of the Audit Committee, member of the Risk & Compliance Committee and stepped down from his role as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee. Lyn Cobley was subsequently appointed as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee.

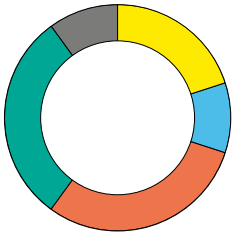
Board performance evaluation

Continuously monitoring and improving its performance, as well as that of its Committees and individual Directors, remains important to the Board. Under its Charter, the Board must annually assess its performance and the performance of individual Directors. Additionally, an external performance review of the Board and Committees is required at least every three years.

In 2024, an independent external evaluation assessed the performance of the Board, each Committee and individual Directors. The process included observation of Board meetings, and the completion of a survey and interviews with Directors, Executives, the Group Auditor and the Group Company Secretary. It also evaluated the effectiveness of Board and Committee processes, the appropriateness of meeting agendas, and the timeliness and adequacy of papers. The findings were presented to the Board in August 2024.

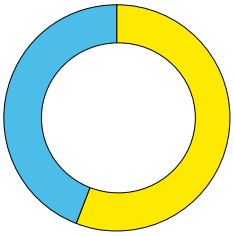
An internal review was carried out in 2025. The process involved the completion of a survey by Directors, Executives, the Group Auditor and the Group Company Secretary covering matters such as roles and responsibilities, effectiveness, engagement and reporting. A performance review report was prepared and provided to the Board. The Chair also met with each of the participating Directors to share two-way feedback.

Board tenure



0–1 years	20%
1–3 years	10%
3–6 years	30%
6–9 years	30%
9+ years	10%

Board diversity



Male	60%
Female	40%

Board performance, composition and renewal continued

Board education and training

Providing Directors with opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge is essential for them to perform effectively.

The Nominations Committee is responsible for overseeing the Non-Executive Director induction program and appropriate continuing education opportunities for Directors, as well as periodically reviewing whether there is a need for existing Directors to undertake additional professional development.

Key components of Director training and education

Induction program	Assists new Non-Executive Directors in understanding the Bank's operations including governance, risk management, technology strategy and cyber security, E&S issues, audit, and regulatory and compliance matters. This year new Non-Executive Directors, Kate Howitt and Alistair Currie, attended customised induction programs, delivered as part of a multi-stage process.
Continuing education program	Incorporated into the Board calendar to enable Directors to develop and maintain skills and knowledge that support the Board's decision making. To upskill our Board, targeted education sessions were provided which included presentations from external subject matter experts. Over the last 12 months this has covered topics such as Australia's energy transition, technology modernisation and CPS 230. In addition, the Board participated in an educational trip to Asia to explore topics relevant to CBA's context. This is an important part of the Board's annual strategy calendar, serving as a source of new ideas and learning.
Annual directors' duties training	Provided to all Directors. This year included a refresher on key directors' duties and evolving areas such as cyber, AI and CPS 230. Additional training was also provided on the Financial Accountability Regime, whistleblowing and key regulatory obligations.
Group mandatory learning	Directors are required to complete training on Group policies. In 2025 this included topics such as financial crime compliance, privacy, workplace health and safety, information security including cyber security, our Code of Conduct and conflicts of interest.

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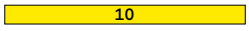
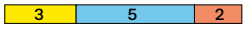
Board skills and experience

The Matrix sets out the skills and experience considered essential to the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees. It is used to guide the Board renewal process.

Each year the Directors, including the Chair, self-assess their individual skills and experience. Self-assessment ratings and the Matrix are reviewed by the Nominations Committee, which makes recommendations for approval by the Board.

For more information on the Board's climate-related training, skills and experience, see page 136.

Board skills matrix

Skills and experience		Relevance to CBA
Leadership 	Held senior leadership role such as CEO or similar position in an organisation of significant size or complexity.	Setting strategy and evaluating the performance of senior leaders.
Financial services 	Experience in the financial services sector and regulation, including retail and commercial banking services and adjacent sectors.	Appreciation of the operational landscape, opportunities and challenges in the sector.
Financial acumen 	Proficiency in financial accounting and reporting, capital management and/or actuarial experience.	Assessing complex financial and capital management initiatives.
Strategy and global perspective 	Experience in leading, developing or executing strategic business objectives, including bringing to bear a global perspective.	Reviewing and setting the organisational strategy in a global context.
Governance 	Experience as a non-executive director of a listed entity (Australia or overseas) and/or understanding of legal and regulatory frameworks underpinning corporate governance principles.	Understanding local and offshore legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively perform the role of Director.
Risk management 	Experience in identifying, assessing and monitoring systemic, existing and emerging financial and non-financial risks.	Monitoring risk appetite, assessing the overall risk profile and adapting to emerging trends.
Digital and technology 	Experience in technology, use of data and analytics, digital transformation and innovation and their impacts on customer experiences, cyber security and other technology risks.	Supporting the Bank's digital strategy.
Enhanced customer outcomes 	Understanding of the changing needs of customers with a focus on improving their financial wellbeing and enhancing their experience.	Providing constructive challenge to support the Bank to meet the needs of its customers.
Stakeholder engagement 	Experience in building and maintaining trusted and collaborative relationships with governments, regulators and/or community partners.	Monitoring that an effective engagement program with regulators and other stakeholders is in place.
People and culture 	Understanding organisational culture, succession planning, and remuneration and reward frameworks.	Overseeing the culture of the Group and upholding the Code of Conduct.
Environment and social 	Understanding the potential risks and opportunities from an environmental and social perspective.	Influencing sustainable practices, policies and decisions that support environmental and social outcomes.

High competency, knowledge and experience Practised or direct experience Awareness

Board of Directors

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



Appointed: 1 January 2019, Chair from 10 August 2022
Tenure: 6–9 years
Age: 61 years
Residence: Melbourne, Australia
Board Committees:

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

Chair and Independent Non-Executive Director

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

Current external appointments
Nil.

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



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

Matt Comyn BAv, MCom, EMBA, GMP

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

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

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

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

Board Committees

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

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

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

Lyn Cobley BEc, GAICD, SF Fin

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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



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

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

Independent Non-Executive Director

Contribution to the Board
Alistair has extensive international banking experience, having held roles in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Asia and the Middle East. He has over 30 years of banking experience in the institutional, large corporate, mid-corporate and consumer client segments, transaction banking, trade finance, as well as technology and operations. Alistair was the Group Chief Operating Officer at Barclays PLC, retiring from that role on 30 June 2025. He has previously served in senior roles at ANZ Banking Group Limited and HSBC, where he held a variety of international banking roles.

Current external appointments
Nil.

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



Appointed: 1 September 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 54 years
Residence: Copenhagen, Denmark
Board Committees:

Julie Galbo LLM, Executive Management Program (INSEAD)

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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

Board of Directors continued

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Appointed: 1 March 2021
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 64 years
Residence: Sydney, Australia
Board Committees:

Peter Harmer Harvard Advanced Management Program

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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



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

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

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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

Board Committees

Nominations Audit Risk & Compliance People & Remuneration Committee Chair

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Appointed: 1 September 2020
Tenure: 3–6 years
Age: 65 years
Residence: Auckland, New Zealand
Board Committees:

Simon Moutter BSc, BE (Hons), ME

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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



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

Mary Padbury BA LLB (Hons), GAICD

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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



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

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

Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

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

Executive Leadership Team



Emma Bunnell

Position: Chief Operations Officer
Appointed: February 2025

Priorities: Emma is responsible for all banking, markets and Group regulatory operations across CBA. Her priorities are to deliver exceptional customer experiences through operational excellence.

Experience: Emma has more than 20 years of financial services experience. Prior to joining the Bank in 2025, she held positions as a Country Chief Executive Officer and the UK Chief Operating Officer at HSBC. She was also a Partner and Managing Director at the Boston Consulting Group, advising financial services boards and executive teams.

Management Committees:





Alan Docherty

Position: Group Chief Financial Officer
Appointed: October 2018

Priorities: Alan is responsible for the Group's finance, treasury, tax, investor relations, environmental strategy, property and procurement functions. His priorities are ensuring his teams provide accurate, independent and objective analysis to drive sound decision making and performance, managing balance sheet settings in a sustainable and conservative manner, and delivering capital generation that supports better outcomes for all stakeholders.

Experience: Alan joined the Bank in 2003 and has held numerous senior roles within finance and treasury. He started his career with PwC's Financial Services practice in the UK before joining Arthur Andersen in Australia. Alan is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

Management Committees:





Andrew Hinchliff

Position: Group Chief Risk Officer
Appointed: February 2025

Priorities: Andrew is accountable for ensuring the effective governance and management of all risk types, including strategic, financial, non-financial, material and emerging risks. He is focused on ensuring our people effectively manage risk and compliance to maintain the trust placed in the Group by our customers, shareholders and the community.

Experience: Andrew joined the Bank in 2015 as Executive General Manager, Global Markets and in 2018 was appointed Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets. Prior to joining the Bank, Andrew's career in investment banking spanned more than 20 years having held various leadership positions with Goldman Sachs and Credit Suisse First Boston in London, New York and Australia.

Management Committees:



Management Committees

Executive Leadership Team · Asset and Liability Committee · Financial Risk Committee
Non-Financial Risk Committee · Risk & Remuneration Review Committee · Committee Chair

All ELT members may attend all Committee meetings with the exception of the Risk & Remuneration Review Committee, and have access to meeting papers and minutes.

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Management Committees:

Monique Macleod

Position: Group Executive, Marketing and Corporate Affairs
Appointed: September 2021

Priorities: Monique is responsible for leading the Bank's marketing, brand, customer insights, corporate affairs, communications and social impact functions. She prioritises how we engage and communicate with our customers, stakeholders and the broader community, leveraging insights to stay attuned to their needs. Monique is also the Chair of the CommBank Staff Foundation, the Bank's charitable staff giving fund.

Experience: Monique joined the Bank in 2011. Prior to her current role, she was the Chief Marketing Officer. Monique has more than 20 years' experience building brands for global clients through her career at leading communication agencies McCann-Erickson WorldGroup, DDB and Ogilvy and Mather.



Management Committees:

Stuart Munro

Position: Group Executive, Group Strategy
Appointed: March 2024

Priorities: Stuart is responsible for supporting the Board and Executive Leadership Team in developing the Group's strategy. To support execution of the strategy, he is also responsible for mergers and acquisitions, business development, strategic divestments, strategic policy and x15, the Bank's venture building business.

Experience: Stuart joined the Bank in 2012 and has held senior roles across Group Strategy, Retail Banking Services and International Financial Services. Prior to joining CBA, Stuart held various roles at McKinsey & Co. in London, New York and Sydney where he served leading financial services companies and other institutions on a range of strategy-related topics.



Management Committees:

Gavin Munroe

Position: Group Chief Information Officer and Group Executive, Technology
Appointed: November 2022

Priorities: Gavin is responsible for the Group's technology strategy and its implementation. This includes ownership of CommBank's AI and GenAI strategy, digital delivery, data and analytics, technology and technology infrastructure, as well as safeguarding the Bank. His priority is to provide a seamless and personalised digital banking experience for our customers.

Experience: Gavin has over 20 years' experience in financial services. Prior to joining the Bank in 2022, he was Global Chief Information Officer for Wealth and Personal Banking at HSBC. He has held other senior roles at Bank of America, Merrill Lynch, Synechron, Wachovia and Saxon.

Andrew Hinchliff ceased as Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets and commenced as Group Chief Risk Officer effective 17 February 2025.

Sian Lewis retired as Group Executive, Human Resources on 16 February 2025.

Nigel Williams retired as Group Chief Risk Officer on 16 February 2025.

Executive Leadership Team continued

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Karen O'Flynn

Position: Group General Counsel and Group Executive, Legal & Group Secretariat
Appointed: September 2023

Priorities: Karen is responsible for the Group's legal, corporate governance, accountability regime and SpeakUP teams. In addition to advising the CEO and Board, her priorities include supporting her teams in delivering sound advice which assists the Group in executing its strategy.

Experience: Prior to joining the Bank in 2023, Karen was a Partner of Clayton Utz for 28 years. At Clayton Utz she held a number of leadership positions including Chair of the Clayton Utz Board from 2020 to 2023.

Management Committees:





Kiersten Robinson

Position: Chief People Officer
Appointed: February 2025

Priorities: Kiersten is focused on ensuring CBA has the talent, leadership and culture needed to deliver on its strategic ambitions. Her work centres on building a compelling people value proposition that attracts and develops exceptional talent, accelerates enterprise capability, and strengthens a culture of customer excellence and continuous learning. She is committed to building a future-ready workforce where every employee can grow, perform and thrive.

Experience: Kiersten is a seasoned HR and business executive with nearly 30 years' experience across Europe, the Americas, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Prior to joining the Bank in 2025, Kiersten was the General Manager, Family Vehicles at Ford Motor Company and President, Mexico and Canada, for Ford Blue. She is also a former Chief People Officer and Employee Experience Officer at Ford.

Management Committees:





Vittoria Shortt

Position: Chief Executive and Managing Director, ASB Bank Ltd
Appointed: February 2018

Priorities: Vittoria is responsible for leading the Group's New Zealand banking business, operating under the ASB brand. Her priorities are to provide leading customer experiences and outcomes, harnessing new technology to provide innovative solutions, and delivering programs that have a significant positive impact for New Zealanders.

Experience: Vittoria joined the Bank in 2002 and has held various executive and senior leadership positions, including Group Executive Marketing and Strategy, Chief Marketing Officer of CBA, and Chief Executive Retail at Bankwest. Vittoria started her career in corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions with Deloitte and Carter Holt Harvey.

Management Committees:



Management Committees

Executive Leadership Team · Asset and Liability Committee · Financial Risk Committee
Non-Financial Risk Committee · Risk & Remuneration Review Committee · Committee Chair

All ELT members may attend all Committee meetings with the exception of the Risk & Remuneration Review Committee, and have access to meeting papers and minutes.

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Management Committees:

Angus Sullivan

Position: Group Executive, Retail Banking Services
Appointed: July 2018

Priorities: Angus is responsible for providing market-leading services to the retail customers of CBA and Bankwest including NetBank and the CommBank app. His priorities are to deliver exceptional customer service and outcomes, global best digital experiences, and technology and innovation in retail products and services.

Experience: Angus joined the Bank in 2012 as Executive General Manager, Group Strategy and has held a number of senior positions in the retail bank across products, payments and the branch network. Previously, he was a Partner at McKinsey & Co. in New York, specialising in retail and commercial banking, wealth management, payments and general insurance.



Management Committees:

Sinead Taylor

Position: Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets
Appointed: February 2025

Priorities: Sinead is responsible for serving the banking and finance needs of large corporate, government and institutional customers in Australia and select international markets. Sinead's focus is on improving customer experiences, strengthening product and technology capabilities, and managing IB&M's capital and cost with discipline.

Experience: Sinead has over 20 years' banking experience leading teams to deliver exceptional customer outcomes. Prior to her current role, Sinead was Chief Operations Officer of CBA, and Executive General Manager of Bankwest. Sinead has held various executive roles at CBA in global markets, strategy, marketing, business and corporate banking. Prior to CBA, Sinead managed strategy and marketing teams for top tier professional service firms in the UK and Australia.



Management Committees:

Mike Vacy-Lyle

Position: Group Executive, Business Banking
Appointed: February 2020

Priorities: Mike is responsible for serving the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers, and for the Bank's online equities trading platform, CommSec. Mike's focus is on extending the Bank's business banking and payments capabilities, and on making banking simpler and better for customers by providing market-leading service, products and technology.

Experience: Prior to joining the Bank in 2020, Mike was Chief Executive Officer of FNB Commercial Banking in South Africa. He spent almost 20 years working at FNB Commercial Banking holding various roles across finance, pricing, product, capital management, sales and relationship management.

Sinead Taylor ceased as Chief Operations Officer and commenced as Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets effective 17 February 2025.

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Managing our risks

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Effective risk management enables us to fulfil our purpose of building a brighter future for all. Our embedded risk framework, together with a strong culture, empowers our people to take the right risks to deliver better outcomes for our customers and communities.

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Risk management in action

The Board-approved risk appetite statement (RAS) establishes the level of risk we must operate in to deliver our strategy.

Our Risk Management Framework

Our Risk Management Framework (RMF) outlines the Bank's expectations on how we identify, measure, monitor and respond to our risks.

Our RMF is comprised of systems, structures, policies, processes and people. They work together to help identify, assess and mitigate our internal and external sources of risk.

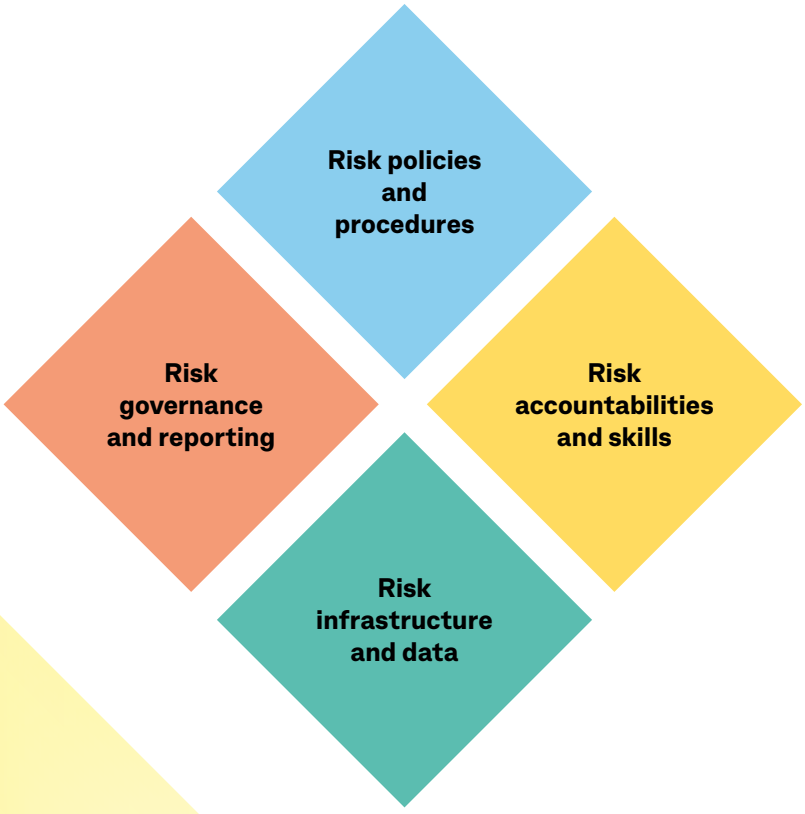
We categorise the material risks the Bank is exposed to as strategic, financial and non-financial risks. Each material risk type has its own specific framework or requirements to manage the risk.

These material risks and our approach to managing them are set out in our RMF. The RMF is reviewed annually by the ELT and the Board. The RMF is also independently reviewed every three years by an external reviewer, supported by internal and external audit programs.

These reviews of the RMF as well as our annual RMD to APRA, set out our plans to strengthen the RMF in support of our strategy.

Our Risk Management Framework enablers

The RMF enablers facilitate the effective identification, measurement, monitoring and response to our material risks.



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Risk policies and procedures

Our risk policies and procedures outline the principles and practices to help us to identify and assess our material risks. They help us translate the RAS into our daily business activities.

Risk governance and reporting

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the Bank's risk governance, including the RMF and its implementation by management. The Board is supported by its four Committees as well as management-level committees that oversee our material risks. Management regularly provides information to the Board which allows material risk positions to be monitored against the RAS and policy limits.

Risk accountabilities and skills

The Three Lines of Accountability model (3LoA) organises our accountabilities to manage the Bank's risks by separating the roles. Line 1 own and manage the risks whereas Line 2 develop risk frameworks and provide assurance. Line 3 provide independent assurance over how effectively risks are being managed. The 3LoA include skilled employees within each line and are supported by risk capabilities, and performance and remuneration frameworks. Our remuneration framework supports accountability by incorporating risk assessment as gate openers and modifiers in employee and executive remuneration.

Risk infrastructure and data

Our risk infrastructure provides the systems, tools, models and data required for the effective management of our material risks.

How we make decisions

Risk appetite

The RAS is reviewed and approved annually by the Board in line with our operating context, and is adapted for new and changing risks present in our operations. The Board-approved RAS helps embed a culture focused on disciplined risk management to enable smart risk taking. The RAS also includes key risk indicators for our material risks. This provides signals for building levels of risk and encourages management to take action and avoid a breach of appetite.
In addition to governance of RAS performance through Board and management-level committees, our Group policies, procedures, delegations and limits translate and embed the RAS into our daily business activities.

Risk culture

Our risk culture reflects our beliefs and behaviours within the Bank and determines how we identify, measure, monitor and respond to risks. These behaviours guide decision making and good risk management, and embody our values and leadership principles. This helps our actions align to our core beliefs. To sustain and improve our risk culture, senior management and the Board form a view of the Bank's risk culture through an annual Board risk culture assessment. This is supported by the Group risk culture response plan, which addresses areas of focus identified by the Board.
It is further reinforced by self-reflections on business unit risk culture to drive improvement at the team level.

Risk measurement

We use multiple techniques to identify and measure risks the Bank is exposed to. These include stress testing and scenario analysis; risk and control self-assessments; compliance self-assessments; emerging risk assessment; systems and models to quantify risks and identify risk exceptions; assurance of the RMF in the form of Line 1 controls testing; Line 2 assurance reviews and framework approvals; Line 3 internal audits; and the external audit program.

Stress testing

Stress testing and scenario analysis are important risk management tools. They enable the Board and senior management to better understand, quantify and manage risks. They also inform how we may respond to risk events occurring and any potential weaknesses in our actions during a crisis. The results of these stress tests are important for strengthening our risk management approach. Stress testing results also inform our risk appetite and assist us in identifying the acceptable levels of risk we will assume in our operations.

Manage and control risks

We implement measures to manage and control risks within appetite such as: detective and preventative controls; limits; delegated authorities and review and approval processes; policies and procedures; and issue and incident management. The 3LoA model organises our risk accountabilities by separating the roles for managing the Bank's risks.

For more information on the Bank's RMF and risk types, see Note 9 on pages 303–344 in the *Financial report*.

Risk management oversight

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the Bank's risk governance, including the RMF and oversight of its operation by management.

The Board is supported by the Risk & Compliance Committee, Audit Committee, Nominations Committee and People & Remuneration Committee, as well as specific management-level committees that oversee material risks. Each year the Board assesses the maturity of our RMF in managing our material risks through our RMD, and adjusts the RMF as required. Together with the setting of risk appetite, this helps the Bank maintain a risk management framework that is fit for our business size, operating context and delivery of our strategic priorities. Our RMD to APRA allows the Board to reflect on the framework's design and operating effectiveness and adjust, where needed.

Committees assist the Board to fulfil its roles and responsibilities. Committees meet to consider and discuss specific matters in detail and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Board for resolution. Processes are in place to support effective and timely information flows between Committees and provide the Board with clear oversight of matters.

For more information on our corporate governance structure and committees, see page 38.

Board Risk & Compliance Committee

The Board Risk & Compliance Committee reviews and oversees the RMF and adherence to the Bank's Board-approved risk appetite. The Committee monitors our risk profile against changes in our operating context. Management provides regular reports to the Committee to provide oversight of current and emerging risks, the effectiveness of our control environment and our risk management practices.

It is important for directors to spend the right amount of time on the right issues. This year the Committee's focus remained on the management of financial risks such as funding and liquidity, and non-financial and strategic risks, including cyber security, fraud and scams, operational resilience, privacy, data, environmental and social, artificial intelligence and financial crime compliance.

The Risk & Compliance Committee meets six times per year, or more frequently if needed, with the Chair of the Committee reporting to the Board after each Committee meeting. The Committee also supports the Board's concurrent meetings. It provides updates on relevant risk outcomes and matters at the concurrent meetings to support the assessment of remuneration outcomes for the CEO and Group Executives and performance outcomes of the Group Auditor.

Risk Management Declaration

Each year the Board makes a RMD to APRA to meet the requirements of APRA's CPS 220, confirming the RMF remains fit for managing our material risks, or outlines steps to strengthen the RMF. Lines 1 and 2, with an opinion from Line 3 and collective agreement by the ELT, form a recommendation on the RMD to the Board Risk & Compliance Committee. This supports the Directors to determine whether the RMF is adequately designed and operating effectively in all material respects. This year particular attention was given to protecting our customers through strengthening our RMF to help reduce fraud, scams, cyber threats, financial crime, and business disruption and to support the Bank's responsible use of AI. This focus reflects the evolving threat landscape and reinforces our commitment to strengthening the resilience of our organisation to deliver our strategy.

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Our risk management committees

At management level, risk governance is undertaken by a structured hierarchy of individual accountabilities, personal delegations, management committees and forums across the Bank. Management regularly monitors financial, strategic and non-financial risk exposures against the Bank's RAS and policy limits. This information is provided to the Board Committees in the form of Board papers, which are prepared and shared with the Board Committees on a bi-monthly basis. Following management committee meetings, papers are shared with Board Committees for noting, approval or discussion. This flow of information is essential for management committees to effectively support the Board.

Strategic risks

Executive Leadership Team

Chaired by: Chief Executive Officer **Meets:** Weekly or as required

The ELT is responsible for making specific recommendations to the CEO and agreeing common actions addressing strategy, business performance, people leadership and culture, and risk and compliance management and control. The ELT may establish committees to assist it in carrying out its functions.

Spotlight

Technology modernisation

The ELT is accountable for developing and executing the Bank's strategy and supports the Board by advising on strategic risks and opportunities, including those related to technology. This year the ELT increased its focus on accelerating the modernisation of the Bank's technology estate to strengthen technology stability, security and operational continuity. Modernisation also supports the use of new tools, technologies and AI, and delivery of enhanced customer experiences. The ELT has set the strategic direction, allocated the required capacity and capability, and maintained oversight of progress against execution priorities.

Financial risks

Financial Risk Committee

Chaired by: Chief Risk Officer **Meets:** Monthly

The Financial Risk Committee (FRC) assists and advises the CEO on the governance, optimisation and effective management of the Bank's financial risks in accordance with the RAS and RMF.

Asset and Liability Committee

Chaired by: Chief Financial Officer **Meets:** Monthly

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) oversees the Group's balance sheet settings and the effective management of the Bank's non-traded market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity, funding, capital and structural foreign exchange risk.

Spotlight

Group Credit Risk Framework

The FRC supports the Board by overseeing the Bank's financial risk frameworks with oversight of the governance, key credit risk principles and policies that apply to the Group. On a continuing basis during the year, various discussion papers are submitted to the FRC for review in response to emerging financial risks and changes to the credit environment, including but not limited to, global geopolitical developments that may impact the Bank and its customers. The committee assesses whether to make adjustments to our risk appetite and/or the Group Credit Risk Framework.

Non-financial risks

Non-Financial Risk Committee

Chaired by: Chief Executive Officer **Meets:** Bi-monthly

The Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) advises the CEO on the governance, optimisation and effective management of the Bank's non-financial risks in accordance with the RAS and RMF.

Risk & Remuneration Review Committee

Chaired by: Chief Risk Officer **Meets:** Quarterly

The Group Risk & Remuneration Review Committee advises the Group Chief Risk Officer on risk considerations for determining remuneration outcomes in line with the Group Remuneration Policy. This assists the Group Chief Risk Officer to support the Chief Executive Officer and Board to determine remuneration outcomes across the Bank.

Spotlight

Operational resilience and CPS 230

The NFRC discussed requirements of CPS 230, including Board and management accountabilities, and plans to achieve compliance. Leading up to the effective date of 1 July 2025, the Committee reviewed the Business Continuity Plan summaries, including associated tolerances of the Bank's critical operations ahead of review by the Board Risk & Compliance Committee.

Our emerging risks

While remaining vigilant to the risks we need to manage today, we also look ahead to identify potential future challenges. We aim to uphold the risk management standards expected by our customers, communities, regulators and shareholders, both now and in the future.

Emerging risks are risks that are either newly developing or already exist, but their effects have not yet been substantially realised. These risks are often constantly evolving and have the potential to impact the Bank and our customers in the medium to long term (over 12 months). It is essential to respond to these risks now to minimise their potential future impact. Emerging risks are often driven by new trends in our operating environment, such as competition, new technologies, regulation or evolving customer expectations.

Our emerging risk profile is updated annually through a review process with the ELT and the Board. This process aligns with the annual review of the Bank's strategy. The emerging risk process evaluates the adequacy of the Bank's mitigation strategies to prevent emerging risks from materially impacting the Bank. In cases where we may have limited ability to influence emerging risks, it may be more challenging to implement effective mitigative actions. This may require us to take additional steps to address these risks.

The emerging risk themes the Board and ELT focused on this year are outlined below.

Geopolitical conflict and macroeconomic uncertainty

Our operations face risks from global political events, such as elections and policy changes, civil unrest, international competition and conflicts. These disruptions can increase social pressures domestically; affect unemployment, housing supply, and market volatility; and escalate credit and operational risks for financial institutions. Failure to prepare for these geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainties could heighten our exposure to various financial and non-financial risks, which we monitor and manage through our RMF.

Emerging technology

Innovation driven by emerging and disruptive technology, including AI, continues to rapidly evolve. As we pursue our strategy, which includes a focus on technology and AI, we continue working hard to effectively manage risks from change implementation that could lead to service disruptions, poor customer experiences, fraud and scams, conduct issues, cyber security threats, and data and privacy issues. As a Bank, we invest in governance and risk initiatives to support our AI goals, including for responsible AI.

Cyber security threats

The Bank anticipates cyber attacks to persist and grow as adversaries use new technologies such as GenAI to exploit vulnerabilities, including third parties and cloud environments. These could lead to compromised customer data, critical systems disruptions and potential breaches of our obligations. We continue to strengthen our cyber security risk management through dedicated teams that monitor and respond to potential cyber security threats, applying learnings from the Board and senior management crisis management exercises, and a focus on enhancing our cyber security control environment to address emerging threats.

Regulatory reforms

Upcoming regulatory reforms could significantly impact us and our customers, spanning areas like Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF), cyber security, scams, privacy, payments licensing, AI and climate disclosures. To prepare for new regulation, we frequently evaluate our obligations including those under the new *Scam Prevention Framework Act 2025 (Cth)*, which will be further supported by industry specific codes, not yet released. The Bank is also improving its security infrastructure for fraud and scams, and forming partnerships to better handle scam phishing and reporting within the industry ecosystem.

Energy transition in Australia

Australia's economy needs affordable and reliable energy. Replacing coal-fired power with firmed renewable energy is crucial to meet Australia's renewable energy targets. With 90% of coal-fired power stations expected to retire by 2035, delays in replacement generation could increase electricity price volatility, affect reliability and have broader economic impacts. Credit risks could also be heightened for the Bank, as well as disruptions to our operations. We continue to engage with Government on the energy transition and support retail and business customers finance existing technologies, such as rooftop solar, batteries and electric vehicles to help reduce their emissions. This also helps reduce reliance on large-scale utility investments.

Growing societal pressures impacting our customers and communities

The Bank continues to face heightened expectations from governments, regulators and the community to respond to key challenges including cost-of-living pressures, housing affordability and crisis support. Many Australians are feeling the impact of rising fraud and scams activity, as well as ongoing affordability concerns. We remain focused on supporting our customers through these challenges and continue to invest in strengthening our fraud and scams infrastructure to help keep them safe.

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Our material risks

Our material risks are those the Bank places extra focus on to mitigate, as they could significantly impact the Bank, our customers, communities and shareholders in the near term.

The Bank faces various risks through the products and services we offer. We categorise these risks as strategic, financial and non-financial based on the nature of their impacts. Each year the Board approves the material 'Level 1' risk types in the RMF, which establishes the risks needing immediate management and control. The material risks outlined below have been our primary focus this year.

For more information, including a full list of our material risks, see Note 9 on pages 303–344 in the *Financial report*.

Risk context		Our response
Financial risk Risk type: F Material themes:	Macroeconomic pressures and the rising cost of living could negatively impact financial risk. A slowdown in economic growth could lead to market volatility, higher unemployment, and an increase in borrowers unable to meet their financial commitments with the Bank.	• We regularly assess credit settings, pricing and customer credit profiles in light of changing and emerging risks. Our loan loss provisions are carefully managed to support the Bank to manage this risk appropriately. • We maintain a conservative balance sheet with a high proportion of funding from customer deposits and excess liquidity. We perform stress tests to prepare for a range of economic scenarios. **Learn more about our approach to financial risk management in Note 9 on pages 303–344 in the *Financial report*.**
Privacy and data management Risk type: N Material themes:	We are conscious of the trust our customers place in us to collect, handle and protect their personal information and meet our regulatory obligations. The integrity and quality of data is fundamental to addressing customer needs and making sound business decisions.	• We continue to improve the Bank's privacy processes across all jurisdictions in which we operate. • Policies and standards are in place to manage customers' personal information, according to our privacy obligations. • We continue to invest in enterprise data platforms to manage the quality of our data, and retain and dispose of data. **Learn more about our approach to cyber, privacy and data management on pages 89–91.**
Cyber security Risk type: N Material themes:	The cyber security risk environment for Australian financial services is complex due to the availability of affordable and user-friendly attack tools, marketplaces for stolen and compromised credentials, and the speed with which vulnerabilities are exploited.	• Cyber security is an ever-evolving field, requiring constant improvement and adaptation. • We invest in our capability to prevent, detect and respond quickly to identified threats. This effort extends across our various cyber control domains to safeguard customer data and enable secure transactions. • Additionally, we play a role in supporting the national security ecosystem. Our goal is to improve system-wide resilience by securing infrastructure, collaborating with industry and the National Office of Cyber Security, and participating in the Federal Government's Executive Cyber Council. Our participation in industry exercises aims to test system-wide resilience and response capabilities. **Learn more about our approach to cyber, privacy and data management on pages 89–91.**

Risk type:

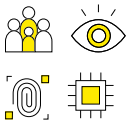
- F Financial
- N Non-financial
- S Strategic

Material themes:

- Customer experience, support and community impact
- Engaged and supported workforce
- Governance, culture and accountability
- Cyber security, privacy and data management
- Digitisation, innovation and AI
- Climate change

Our material risks continued

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Risk context		Our response
Financial crime compliance Risk type: N Material themes: 	Banks play a critical role in protecting our customers, the community and the integrity of the financial system from financial crimes. The Bank is required to comply with global legislation aimed at combatting financial crime activities, including sanctions, AML/CTF, anti-bribery and corruption, and anti-tax evasion facilitation.	• The Bank continues to review and remediate a number of known AML/CTF compliance issues. As this work progresses, further compliance issues may be identified and reported to AUSTRAC or other regulators, and additional enhancements of systems and processes may be required. The Bank is commencing work to implement changes to data, systems and processes to comply with the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Amendment Act 2024*. • We continue to invest in risk assessment tools, data and processes to better understand and detect financial crime risks. This includes a financial investment in Global Screening Services, a payments screening specialist. • We work closely with AUSTRAC and international regulators, law enforcement bodies and the Fintel Alliance to detect and deter financial crime. **Learn more about our approach to cyber security, privacy and data management on pages 89–91.**
Artificial intelligence Risk type: S Material themes: 	CBA continues to focus on deploying AI responsibly to deliver exceptional customer experiences and make things easier for our people. Advances in AI can enhance the customer experience and simplify processes, but we are mindful of the need to effectively manage strategic, financial and non-financial risks.	• We continue to build our people's knowledge and skills by offering bank-wide AI education and continue to evolve our AI governance and risk reporting mechanisms to help the Bank develop AI responsibly and at speed. • Our strategic partnerships boost our AI capabilities and talent to facilitate the expansion of AI in improving customer experiences. • We recognise that we have a role to play in building community trust in AI. We support the responsible use of AI, by drawing upon industry and academic expertise, both locally and globally. **Learn more about our approach to AI on page 23 and 92–93.**
Business disruption and technology Risk type: N Material themes: 	The bank aims to maintain critical services through disruptions and support resilience of the financial system. Operational disruption may arise from internal technology issues, including potential cyber security events, loss of service providers, unavailability of personnel or workplaces, or natural disasters. Such disruptions could significantly affect our ability to serve customers, damage our reputation, and result in financial losses and regulatory penalties.	• We consistently monitor the health of our technology systems, performing security risk reviews, threat monitoring and business continuity planning for a range of disruption scenarios. • Our business continuity management processes are designed to manage the risk of business disruptions, including to service providers. • The Bank's crisis management framework is instrumental in minimising the impact of disruptions, and we regularly exercise our response to disruption events. • We continue to invest in technology capabilities to support the Bank's strategic goal of modernising our technology platform.

Risk type:

- F Financial
- N Non-financial
- S Strategic

Material themes:

- Customer experience, support and community impact
- Cyber security, privacy and data management
- Engaged and supported workforce
- Digitisation, innovation and AI
- Governance, culture and accountability
- Climate change

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Risk context		Our response
Regulatory compliance Risk type: N Material themes:	The volume and complexity of regulatory requirements and expectations continues to increase. Our ability to effectively identify, accurately interpret, comply with, and manage and monitor regulatory requirements is critical for us to minimise negative customer outcomes, avoid penalties, and mitigate adverse impacts on the Bank's financial performance and reputation.	• Our Regulatory Engagement Standard supports consistent and holistic engagement with regulators, providing open, honest and transparent communication. • The Bank assesses the impacts of regulatory change and integrates new requirements into practices, systems and processes. • Our Compliance Management Framework requires the identification, documentation, monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of compliance arrangements and key controls in place to manage regulatory obligations. • All employees undergo a risk assessment during annual performance reviews. • The Group Incident Management Standard sets expectations for timely identification, recording and resolution of incidents and breaches.
Fraud and scams Risk type: N Material themes:	The rapid advancement of new technologies has enhanced our abilities to prevent, detect and disrupt fraud and scams. The fraud and scams environment remains challenging due to increasingly sophisticated attack strategies. We welcome the introduction of new scams regulation by the Australian Government through the *Scams Prevention Framework Act 2025*.	• Our anti-scam initiatives including CallerCheck, NameCheck, CustomerCheck and our partnership with Telstra have helped decrease losses to fraud and scams. • Our CommBank Safe webpage offers educational resources and awareness tools to help customers protect themselves from fraud and scams. Research shows that while there is increasing concern about scams among Australians over the past 12 months, more than eight in ten individuals feel confident in their ability to identify a scam. • We are continuing to invest in improving our organisational capability to prevent, detect, disrupt and report scams as part of the ecosystem response that is required under the *Scams Prevention Framework Act 2025*. **Learn more about our approach to combat fraud and scams on page 76.** **Learn more about our approach to governance, culture and accountability on pages 84–88.**
Environmental and social Risk type: S Material themes:	The ability of households and businesses to repay their loans could be impacted by more frequent and severe weather events; long-term changes in climate patterns; or diminished customer business models from the inability to adjust to a low-carbon economy, or from damaging the natural environment, or engaging in unacceptable social practices. Losses to the Bank could also increase from retail customers dependent on these impacted businesses. Failure by the Bank to adequately respond to social issues such as financial abuse or modern slavery, could significantly impact communities and damage the Bank's reputation.	• The Board and ELT oversee the strategic approach for addressing E&S risks and opportunities. • We continue to explore ways to assist our customers and communities to prepare for and recover from climate events. • The Bank uses scenario analysis and the climate risk materiality assessment to gain a deeper understanding of how climate change can affect the risk profile of the Bank's other material risk types. We also continue to enhance our tools, data and methodologies across business processes to more effectively identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks for our customers and the Bank. • We consider evolving public expectations in setting our E&S commitments. The Bank's reputation may be affected by insufficient progress or non-adherence to these commitments, including through financing and engaging with organisations that fall short of stakeholder expectations. **Learn more in our *Climate disclosures* on pages 100–173.**

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Our approach to sustainability



We aim to build a brighter future for all by considering the diverse needs of our stakeholders and delivering balanced, sustainable outcomes over the long term. We proactively engage with stakeholders to inform our decisions and disclosures. Their input shapes our materiality assessment and helps us identify our key sustainability topics.

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Listening to our stakeholders

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Engaging meaningfully with our stakeholders helps us to better understand and respond to their needs and perspectives.

We recognise the importance of balancing diverse stakeholder views to evaluate risks and opportunities, and drive more informed decision making and disclosures, particularly on sustainability issues. We proactively engage with our key stakeholders to understand their perspectives, build trusted relationships, and gather insights that can help shape our products and services. Stakeholder insights also inform our materiality assessment, which identifies the sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities most important to our stakeholders and the Bank.

Our key stakeholders are individuals and groups in our value chain whose interests are, or could be, materially impacted by the Bank's activities. Guided by our values and Code of Conduct, we engage with key stakeholders through our regular business activities and dedicated feedback channels. Stakeholder insights are shared through internal forums and committees to support informed decision making across the Bank.

Engagement with customers, communities, government and regulators helps us to consider opportunities to support financial inclusion and enhance customer outcomes. For example, stakeholder channels such as the CBA Community Council, Indigenous Advisory Council and Modern Slavery Advisory Council connect us to community groups and can help inform our response to issues such as financial abuse, artificial intelligence (AI) and customer vulnerability.

We continue to enhance our stakeholder engagement by improving how insights are shared across the Bank. Stakeholder insights help to inform our operational and strategic priorities, as well as the development of products and services.

See our stakeholder engagement approach at commbank.com.au/policies

For more information on how we are supporting our customers, see pages 74–77.

For more information about how the Board engages with stakeholders, see page 46.



Understanding stakeholder views on climate change

We acknowledge that climate change is a collective challenge and we actively engage with our stakeholders to understand their diverse perspectives.

This includes:

- **Engaging with customers and providing products and services to help them transition and build climate resilience.**
- **Engaging with investors to understand their climate-related priorities. This helps to inform our strategy, reporting and deliver long-term sustainable returns for our shareholders.**
- **Working with and assessing our supply chain to monitor and reduce supply chain-related emissions.**
- **Partnering with external organisations, participating in industry associations and advocating for public policies that support affordable and reliable clean energy and economic resilience.**
- **Collaborating with research partners to develop and share insights on climate change.**
- **Meeting with external groups and agencies to hear their views on the energy transition and our role as a lender.**

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Our stakeholders' views

Customers

18+ million customers

How we engage and collaborate

We regularly connect with customers to understand their needs and obtain feedback. We engage through structured channels including in branches, call centres, customer surveys, complaints and feedback, as well as focus groups.

Stakeholder priorities

- Access to banking
- Artificial intelligence
- Cost of living
- Customer experience
- Customer support
- Financial wellbeing and inclusion
- Fraud and scams
- Housing
- Macroeconomy

Our people

55,000+ employees

How we engage and collaborate

We engage with our people to understand how they feel about work and their wellbeing. This also helps us understand their level of engagement. We conduct surveys and engage through employee forums, town halls and employee-led networks.

Stakeholder priorities

- Access to banking
- Artificial intelligence
- Cost of living
- Customer experience
- Cyber security and resilience
- Fraud and scams
- Government
- Housing
- Inclusion and diversity

Communities, industry groups and society

How we engage and collaborate

We engage with key representatives through community visits and regular Community Council meetings. We also regularly meet with and support industry body associations to gather and share views on key issues.

Stakeholder priorities

- Access to banking
- Artificial intelligence
- Customer experience
- Customer support
- Customers experiencing vulnerability
- Cyber security and resilience
- Digital
- Ethics and conduct
- Financial wellbeing and inclusion

Investors and shareholders

800,000+ shareholders

How we engage and collaborate

We engage with our investors so that they have the information needed to make investment decisions. In addition to our financial disclosures and other reporting, we connect through annual general meetings, investor and analyst meetings, briefings and shareholder correspondence.

Stakeholder priorities

- Cost of living
- Customer experience
- Cyber security and resilience
- Frauds and scams
- Geopolitics
- Macroeconomy
- Our people
- Payments
- Reputation

Government and regulators

How we engage and collaborate

We engage with government agencies, politicians and regulators in accordance with our Group frameworks. This allows us to exchange views on a range of economic, financial industry and social issues that impact our customers, communities and our activities.

Stakeholder priorities

- Access to banking
- Cost of living
- Customer support
- Cyber security and resilience
- Financial wellbeing and inclusion
- Fraud and scams
- Housing
- Payments
- Reputation

Suppliers

5,000+ suppliers

How we engage and collaborate

We engage and collaborate with suppliers to deliver on strategic priorities. Our engagement is informed by supplier risk assessments that prioritise the mitigation of risks that could be most material for our customers and business.

Stakeholder priorities

- Artificial intelligence
- Cost of living
- Customer experience
- Fraud and scams
- ESG metrics
- GHG emissions
- Housing
- Modern slavery
- Operational resilience

Our materiality assessment

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Improving our materiality assessment

Our annual materiality assessment seeks to identify sustainability topics that are most relevant to our stakeholders and CBA. Insights from the assessment are shared across the Bank and with the Board, to help inform decision making and our sustainability disclosures.

The assessment considers CBA's operating environment and uses insights from our stakeholder engagement. Internal subject matter experts, representing key stakeholder groups, assess proposed topics based on their direct engagement with stakeholders. Each topic is evaluated for its relevance to Australia's economy, environment and people, and CBA's impact on or ability to influence the topic (impact materiality), as well as the topic's potential impact on CBA's financial performance (financial materiality).

Guided by global frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, our materiality assessment requires significant judgement and is a qualitative assessment. It considers a range of sustainability topics through research, stakeholder interviews and workshops with senior management.

This year we enhanced our materiality assessment process to better identify topics that are potentially financially material for CBA. We also aligned our impact assessment scale to the Bank's 5x5 risk matrix, enabling us to assess and prioritise material topics more consistently. Our assessment will continue to evolve in line with emerging guidance to improve how we identify material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities.

Our materiality assessment process

1 Identify initial longlist of topics

Review operating context, industry trends, peer insights, macrotrends, sustainability trends and regulatory environment.

2 Filter list for relevance

Conduct internal analysis and interviews with internal subject matter experts.

Align with sustainability and materiality assessment frameworks to capture material topics.

3 Filter list for importance

Internal subject matter experts rate topics by (1) ability to impact the economy, environment and people; (2) CBA's ability to influence the topic; and (3) financial materiality. Use the Bank's 5x5 risk matrix to guide ratings.

4 Filter list for materiality

Senior management review and validate prioritised topics considering both impact and financial materiality.

Group topics into material themes.

5 Report on material themes

Share insights across the Bank and with the Board.

Use material themes to guide annual reporting, disclosing material sustainability-related themes which matter most to our key stakeholders and CBA.

Understanding this year's material themes

Our material themes and underlying topics remain aligned with the strategic priorities, material risks and themes outlined in our 2024 Annual Report.

Customer experience, support and community impact continue to be top priorities for both stakeholders and CBA. This year underlying topics such as fraud and scams, cost of living, payments, customer experience and housing affordability gained importance. Access to banking also rose in importance, driven by an increased focus on cash and branch availability in regional Australia.

Stakeholders reaffirmed that a supported and engaged workforce is essential to CBA's value creation. CBA plays a key role in shaping employee engagement and wellbeing, and fostering a workplace culture that is safe, respectful and inclusive. As digitisation and AI reshape the workforce, the need for reskilling and upskilling is growing, though stakeholders also noted people skills remain vital for customer-facing roles.

The new Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards present an opportunity for us to enhance how we address material sustainability issues, while improving the transparency, consistency and comparability of our sustainability disclosures over time.

Our report is structured around material themes that reflect our most significant sustainability topics for the year. The theme 'Banking strategy, operations and operating context' is not presented as a standalone material theme. While core to the Bank's strategy and financial performance, we have not classified it as a sustainability topic and it is not expected to be assessed as a separate sustainability theme in future years. Given the theme is inherently material to the Bank, our approach and activities are disclosed in other sections of this report.

For more information on material topics related to our material themes, see pages 74–93.

For more information on how our material themes are mapped to material risks, see pages 65–67.

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Our material themes

Material themes	Impact materiality	Financial materiality	Our response
 **Customer experience, support and community impact** I F	As a bank for all Australians, we recognise our role in removing systemic barriers and promoting financial inclusion so all Australians can participate in the financial system.	CBA's strategy is centred on building enduring relationships with our customers. By investing in customer experience and meeting community needs, we strengthen our brand, mitigate reputational risk and can deliver long-term value for stakeholders.	+ See pages 74–79
 **Engaged and supported workforce** I F	Our people expect a safe, inclusive and diverse environment where they feel respected, supported and empowered to thrive.	Ongoing investment in attracting, developing and retaining top talent is essential to driving productivity, strengthening risk management, enhancing customer outcomes and improving financial performance.	+ See pages 80–83
 **Governance, culture and accountability** I F	Our actions have a direct impact on stakeholder trust, our reputation and our social license to operate.	Weak governance, culture and accountability can result in regulatory penalties, compliance costs, operational disruptions and a loss of stakeholder trust. This can impact customer retention, investor confidence, long-term value creation and financial performance.	+ See pages 84–88
 **Cyber security, privacy and data management** I F	Cyber attacks, data breaches and financial crime can compromise customer privacy, erode digital trust, harm the integrity of the financial system and disproportionately affect those in vulnerable circumstances.	Cyber threats and financial crime can disrupt operations, cause data loss, and lead to legal, reputational and financial harm to CBA.	+ See pages 89–91
 **Digitisation, innovation and artificial intelligence** I F	With the shift to digital, stakeholders expect us to consider potential adverse impacts, such as bias and job losses on our people, customers and the broader community.	Digitisation, innovation and AI can significantly enhance value creation and financial performance. Responsible use of AI can drive operational efficiency and enable secure, personalised banking.	+ See pages 92–93
 **Climate change** I	Climate change is impacting the frequency and scale of natural disasters. The physical and transition impacts of climate change can affect our customers, communities and the nation.	Our exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities primarily comes from our lending to customers. Compared to other material topics, the financial impact of climate change is less immediate and significant for CBA, and is not deemed to be financially material to the Bank.	+ For climate disclosures see pages 100–173

Significant judgement was applied to determine material topics and themes.

+ **For more information on significant judgements in relation to our materiality assessment, see page 5.**

Key

I **Impact materiality:** Related topics considered material from an impact perspective, where stakeholders identified topics that have potential to significantly impact the Australian economy, environment and people. Related topics for each theme are detailed on subsequent chapter pages.

F **Financial materiality:** Related topics considered material from a financial perspective, where CBA has identified topics that have potential to impact CBA's ability to create value in the short to medium term (1-5 years), using the Bank's 5x5 risk matrix. Related topics for each theme are detailed on subsequent chapter pages.



Customer experience, support and community impact

We remain committed to being the bank for all Australians by providing excellent experiences, and supporting our customers and communities in all the ways we can.

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Related material topics

- Access to banking
- Cost of living
- Customer experience
- Customers experiencing vulnerability
- Customer support
- Financial wellbeing and inclusion
- Fraud and scams
- Housing

Refer to materiality on pages 72–73.

Most relevant risks

- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Cyber security
- Environmental and social
- Financial crime compliance
- Financial risk
- Fraud and scams
- Privacy and data management
- Regulatory compliance

Refer to risk on pages 65–67.

Most relevant strategic pillars

Refer to strategy on pages 16–25.

Supporting in all the ways we can

Ongoing cost-of-living challenges continue to put pressure on many of our customers and communities. We continue to support our customers with a range of options including improved access to hardship assistance through NetBank and the CommBank app. For those most in need of support, we offer tailored payment arrangements with interest-only payments and repayment deferrals, if needed. Our hardship and extra care teams are trained to provide tailored and empathetic support to our customers.

More recently, we have passed on interest rate cuts in full to provide relief to our variable rate home loan customers. Home loan customers may also change their mortgage direct debits and make adjustments aligned with their circumstances via the CommBank app or NetBank.

We want to help continuously improve living standards for Australians and are committed to building the financial capability and wellbeing of our customers and communities. Our Financial Fitness program, focused on money management, continues to grow through new content and expanded delivery across multiple channels. Practical resources are available on the CommBank website and through branch seminars for our customers, communities and our people.

To improve customer outcomes, particularly in vulnerability, inclusivity and accessibility, we implemented changes in line with updates to the Banking Code of Practice and other industry guidelines. We also continue to engage the CBA Community Council to understand the lived experience of our diverse customers to help inform fairer customer outcomes in product, service and process design.

We are here to help

Saving and spending tools	commbank.com.au/supportforyou
Cost of living hub	commbank.com.au/costofliving
Financial hardship and support options	commbank.com.au/hardship
Financial fitness hub	commbank.com.au/financialfitness

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Pursuing excellence in our customer experiences

We aim to consistently provide superior customer experiences by understanding our customers' needs and expectations.

Learning from customer feedback

Customer insights from a range of sources help us understand what is working well and where there are opportunities to improve.

We use customer experience surveys to capture feedback, monitor trends and understand how customers engage with us. We also monitor operational metrics, including complaints, disputes, wait times and service availability, providing useful indicators of areas requiring attention. These metrics together with the Net Promoter Score (NPS), an external measure of customer advocacy, give us a benchmark to improve on.

We are prioritising key experiences across consumer and small business banking and are embedding a new approach to collecting direct customer feedback. This approach seeks to provide a more complete and consistent understanding of customer experiences, helping us better focus on outcomes for our customers.

We are also exploring ways to gain deeper customer insights. We have now entered our second year of a program that to-date has observed financial behaviours and decisions inside the homes of over 70 young adult Australians across 10 locations. Early insights indicate young adults often rely on non-bank tools to manage finances, revealing unmet needs with their primary bank.

Using customer feedback

Our customers expect simple, seamless experiences. While we aim to get things right every time, when things go wrong, how we respond matters. Feedback and complaints are valuable opportunities to listen, learn and improve.

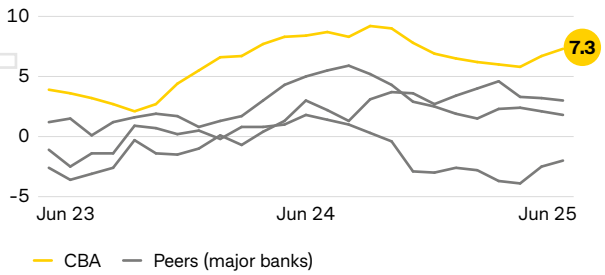
In response to customer dissatisfaction around fraudulent transactions, we have increased fraud alerts to 35,000 per day and integrated them with a self-service tool. We now identify the majority of fraudulent transactions and enable customers to lodge disputes in a matter of minutes without the need to call or message us or go to a branch.

Feedback from customers, particularly those unable to visit a branch, also led us to digitise the lodgement process for Power Of Attorneys and Financial Management Orders. This inclusive shift has improved efficiency and convenience, with over 90% of lodgements now made online.

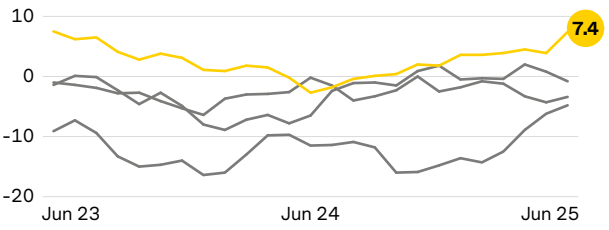
Measuring customer experience

We currently hold the #1 NPS ranking across major banks in the Consumer, Business and Digital categories, and have held this ranking across all for at least 11 months. This year our Institutional NPS ranking has dropped to #2 after previously holding the #1 ranking for 24 consecutive months. There is still more work to do to improve our NPS scores. Detailed reports on the drivers of NPS can be accessed by our people to understand what is influencing the absolute scores. This change highlights the importance of focusing on continuously improving our service and prioritising the customer in everything we do.

Consumer NPS



Business NPS



Supporting customers in severe weather events

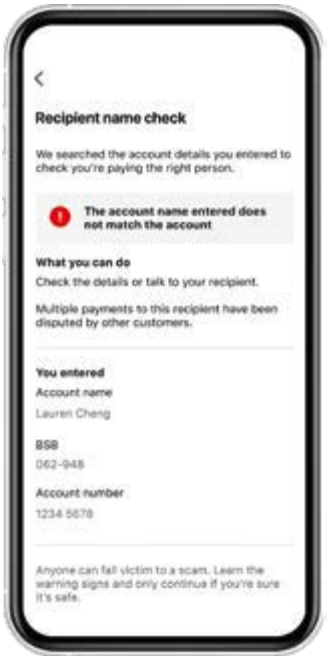
Using customer feedback and internal data, we developed the Disaster Resilience Toolkit. The toolkit introduces a suite of tools and resources to help support our customers before, during and after a weather-related event. We also take steps to avoid adding unnecessary stress. For example, our Business Banking team temporarily removed automated late payment reminders for around 14,000 customers in communities affected by natural disasters this year. We also donated $100,000 to Rural Aid to fund the delivery of critical resources and services to more rural Australian communities impacted by severe weather events.

See more about emergency and disaster assistance at commbank.com.au/naturaldisasters

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Making banking safer for our customers

Fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime continue to impact many Australians. We have more work to do and remain focused on investing to help protect our customers and communities.



More customers than ever are choosing to engage with us through the CommBank app. We are balancing transaction speed with the need for a streamlined, safe and secure digital payment experience. New warnings for first-time payments through NetBank and the CommBank app now provide enhanced alerts for customers. Increased alerting helped to reduce customer-reported fraud by 40% over the year.

We also introduced a feature in the CommBank app that allows customers to see all digital wallets their payment details have been linked to and remove any they do not recognise. More than 1.3 million customers have used this feature since launch in August 2024. We have seen a 30% reduction in customer scam losses year-on-year supported by initiatives including behavioural security, NameCheck, CallerCheck and CustomerCheck.

To further strengthen account protection, we introduced a new multi-factor authentication process for NetBank, requiring customers to confirm login attempts via the app. This added security layer helps prevent unauthorised access, even in cases where a user's password has been comprised.

For more information on cyber, privacy and data management, see pages 89–91.

Educating our customers on fraud and scams

We actively engage with customers to provide information about evolving fraud and scams threats. This year the Bank reached out to customers through NetBank, the CommBank app, news articles, social media, in-branch community sessions and campaigns.

Research commissioned by CBA revealed that while 90% of Australians believe that talking about scams with loved ones can raise awareness, only 8% felt comfortable having a discussion with family about being scammed. To help bridge this gap, CBA launched a new education campaign that aims to encourage conversations about the dangers of scams between generations. By addressing intergenerational knowledge gaps, it seeks to empower all Australians, particularly older generations, with the information and tools needed to help them stay safe.



How can I help?

- Have regular conversations about scams with family and friends.
- Stay informed about the latest scam tactics.
- Remember to implement and educate others on three simple steps to help prevent scams:
  1. **Stop:** Does a call, email or text seem off? The best thing to do is stop and take a breath. Real organisations will not put you under pressure to act instantly.
  2. **Check:** Ask someone you trust or contact the organisation the message claims to be from.
  3. **Reject:** If unsure, hang up on the caller, delete the email, block the phone number. Change your password if you think someone else may have it, and make sure you pick something long and unique.
- Contact your bank immediately if you suspect a scam.

See more about the campaign and how to stay safe from scams at commbank.com.au/scam-tips

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Supporting financial inclusion

As Australia's largest bank, it is important that we provide tailored and accessible solutions to promote the financial inclusion of our customers and communities.

Improving access to banking

We aim to provide products and services that meet the diverse needs of our customers and provide equitable access to help them achieve their financial goals. We recognise there are systemic barriers to banking and financial inclusion experienced by some members of the community, and we are committed to understanding and removing these barriers so more Australians can access banking confidently, independently and with dignity.

We are fortunate to have one in two new migrants to Australia trust us with their banking needs and recognise the unique challenges they face. This year we updated and improved our Moving to Australia online resources, which provide practical guidance on opening bank accounts, managing money and accessing digital tools – designed to support a confident start to life in Australia.

To better support our customers who hold eligible government concession cards, we offer a basic bank account, our Streamline Basic account, which has no monthly account keeping, overdraw or dishonour fees.

Improving financial inclusion for First Nations customers and communities remains a priority. Alongside our branch teams and Indigenous Customer Assistance Line, Indigenous Business Banking team, and Indigenous banking concierge offer support tailored to community needs.

We are also focused on building strong financial awareness and habits in children. Kit, our pocket money app for kids, used by over 100,000 customers, helps improve financial capability through fun and interactive learning. This year we introduced linking between interest-earning CommBank Youthsaver accounts and Kit, allowing kids to transfer and see their money grow. We also offer Minor Trust accounts through CommSec, allowing parents to hold investments on behalf of their children to help build their financial future.

Continuing to support our regional communities

We continue to support regional Australia with over 40% of our branch network located in regional areas. We maintained the biggest branch network in regional Australia and extended the CBA-branded regional branch closure moratorium until the end of July 2027. Our Bank@Post partnership with Australia Post also helps our customers, especially those in rural and regional areas, to continue having access to face-to-face banking services. There are more than 3,300 Bank@Post outlets across Australia, including in over 1,100 communities where there is no bank branch of any kind.

To deepen our relationship with regional customers and communities we continued our regional growth initiative. This initiative connects business bankers with our branch network to support regional advocacy, customer engagement and brand awareness. CBA also sponsored the National Bush Summit, a national campaign advocating for regional and rural Australia, addressing important issues like cost of living, fraud and scams, and the future of farming and agriculture.

We also aim to help more regional Australians stay safe online. We offered regional Australians access to more than 600 'Staying Safe Online' education sessions this year. By partnering with local community groups to expand accessibility to the program, we delivered more than 300 of these free sessions in community centres in regional towns allowing more people to attend, no matter who they bank with.



Recognising and supporting customers with hidden disabilities

As part of the Bank's ongoing commitment to deliver more inclusive products and experiences, we joined the Hidden Disabilities Sunflower program. A discreet symbol, worn as a pin, lanyard or wristband, allows people to voluntarily share with others that they have a disability or condition that may not be immediately apparent, and that they may need extra support. We provide training to our retail frontline teams to help them recognise and support customers with a hidden disability or non-visible condition, and we encourage our customers to wear the symbol if they feel comfortable to do so. The Hidden Disabilities Sunflower program complements our Equal Access Toolkit, used in all CBA branches and includes practical tools to support customers who may need an adjusted experience to complete a task in branch independently. We have also recently launched a new webpage for our neurodivergent customers.

See more about neuroinclusive banking at commbank.com.au/neuroinclusivebanking

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Contributing to our communities

We are committed to supporting our communities as we seek to build a brighter future for all.

Helping address financial abuse

Our Next Chapter program is our long-term commitment to help address domestic and family violence (DFV) and financial abuse in Australia. Our Next Chapter team continues to provide free and confidential support to victim survivors of DFV and financial abuse, no matter who they bank with. This year the Next Chapter team provided support through over 18,500 individual interactions. We also continued to block transactions due to abusive language, stopping over 320,000 transactions this year. Our AI model continues to identify over 3,600 cases each year which are further reviewed by our Next Chapter team.

The Financial Independence Hub (FIH) delivered by Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand and funded by CBA, continues to provide free, confidential and ongoing support for people who have experienced financial abuse, regardless of who they bank with. Since inception in 2020, the FIH has supported 12,589 participants to help them feel more confident with money, regain control over their finances and plan for the future. We have reaffirmed our partnership with Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand from July 2024 until June 2028 to continue supporting FIH participants on their road to long-term financial independence.

We support selected not-for-profit organisations delivering innovative responses to financial abuse recovery through our Next Chapter Innovation program. This year we launched the second cohort of the Next Chapter Innovation program, specifically focused on helping to address financial abuse in First Nations communities. We have provided more than $1 million to date through Next Chapter Innovation together with a range of non-financial support, including executive support and mentoring, to help accelerate innovative responses to financial abuse.

Supporting community organisations

Through the CommBank Staff Foundation, volunteering and other charitable and employee giving initiatives, we have provided support to hundreds of community organisations. CBA supports workplace giving and contributed $2 million to the CommBank Staff Foundation, matching all donations from our people. The Foundation gives our people the opportunity to show their support to long-standing charitable partnerships including Can4Cancer, where we had over 8,400 participants in 2024 raising funds for cancer research. Our people are also empowered to support organisations they care about through our annual community grants program. The grants program helps relieve cost pressures for community organisations such as those supporting mental health, victim-survivors of domestic violence, children's health, migrants and refugees, and more.

This year we awarded 175 community grants to community organisations across Australia, doubling the grant value to $20,000 from $10,000 per grant in previous years. Five regional grant recipients were each awarded an additional $100,000 to amplify their impact in the community. One of these recipients was Farm Angels. They were awarded a total of $120,000 towards their mission to support Australian farmers by providing vital relief and hope during challenging times, aiming to improve mental health outcomes in rural areas.

175

number of community grants awarded

$4m

total value of community grants awarded

34%

of our Australia based people participate in workplace giving



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Enabling First Nations economic aspirations

The Bank has a longstanding commitment to reconciliation, having launched our first Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) in 2008. Through the RAP program, Reconciliation Australia supports organisations to take meaningful action to contribute to reconciliation. Through our FY26-28 RAP, we seek to be a trusted partner to First Nations peoples as they achieve their social, cultural and economic aspirations. Our RAP focuses on strengthening relationships with First Nations communities, providing meaningful career opportunities, supporting First Nations business growth, and improving access to banking products and services. In recognition of our contribution to reconciliation, our FY26-28 RAP received Elevate status from Reconciliation Australia.

Since 2008, we have improved our understanding of the role we can play in reconciliation. We recognise that initiatives are more effective and impactful when First Nations peoples are leading solutions and are involved in the design and delivery of initiatives. We have worked with our Indigenous Leadership Team and Indigenous Advisory Council to develop a set of principles that aim to strengthen our engagement with First Nations peoples. Over the next three years, we will work to apply these principles to the way we deliver our reconciliation priorities as set out in the RAP.

See more about our FY26-28 Reconciliation Action Plan at commbank.com.au/reconciliation



First Nations Reach Program

We want to improve access to basic banking services for remote First Nations customers and communities to support their financial inclusion. Our teams, supported by First Nations employees, work with local organisations to share the program's purpose, better understand community needs and offer banking support. Since the program's launch in March 2024, we have supported over 2,300 customers across 22 locations covering 32 remote communities in Australia, including Wurrumiyanga in the Tiwi Islands, and Pormpuraaw and Kowanyama in the Cape York Peninsula. During our visits, our people help open accounts, including for children under the age of 14, help restore access to banking services, resolve identification issues, and assist with fraud and other enquiries.

See more about our First Nations Reach Program at commbank.com.au/firstnations



Investing in next generation football talent

We continue to support the Growing Football Fund in partnership with Football Australia. This year an additional 118 community clubs and associations were awarded grants to fund initiatives aimed at driving women and girls' participation in grassroots football. The Growing Football Fund is on track to achieve its ambition of supporting the attraction and retention of 50,000 female participants by 2026, with record growth in women and girls' participation in the sport. It has also supported a range of coaching initiatives focused on upskilling community coaches. This year we extended and expanded our partnership with Football Australia, which will see CommBank become the naming rights partner for the Socceroos, joining the CommBank Matildas.



Engaged and supported workforce

Progressing our culture and engaging our people to continually improve customer experiences and deliver our strategy.

Related material topics

- Artificial intelligence
- Diversity, equity and inclusion
- Employee development
- Employee engagement
- Employee wellbeing and mental health
- Gender
- Talent and skills

Refer to materiality on pages 72–73.

Most relevant risks

- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Environmental and social

Refer to risk on pages 65–67.

Most relevant strategic pillars

Refer to strategy on pages 16–25.

A culture focused on customer excellence and continuous improvement

Since the 2018 APRA Prudential Inquiry we have made a significant shift in our culture to become a customer and risk-focused organisation with greater risk maturity, transparency and discipline. We refreshed our values and developed our leadership principles to describe how to lead successfully at the Bank. We have also adopted new ways of working to deliver faster and safer outcomes for our customers, while managing risk.

To continue improving our customers' experiences and maintain our leading main financial institution position, we need to be more ambitious in how we pursue improvements for our customers. Improvements need to be delivered with greater urgency and without compromising the important gains we have made in risk management.

As we continue to progress our culture, we have introduced two cultural priorities highlighting our responsibility to be more ambitious in our pursuit of excellence in customer experience, and a commitment to learn and get better every day.

Our cultural priorities

Be more ambitious in our pursuit of excellence in customer experiences

Commit and act to learn and get better every day

... and improve the important gains in risk culture, risk management and operational discipline over the past five years.

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Progressing our culture

We continue to monitor and evaluate progress against our culture and customer ambition. Our annual organisational culture assessment and action plan helps us identify opportunities to safely deliver improvements for customers, sooner.

One of our priority cultural initiatives is focused on connecting all our people with customers. To support our pursuit of excellence in customer experience, we are developing opportunities that will allow more of our people to connect with customers, helping them understand how they can contribute to improving customer experiences. We are expanding our branch visitations program to help our people who are not in customer-facing roles visit, observe and interact with our frontline teams to gain a deeper understanding of our customers' needs, experiences and challenges.

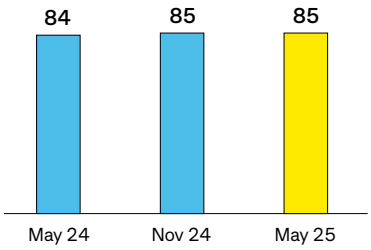
We are also building more reflection points into our ways of working to help us learn from both successes and setbacks. This allows for courage in sharing experiences, deeper curiosity, and committing to actions to enhance our customer focus and get better every day. We recognise that effective teams have adaptability and drive to turn every challenge or success into an opportunity for growth.



Listening to our people

We are always looking for ways to enhance our people's experience at work and understand how we help our people deliver the greatest impact for our customers, communities and shareholders. We seek regular feedback from our people through various channels and forums, including employee research panels, focus groups and surveys. Our people and culture surveys include an annual culture deep dive, fortnightly pulses and team-led listening as needed. Leaders and teams receive insights about culture, employee experience and the core behaviours to deliver better customer outcomes. In our most recent survey, people engagement was 85%, an increase from last year's result of 84% in May 2024.

People engagement index (%)





Recognising our people

Our annual excellence awards recognise our people who reflect our values and leadership principles, and the behaviours, including risk management, that will help us achieve our customer ambition. The excellence awards align with our cultural priorities, recognising breakthrough outcomes, impactful learning and customer excellence.

One of this year's award winners, Gijo Mathew, was recognised for his role in rebuilding an automated verification system for home loans and accelerating the digital home loan approval process, creating a much better experience for our customers and people.

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Building tomorrow's workforce today

Attracting talent and developing key pipelines

To help us deliver our strategy we continue to prioritise talent attraction and retention, particularly for critical skills in technology. We are committed to creating a culture of continuous learning so that our people can continue to grow and develop, and we remain a workplace of choice for key talent. To attract and retain the right people, we are differentiating our experience by providing personalised progression with pathways to upskill, reskill and grow careers.

We are focused on developing talent pipelines, including through our graduate program and our career comeback program. This year we welcomed 350 graduates into the program with over 200 in technology and have expanded our career comeback program into engineering and financial crime. Since 2021, 43 individuals have been placed in our career comeback program with 97% offered employment upon completion. Building awareness and early engagement with students remains a focus, sponsoring community initiatives targeting potential talent through Girls in Tech, She Codes, Day of AI, ABCN Tech Programs, Vogue Codes and CSIRO Young Indigenous Women in STEM programs. Recognising the importance of diverse talent pipelines, we continue to explore alternative pathways to secure entry-level technology talent. We have adopted the T-EDI Standards, a data-driven set of principles to support inclusion in technology. We have also made a commitment with the NSW Digital Skills and Workforce Compact to hire 20% of entry-level technology talent through alternate pathways by 2030.

Investing in future skills

Technology and customer expectations continue to reshape our ways of working. We want our people to learn, build and apply the skills that prepare us for the future of work. We continue to empower our people with scaled access to the latest AI products, including more than 17,500 of our people granted access to Copilot. With more of our people now accessing AI tools in their role, it is important that we help them to use the technology responsibly and effectively to drive better customer outcomes. Our approach to upskilling and reskilling remains focused on the technical, behavioural and leadership skills required to deliver our strategy and manage risk.

Our 'AI for All' and 'AI Deep Dive' micro learning series continues to help our people learn what AI is and how to use it responsibly. There have been over 100,000 module engagements on AI this year, with 98% of survey respondents saying they have a better understanding of AI. However, human skills such as leadership, empathy, good judgement and smart risk taking remain key focus areas in our skilling strategy.

We continue to invest in community skilling that helps build strong, diverse talent pipelines for the Bank and Australia. We continued our partnership with Year 13, which offers free and easily accessible programs for young Australians. This year we launched a career tools program on human skills that are resilient to technological advancements and will become even more important for employability. With the pace of technological change and AI advancement, the program aims to help high school students identify the skills they have, learn how to articulate those key skills and build on them.

Upskilling our people



640+

people completed Advanced Analytics program in partnership with UNSW

Reskilling in Business Banking

160+

reskilled with 62% securing next role

Community skilling

1.1m

students, parents and advisors reached through the human skills program activity

Upskilling and reskilling our people

To help our people build future skills we have delivered a range of upskilling and reskilling initiatives in partnership with UNSW. We have reskilled over 160 people for frontline Business Banking roles with 62% securing their next opportunity internally. More than 640 of our people participated in our Advance Analytics upskilling program, receiving a digital certificate.



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Helping our people thrive

Reflecting the customers and communities we serve

We recognise the value in diversity of thought and having a team that reflects the customers and communities we serve. We want to create an environment where everyone feels included, safe and respected at work. As we work towards this, we are focused on initiatives which strengthen inclusion and prevent behaviours and norms that can normalise disrespect and lead to inequality. Our business unit inclusion and diversity councils and seven employee diversity networks support the execution of our strategy by providing feedback and lived experience.

This year we reviewed our 2025-2028 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion strategy. We reset and aligned our diversity goals across gender equality, Indigenous workforce representation and cultural diversity. While we have made progress, there is more to do. We have set 2028 as the target date for these refreshed goals.

We are working towards achieving 47-50% gender equality in Executive Manager and above roles, having reached 45.1% this year. Our goal of 3% Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander representation in our domestic workforce remains a focus, with current representation at 1.4%. We are also aiming for 40% cultural diversity in Executive Manager and above roles, with representation at 39.0% this year.

The Bank remains committed to improving gender equality outcomes. We continue to see a lower proportion of women in senior and higher-paying technical specialist roles, which is reflected in our Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) median gender pay gap of 26.8% and average gender pay gap of 21.3% as at 31 March 2025. We will continue to work to reduce our gender pay gap across the Bank and continue taking action to accelerate progress.

See more about how we are reducing our gender pay gap in our CBA Employer Statement.

See more about our commitment to inclusion and diversity at commbank.com.au/diversity

Fostering employee wellbeing

We are committed to providing a positive and supportive environment where our people feel safe and respected at work. Our protect, care and thrive model helps guide our decision making.

Protect

We want to protect our people, customers and communities by reviewing and improving our programs to mitigate risk and minimise harm.

Our people-centred approach is informed by data, driving early detection of potential issues, risk profiling that delivers predictive and preventative insights, and evidence-based solutions. We conduct regular health, safety and wellbeing assessments across our domestic and international offices, including targeted reviews in high-risk environments to improve safety maturity.

All employees are required to complete mandatory training which reinforces their responsibilities in maintaining a safe, respectful and inclusive workplace. The training covers hazard identification, duty of care and how to escalate concerns appropriately.

Care

We care for our people's health and wellbeing and want them to feel comfortable bringing their whole selves to work.

Leadership is key to supporting our people in feeling physically and psychologically safe at work. Leadership capability is a key focus and leaders are encouraged to engage in wellbeing conversations, including how to refer team members to appropriate support.

A dedicated early intervention team supports our people with physical and mental health, and wellbeing-related issues. We have enhanced the support provided to our people experiencing difficult situations such as DFV or financial distress. This year we have also launched a GP and telehealth service, providing all our people with easy, direct access to healthcare services at no cost.

Thrive

We want to optimise our people's potential, performance and prosperity.

To learn and get better every day, we actively engage with our teams to understand how to improve the wellbeing experience and deliver the right tools, learning resources and assistance to help our people reach their full potential.

The Financial Fitness program aims to equip our people with the knowledge and practical steps needed to take control of their finances and pave the way for a brighter financial future. Through a series of engaging and interactive exercises, the program helps strengthen savings habits and supports our people in setting and achieving meaningful financial goals.



Governance, culture and accountability

We aim to manage our business responsibly with a culture that requires us to do what is right to meet our customer and community expectations, and regulatory obligations.

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Related material topics

- Business ethics and conduct
- Human rights
- Modern slavery
- Occupational health and safety
- Operating responsibly
- Reputation
- Responsible lending
- Risk culture
- Stakeholder engagement
- Suppliers and supply chain

Refer to materiality on pages 72–73.

Most relevant risks

- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Cyber security
- Environmental and social
- Financial crime compliance
- Financial risk
- Fraud and scams
- Privacy and data management
- Regulatory compliance

Refer to risk on pages 65–67.

Most relevant strategic pillar



Refer to strategy on pages 16–25.

Managing our business responsibly

Effective governance is essential for delivering our strategy and helps drive better outcomes for customers, shareholders and financial system stability. Since the 2018 APRA Prudential Inquiry we have focused on our governance, culture and accountability. We continue to strengthen policies, systems and processes to deliver improved outcomes for stakeholders.

Given the significance of environmental, social and governance issues, the Board has responsibility for overseeing efforts to improve the experience and outcomes of CBA customers, monitoring our culture and considering the material environmental and social impacts of our activities. The Board oversees the Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF) and approves the risk appetite statement (RAS), which embeds a culture focused on disciplined risk management. The Board also approves a range of key Group policies and frameworks. Some of these include the Remuneration Policy, Code of Conduct, Diversity Equity and Inclusion Policy, E&S Policy and Framework, and Work, Health and Safety policies.

Our frameworks help embed our policies and procedures across the organisation. All employees undertake compulsory annual training relevant to their role. This supports business decisions and fairer customer and community outcomes.

For more information on our approach to corporate governance, see pages 34–57.

For more information on how we are managing our risks, see pages 58–67.



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Operating responsibly for our customers

Supporting better customer and community outcomes

One in three Australians and one in four businesses trust us as their main financial institution. Caring for our customers, communities and one another, having the courage to lead by example, and demonstrating our commitment to doing what is right is how we earn trust. We introduced our Code of Conduct in 2018 to guide our decision making in every situation and embed our values across the whole organisation. Since then, it has become an essential part of helping us do what is right and to help deliver fairer and ethical outcomes for our customers, especially when we face difficult decisions.

As we are committed to learning and getting better every day, we updated our Code of Conduct this year. The changes reflect what we have learned from recent experiences where we did not get the right outcome for our customers. Where expectations have changed and customers have been impacted, we may go back and undertake reviews; where we did not get the right outcome for our customers, we will remediate to make things right. The code is designed to help strengthen both how we meet our legal and regulatory obligations, and how we act ethically and fairly. It has been updated to explain the importance of first asking 'Must We?' and 'Can We?' to support compliance with our legal and regulatory obligations, before asking 'Should We?'.

See our Code of Conduct at commbank.com.au/policies

Providing responsible products and services

Designing and providing products and services for better customer outcomes requires a deep understanding of their needs and circumstances. Where our products and services fall under design and distribution obligations, we have Target Market Determinations which set out how a product or service is intended to meet customer needs and objectives.

Our culture, policies, procedures and processes aim to support good customer outcomes. Importantly, we also look to understand where our products may not deliver good outcomes for some customer cohorts and where we can improve. We have developed resources to further support our people to do this by assessing five key areas of customer outcomes.

Five key areas of a customer outcomes assessment

Respecting and elevating customer voice	Feedback and complaints from our customers help us to improve our product offerings.
Asking 'Should We?'	Through product changes and in-life product reviews, asking this question helps us do the right thing and meet community expectations.
Delivering accessible and inclusive products, services and experiences	Our goal is to deliver inclusive products, services and experiences that provide equitable access and dignity for all our customers, communities and people.
Designing with vulnerability in mind	We help to protect our customers by designing products, services and experiences that consider vulnerability in the design process.
Designing safer products	Safety by design principles are intended to put customer safety and rights at the centre of the design, development and release of online products and services.

Amending our policy to help housing supply

Accessing housing is an increasing concern for many Australians. The speed and efficiency of prefabricated construction could help increase housing supply. Historically prefabricated homes have been challenging to finance. To help alleviate financial barriers with prefabricated properties, we introduced policy changes to improve access to finance.

We have also become the first bank to join prefabAUS, the peak body for Australia's offsite construction industry. Our membership will sponsor the development of a standard form contract for the modern methods of construction sector.



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Meeting stakeholder expectations

Engaging with our regulators

We maintain transparent and constructive relationships with both financial and non-financial regulators to support strong and consistent outcomes for our customers and the broader community. CBA engages proactively with regulators to listen to feedback and respond in a timely manner to meet our regulatory engagement principles and obligations.

Domestic financial regulators play an important role in maintaining the stability, fairness and efficiency of Australia's financial system. A strong financial system protects consumers and contributes to the country's prosperity. Trust and confidence in our financial system attracts investment in Australian banks, enabling us to lend to Australian households and businesses.

Globally, bank deregulation has emerged as a significant topic. Domestically, there is increasing investor interest in the impact of regulation on housing affordability, access to credit, regional banking, and fraud and scams. Australia's regulation has served our economy well through uncertain times. Financial regulators have a key role in considering regulatory reforms that could address domestic issues such as housing affordability and access to banking services. CBA aims to engage with regulators on key issues, and share our customer insights and other relevant perspectives.

Improving payments regulation

Delivering a safe, reliable and efficient payments system is a regulatory priority. We welcomed the RBA review of merchant card payment costs and surcharging as an opportunity to deliver better outcomes for consumers and small businesses. Customer preferences towards contactless payments and ecommerce is growing with electronic payments being the lowest cost form of payment to accept for merchants.

It is important that payment regulation applies to popular payment solutions such as digital wallets and buy-now-pay-later services. To simplify the system, we support removing surcharging for both credit and debit cards with safeguards so that small businesses are supported and benefit from lower costs. With interchange fees supporting a range of benefits valued by customers and merchants, appropriate pricing and economics across the payments ecosystem is essential for a safe, reliable, sustainable and innovative payments system.

The interaction between these policy changes and proposed legislative changes to the *Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998* are important and complex. The RBA is consulting to ensure there are no unintended consequences and any changes are in the best interest of Australia's payments ecosystem and end users.

Supporting national outcomes

We recognise that it is in Australia's national interest to have an Australian bank providing banking services in the Pacific, helping to promote social and economic integration. This year CBA committed to opening a banking agency in Nauru to provide limited transaction, savings and merchant services. CBA is working closely with the Australian Government and the Government of Nauru to deliver a smooth transition of services later this calendar year.

Meeting our regulatory obligations

To meet our regulatory obligations and deliver better customer outcomes, we have policies and procedures in place and track our obligations to our customers.

This includes responsible lending obligations, which aim to encourage prudent lending and minimise the risk that retail customers will not be able to make their loan repayments. Retail customer-facing employees complete annual responsible lending training and assessments, where required by their role. We also periodically review, audit and assure our lending processes.

Where we have not met our regulatory obligations, we seek to fully cooperate with regulatory investigations to remediate any harm and put things right.

In October 2024 CBA entered into an amended Enforceable Undertaking with the Australian Communications and Media Authority, after paying a $7.5 million fine for breaches of certain provisions of the *Spam Act 2003 (Spam Act)*. We are committed to improving how we classify electronic customer messages and strengthening our systems, processes and controls to support ongoing compliance with the *Spam Act*.

ASIC's Better Banking for Indigenous Consumers project included observations on the way banks, including CBA, can provide effective products and services to First Nations customers. In response, CBA committed to making discretionary payments to certain identified customers relating to certain fees dating back to July 2019. CBA has contacted the majority of eligible customers and made discretionary payments. CBA has engaged with ASIC regarding its response to ASIC's project, including ASIC's concerns regarding fees paid by a broader cohort of concession customers.

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Respecting human rights

Our E&S Framework sets out our minimum requirements through which we seek to manage the potential impacts of human rights in relation to the Bank's operations, supplier management, and financing and bond facilitation.

During the year members of our Indigenous Advisory Council, Modern Slavery Advisory Council and Community Council provided important connection points to help inform our approach to key human rights issues.

As part of our processes, we aim to identify human rights risks we consider to be relevant to our business activities. Our ESG risk assessment tool assists our bankers to identify and assess relevant human rights risks that our customers are exposed to as part of our commercial and corporate lending processes.

This year we expanded access to our Human Rights of First Nations Stakeholder Grievance Process by enabling grievances to be raised via phone to our Indigenous Customer Assistance Line. The process seeks to provide an avenue for First Nations stakeholders to raise, directly with us, concerns regarding possible human rights impacts connected with CBA's business lending activities. No grievances were raised through this process this financial year.

The Bank continues to monitor transactions. We use a library of red flags and typologies to identify potential money laundering, terrorism financing and other financial crime offences including flags for modern slavery and child exploitation.

See our Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking statement at commbank.com.au/reporting

See our E&S Framework and Grievance Process Framework at commbank.com.au/policies

Fostering a safe workplace

Our focus on the health, safety and wellbeing of our people helps them reach their full potential. It also reflects the right of all people to work in an environment that is free from unlawful workplace conduct, such as discrimination, harassment, sexual or sex-based harassment, bullying and victimisation. We have always taken our obligations to keep our people safe seriously and the positive duty for organisations is aligned to our approach.

A range of key programs and processes help us maintain a safe workplace. This includes our 'Respect Lives Here' initiative and our health and safety management system. 'Respect Lives Here' is our prevention initiative focused on building a shared understanding of respectful and disrespectful behaviours at work. This year we again partnered with the University of New South Wales to survey all of our people, listen to their experiences, and provide practical guidance on becoming active bystanders when something does not feel right. As part of our prevention strategy, our education and training programs help people understand our expectations of appropriate workplace behaviour. This includes how to identify, report and address conduct-related issues.

The Bank expects appropriate standards of conduct in accordance with our Code of Conduct at all times. We take appropriate disciplinary action in relation to any breaches of our Conduct Policy, the Code of Conduct or our values, up to and including dismissal from employment.

For more information on how we promote the health, safety and wellbeing of our people, see page 83.



Speaking up

We strive to create a work environment that promotes the right behaviours. Providing our SpeakUP services supports our people and external partners to raise concerns safely, including anonymously if desired. Support and protection are provided to whistleblowers under the Group Whistleblower Policy and applicable laws.

The Audit Committee and an executive committee receive reporting on the operation of SpeakUP three times a year and quarterly, respectively. This year 408 reports were made to the SpeakUP Program, up from 331 in 2024. Of these reports, 68 were whistleblower disclosures.

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Advocating responsibly

CBA engages governments directly, as well as through our industry memberships in relation to public policies that impact banking and sustainability issues. Our approach to advocacy is focused on issues that may impact national long-term prosperity. Over the past year, we have engaged on the following policy areas:

- A whole-of-ecosystem approach to help reduce fraud and scams
- Fair competition in the payments system and investment in future payments infrastructure
- Supporting regional banking services
- A sustainable cash-in-transit sector and long-term access to cash
- Contributing to housing policy development
- Australia's transition to net zero in support of a whole-of-economy transition plan
- Responsible use of AI
- Legislative reforms to provide additional cyber protections for Australian citizens and businesses

Our approach to tax

CBA is one of the largest taxpayers in Australia. We recognise the important contribution taxes make to support Government assets and services. Our approach to managing our tax affairs is in accordance with CBA's values, purpose and strategy. Our commitment is to comply with prevailing tax laws in all jurisdictions that we operate in, and to maintain transparent and collaborative relationships with tax authorities.

See our Tax Transparency Code at commbank.com.au/reporting

Reviewing our climate-related commitments against industry commitments

CBA has made a number of climate-related public commitments. These include supporting net zero by 2050 as part of collective efforts to limit global temperature rises. We have supported the development of a sustainable finance taxonomy and welcomed development of sectoral pathways, as well as supported the implementation of mandatory climate-related financial disclosures. These public commitments align with the Australian Banking Association and Business Council of Australia positions.

CBA is a member of the Australian Sustainable Finance Institute, where we have contributed to its Taxonomy Technical Expert Group. We are also a member of the Green Building Council of Australia, which is focused on leading the sustainable transformation of the built environment, and the Electric Vehicle Council, which aims to increase certainty for investment through policy.

Position on political donations

The Bank's external communication and engagement policy prohibits political donations in the form of cash or money. We will pay to attend political events and forums. This year we spent $78,400 with the Australian Labor Party, $77,619 with the Liberal Party of Australia, and $18,500 with the National Party of Australia. These payments are disclosed to the Australian Electoral Commission in line with State and Federal regulation.



Working with our suppliers

Suppliers are important partners in delivering our strategy and managing our risks. We contract with over 3,100 Australian suppliers, including over 1,600 Australian small businesses. Indigenous-owned suppliers are providing products and services to the Bank and this year we spent over $62 million with Indigenous suppliers, up 177% compared to FY24. As part of our FY26-28 RAP, we are aiming to spend a cumulative $100 million with First Nations businesses over the next three years, with a focus on introducing new suppliers where practical.



Cyber security, privacy and data management

Improving customer trust in banking by keeping our systems running safely and protecting our customers.

Related material topics

- Cyber security and resilience
- Data security and management
- Financial crime
- Fraud and scams
- Privacy

Refer to materiality on pages 72–73.

Most relevant risks

- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Cyber security
- Financial crime compliance
- Financial risk
- Fraud and scams
- Privacy and data management

Refer to risk on pages 65–67.

Most relevant strategic pillars

Refer to strategy on pages 16–25.

Improving customer trust in banking

Banking is an essential service for customers, who depend on having secure and reliable access to cash and payment systems. CBA has a role to play in protecting our customers and contributing to financial system resilience. We understand the importance of continued investment and resources to keep our systems resilient, minimise disruption and protect customer data. However, as cyber threats grow more sophisticated and frequent, the risks to our customers, communities and operations continue to evolve.

We are committed to helping protect our customers and the broader community from fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime. Doing so requires a whole-of-ecosystem approach. We are committed to working with governments, regulators, banks and other industries to support a national response.



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Vigilance on cyber security

Cyber resilience and information security remain key priorities for the Bank. As cyber threats become more frequent and complex, we continue to invest in strategies, advanced technologies such as AI and GenAI, and skilled teams to help protect our customers, assets and data.

This year we enhanced the resilience of our cloud infrastructure and improved key cyber control operations. For example, we implemented near real-time code scanning to help detect and mitigate risks associated with sensitive information in our code. We are adopting AI tools to help detect and neutralise external threats more efficiently. We also worked with our suppliers to enhance their data and system security, helping to further strengthen our own resilience.

To help support system-wide resilience and strengthen the national security ecosystem, we engage closely with Government and industry. Alongside industry partners, we contributed to a consultation process that led to the introduction of Australia's first standalone cyber security law – the *Cyber Security Act 2024.* We also collaborated with the Tech Council of Australia and the Group of Eight Australian Universities on the inaugural Australian Cyber Exchange 2025, which aimed to showcase and strengthen Australia's sovereign cyber security capabilities.

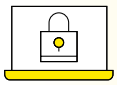
We continue to strengthen our cyber resilience by regularly reviewing and testing our approach, as well as engaging external firms to assess and provide feedback. We look to integrate insights from these assessments into our risk mitigation strategies to help enhance our protective and defensive capabilities.

We consider cyber security a shared responsibility across the Bank. Our people play a key role by helping build secure processes and products, and effectively identifying and responding to cyber threats. We have built a large and capable security team of approximately 1,400 people and actively support developing the next generation of cyber talent.

For more information on how we manage cyber security risk, see pages 64–65.

Keeping our customers safe

Keeping our customers safe is a priority. This year we commenced rollout of multi-factor authentication (MFA) as an added layer of protection against unauthorised access to customers' accounts and to keep their money safe. We began our phased rollout of MFA in April 2025 to our NetBank registered customers who are also CommBank app registered. Once enrolled, each time a customer logs into online banking, they will need to confirm the login attempt through our CommBank app.



+$900 million

invested this year to help protect our customers against fraud, scams, cyber threats and financial crime

1,400

of our people dedicated to security

Modernising our data infrastructure

Protecting and serving our customers begins with how we manage data – one of our most valuable and differentiating assets. Access to good quality data means we can make better decisions faster, mitigate risks, and deliver more innovative and personalised customer experiences. It also serves as a key input in our AI solutions. Our ambition is to make it easier for our people to securely access data faster, enabling them to unlock greater value from data. This year we have made progress modernising our data technology and used AI to reduce complexity and duplication in our data.



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Safeguarding customer privacy

We have a responsibility to protect the personal information of our customers. We apply processes and controls to respect and protect our customers' personal information, aiming to prevent data breaches and responsibly govern personal information in accordance with our internal privacy policy. Our public Group Privacy Statement provides transparency on how the Bank collects and handles personal information, in compliance with privacy laws.

Following the enactment of the *Privacy Act 1988* reforms in December 2024, we are working to update our Group Privacy Statement to provide greater transparency on how we use personal information for our automated decision-making processes, including the types of personal information used. We continue to enhance our personal information management processes through periodic reviews of our RMF, and updates to internal policies and standards. For suppliers who collect or handle customer personal information, we have processes to assess whether their data and privacy governance, policies and incident response measures are in line with our responsibilities.

Recognising the ever-evolving challenges of safeguarding personal information, we are committed to meeting our regulatory requirements, with customer and community expectations in mind.

See our Group Privacy Statement at commbank.com.au/privacy

For more information on how we manage privacy risk, see page 65.



Combatting financial crime

As a major financial institution, we play a key role in combatting financial crime to help protect the integrity of the financial system, our customers and communities. We continue to invest in detection and case management capabilities to better assess risk across customers, channels and products, while strengthening our AML/CTF compliance to meet regulatory obligations in Australia and other jurisdictions. To support identification and management of risk, we systematically review guidance from regulators, intergovernmental bodies such as the Financial Action Task Force, and non-government resources to understand and address emerging financial crime trends and typologies.

Alongside industry partners, we continue to contribute to the Fintel Alliance's efforts to combat money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious crimes. This year we worked with AUSTRAC and other major banks to analyse 56 million data points under $10,000, uncovering criminal patterns that would be difficult for individual institutions to detect alone.

To better protect our community from financial crime, we introduced QR Cardless functionality in the CommBank app to enable secure, card-free ATM transactions. This feature eliminates shared credentials, verifies identity for every transaction, and uses behavioural and geolocation analytics to detect suspicious activity.

Raising scam awareness

Money mule scams are an increasing form of financial crime in Australia, particularly targeting students and young people. This year CBA partnered with media company Campus Group to raise awareness on the scams across 13 university campuses nationwide. The campaign focused on educating students about the risks and consequences of mule scams, helping them recognise and avoid potential threats.

Faster financial crime assessments using AI in the Business Bank

We are actively exploring how AI can support our teams in combating financial crime. This year we deployed an AI-driven solution to accelerate early detection and response in financial crime risk assessment. The model enhances prioritisation of potential cases in the Business Bank, enabling analysts to concentrate on high-risk threats. Initial deployments of the model have demonstrated an improvement in detection, strengthening our analytical capabilities, and enhancing protection for customers and the broader community. This initiative reflects our commitment to innovation and safeguarding stakeholder trust.



Digitisation, innovation and artificial intelligence

Investing in technology and innovation to deliver seamless, secure and personalised digital experiences.

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Related material topics

- Artificial intelligence
- Digital innovation
- Digitisation

Refer to materiality on pages 72–73.

Most relevant risks

- Artificial intelligence
- Business disruption and technology
- Cyber security
- Financial crime compliance
- Financial risk
- Fraud and scams
- Privacy and data management

Refer to risk on pages 65–67.

Most relevant strategic pillars



Refer to strategy on pages 16–25.

Strengthening our digital capabilities

Banking is becoming increasingly digital, and stakeholders expect innovation that delivers secure, personalised and seamless experiences. We are strengthening our digital capabilities by modernising our technology and data platforms, embedding AI and analytics into our core services, and investing in scalable infrastructure to support operational resilience.

Our ambition is to responsibly harness data and emerging technologies to better understand customer needs and deliver superior digital experiences. We empower our people with advanced tools and insights, and enable them to focus on what matters most – supporting customers with seamless, personalised banking experiences. We continue to attract and retain top talent in AI and engineering. We also remain committed to responsible AI practices that drive safety and trust as we scale AI capabilities across the Bank.

For more information on how we use data, AI and technology to deliver safe and exceptional customer experiences, see pages 20–23.

Accelerating innovation with AI Factory

We recently launched the AI Factory, our platform for safely testing, developing, and scaling advanced AI models on our proprietary data. Built on Amazon Web Services (AWS) latest infrastructure, it enables our teams to train and fine-tune AI models faster and more efficiently. The AI Factory helps support increased scale, performance and sophistication in GenAI use cases by addressing Australian language and banking nuances. We can now process data at an unprecedented scale enabling us to run a deep learning model over 3 trillion data points across 4 billion transactions. Generating one million data points is 50% faster and requires 90% less compute time because of our transition from Central Processing Units (CPUs) to Graphics Processing Units (GPUs). GPU-based models can transcribe approximately 100,000 call centre interactions in 15 hours, a task that would have previously taken three times as long.

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Transforming banking with responsible AI

The adoption of AI can offer customers an enhanced banking experience, but we recognise the risks associated with the use of AI. Our responsible approach to AI focuses on managing these risks, while seeking to maximise customer benefits.

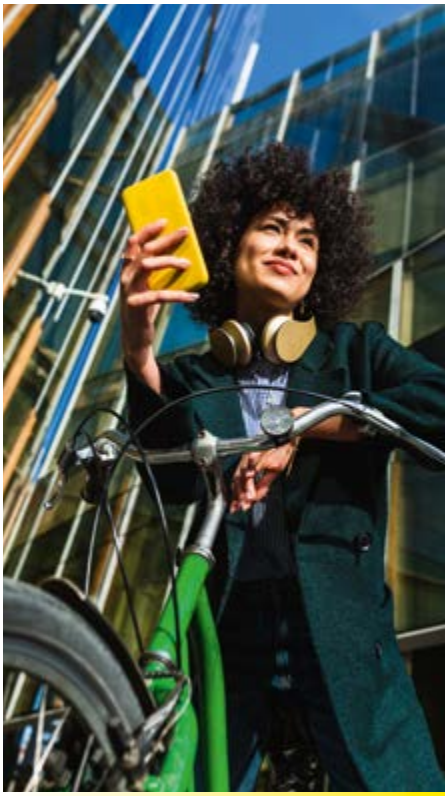
We have developed responsible AI principles. These guide how we apply our existing risk management framework and policies to design, develop, deploy and manage AI across the Bank. Our responsible AI toolkits provide model owners and developers with clear, practical guidance to assess model performance, test for bias, and help to enable fairer and consistent customer outcomes.

This year we enhanced our generative responsible AI toolkit to better assess model performance across areas like accuracy, fairness, reliability and privacy. We have also introduced a guide to help our developers identify the types of problems that are best solved using GenAI. To promote safer customer interactions with our GenAI solutions, we implemented technical guardrails designed to detect harmful content, sensitive data and jailbreaking attempts.

We continue to establish partnerships that help us strengthen our approach to responsible and human-centred AI development. This year we collaborated with MIT to understand how we can enhance our AI-powered products, refine risk practices and advance AI advocacy. The collaboration begins with two research projects focused on establishing best-practice AI risk mitigation strategies and designing AI-powered tools that enable better human and AI collaboration. We also expanded our strategic partnership with Anthropic and held a three part education series to upskill over 2,300 of our people on agentic coding and responsible AI practices.

We continue to engage with the Federal Government in shaping AI regulation in Australia. This year we provided feedback on their proposed mandatory AI guardrails. We also engaged over 30 community organisations through our Community Council in meaningful dialogue about our AI journey and approach, while also listening to their concerns and perspectives on AI.

We regularly review our responsible AI approach, to keep pace with evolving technology, regulations and best practices. As the AI landscape continues to shift, we expect our approach to evolve accordingly.



#1

in AI maturity in APAC[1]



See more about our approach to AI and our AI principles at commbank.com.au/artificialintelligence

Environmental impacts from AI

AI has the potential to enhance customer experiences by making products and services more personalised and easier to use. As digitisation accelerates, the demand for electricity will continue to grow. It is important to recognise and address the environmental impacts of AI, particularly related to energy and water use. While we purchase the equivalent of 100% renewable electricity for our Australian operations, which include our Australian data centres within our operational control, much of our AI compute capacity is provided by third-party providers.

We also seek to minimise water impacts in our operations and report annually on water usage in our commercial and data centre operations. We are continuing to work with key suppliers to better understand the climate-related impacts of services they provide to us to gain a more precise and comprehensive picture of our carbon footprint, including with our providers of AI services.

1 Ranked by the Evident AI Index. Top five among global banks for AI maturity, including transparency of responsible AI activities.

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Social and governance performance metrics

For definitions of metrics in this section, see *Glossary* on pages 438–451.

A more complete set of metrics is available for download at commbank.com.au/sustainabilityreporting



Assurance report

PwC has provided assurance on these metrics on pages 95–99, for the year ended 30 June 2025, or as otherwise specified.

The PwC Assurance Report is provided on pages 430–437.

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Social – Our customers

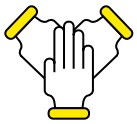
Customers	#m	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Total customers[1]		**18.2**	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.7
– CBA customers		**14.8**	14.3	13.8	13.2	13.3
– Bankwest customers[1]		**1.2**	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
– ASB customers[1]		**2.2**	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Digitally active customers		**9.8**	9.3	8.7	8.0	7.6
– CommBank app customers		**9.1**	8.5	7.8	6.9	6.4

Customer advocacy[1]	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Commonwealth Bank – Net Promoter Score						
Consumer NPS		**7.3**	8.4	3.9	4.5	0.8
– Rank		**1st**	1st	1st	2nd	2nd
Online banking NPS		**12.8**	12.0	11.1	16.8	19.0
– Rank		**1st**	1st	1st	1st	1st
Mobile banking app NPS		**28.1**	29.3	26.2	30.7	30.0
– Rank		**1st**	1st	1st	1st	1st
Business NPS		**7.4**	(2.7)	7.5	(3.2)	(5.8)
– Rank		**1st**	2nd	1st	1st	1st
Institutional NPS		**34.7**	49.1	52.3	36.5	44.0
– Rank		**2nd**	1st	1st	2nd	1st
Bankwest – Net Promoter Score						
Consumer NPS		**(1.3)**	3.6	12.8	19.5	11.8
– Rank		**8th**	7th	3rd	3rd	4th
ASB – Net Promoter Score						
Consumer NPS		**25.0**	21.3	23.6	29.5	32.5
– Rank		**3rd**	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd
Business and rural banking NPS[2]		**(2.1)**	5.2	(0.5)	(7.4)	4.0
– Rank		**2nd**	1st	1st	1st	1st

Customer complaints		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Received[3]	#	**480,378**	538,954	921,855	984,493	1,211,808
– Resolved within five days	%	**89**	90	93	94	96
Escalated to an external dispute resolution (EDR) scheme	#	**6,804**	8,359	6,871	5,384	5,419
– Privacy complaints	#	**130**	156	98	61	123

Cyber defence		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Phishing sites taken down[4]	#	**881**	2,247	2,275	1,806	–
Signals analysed for potential cyber threats[1,5]	avg per week (bn)	**199**	274	214	184	–

1 Not assured by PwC.
2 NPS methodology changed in 2023. Prior years are not comparable.
3 Year on year reduction in customer complaints driven by prevention initiatives, external factors such as stabilisation and reduction of interest rates and improvements in the accuracy of complaint capture.
4 The reduction in phishing sites reflects a shift from phishing sites directly emulating CBA and/or the Group brand to indirect phishing tactics. Additionally, law enforcement engagement has enabled disruption to prominent campaigns targeting CBA and/or the Group.
5 Methodology updated to reflect changes to data models and enhanced logic. Change was reflected from 1 July 2024. Prior years are not comparable.



Social – Our people

Employees		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Total full-time equivalent (FTE)	#	**51,346**	48,887	49,454	48,906	45,833
– Australia[1]		**37,107**	36,572	36,697	38,153	37,245
– New Zealand (ASB)[1]		**6,751**	5,983	6,016	5,879	5,634
– India[1,2]		**6,788**	5,630	4,721	2,854	–
– Other[1,2]		**700**	702	2,020	2,020	2,954
Graduates		**350**	348	343	241	191
Headcount	#	**55,850**	53,262	53,754	53,056	49,922
Employee turnover – voluntary	%	**8.4**	9.0	11.2	14.8	11.0
Employee turnover – involuntary	%	**2.9**	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.9
Employment type (headcount)	#					
Full-time		**33,504**	32,259	32,228	32,303	31,112
Part-time		**6,444**	6,755	6,656	6,858	7,007
Casual		**826**	880	529	266	294

Safety and wellbeing		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	%	**0.42**	0.30	0.58	0.51	0.72
Absenteeism	days	**10.2**	10.2	9.2	8.7	7.8
Health, safety and wellbeing training[3]	#	**55,768**	55,076	56,814	59,575	51,926

People engagement	%	May 25	Nov 24	May 24	Sep 23	Mar 23	Sep 22	Mar 22
People engagement index - CBA		**85**	**85**	84	82	84	85	85

Flexible working	%	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21
Employees working flexibly[4]		**85.4**	81.0	84.9	84.9
Employees with caring responsibilities		**59.5**	59.5	59.4	56.6

Parental leave		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Employees who have accessed parental leave[5,6]	#	**2,372**	2,312	2,250	2,188	2,160
– Female employees[1]		**1,245**	1,281	1,260	1,246	1,173
– Male employees[1]		**1,126**	1,031	990	942	987

1 Not assured by PwC.

2 India-based employees reported under 'other' for periods prior to FY22.

3 The health, safety and wellbeing training number is higher than FTE as the training is assigned annually and to new employees.

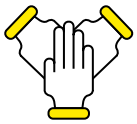
4 In 2024, the flexibility question in the Group's annual people and culture survey was revised to reflect employees who agreed they have the flexibility needed to manage both work and personal commitments. Previously, it captured those who had used one or more flexible work options in the past 12 months. As a result, prior periods are on a similar but not identical basis.

5 Female and male figures may not sum to total as it includes data where selected gender is 'not specified' or 'other'.

6 Our employees are entitled to 18 weeks parental leave which they can access in consecutive and non-consecutive blocks.

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Social – Our people

Employee training	hrs per employee	30 Jun 25 Total	30 Jun 25 Female	30 Jun 25 Male	30 Jun 24 Total	30 Jun 24 Female	30 Jun 24 Male
Executive Managers and above roles		**26.1**	**27.2**	**25.3**	27.5	29.8	25.6
Others		**30.2**	**31.1**	**29.2**	25.8	27.7	23.7
Average per employee		**30.0**	**31.0**	**29.0**	25.9	27.8	23.8

ESG training[1]	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
ESG training completed (headcount)		**48,987**	45,523	44,854	2,911	6,240

Gender diversity	%	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Women in workforce		**52.9**	53.7	54.4	55.2	56.1
Women in Manager and above roles		**44.8**	44.9	45.1	45.5	45.2
Women in Executive Manager and above roles		**45.1**	44.9	44.0	43.1	41.7
Women in Senior Leadership (Group Executives)[2]		**50.0**	41.7	41.7	41.7	27.3

Gender pay equity (female to male base salary comparison)[3]	ratio	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 21
Executive General Manager		**0.98**	0.98	0.93	0.92	0.86
General Manager		**1.00**	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98
Executive Manager		**0.98**	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98
Manager/Professional		**0.99**	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97
Team Member		**1.01**	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00

Age diversity[4]	%	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
<25 years		**6.6**	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.1
25–34 years		**31.9**	32.2	32.9	32.3	30.7
35–44 years		**33.8**	33.3	32.9	32.5	32.5
45–54 years		**18.0**	17.9	18.2	18.6	19.9
55–64 years		**8.3**	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.6
65+ years		**1.2**	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1

Cultural diversity[5]	%	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20
Executive Manager and above roles		**39.0**	37.0	36.0	–	–

Other diversity metrics	%	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20
Indigenous workforce (ancestry)[6]		**1.4**	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Employees with disability or neurodivergence[7]		**7.9**	6.3	7.6	7.1	6.5
Employees who identify as LGBTQIA+[8]		**4.2**	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9

1 ESG training has been updated to include mandatory Accessibility and Inclusion training, introduced in 2023. Prior periods have been restated.
2 Not assured by PwC.
3 Definition has been refined to include employees on secondment. Prior period numbers have been restated.
4 Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
5 Assured for the first time in FY25.
6 Prior to 2024, Indigenous workforce data was captured through the ancestry question in the people and culture survey. In 2024, a standalone question was introduced to enhance clarity and representation.
7 In 2024, the disability question in the people and culture survey was updated to include neurodivergence. As a result, figures prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who disclosed having a disability, chronic illness or other medical condition.
8 In 2024, the people and culture survey separated questions on sexual orientation and gender identity. As a result, current year figures reflect employees identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual, Pansexual or other. Prior year figures reflect those identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, non-binary/gender diverse or other.

Social – Our communities

Community investment	$m	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Total community investment		**338.9**	329.2	264.0	239.0	247.4
– Cash contributions		**25.1**	25.4	27.1	30.0	37.5
– Value of time volunteering		**4.3**	3.8	2.5	0.7	1.2
– Forgone revenue		**282.2**	274.2	210.5	188.2	187.5
– Program management costs		**27.3**	25.8	23.9	20.1	21.2
Total community investment as a percentage of cash net profit before tax	%	**2.3**	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0

Our commitment to help address financial abuse	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Financial Independence Hub (participants supported)[1]		**3,606**	4,505	1,598	1,440	1,440
Next Chapter Interactions[2]		**18,748**	21,215	20,560	17,107	–

Community reputation	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
RepTrak reputation score[1]		**64.9**	65.8	66.3	63.3	65.0

Indigenous community support		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Indigenous cultural development (training completion rate)	%	**35.7**	40.4	41.7	55.8	17.8
Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) - calls received	#	**341,980**	260,004	198,504	184,927	181,460
Australian Indigenous supplier spend[3]	$'000	**62,694**	22,654	9,078	7,028	6,093
– Direct spend[4]		**62,100**	22,200	8,338	7,028	6,093
– Directed spend		**594**	454	740	–	–

1 Not assured by PwC.

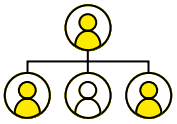
2 FY25 Next Chapter interaction figures have been refined to exclude internal (Community Wellbeing) guidance, providing a truer reflection of the team's direct support provided to individuals. This change ensures the metric more accurately represents the core purpose of the Next Chapter team. Prior period figures have not been restated.

3 Increase in line with our commitment as part of our FY26–28 RAP, we aim to achieve a cumulative spend of $100 million with First Nations businesses over the next three years.

4 Does not include identified corporate credit card spend of $83,904 in FY25 with Indigenous suppliers. Credit card spend is not assured by PwC.

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Governance

Board composition[1]	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Total Directors		**10**	9	10	11	10
– Female		**4**	4	5	5	4
– Male		**6**	5	5	6	6
Independent Non-Executive Directors		**9**	8	9	10	9
Female Directors on Board	%	**40**	44	50	45	40

Group compliance training[2]	%	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Training completion rate – Code of Conduct		**99.9**	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.5
Training completion rate – mandatory learning		**99.9**	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.5

Conduct and whistleblowing	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Substantiated misconduct cases		**1,959**	2,259	1,122	1,071	1,825
– Sexual harassment/sex-based harassment[1]		**15**	18	11	5	2
– Discrimination[1]		**0**	0	0	1	0
– Harassment, bullying, victimisation[1]		**4**	2	3	0	0
– Fraud/theft[1]		**56**	41	47	23	25
– All other breach of role expectations, policy or process[1]		**1,884**	2,198	1,061	1,042	1,798
Misconduct cases resulting in termination		**184**	180	119	76	105
Conduct captured by The Banking Industry Conduct Background Check Protocol[1]		**62**	71	57	26	39
SpeakUP Program disclosures		**408**	331	331	317	335
– Whistleblower disclosures		**68**	65	81	96	123

Incidents and outages	#	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Data breaches reported to the OAIC		**3**	4	5	3	6
Significant IT incidents[3]		**8**	4	8	21	20

1 Not assured by PwC.

2 Training completion rates are not 100% as allocated training may be overdue. There are remuneration consequences for employees who do not meet their training obligations.

3 The rise in Significant IT incidents is primarily driven by record high change activity, however the proportion of incidents caused by change has reduced and faster resolution times have decreased the duration of incident disruption.

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Climate disclosures



Important information as you read this section

This section contains climate-related metrics and exposures that relate to the full year ended 30 June 2025 with comparisons to the full year ended 30 June 2024, unless otherwise stated. Financed emissions and sector-level goal and target progress are lagged due to customer emissions reporting cadences, and are therefore for the full year ended 30 June 2024 with comparisons to the full year ended 30 June 2023.

This section includes climate-related information and other forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future climate outcomes and metrics, financial performance or share prices. The statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Group's control. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements in light of the significant uncertainty in climate metrics and modelling that limit the extent to which they are useful for decision making, and the many underlying risks and assumptions that may cause actual outcomes to differ materially.

This section discusses scenario analysis. There are inherent limitations with scenario analysis and it is difficult to predict which, if any, of the scenarios discussed in this section might eventuate. Scenarios do not constitute definitive outcomes or probabilities, and scenario analysis relies on assumptions that may or may not be, or prove to be, correct and may or may not eventuate. Scenarios may also be impacted by additional factors to the assumptions disclosed.

While the Group has prepared the information in this section based on its current knowledge, understanding and in good faith, it reserves the right to change its views in the future. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, the Group does not undertake to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, or the assumptions on which they are based.

This information should be read together with pages 413–414 (Key sources of uncertainty and limitations) and page 452 (Important notices).

Please read the important guidance, limitations and important notices throughout this section to aid your understanding.

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We believe affordable, reliable energy is critical for Australia's prosperity and future economy. We remain committed to supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050.

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For more information on our basis of preparation, reporting boundaries, calculations, methodologies, assumptions and key references used in the preparation of our climate disclosures, see the *Climate disclosures appendix* on pages 389–429.

For definitions, see the *Glossary* on pages 438–451.

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Message from our Chair and CEO



Australia's transition to a net zero economy by 2050 is underway. Government policies, and new generation and transmission infrastructure are assisting. As the bank for all Australians, we remain committed to helping our customers and supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050.

Energy security is crucial to the success of the Australian economy. Australia is facing a critical moment in the energy transition, needing to deliver important national energy infrastructure that lowers emissions quickly and affordably.

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels appears increasingly difficult and the pathway to net zero, globally, is looking narrower. The Australian Government is continuing to develop a national Net Zero Plan to guide our country's transition to meet our legislated target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Meeting Australia's 2030 interim emissions reduction target requires significant investment. Estimates suggest Australia's transition to net zero needs more than $600 billion of investment by 2050 to decarbonise the nation's industry and energy systems. CBA can support our customers to fund their transition.

The energy sector continues to be the biggest contributor to Australia's domestic emissions. We believe that affordably decarbonising Australia's electricity grid remains the most important step for Australia.

Australia's future economy needs more affordable and reliable energy

Historically, Australia has been a reliable energy producer and exporter, making affordable energy prices a competitive advantage. As we transition to a net zero economy, we need to maintain this advantage to support Australian living standards and help build a brighter future for all.

The demand for electricity in Australia is increasing due to economic and population growth, increased digitisation and electrification. Access to affordable and reliable energy sources is needed to support Australia's prosperity and future economy.

While progress on meeting Australia's renewable energy target is commendable, over reliance on one energy source can lead to vulnerabilities in our electricity markets, blackouts and increased costs, putting more pressure on energy bills. We welcome the Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) work on approaches to grid stability.

All energy sources and grid stability approaches have trade-offs such as emissions intensity, cost, time-to build and impacts on nature. We see an important role for governments and industries to balance and communicate those trade-offs and develop sound policies.

Building community support for Australia's transition to net zero is important. We welcome policies that can help Australia deliver more affordable and reliable energy for all Australians, now and into the future.

Balancing trade-offs to support the transition

Australia needs effective climate change policies that reduce emissions, provide investment certainty, support economic growth, and minimise increased costs for essential goods such as food and electricity.

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Expanding renewables in Australia's electricity grid has been challenging due to insufficient transmission infrastructure and complex planning processes across different levels of government. AEMO has modelled that Australia can meet its renewable target provided planned investments are delivered, making critical energy infrastructure a national priority. Policy coordination is also needed to better integrate consumer energy resources into the grid, benefitting the system and all consumers.

Grid reliability risks include extreme weather, energy shortfalls and operational issues with ageing coal-fired power generators facing early closure. Government and national energy bodies have signalled gas will remain a key part of Australia's energy mix during the transition. This is a pragmatic trade-off, as gas currently remains critical for key industrial processes, as well as serving as a secure and reliable back-up to renewables. We note the Government is currently undertaking the Gas Market Review to consider the effectiveness of the current framework to, amongst other things, ensure there is sufficient domestic supply. Balancing environmental and economic outcomes, while increasing renewable energy and maintaining grid stability, is needed.

Continuing to support our customers

Given one in three Australians and one in four Australian businesses call us their main financial institution, we play an important role in financing economic activity. However, the main driver of emissions reductions for our retail and small business customers is Australia's electricity grid transitioning.

We continue to provide lending products and tools that can help our customers understand the actions they can take to reduce their emissions, make their homes and businesses more energy efficient and aim to ease cost-of-living pressures.

Harder-to-abate sectors, such as transport, agriculture and heavy industry are important sectors for Australia's future economy and need balanced, long-term support to transition. While these sectors make up a smaller portion of our lending, compared to housing, our aim is to continue working with our customers in these sectors and exploring ways we can help them reduce their environmental impact.

The Bank's exposure to the upstream oil and gas extraction sectors is low at <0.1% of total committed exposures (TCE). Our lending portfolio will continue to evolve alongside Australia's energy transition. Our Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy and Framework has long recognised Australia's need for a secure energy platform. We expect certain upstream oil and gas extraction and coal-fired power generation customers to have Transition Plans, including Scope 3 emissions, before we provide corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation.

This year we reviewed the settings in our E&S Policy and Framework. Following our review, we are expanding our Transition Plan requirements to include thermal coal clients who derive 25% or more of their revenue from the sale of thermal coal. Our policy settings continue to reinforce our climate strategy.

Looking ahead

Physical climate risks to homes, national infrastructure and communities pose a growing challenge for affordability, insurability and long-term economic resilience. With only around 20% of Australia's $60 billion nationally significant infrastructure initiatives designed to mitigate climate risks, there is more work to do on building national climate resilience. We would welcome reforms that build a shared understanding of physical climate risks to help inform decisions by households, lenders, insurers and governments.

Closing

We are supportive of an affordable and reliable energy transition that is inclusive and considers the needs of Australian communities. To deliver this, we need efficient regulation to help accelerate energy supply and contribute to productivity. With appropriate sharing of costs and benefits, we believe Australia can transition to net zero by 2050 and create a brighter future for all.



Paul O'Malley
Chair



Matt Comyn
Chief Executive Officer

Progress on our commitments

We continue to transparently outline our rationale for the commitments we make in supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050.

We set our first operational emissions targets in 2009 and our first sector-level financed emissions targets in 2022. We take meeting our commitments seriously. We are pleased to have achieved our 2025 Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions reduction targets, and to be on track for 12 of our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets.

Since commencing our journey we have continued to learn more about sector-level pathways, actions we can take and key dependencies in achieving our targets. Stakeholders have noted that some of our sector-level financed emissions targets are dependent on external factors, including decarbonisation of Australia's electricity grid.

As we prepare for new sustainability reporting, including required disclosures on climate targets, we have taken the opportunity to clarify our aspirations as targets or goals. We considered factors like CBA's control or influence, as well as key external dependencies, challenges or assumptions. As a result, some previously reported targets are now described as goals. We believe this change gives stakeholders greater clarity on how we will achieve our goals and targets, and helps to enhance the accuracy and transparency of our reporting.

Our goals and targets remain aligned to 1.5°C scenarios. We believe this continues to be the right setting against which to track our progress. We remain committed to achieving our goals and targets and continue to monitor progress. Although we reassessed the feasibility of sector-level financed emissions targets for the Australian agriculture sector, we have not set any new goals or targets this year.

For a summary of our goals and targets, see pages 162–163.

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Supporting Australia's energy transition

Affordably decarbonising Australia's electricity grid is essential for Australia's economy.

As Australia's economy and population grows, households and businesses electrify, and digitisation increases, the demand for electricity will continue to grow. A reliable and affordable electricity grid is integral to the economy and Australia's future prosperity.

Electricity accounts for around 34% of Australia's emissions. Decarbonising the electricity grid is critical to the decarbonisation of other sectors, including housing – the largest sector that CBA finances. For Australia, and the Bank, to achieve its emissions reduction ambitions, the electricity grid needs to decarbonise.

Replacing coal-fired power stations with renewables is challenging. The nation needs to address long planning timeframes, supply chain constraints and increase community support for infrastructure. Installing rooftop solar remains popular with consumers. The Government's renewable energy target provided Australia with direction. Recent policies including the Capacity Investment Scheme and Rewiring the Nation are helping to accelerate the transition.

With generation capacity and transmission infrastructure progressing, Australia is better placed to meet its 2030 target of a 43% reduction in emissions below 2005 levels. It is our understanding that Australia should be able to produce sufficient generation to meet growing demand over the next decade, provided current State and Federal Government projects to build renewable and dispatchable generation, transmission assets and policies to coordinate consumer energy resources eventuate. Ongoing monitoring, policy adjustments and managing new challenges are essential for helping Australia remain on track.

Achieving Australia's emissions targets and producing reliable, affordable energy requires effective community engagement and policies that seek to maintain our country's energy advantage.

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Maintaining system reliability and stability

Renewable energy generation is increasing. However, high electricity costs remain a concern for consumers and businesses. Australia needs to find affordable ways to achieve its 2030 renewable energy target and maintain system stability. We continue to support AEMO's view that flexible gas-powered generation is crucial in a high renewable electricity system. Along with batteries and pumped hydro, gas can provide critical backup to variable renewable energy, reliability as coal-fired power stations retire, and flexibility to adapt to demand changes. Gas plants, capable of rapid startup, help to provide continuous electricity supply and support grid reliability and stability, especially during high-demand periods and extreme weather.

Australians broadly support a focus on the nation's climate change ambitions but are concerned about the impact on their cost of living and quality of life. The transition requires government and industry to balance and communicate competing trade-offs between energy sources. Effective system management and grid stability will continue to be important to maximise use of renewables while preventing potential blackouts.

Reducing emissions in key sectors

Australia's Climate Change Authority (CCA) has published six sector pathways.[1] The CCA's report identifies potential technologies and actions for each sector that, taken together, could deliver net zero emissions for Australia by 2050.

The CCA recognises that emissions must fall across all sectors, however each sector is on a different pathway to net zero by 2050. For some sectors, like power generation, with coordinated planning, the pathway may be steep and rapid as technologies are mature and ready to scale. Sectors like agriculture, however, are expected to experience a slower and more gradual path as technologies are in early development. Government policy support and investment are needed to accelerate the deployment of early-stage technologies and actions.

The table below includes key sectors[2] informed by the Bank's sector-level financed emissions. The table summarises each sector's emissions profile based on government sources, along with the potential technologies and actions needed to support Australia's transition to net zero by 2050, adapted from the CCA's report.

Key sectors[2]				
Electricity (Power generation)	**Australian housing and commercial property**	**Transport**	**Heavy industry**	**Agriculture**
Contribution to Australia's emissions[3]				
34%	**>20%[4]**	**21%**	**7%**	**18%**
Technologies and actions needed by 2050				
Currently available and mature				
• Wind • Solar • Lithium batteries • Pumped hydro • Gas-fired generation • Transmission • Energy efficiency measures • Synchronous condensers	• Electrification (hot water, cooking, air conditioning) • Rooftop solar and battery storage • Energy and thermal efficiency measures	• Light electric vehicles (EVs) • Mode shifting	• Electrification for low and medium temperature process heat • Energy efficiency • Circular economy • Material substitution • Steelmaking with electric arc furnaces	• Enhanced fertilisers • Improved herd and pasture management • Manure management • Off-grid renewable energy • Limiting deforestation and increasing reforestation
Not yet mature and in development				
• Hydrogen • New battery and storage technology	• Grid integration	• Electrification • Hydrogen • Renewable fuels, for example Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)	• Electrification/hydrogen for high temperature process heat • Carbon capture and use • Direct air capture and engineered removals • New technologies like direct reduced iron ore • Markets for low emissions products	• Renewable fuels • Battery electric farm vehicles • Feed supplements and vaccines

1 The six sectors in the CCA report are 'Electricity and Energy', 'Transport', 'Industry and Waste', 'Agriculture and Land', 'Resources' and 'Built Environment'.

2 Excluding emissions for coal mining (thermal and metallurgical coal) and upstream oil and gas extraction which contribute to approximately 18% of Australia's total emissions, refer to page 429 for sources.

3 For more details on the emissions calculation methodology for each sector, refer to page 429 for sources.

4 Emissions for the 'Australian housing and commercial property' sector include Scope 2 emissions which are produced from electricity purchased or acquired. These emissions are captured within Scope 1 emissions by the 'electricity (power generation) sector'. Emissions represent total carbon emissions as estimated by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

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Our role in helping to build Australia's future economy

Climate change can have a significant impact on the Australian economy and our communities. Given one in three Australians and one in four Australian businesses call us their main financial institution, our role is to help build Australia's future economy by supporting our customers and communities as they navigate the choices they need to make to transition to a lower-carbon economy.

While climate change is not currently estimated to be financially material to the Bank in the short term, it is important that our climate strategy aligns to our purpose. This means supporting our customers as they take action to adapt to and/or mitigate the physical or transition impacts of climate change. Further, the risks we may be exposed to or the opportunities that may be available to us need to be assessed, quantified where possible, and have an appropriate level of control and oversight by management and the Board.

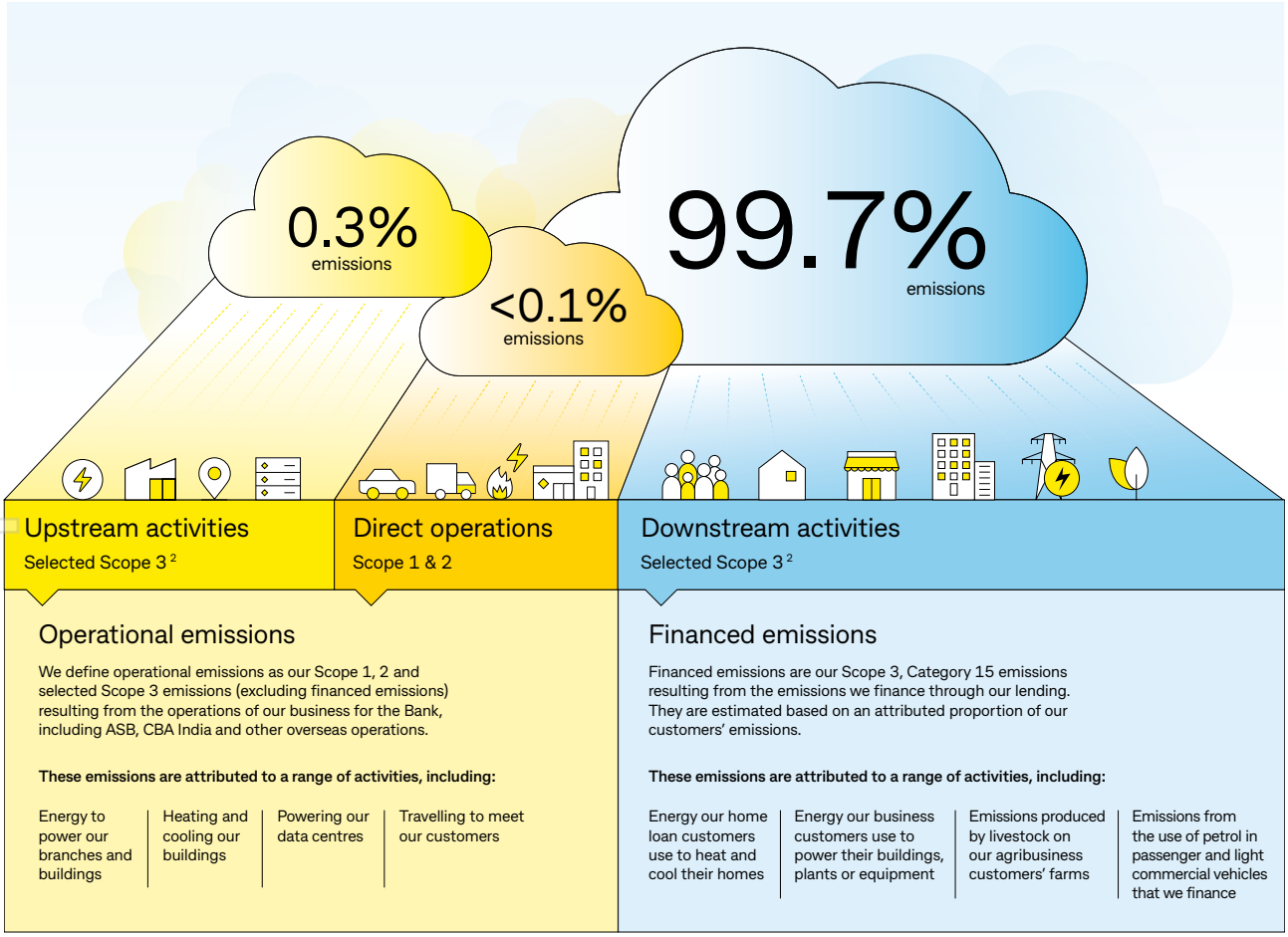
Since 2009 we have progressively reduced the emissions from our operations, for example the energy that powers our branches and buildings. This now makes up less than 1% of our total emissions. However, the emissions associated with the lending we provide to our customers is more than 99% of our total emissions. Importantly, much of the emissions produced by our customers and suppliers come from activities or actions that are not within the Bank's direct control or are more challenging to influence.

We acknowledge encouraging behavioural shifts or action on climate change can be challenging, take time and requires trust. As we approach 2030 our focus will be on working with our customers and suppliers to help them understand the actions they can take to transition and build their resilience to climate impacts.

For important information on how we have assessed the materiality of climate change, see pages 70–73.

For important information on how we have assessed the resilience of our business model, see pages 149–158.

Our value chain of emissions-producing activities and where we can have the most impact[1]



1 Diagram not to scale. Value chain emissions represented in this diagram are based on market-based operational emissions data as at 30 June 2025 and financed emissions data as at 30 June 2024. Financed emissions data is lagged due to customer emissions reporting cadences.

2 We currently report selected Scope 3 emissions. We will continue to focus on quantifying our Scope 3 emissions in line with new mandatory climate reporting requirements.

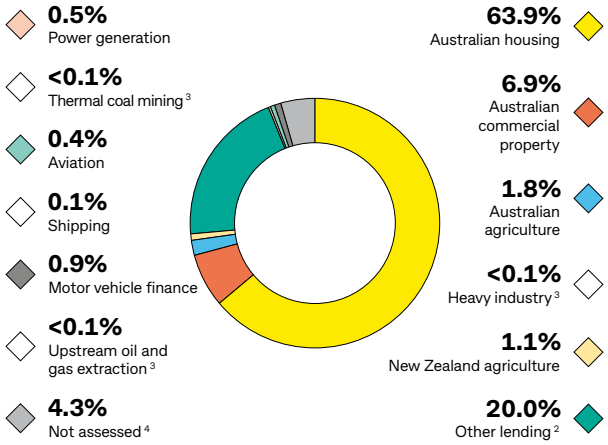
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Financing Australia's transition to net zero by 2050

Our in-scope drawn lending exposed to the Australian housing sector accounts for 63.9% of total in-scope drawn lending and makes up 17.3% of our total financed emissions. The remaining portfolio consists mostly of business lending across a diverse range of sectors and customers, ranging from small businesses to institutional customers. Lending to upstream oil and gas extraction, and thermal coal mining accounts for <0.1% of total in-scope drawn lending and is 2.0% of our financed emissions. Lending to the power generation sector represents 0.5% of our in-scope drawn lending and 1.9% of our financed emissions. CBA has set sector-level financed emissions goals and targets on sectors that account for 71% of the Bank's in-scope drawn lending.[1]

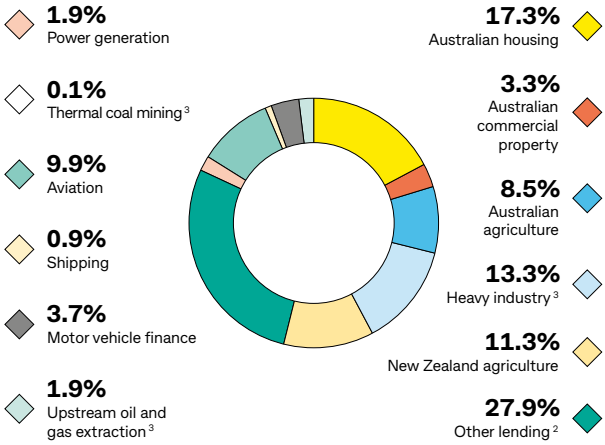
Financed emissions by sector as at 30 June 2024

In-scope drawn lending exposure by sector



◇ Data <0.3% not visible in pie charts.

Financed emissions by sector



Building resilience and supporting an inclusive transition

Australia is making progress in transitioning to net zero. However we acknowledge certain stakeholders may be disproportionately impacted. This includes businesses and households who may struggle to switch to lower-emissions technologies and regions impacted by changes in employment opportunities. These challenges can be amplified by the physical impacts of climate change.

Lower-income households, renters and apartment residents may find it more difficult to participate in the home energy transition due to costs, split incentives or practical infrastructure challenges. We are supportive of State and/or Federal Government policies that consider an inclusive transition and address the needs of more vulnerable communities.

Increasingly frequent and severe weather events are impacting insurance affordability, intensifying cost-of-living pressures for homeowners and reducing the resilience of small businesses. Insurance affordability and underinsurance is already a risk to our customers and is an emerging risk to the Bank. While we continue to offer emergency assistance and tailored support options to our customers and communities, we acknowledge that our efforts have been focused on short-term, post-event support. We are supportive of government assistance that considers long-term outcomes, investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and home retrofitting programs.

We are building our data and analytical capabilities to better understand the impact of climate on our customers. This year we launched the Natural Hazard feature pilot in the CommBank app using the New South Wales (NSW) Rural Fire Service's bushfire dataset. The pilot enables customers to understand whether their property may be located on bushfire prone land to support their adaptation and mitigation actions.

1 ASB is subject to a separate New Zealand mandatory disclosure regime and expects to publish a standalone climate report later this year. Their targets are not included in this calculation.

2 Other includes the following financed emissions categories: New Zealand housing; New Zealand commercial property; other agriculture, forestry and services; other mining oil and gas; other utilities and services; other manufacturing; other transport and storage; and other business lending. Refer to the financed emissions table on pages 164–165 for more information.

3 In line with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Standard, our financed emissions calculations consider our customers' Scope 3 emissions in these sectors. We do not currently consider customers' Scope 3 emissions in other sectors. Further reporting of our financed emissions may include Scope 3 in additional sectors, see pages 392–399 for more information on our methodology.

4 In-scope portfolio excludes exposures in the finance and insurance, and government administration and defence Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.

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Strategy

Our purpose is to build a brighter future for all, inspiring us to support Australia's transition to a more prosperous, resilient and sustainable future. Our climate strategy aims to deliver on our purpose.

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Supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050

In helping build Australia's future economy, our climate-related opportunities are centred on supporting our customers to transition to a lower-carbon economy and in helping them make their homes, businesses or activities more resilient to the impacts of climate change. We also aim to continue assessing, managing and monitoring our climate-related risks, and investing in our direct operations to reduce our environmental impact.

While the financial impacts of climate change for CBA may be less immediate and significant when compared to other material issues, we have developed initiatives which aim to address climate-related risks and opportunities. Our climate strategy includes mitigation and adaptation actions. Current opportunities include: developing specific banking products and services to support customers to reduce their emissions and finance their transition or adaptation initiatives; supporting customers with natural disaster recovery; helping customers to assess their climate risks and develop adaptation strategies; and collaborating with stakeholders to develop tools, insights and research that can be shared.

We set our first operational emissions targets in 2009. To further support our climate strategy, in 2022 we set our first sector-level financed emissions targets. We take meeting our commitments seriously and are pleased to have met our 2025 Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions reductions targets. We are also below the reference scenario for 12 of our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets.

For important information on how we identify climate-related risks and opportunities, see pages 154–158.

Helping build Australia's future economy

Supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050

	Current state	Short-term focus
Lending to support the transition	• CBA's sector-level financed emissions goals and targets cover 71% of our in-scope drawn lending and are monitored • Deployed $10.2 billion of sustainable financing in 2025 • Lending in line with our ESG Credit Standard and maintaining minimum standards set out in our E&S Framework	• Continue working towards our 2030 sector-level financed emissions goals and targets • Lending in line with our ESG Credit Standard and maintaining minimum standards set out in our E&S Framework
Working with our stakeholders	• Using key partnerships to remove barriers to the transition, including Farming for the Future and Ruminati • Participating in membership forums including the Australian Banking Association, Australian Sustainable Finance Institute (ASFI) and Net Zero Banking Alliance • Momentum and Momentum X events • Working with suppliers to better measure Scope 3 emissions	• Delivering insights through partnerships and our understanding of the economy • Engaging policymakers and industry to support an inclusive transition • Bringing stakeholders together to support a coordinated transition
Helping our customers transition and build resilience	• Banking products and services with E&S features • Tools to support customers to reduce their emissions for example, Home Energy Assessment Tool, EV Calculator and the Green Buildings Tool • Home Energy Upgrades service	• Scaling our finance offering • Developing tools and services to help inform customer actions • Continuing to provide our carbon market offering to business and institutional customers • Exploring how to support customers as they invest in natural capital
Building environmental foundations	• Continuing to reduce our operational and supply chain emissions • Comprehensive climate stress tests to deepen our understanding of climate-related risks on CBA • Nature assessment of our branch fitouts • Embedding environmental governance in forums and processes to support the effective implementation of our E&S work program	• Explore data to help us understand our nature-related risks, opportunities, dependencies and impacts • Review our data sources and methodology to identify opportunities to calculate our portfolio's financed emissions more accurately • Aim to reduce emissions in line with our 2030 Scope 1 and 2 target, and more accurately quantify our selected Scope 3 emissions

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Lending to support the transition

Our focus is on providing banking services, predominantly lending, to retail and business banking customers in Australia and New Zealand. A smaller portion of our lending is for large institutional banking customers. We have set 2030 sector-level financed emissions goals and targets to help us support Australia's transition to net zero by 2050.

	Sector	2030 goal or target	As at 30 June 2024			
			Portfolio versus reference scenario	Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending	Proportion of total estimated financed emissions	In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
Goals	**Australian housing**	15.7 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2	↑	63.9%	17.3%	41.7%
Goals	**Australian commercial property**					
Goals	Office	31.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2	↓			
Goals	Retail	30.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2	↓	6.9%	3.3%	4.5%
Goals	Industrial	18.2 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2	↓			
Goals	**Australian road** (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)	174 gCO_2/vehicle km	↓	0.9%	3.7%	0.6%
Goals	**Aviation**	76 gCO_2/revenue passenger km	↓	0.4%	9.9%	0.3%
Goals	**Heavy industry**[1]					
Goals	Steel	1.35 tCO_2-e/t-steel	N/A			
Goals	Alumina	0.63 tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	↓	<0.1%	13.3%	<0.1%
Goals	Aluminium	5.26 tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	↑			
Goals	Cement	0.55 tCO_2-e/t-cement	↓			
Targets	**Power generation**	105 $kgCO_2$/MWh	↓	0.5%	1.9%	0.3%
Targets	**Upstream oil extraction**	1.9 $MtCO_2$ 27% reduction vs 2020 baseline	↓	<0.1%	1.9%	<0.1%
Targets	**Upstream gas extraction**	2.8 $MtCO_2$ 17% reduction vs 2020 baseline	↓			
Targets	**Thermal coal mining**	0.0 $MtCO_2$ 100% reduction vs 2020 baseline	↓	<0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%
Targets	**Shipping**	0.36 $MtCO_2$ 9% reduction vs 2023 baseline	↓	0.1%	0.9%	<0.1%

For important information on our financed emissions, and sector-level goal and target methodologies, assumptions and dependencies, see pages 389–429 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

1 To protect our customers' confidentiality we have not disclosed a baseline number for these sectors. Refer to page 122 for more information.
2 For steel, this goal has been set without a baseline as there were no customers with drawn lending at the time the previous target was set.
3 See the *Glossary* on pages 438–451 for definition.

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What are targets and goals?

Targets and goals are specific, measurable and time bound. They are set to manage and mitigate climate-related risks or pursue opportunities, and are subject to assumptions and monitoring. A **target** is supported by specific steps the Bank will take to change our exposures or reduce our emissions. Whereas a **goal** is a desired outcome but its achievement is primarily shaped by external factors outside the Bank's control or influence, and the Bank has not made a current commitment to change our exposures or other activities to meet the goal.

Baseline and year	Reference scenario	Emissions scope	How we are supporting customers	For additional information see page(s)
38.8 (FY21)	SBTi	1, 2	• Dedicated products and services, including our Personal Loan with an energy-efficient discount • Home Energy Upgrades service, including our Home Energy Assessment Tool	116–117
58.1 (FY24) 48.6 (FY24) 30.8 (FY24)	SBTi	1, 2	• Green Buildings Tool to support our customers to understand the actions they can take to improve the energy efficiency of their buildings	118–119
245 (FY23)	IPR RPS	1	• Buy and Own a Car platform including EV cost comparison calculator • Green Vehicle and Equipment Finance • EV Access Program	120
103 (FY23)	IEA NZE (2021)	1 (For lessors: 3)	• Finance newer aircraft and more fuel-efficient aircraft types	121
N/A (N/A)[2] N/A (FY21) N/A (FY21) N/A (FY22)	SBTi MPP Oceania MPP Oceania SBTi	1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2	• Engaging with customers to understand their approach to achieving their decarbonisation goals	122–123
222 (FY20)	IEA NZE (2021)	1	• Grow lending to renewable energy and electricity storage to firm renewables • Lending in line with our E&S Framework • Client Transition Plan[3] assessments	124–125
2.6 (FY20) 3.3 (FY20)	IEA NZE (2021)	1, 2, 3	• Lending in line with our E&S Framework and sector-level financed emissions targets • Client Transition Plan[3] assessments	126–127
1.2 (FY20)	Custom (0 by 2030); Compare to IEA NZE (2021)	1, 2, 3	• Cease lending to the sector by 2030 • Lending in line with our E&S Framework and sector-level financed emissions target • Client Transition Plan[3] assessments	128
0.39 (FY23)	IEA NZE (2021)	1 (For lessors: 3)	• Managed exit of our international institutional banking exposures	129

Key: Below the reference scenario; Between ≥0% and ≤10% above the reference scenario; >10% above the reference scenario; N/A No drawn lending

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Lending to support the transition continued

This year we have taken the opportunity to clarify how we classify our aspirations as goals or targets. This resulted in some previously reported targets now being described as goals, supporting our continuous efforts to enhance the accuracy and transparency of our reporting. This change is intended to better align to where our pathways for achieving outcomes are subject to key external dependencies, for example the pace of Australia's energy transition. We have set 10 goals and five targets covering 71% of CBA's in-scope drawn lending. For several of these sectors, including Australian housing, Australian commercial property and aluminium, lower emissions are heavily reliant on grid decarbonisation. Should the electricity grid not decarbonise at the expected rate, or if State or Federal Government policy settings do not support decarbonisation, then achieving our goals for these sectors will be made more challenging. We continue to identify actions we can take to support our customers.

Actions we are taking

Many factors can influence our financed emissions, including the composition of our lending portfolio, and our customers' greenhouse gas emissions and activities. As we work towards our 2030 goals and targets, our reported figures may fluctuate up or down. Our approach to setting and achieving our goals and targets may also evolve as new data, methodologies and other factors emerge. Importantly, we do not expect our customers to follow the specific sector-level pathways we are working towards.

There are three ways we are working towards our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets:

Taking steps that can help our customers reduce their emissions

Our approach varies by sector but can include engaging with customers, providing insights, data and dedicated products, services and tools, as well as advocating for government policies that can help them reduce their emissions.

Rebalancing our portfolio towards less emissions-intensive customers

Through risk appetite and in some instances, pricing incentives, we can actively steer our exposures within a sector towards less emissions-intensive customers.

Reducing our exposures to the sector

In some sectors, we may choose to reduce our overall exposures.

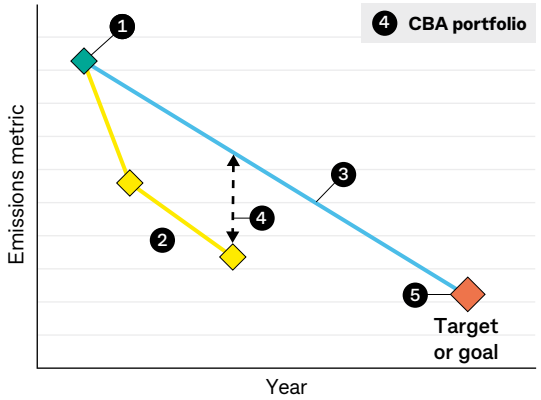
How to read our sector-level charts

There are five key concepts to understand our sector-level financed emissions progress.

1. **Baseline:** reflects our portfolio's starting point in terms of absolute emissions or emissions intensity.
2. **Actual:** our portfolio's financed absolute emissions or emissions intensity for a given financial year.
3. **Reference scenario:** the science-based scenario we currently use to inform our goal or target and what we compare our portfolio's financed absolute emissions or emissions intensity to. We expect to review these over time.
4. **CBA portfolio:** an assessment of how the portfolio's financed absolute emissions or emissions intensity estimate for the current reporting period compares to the reference scenario at the same point in time.
5. **Goal or target:** our financed absolute emissions or emissions intensity goal or target for the portfolio to be achieved by 2030.

For some sectors the charts do not include the baseline or actual to protect our customers' confidentiality. This is to support cases where, for example, only one customer has drawn lending in the reporting period.

For some sectors, our baseline absolute emissions or emissions intensity is not the same as the reference scenario base year. For example, where our portfolio is not representative of the relevant Australian or global sector, to account for the impacts of COVID-19 on the sector, or due to data limitations.



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Supporting our retail and business customers

There is a role we can play in helping our customers better understand their climate impact and make more informed choices as part of the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

Helping our retail customers

Australian consumers are increasingly investing in their own energy transitions with the installation of rooftop solar panels, battery storage and purchase of EVs. However, the costs to implement these technologies continues to be a barrier for many Australians who are seeking energy bill relief or fuel savings. Our approach is to help guide our customers by raising awareness of the technologies available, providing education, connecting customers with installers and EV manufacturers, and providing financing options and offers.

Our Home Energy Upgrades service is designed to support customers through every step of their home energy upgrade journey, to help inform their decision making and understand potential energy bill savings. The service also connects customers with accredited solar and battery installers across Australia offering personalised quotes, along with discounted finance options and special offers. Our Home Energy Assessment Tool, developed in collaboration with Home Efficiency Australia, helps educate our customers by providing them an efficiency score and a cost-benefit breakdown for different home energy upgrades.

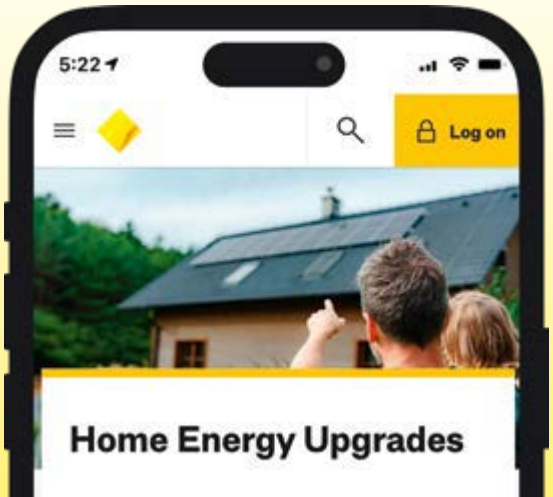
To help simplify the car purchasing process for our customers we developed the Buy and Own a Car platform, enabling customers to purchase cars, including diesel, petrol and EVs. The platform encourages EV uptake by offering customers EV and charger discounts, an EV cost comparison tool, discounted finance, and educational resources to buy new and used cars. To support eligible essential workers and those earning under $100,000 per year, we launched the EV Access Program in partnership with the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC). This program offers lower-cost finance options for EVs under $55,000 enabling more customers to experience fuel savings through EVs.

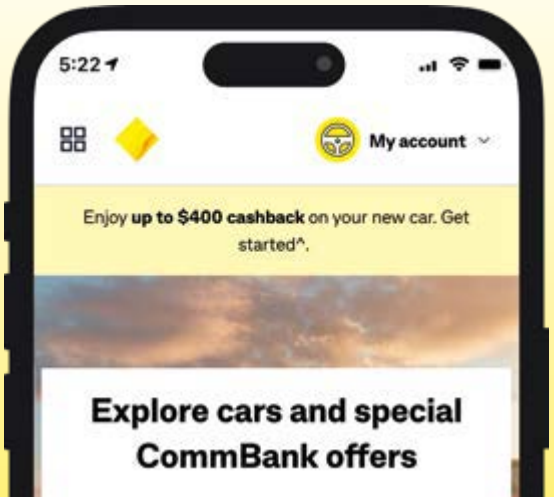
Support for our business customers

With one in four Australian businesses naming CBA as their main financial institution, we aim to continue supporting small-to-medium businesses. We have a range of sustainable funding solutions to support our business customers to reduce their emissions, help our customers save on costs, build resilience and capture new growth opportunities.

We offer tools which can help our customers identify opportunities to make sustainable business changes. Our Green Buildings Tool can help customers with commercial property identify actions which may improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions in their buildings. The tool estimates the upfront costs of implementing these actions, potential reduction in electricity costs upon implementation and the potential impact on the building's National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) energy rating. Our Sustainability Action Tool offers insights, actions and resources to help small-to-medium businesses reduce environmental impacts and business costs, focusing on energy, transport and waste.

To better assist our customers with their sustainability journeys, we support our bankers with further learning, development and educational opportunities. This year Business Banking (BB) partnered with the Australian Graduate School of Management to deliver a 'Future focused banking' program. The program was completed by more than 150 of our approximately 800 frontline business bankers. It focused on improving banker knowledge and skills to discuss the opportunities and risks of the transition to a lower-carbon economy with our customers.





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Supporting our large corporate and institutional customers to transition

We intend to support our large corporate and institutional banking customers in line with our credit policies, E&S Framework commitments, and sector-level financed emissions goals and targets. Our larger customers are generally more progressed on transitioning or adapting their businesses to make them more climate resilient. Our approach is focused on working with our customers to understand their long-term transition plans and funding needs. We provide financing solutions where it may assist their plans.

Banking products, tools and services

We offer a range of financing solutions to support our customers in achieving their climate strategies and goals. We have a full range of financial markets capabilities, capital raising solutions, transaction banking services, and risk management products and services. Our sustainable finance team is dedicated to supporting customers in taking actions that drive better E&S outcomes, for example by linking their sustainability strategy to their financing arrangements. This includes structuring and facilitating use of proceeds instruments. Our carbon team also provides bespoke solutions to support project developers with managing price risk in the carbon market and supporting businesses to acquire or provide Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs).

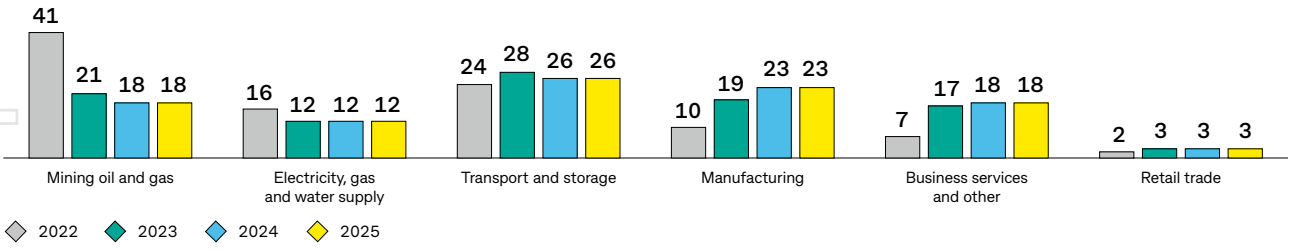
Engaging our institutional customers on their transition readiness

Many of our large, high-emitting institutional customers operate in harder-to-abate industries or their business activities are required to support Australia's energy transition. We have again engaged 100 of our most carbon-intensive customers across Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M) to form a better understanding of the risks and opportunities they face.

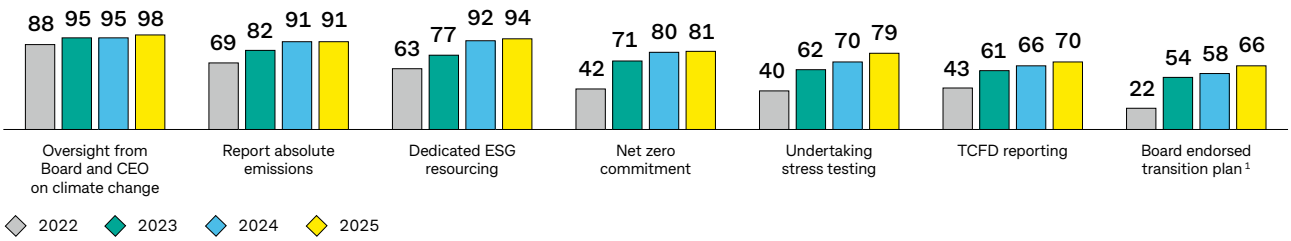
Since we began this engagement in 2022, there has been a reduction of 23 mining, oil and gas customers. Many of our customers are currently reporting against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and undertaking additional climate stress testing. This is expected to increase with the introduction of mandatory climate reporting in Australia.

While our customers have continued to enhance the information they can provide us, we acknowledge they may be at different stages of transitioning their businesses. We aim to continue working with our customers to understand their strategies and plans.

Top 100 customers by industry



Top 100 customer responses



1 Transition plan is based on the customer's definition of what a transition plan is. This is not necessarily consistent with the Transition Plan criteria required for our E&S Framework.

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Lending in line with our E&S Framework

The E&S Framework outlines our minimum requirements that seek to manage the climate impacts of our financing activities, including bond facilitation. This includes requirements for certain clients in the fossil fuel sectors, which can help us work towards our 2030 financed emissions targets for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction and power generation. As set out in the E&S Framework, these requirements are subject to Australia having a secure energy platform.

See our refreshed 2025 E&S Framework at commbank.com.au/policies

Client Transition Plan assessments and criteria

In 2023 we clarified our expectations for certain clients to have a Transition Plan from 2025.

This year this expectation applied to existing oil and/or gas producing or metallurgical coal mining clients who derive 15% or more of their revenue from the sale of oil, gas or metallurgical coal; or power generation clients who generate 25% or more of their electricity from coal, and to who we offer corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation. We continued to engage a third party to independently assess applicable clients' Transition Plans against the requirements set out in our E&S Framework, using the core criteria set out below.

Unless we had already determined we would cease to offer new corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation to a client from 1 January 2025, we continued to monitor the Transition Plans of applicable clients in FY25. In some instances, we determined the client would not have, or would be unlikely to have, a Transition Plan meeting our core criteria by 31 December 2024. After making this determination, we did not provide new corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation with a maturity beyond 31 December 2024, except for uncommitted exposures that could be cancelled by 31 December 2024. After 1 January 2025, we did not provide new corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation to clients whose Transition Plans did not meet the core criteria, based on the third-party assessment. We took the same approach for refinancing. Otherwise, existing exposures for these clients remain on our balance sheet beyond 31 December 2024 until their maturity.

From the publication of our 2025 E&S Framework, our Transition Plan expectations will also apply to clients who derive 25% or more of their revenue from the sale of thermal coal, where we provide corporate or trade finance, or bond facilitation.

See our refreshed 2025 E&S Framework at commbank.com.au/policies

Our core criteria

To determine whether a Transition Plan meets the commitments in our E&S Framework, the assessment focuses on a subset of core criteria, which are our minimum requirements. Our core criteria include:

Net zero GHG emissions by 2050 (or sooner) ambition	The client has a qualitative net zero GHG emissions ambition that covers at least 95% of its Scope 1 and 2 emissions and covers the most material Scope 3 GHG emissions categories for its sector.
Medium-term (2027–2035) GHG reduction target(s)	The client has set medium-term targets that are aligned to a well-below 2°C sectoral pathway.
Decarbonisation strategy	The client's Transition Plan identifies the set of actions the client intends to take to achieve its GHG reduction targets over the targeted time frame. If the client chooses to employ offsetting in relation to its GHG reduction targets, they also disclose the quantity and type of offset certification.
Capital allocation	The client discloses the stated value of its capital expenditure that it intends to allocate towards climate solutions in the future. If relevant, the client also discloses the value of its expected capital allocation they expect to deploy, to transition away from carbon-intensive assets.
Climate governance	The client discloses evidence of board or board committee oversight of the management of climate change risks.

Recognising that transition plan expectations are evolving, we also assess clients' Transition Plans in relation to other matters. These matters can include, just transition, where the client's Transition Plan recognises the social and economic impacts of its decarbonisation efforts, particularly the impact on communities with a heavy reliance on the fossil fuel industry; climate policy engagement; or TCFD disclosures, where the client explicitly signposts TCFD-aligned disclosures in its annual reporting or publishes them in a TCFD-aligned report. CBA will continue to monitor developments, including guidance being prepared by the Australian Treasury.

Our sector goals [1]

Australian housing

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
63.9%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
41.7%

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Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, Australian housing accounted for 63.9% of our in-scope drawn lending. Residential buildings in Australia use approximately 24% of overall electricity and contribute over 10% of total carbon emissions. [2] Home emissions are mainly driven by electricity and gas for heating or cooling, cooking and hot water. While many households have made home energy upgrades, further work by industry and government is required to support homeowners in apartments and townhouses where energy efficiency measures are more difficult to adopt.

Our goal and portfolio

As at 30 June 2024, the emissions intensity of our portfolio was 35.0 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2, a reduction of 3.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 compared to our 2021 baseline, 0.1 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 compared to June 2023 and is 17% above the reference scenario. The modest reduction compared to 2023 partly reflects a change in the data provider we use to calculate a home's floorspace and number of bedrooms, and limitations in using publicly available data sets. Our financed emissions calculation draws on publicly available household energy consumption benchmarks meaning, at times, it is unable to account for the impact of increased solar and battery installations or changing energy usage by our customers.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our Australian housing financed emissions goal, see page 140.

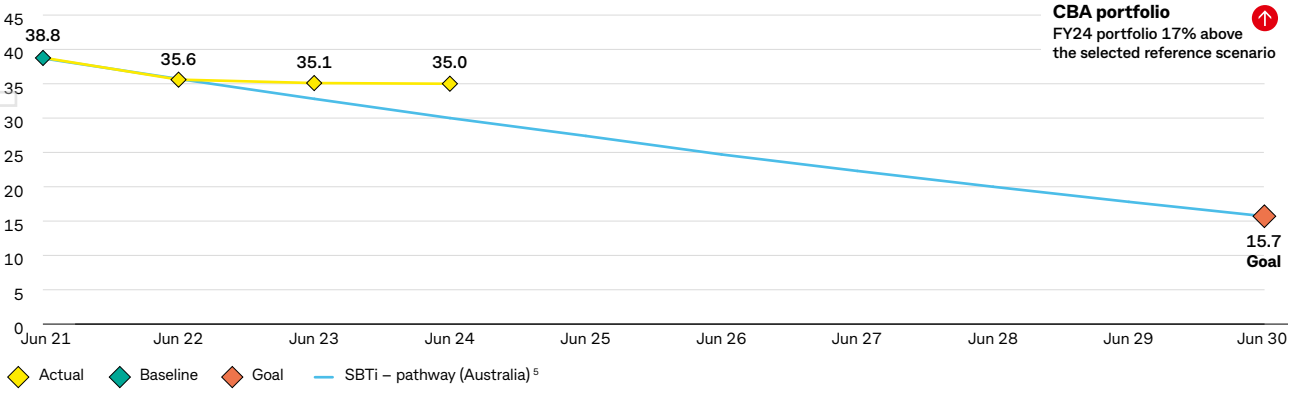
Scope of our sector goal

Sector	Value chain in scope [3]
Australian housing	Building materials → Construction → **Building operations** → Recycling

Included in scope | Not included in scope | Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our Australian housing methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Australian housing emissions intensity [4] $kgCO_2$-e/m^2



1 This goal was previously described as a target, see our description on page 111.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.
4 June 2024 Australian housing emissions intensity of 35.0 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
5 Refer to page 429 for source.

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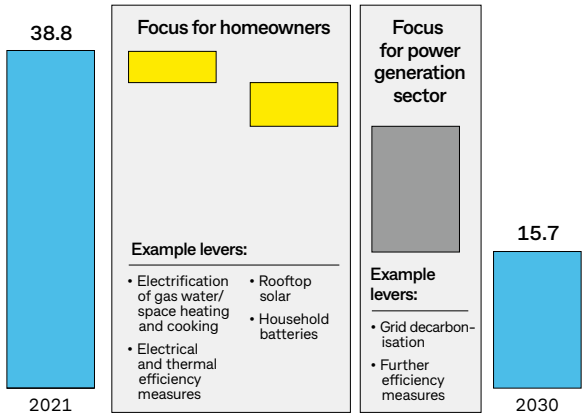
Dependencies and challenges

The reference scenario that informs our goal assumes the decarbonisation of Australia's electricity grid and a coordinated transition to replace coal-fired power with energy sources that produce lower emissions. Meeting our goal assumes more Australian homeowners will adopt home energy upgrades such as installing rooftop solar and batteries, and electrifying gas appliances for hot water, cooking, heating or cooling. Greater integration of full electrification and thermal efficiency measures in the construction of new homes or renovations is also assumed.

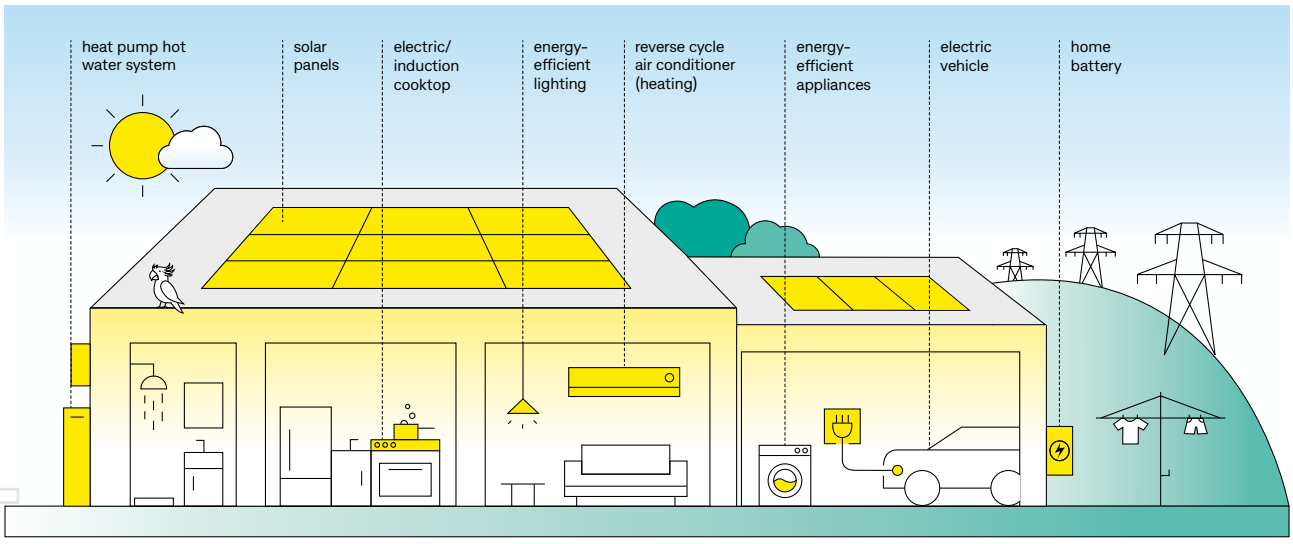
Despite strong solar uptake, with around one in three Australian homes having systems installed, battery adoption remains low due to the upfront costs homeowners incur. Recent state and federal rebates designed to incentivise battery adoption could increase installation rates. Should the electricity grid not decarbonise at the expected rate, or if State or Federal Government policy settings do not support decarbonisation, then achieving our goal will be more challenging.

In 2023, we used scenario modelling to explore a pathway to achieving our 2030 goal. We have drawn on insights from AEMO and the International Energy Agency (IEA) to chart an indicative scenario, highlighting dependency on grid decarbonisation, along with actions homeowners can take to reduce emissions.[1]

Emissions intensity[1] $kgCO_2$-e/m^2



An example of a fully electrified home



Our intention and activities

While achieving our 2030 housing goal will be challenging, the Bank has no intention of reducing our lending to Australian housing customers to achieve it. We remain committed to supporting our customers on their path to home ownership or property investment, and where practicable, helping them reduce their energy bills and ease cost-of-living pressures. Our Home Energy Upgrades service aims to help bridge knowledge gaps and simplify decision making for home energy upgrades. Eligible customers purchasing solar and battery systems can access discounted finance offerings that are supported by the CEFC's Household Energy Upgrades Fund.

In line with the introduction of mandatory climate reporting in Australia, we also intend to review our data sources and methodology to identify opportunities to calculate our portfolio's emissions intensity more accurately.

For more information on how we are supporting our retail customers, see page 113.

1 The analysis presented remains as originally released in our 2023 Climate Report, with no subsequent updates. While SBTi and CRREM do not provide an analytical breakdown of drivers in changes in emissions intensity between 2021 and 2030, in 2023, we modelled an indicative pathway exploring:
- Direct or Scope 1 emissions. We modelled a potential reduction through reduced demand for natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and wood, based on AEMO and IEA projections.
- Indirect or Scope 2 emissions. We modelled the relative impact of rooftop solar, batteries and behind the meter activities; and decarbonisation of the electricity grid, and other factors. This split was estimated based on data from AEMO and the Australian Energy Market Commission.

Our sector goals [1]

Australian commercial property

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending

6.9%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE

4.5%

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Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, lending to the Australian commercial property sector accounted for 6.9% of our in-scope drawn lending and 3.3% of our financed emissions. In Australia, commercial buildings use approximately 25% of overall electricity and contribute 10% of total carbon emissions. [2] Newer commercial properties tend to be more energy efficient and are expected to be better positioned for the transition, while older buildings need significant capital expenditure and upgrades to improve their energy efficiency.

Our goals and portfolio

As at 30 June 2024, our 2030 goals cover 77% [3] of our in-scope drawn lending to the Australian commercial property sector and include the office, retail and industrial sub-sectors. We have set separate goals for these sub-sectors to recognise the different baseline emissions intensities for different types of buildings. This year we have changed our goals to reflect a material refresh of the Government's Commercial Building Baseline Study (CBBS). Key changes in our goals for the retail and industrial sub-sectors are largely driven by reallocation of energy demand across building types in the 2024 CBBS as compared to the 2022 CBBS. Therefore our industrial sub-sector progress, which was above the reference scenario last year, is now below the reference scenario. It also means, we are unable to report year-on-year progress for these sub-sectors as the CBBS update does not provide comparative information.

As at 30 June 2024, the emissions intensities of our office, retail and industrial portfolios were 58.1 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2, 48.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 and 30.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2, respectively. This is below the reference scenario for all portfolios, reflecting differences in our portfolio's composition compared to the national average.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our Australian commercial property goals, see page 140.

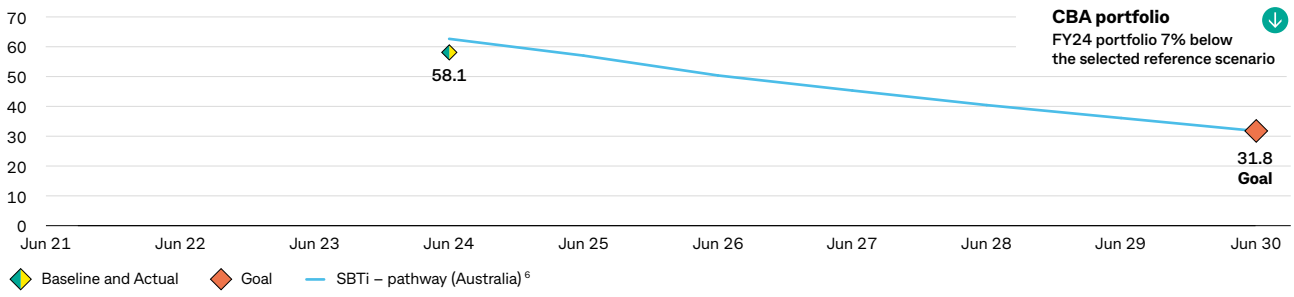
Scope of our sector goals

Sector	Value chain in scope [4]
Australian commercial property	Building materials · Construction · **Building operations** · Recycling

Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our Australian commercial property methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Office emissions intensity [5] $kgCO_2$-e/m^2



1 These goals were previously described as targets, see our description on page 111.

2 Refer to page 429 for source.

3 Proportion of drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024. Coverage of goals has been estimated based on available data. Due to data limitations, where granular building type data is unavailable, we have applied assumptions to apportion drawn lending exposure into sub-sectors based on the distribution of the portfolio with building data. 60% of our goal coverage reflects lending with granular building data and 17% is based on apportionment.

4 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.

5 June 2024 Australian commercial property (office) baseline emissions intensity of 58.1 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.

6 Refer to page 429 for source.

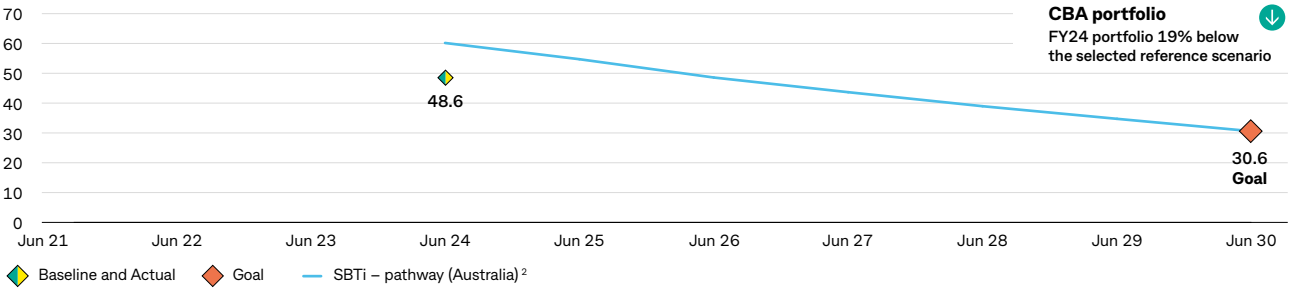
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Dependencies and challenges

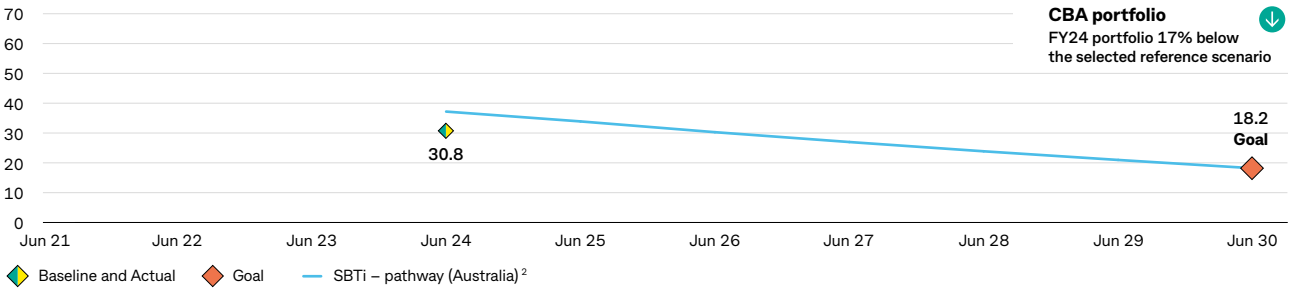
The reference scenarios that inform our goals assume the decarbonisation of Australia's electricity grid, the uptake of distributed energy resources, construction of more energy efficient buildings, and building owners making operational improvements and/or retrofitting their buildings. State or Federal Government policies that support electrification and improved energy efficiency in new or existing buildings would also support achievement of our goals.

In addition to the pace of grid decarbonisation, sector disruption in the form of rising construction costs and low construction labour availability may slow the transition and impact our ability to achieve our goals.

Retail emissions intensity [1] $kgCO_2$-e/m^2



Industrial emissions intensity [3] $kgCO_2$-e/m^2



Our intention and activities

At this time, we have no intention of reducing our lending to the Australian commercial property sector. Instead, we aim to continue supporting our customers with a suite of products, services and tools to help them transition to lower emissions operations.

For more information on how we are supporting our small business and large corporate customers, see pages 113–115.

1 June 2024 Australian commercial property (retail) baseline emissions intensity of 48.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.

2 Refer to page 429 for source.

3 June 2024 Australian commercial property (industrial) baseline emissions intensity of 30.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2 has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.

Our sector goals [1]

Australian road

passenger and light commercial vehicle finance

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending

0.9%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE

0.6%

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Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, our Australian road goal covers 23% of our in-scope drawn lending to the transport sector and 67% of our in-scope drawn lending to the Australian motor vehicle finance sector. In 2023, Scope 1 emissions from the Australian transport sector accounted for approximately 21% of Australia's total emissions,[2] with passenger and light commercial vehicles making up 60% of those emissions. Accelerating EV adoption and charging infrastructure investment is critical for reducing emissions. Policies like the New Vehicle Efficiency Standard aim to help consumers save money on fuel costs and provide more choice of new cars that are fuel-efficient, low or zero emissions, alongside environmental benefits.

Our goal and portfolio

As at 30 June 2024, Australian road emissions intensity was 234 gCO_2/vehicle km, a reduction of 11 gCO_2/vehicle km compared to our 2023 baseline, and 15% below the reference scenario, reflecting increased lending to customers to purchase low-emissions vehicles.

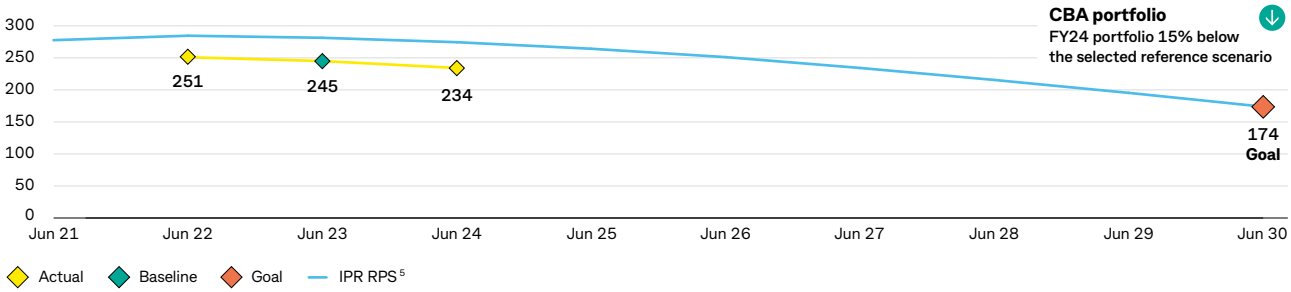
Scope of our sector goal

Sector	Value chain in scope [3]
Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)	Inputs · Vehicle manufacturers · Dealers · **Vehicle operations** · Recycling

Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our Australian road methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance) [4] gCO_2/vehicle km



For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our Australian road financed emissions goal, see page 140.

Dependencies and challenges

The reference scenario that informs our goal assumes an increasing rate of adoption of EVs and the replacement of older, less efficient internal combustion engine vehicles with newer vehicles.

While availability of EVs in Australia is growing, there continues to be barriers to retail and business customers switching to EVs, such as the comparative price of EVs, availability of charging infrastructure and limitations on range. Should the uptake of EVs not continue to increase as currently forecast by organisations such as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO),[6] or if State or Federal Government policy settings are not supportive, then achieving our goal may be unlikely.

Our intention and activities

Our focus is to support our retail and business customers in their transition to EVs. We seek to encourage EV uptake with specific discounts for EVs. We also support our business customers to purchase EVs, hybrid cars or charging infrastructure through our Green Vehicle and Equipment Finance product.

For more information on how we are supporting our retail and business customers, see page 113.

1 This goal was previously described as a target, see our description on page 111.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.
4 June 2024 Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance) emissions intensity of 234 gCO_2/vehicle km has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
5 Refer to page 429 for source.
6 Refer to page 429 for source.

Our sector goals [1]

Aviation

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
0.4%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
0.3%

Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, the aviation goal covers 16% of our in-scope drawn lending to the transport sector and largely includes lending to international customers. In 2023, aviation accounted for over 2% of global energy-related emissions.[2] Australia is highly dependent on the aviation sector to connect Australia to the world. Decarbonising this sector is challenging, given the reliance on hydrocarbons and the lack of available low-carbon fuel alternatives.

Our goal and portfolio

Our 2030 aviation goal includes lending to operators of aircraft as well as lending to customers that own and lease these assets to operators. As at 30 June 2024, aviation emissions intensity was 93 gCO_2/revenue passenger km, a reduction of 10 gCO_2/revenue passenger km compared to our 2023 baseline, and 6% below the reference scenario, reflecting new lending to airlines who operate newer aircraft with higher passenger load factors.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our aviation financed emissions goal, see page 140.

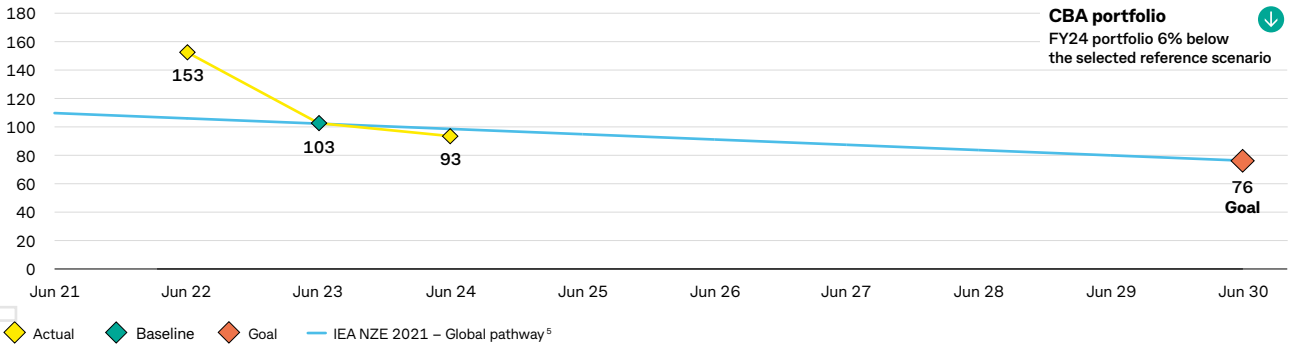
Scope of our sector goal

Sector	Value chain in scope [3]
Aviation	Parts suppliers · Aircraft manufacturers · **Aircraft operations** · Recycling

Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our aviation methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Aviation emissions intensity [4] gCO_2/revenue passenger km



Dependencies and challenges

The reference scenario that informs our goal assumes, amongst other things, that SAF begins to account for a larger proportion of energy consumed by aviation by 2030. The reference scenario also assumes improvements in efficiency of aircraft, including a mixture of those already available in addition to new technologies being developed.

Currently there are no zero emissions alternatives to aviation fuels that can be deployed at scale. Should the scaling of low-carbon fuels not happen at the rate anticipated, or if policy settings are not supportive, then achieving our goal may be unlikely.

Our intention and activities

We provide structured asset finance solutions which can be used by aviation customers to support the financing of newer aircraft and more fuel-efficient planes.

For more information on how we are supporting our institutional and large corporate customers to transition, see pages 114–115.

1 This goal was previously described as a target, see our description on page 111.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources. Includes lessor customers' Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) emissions.
4 June 2024 aviation emissions intensity of 93 gCO_2/revenue passenger km has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
5 Refer to page 429 for source.

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Our sector goals [1]

Heavy industry

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
<0.1%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
<0.1%

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Sector overview and outlook

We define the heavy industry sector as the production of steel, alumina, aluminium and cement. As at 30 June 2024, lending to the heavy industry sector represented <0.1% of our in-scope drawn lending and 13.3% of our financed emissions. In 2023, Scope 1 emissions from the production of alumina, aluminium, iron, steel, lime, cement and other metals accounted for approximately 7% of Australia's total emissions.[2] Greenhouse gas emissions from heavy industry production generally occur from the high heat and chemical reactions required in manufacturing processes. These industries are also significant electricity consumers.

Steel is essential for many other sectors, such as construction and machinery, and is expected to continue playing an important role in Australia's energy transition, including the construction of wind turbines and solar farms. Cement is required for housing, buildings and infrastructure. Alumina is an intermediate product in the production of aluminium, which is used in technologies that are also critical for reducing emissions. Heavy industry is considered harder-to-abate due to its reliance on grid decarbonisation, process efficiencies and low-emissions technologies that, in many instances, are not yet commercially viable at scale in Australia.

Our goals and portfolio

Our heavy industry portfolio is concentrated to a small number of companies. To protect our customers' confidentiality, we have adopted a 'traffic light' disclosure of our portfolio against goals. This is to support cases where, for example, only one customer has drawn lending in the reporting period.

- Portfolio is lower than the reference scenario.
- Portfolio is between ≥0% and ≤10% above the reference scenario.
- Portfolio is >10% above the reference scenario.
- N/A No drawn lending in the reporting period.

Scope of our sector goals

Sector	Value chain in scope [3]
Steel	Inputs · **Primary steel production** · Steel product manufacturing · Recycling Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3
Alumina and aluminium	Inputs · **Primary alumina refining** · **Primary aluminium smelting** · Aluminium product manufacturing · Recycling Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3
Cement	Inputs · **Cement production (on-site)** · Concrete production · End use · Recycling Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

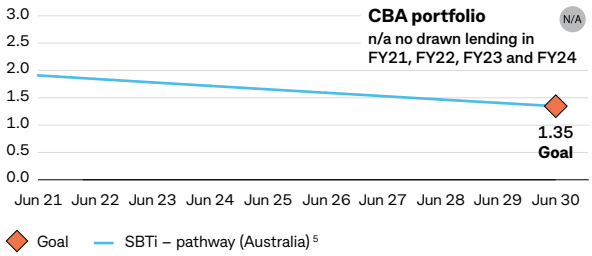
For important detail on our heavy industry methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Steel

As at 30 June 2024, there were no customers with drawn lending in this sector.

Reference scenario assumptions: increased material and energy efficiency measures, an increase in scrap-based production and adoption of new technologies from the mid-2020s.

Steel emissions intensity [4] tCO_2-e/t-steel



1 These goals were previously described as targets, see our description on page 111.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources. Sector goals exclude customer Scope 3 emissions. However, in line with the PCAF Standard, we include customer Scope 3 emissions in our financed emissions calculations.
4 Refer to page 437 for the assertions included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
5 Refer to page 429 for source.

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Alumina

As at 30 June 2024, our financed emissions intensity was below the selected reference scenario.

Reference scenario assumptions: refiners switch to using renewable electricity and the adoption of new technologies, such as electric boilers.

Aluminium

As at 30 June 2024, our financed emissions intensity was more than 10% above the selected reference scenario. It may remain at this level for a number of years due to higher electricity-related emissions than those modelled in our reference scenario.

Reference scenario assumptions: by 2030, smelters will switch to using renewable electricity for most of their energy needs. This switch is highly dependent on the availability of reliable electricity from firmed renewable sources or large-scale carbon capture.

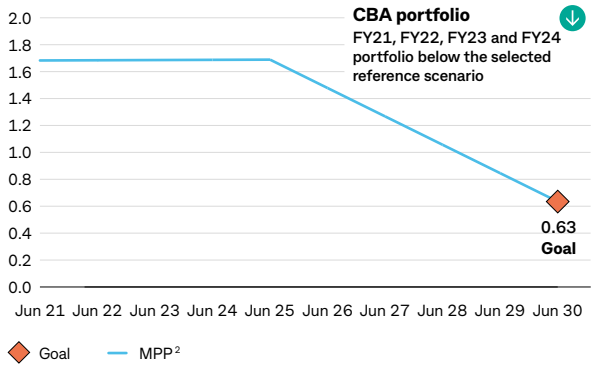
Cement

As at 30 June 2024, our financed emissions intensity was below the selected reference scenario.

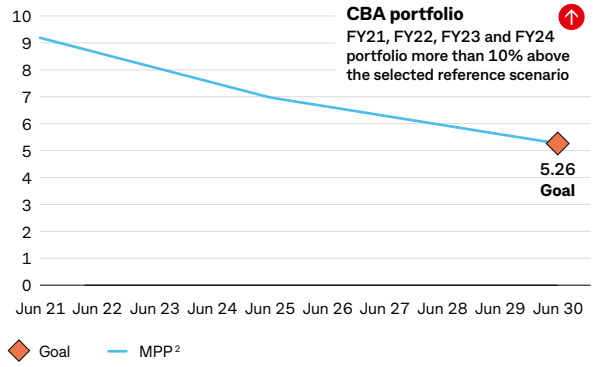
Reference scenario assumptions: increased substitution of clinker, the most carbon intensive input into cement, with lower-carbon materials, efficiency measures, in addition to kilns adopting bio energy or hydrogen, and carbon capture.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our heavy industry financed emissions goals, see page 140.

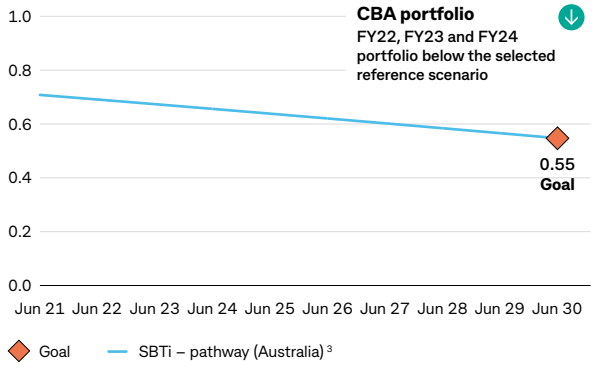
Alumina emissions intensity[1] tCO_2-e/t-aluminium



Aluminium emissions intensity[1] tCO_2-e/t-aluminium



Cement emissions intensity[1] tCO_2-e/t-cement



Dependencies and challenges

Our goals and decarbonisation of the heavy industry sector are reliant on: Australia's grid decarbonising; availability of inputs, such as scrap metal for secondary steel making or supplementary cementitious materials for cement manufacturing; the development and distribution of new technologies; and supportive public policy.

We are unlikely to achieve our goals if the electricity grid does not decarbonise at the anticipated rate, new technology is not developed in line with the reference scenario, or if State and Federal Government policy settings do not support decarbonisation.

Our intentions and activities

We continue to focus on engaging with our customers to understand their approach to achieving their climate strategies and decarbonisation goals, providing financing where it may assist them and trading support for ACCUs and Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCs).

For more information on how we are supporting our large corporate customers, see pages 114–115.

1 Refer to page 437 for the assertions included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Refer to page 429 for source.

Our sector targets

Power generation

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
0.5%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
0.3%

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Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, lending to the power generation sector represented only 0.5% of our in-scope drawn lending and 1.9% of our financed emissions. In 2023, Scope 1 emissions from the power generation sector accounted for approximately 34% of Australia's total emissions.[1] Retiring coal-fired power stations and shifting to renewable sources of energy is critical to reducing the emissions intensity of Australia's electricity grid. Renewable electricity can provide a cost-effective way of reducing emissions for consumers and is not only essential for the nation to meet its decarbonisation ambitions, but also to support Australian households and other sectors in reducing their emissions.

In the 2024 Integrated System Plan (ISP), AEMO's step change scenario projects that up to 90% of the National Energy Market's coal-fired power stations will retire by 2035 with the remaining 10% retiring by 2040. Renewable energy connected with transmission and distribution, firmed with storage and backed up by gas-powered generation, is the lowest-cost way to supply electricity to homes and businesses as Australia transitions to a net zero economy.[2]

Our target, portfolio and progress

Our interim 2030 target is 105 $kgCO_2$/MWh which is a 53% reduction compared to a 2020 baseline. As at 30 June 2024, the emissions intensity of our portfolio was 91 $kgCO_2$/MWh, a reduction of 131 $kgCO_2$/MWh compared to our 2020 baseline and 33 $kgCO_2$/MWh compared to 30 June 2023. Our portfolio was also 73% below the reference scenario. The reduction in our portfolio emissions intensity was primarily driven by lower exposures to non-renewable power generation customers, new drawn lending to the renewables sector and changes in customer emissions. While the emissions intensity of our portfolio has continued to decrease since June 2020, drawdowns of unused lending limits could change our share of customers' emissions and generation resulting in potential fluctuations in emissions intensity.

Our power generation portfolio is diversified by technology and geography with over 50% of our lending exposures outside Australia. Our power generation portfolio is also 72% weighted to lending to solar and wind generation assets, 13% to other renewable generation assets, along with smaller drawn exposures to electricity generators and gentailers that are more emissions-intensive.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our power generation financed emissions target, see page 140.

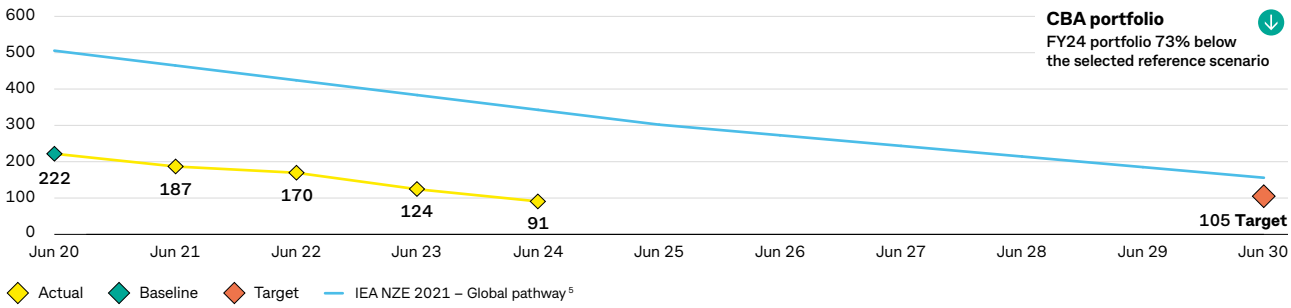
Scope of our sector target

Sector	Value chain in scope[3]
Power generation	Generation | Transmission and distribution | End users

Included in scope | Not included in scope | Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our power generation methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

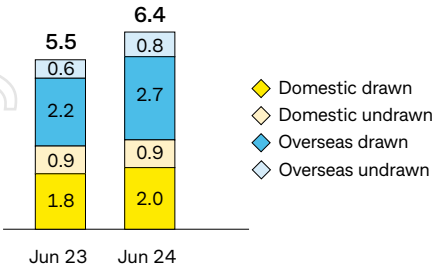
Power generation emissions intensity[4] $kgCO_2$/MWh



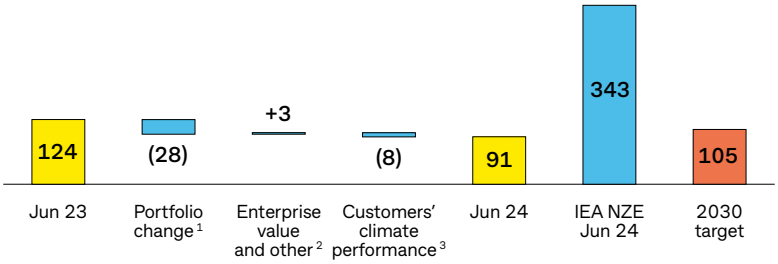
1 Refer to page 429 for source.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.
4 June 2024 power generation emissions intensity of 91 $kgCO_2$/MWh has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
5 Refer to page 429 for source.

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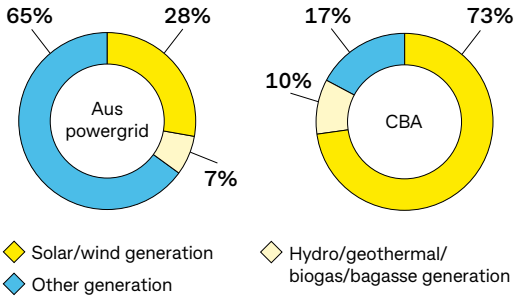
Drawn and undrawn lending exposure
$bn



Power generation emissions intensity portfolio movements
$kgCO_2/MWh$



Electricity generation split by type [4] MWh by type (%)



$4.6bn

of Group TCE to wind and solar power generation customers [5] **as at 30 June 2024**

Assumptions and risks in achieving our target

The reference scenario that informs our target assumes a significant increase in renewable power generation from solar and wind, and a significant decrease in unabated fossil fuel generation by 2030.

To maintain grid reliability and stability, and to reduce the sector's emissions, investment in firming in the form of batteries, pumped hydro and some gas-fired electricity generation is crucial. We see a role for government policy and public funding to de-risk renewable energy and transmission projects. Should government policy settings change or not be implemented as currently stated, it may impact our ability to achieve our target.

Actions we are taking

Our power generation portfolio includes customers ranging from lower emissions renewable energy generators to more emissions-intensive customers, such as electricity gentailers. In Australia and New Zealand, we are supporting our gentailer customers with financing as they transition to lower emissions technologies. We continue to focus on growing our lending to renewable energy and electricity storage customers to support the firming of renewables.

For more information on the actions we are taking and how we are supporting these customers to transition, see pages 114–115.

See our refreshed 2025 E&S Framework at commbank.com.au/policies

1 Movements in drawn lending exposure can affect the factor used to attribute a proportion of the customers' emissions and generation to CBA.
2 Impact of foreign exchange movements and changes in customers' enterprise value.
3 Includes the attribution of changes in individual companies' emissions and generation to CBA.
4 Refer to page 429 for source. CBA pie chart calculated as CBA's attributed generation from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biogas, bagasse and non-renewable customers as a percentage of total CBA attributed generation for FY24.
5 Power generation customers where 90% or more of generation is from wind/solar assets and wind/solar assets under construction. We assess changes to customer classification using a rolling three-year generation average.

Our sector targets

Upstream oil and gas extraction

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
<0.1%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
<0.1%

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Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, lending to the upstream oil and gas extraction sectors represented <0.1% of our in-scope drawn lending and 1.9% of our financed emissions. In 2023, Scope 1 emissions from upstream oil and gas extraction accounted for approximately 10% of Australia's total emissions.[1] These industries also have significant downstream emissions due to the combustion of the products they produce.

In AEMO's 2024 ISP, as coal-fired power stations retire, gas-powered generation is expected to continue playing a role in supporting Australia's economic activity through the transition. Gas-powered electricity generation can be used to provide firming support to variable renewable energy when other dispatchable sources are unavailable. Gas is also used in a range of industrial applications where lower carbon alternatives are not yet commercially available, particularly those requiring heat over 500°C. AEMO's 2025 Gas Statement of Opportunities forecasts shortfall risks under peak conditions from 2028, three years later than forecast in 2024. AEMO's update reinforces the need to complete committed and anticipated production, storage and infrastructure developments, amongst other measures.

Our targets, portfolio and progress

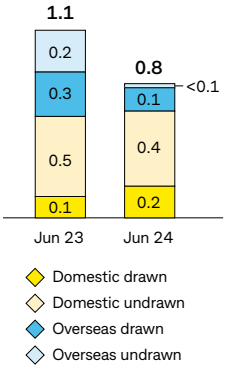
Since 2023, our in-scope drawn lending exposures to customers in these sectors have decreased by 25%, or $0.1 billion.

- Our upstream oil extraction target is 1.9 $MtCO_2$, a 27% reduction compared to our 2020 baseline. As at 30 June 2024, the absolute emissions from the upstream oil extraction sector were 0.1 $MtCO_2$, 96% below the selected reference scenario. Since 2020, we have reduced our financed emissions in this sector by 96% and by 50% since 2023.
- Our upstream gas extraction target is 2.8 $MtCO_2$, a 17% reduction compared to our 2020 baseline. As at 30 June 2024, the absolute emissions from the upstream gas extraction sector were 0.3 $MtCO_2$, 90% below the selected reference scenario. Since 2020, we have reduced our financed emissions in this sector by 91% and by 25% since 2023.

While our financed emissions for upstream oil and gas extraction are currently 0.1 $MtCO_2$ and 0.3 $MtCO_2$ respectively, we continue to provide committed lending facilities to these sectors which were undrawn or not fully drawn at 30 June 2024. Customers drawing down on or repaying their lending facilities may lead to volatility in these sectors' financed emissions.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our upstream oil and gas extraction financed emissions targets, see page 140.

Drawn and undrawn lending exposure $bn



Scope of our sector targets

Sector	Value chain in scope[2]
Upstream oil and gas extraction	Upstream · Midstream · Downstream · End use

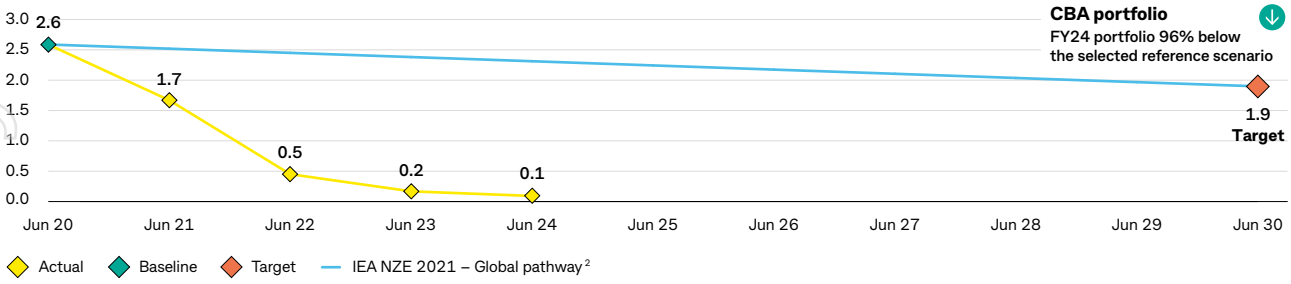
Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our upstream oil and gas extraction methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

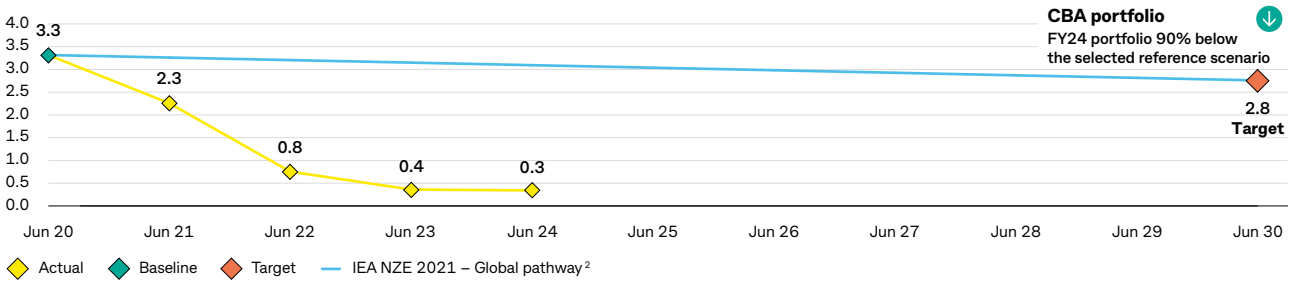
1 Refer to page 429 for source.
2 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.

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Upstream oil extraction absolute emissions[1] $MtCO_2$ per annum



Upstream gas extraction absolute emissions[3] $MtCO_2$ per annum



Assumptions and risks in achieving our targets

The reference scenarios that inform our targets assume a gradual decline in demand for oil and gas, noting the need for dispatchable capacity, which could include gas-powered firming generation, in the future. This decline is complemented by a small share of emissions being captured through carbon capture, use and storage.[4] In Australia, reductions in emissions in the oil and gas sector are assumed to be supported by the Federal Government's Safeguard Mechanism, which incentivises solutions to minimise Scope 1 emissions, including through carbon capture, use and storage.

Actions we are taking

We support customers in these sectors by providing lending in line with our E&S Framework. The Framework outlines the minimum requirements we have set for financing activities for certain customers in these sectors. We also monitor the impact of any proposed new transactions in these sectors on our 2030 upstream oil and gas extraction targets. Certain customers in these sectors are also expected to have published a Transition Plan.

For important information on our actions and the commitments we have made to customers operating in these sectors, see pages 114–115.

See our refreshed 2025 E&S Framework for more information at commbank.com.au/policies

1 June 2024 upstream oil extraction absolute emissions of 0.1 $MtCO_2$ have been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
2 Refer to page 429 for source.
3 June 2024 upstream gas extraction absolute emissions of 0.3 $MtCO_2$ have been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
4 The IEA NZE (2021) assumes by 2030 approximately 10% of energy supplied by 'natural gas' is attributed to 'natural gas with carbon capture use and storage' with the remainder attributed to 'unabated natural gas'.

Our sector targets

Thermal coal mining

As at 30 June 2024

Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
<0.1%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
<0.1%

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Sector overview and outlook

In 2023, Scope 1 emissions from coal mining, including both thermal and metallurgical coal, accounted for approximately 8% of Australia's total emissions.[1] Some mining companies that we may lend to retain thermal coal interests as part of their diversified operations.

Our target, portfolio and progress

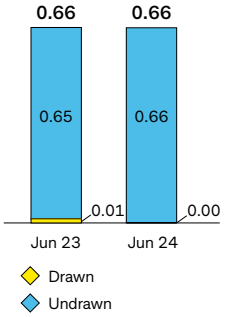
Our 2030 target for thermal coal mining is to reduce our financed emissions to zero. We include all thermal coal mining customers with more than 5% of their revenue coming directly from the sale of thermal coal in our target.

As at 30 June 2024, our thermal coal mining in-scope drawn lending exposure was $1 million, a decrease of 93% or $13 million since 30 June 2023. Undrawn committed lending exposure was $647 million for June 2023 and $659 million for June 2024.

As at 30 June 2024, our absolute emissions were lower by >99% compared to our 2020 baseline, in line with 30 June 2023 and 99% below the selected reference scenario. This decrease was driven by lower use of limits within the portfolio during the year.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring our thermal coal mining financed emissions target, see page 140.

Drawn and undrawn lending exposure $bn



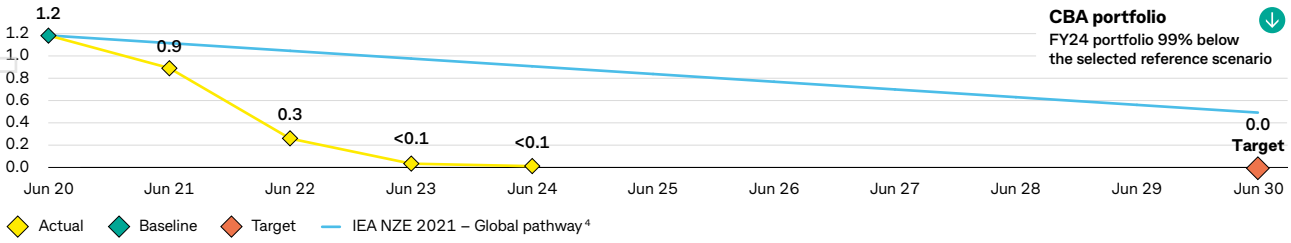
Scope of our sector target

Sector	Value chain in scope[2]
Thermal coal mining	Mining → Transport → End users

Included in scope | Not included in scope | Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our sector-level target methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Thermal coal mining absolute emissions[3] $MtCO_2$ per annum



Assumptions and risks in achieving our target

While our financed emissions are currently <0.1 $MtCO_2$ for the sector, we continue to have in place committed lending facilities to this sector which were undrawn or not fully drawn at 30 June 2024. Customers drawing down on or repaying their lending facilities may lead to volatility in the sector's financed emissions.

Actions we are taking

We plan to reduce our lending to zero by 2030. However until this time, we will continue to provide lending to support existing mining customers in line with our E&S Framework and thermal coal mining target.

See our refreshed 2025 E&S Framework at commbank.com.au/policies

1 Refer to page 429 for source.
2 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources.
3 June 2024 thermal coal mining absolute emissions of <0.1 $MtCO_2$ have been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
4 Refer to page 429 for source.

Our sector targets

Shipping

As at 30 June 2024

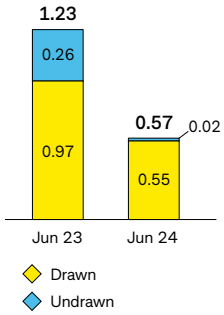
Proportion of total in-scope drawn lending
0.1%

In-scope drawn lending as a proportion of Group TCE
<0.1%

Sector overview and outlook

As at 30 June 2024, our shipping target covers 2% of our in-scope drawn lending to the transport sector and largely includes lending to international customers. In 2023, shipping accounted for over 2% of global energy-related emissions.[1] Australia is expected to continue relying on international shipping given we have no significant domestic shipping network. Decarbonising this sector is challenging, due to the reliance on fossil fuels and the lack of available low-carbon fuel alternatives.

Drawn and undrawn lending exposure $bn



Our target, portfolio and progress

Our 2030 shipping target includes operators of ocean-going vessels, as well as lending to customers that own and lease these assets to operators. As at 30 June 2024, shipping absolute emissions were 0.20 $MtCO_2$ a reduction of 0.19 $MtCO_2$ compared to our 2023 baseline and 49% below the reference scenario, reflecting a reduction in drawn lending.

For important detail on the governance and monitoring of our shipping financed emissions target, see page 140.

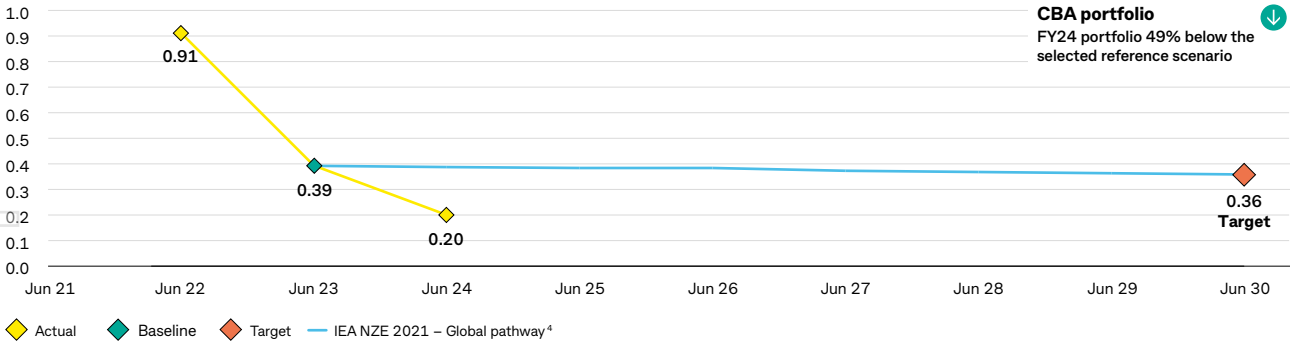
Scope of our sector target

Sector	Value chain in scope[2]
Shipping	Parts suppliers · Vessel manufacturers · **Vessel operations** · Recycling

Included in scope · Not included in scope · Customers' emissions scope 1 2 3

For important detail on our sector-level target methodology including the scope of emissions and customer activities included, see pages 400–405.

Shipping absolute emissions[3] $MtCO_2$ per annum



Assumptions and risks in achieving our target

The reference scenario that informs our target assumes low-carbon fuels, such as bioenergy and ammonia, begin to account for at least 15% of energy consumed by shipping by 2030.

Decarbonising the shipping sector is largely dependent on efficiency improvements including a mixture of those already available, in addition to new technologies being developed and switching to low-carbon fuels. Should the scaling of low-carbon fuels not happen or not happen at the rate anticipated, or if policy settings are not supportive, then achieving our target may be unlikely.

Actions we are taking

We expect to achieve our 2030 target through a managed exit of our international institutional banking exposures. Any new origination in the shipping sector is intended to be focused on Australian transport, trade and infrastructure.

For more information on how we are supporting our institutional and large corporate customers to transition, see pages 114–115.

1 Refer to page 429 for source.
2 Diagram is illustrative and informed by various sources. Includes lessor customers' Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) emissions.
3 June 2024 shipping absolute emissions of 0.20 $MtCO_2$ has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement.
4 Refer to page 429 for source.

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Managing our operational emissions

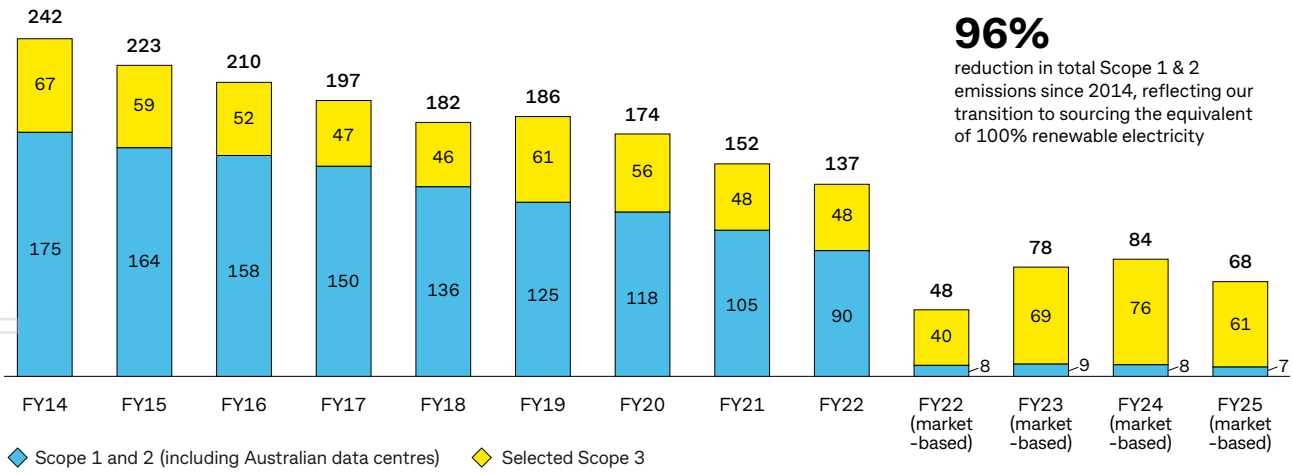
Building on our progress and using insights from reducing our operational emissions, we are now focused on reducing our supply chain emissions. This year we have achieved our operational emissions targets for 2025 and also completed a comprehensive review of our operational emissions strategy covering targets, boundaries and inventories.

Progress on our operational emissions reduction targets

Since 2014, we have achieved a 96% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions. As at 30 June 2025, we have achieved our operational emissions targets set for 2025 with a Scope 1 and 2 reduction of 72%, and a Scope 3 reduction of 36%, since 2020.

We set our current Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions targets in 2021. In 2024, our Scope 3 operational emissions target was updated to align with a pathway to limit global warming to 1.5°C for all Scope 3 operational emissions categories included with our target, except for air travel which remained aligned to a well-below 2°C pathway. We also updated our Scope 3 baseline due to material business structure changes, including divestments, that had taken place since developing the initial baseline.

Our operational emissions ('000s tCO_2-e)[1]



96%
reduction in total Scope 1 & 2 emissions since 2014, reflecting our transition to sourcing the equivalent of 100% renewable electricity

1 From FY14 to FY19, CBA data centres were deemed as non-operational control (Scope 3) and reclassified as operational control (Scope 1 and 2) from FY20. Comparison of FY14 location-based reporting to FY25 market-based reporting reflects the benefit of the equivalent of using 100% renewable electricity for our operations. Includes emissions from Australian data centres but excludes emissions from cloud service providers. For definitions and methodology, see pages 419–428 of the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

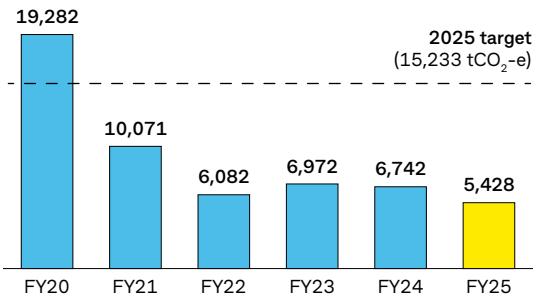
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Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 operational emissions reduction targets

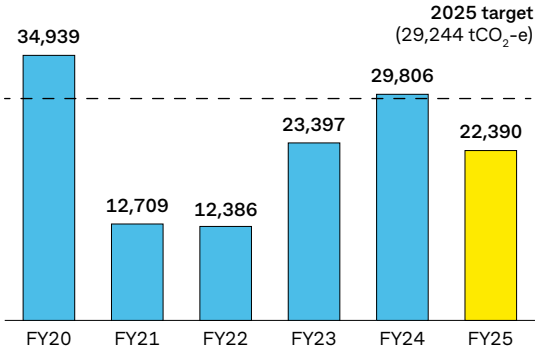
	Scope 1 & 2 operational emissions	Scope 3 operational emissions
2025 targets	2020 baseline: 19,282 tCO_2-e Reduction of 21% by 2025	2020 baseline[1, 2]: 34,939 tCO_2-e Reduction of 16.3% by 2025
Emissions scope	1, 2	3
GHG	CO_2-e	CO_2-e
Scope of operations	Scope 1 emissions across Australian and New Zealand operations and Scope 2 emissions across New Zealand and other overseas (with Australia calculated as zero due to 100% renewable electricity).	A subset of our selected Scope 3 emissions across Australian, New Zealand and other overseas operations as outlined on page 419.
Informed by	Based on a 1.5°C trajectory, requiring a 4.2% annual linear reduction.	Based on a 1.5°C trajectory, excluding flight emissions which are based on a well-below 2°C trajectory. The 1.5°C trajectory requires a 4.2% annual linear reduction, whereas the well-below 2°C trajectory requires a 2.5% annual linear contraction.
Our performance	Since 2020, we have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 72% from our 2020 baseline, exceeding our 2025 target of a 21% reduction. This has been driven by the purchase of renewable electricity for our New Zealand and other overseas Scope 2 emissions. In addition, our Australian and New Zealand businesses have reduced fleet emissions by 57% since 2020, primarily through the transition of our fleet to hybrids and EVs. Continued transition of our fleet to hybrids and EVs provides the greatest opportunity for ongoing reductions.	Since 2020, we have reduced our Scope 3 emissions within the target by 36% from our 2020 baseline, meeting our 2025 target of a 16.3% reduction. This has been driven by freight-related emissions reducing a further 29% this year. We continue to see benefits from optimising our freight demand and partnering with a supplier with a growing EV delivery fleet. Flight emissions conversion factors updated by the UK Government[3] in 2025 provided a more accurate representation of the emissions intensity of our travel. Air travel now represents 70% of the current target boundary and we will continue to monitor air travel demand through the use of our internal tracking dashboard.

For definitions of our targets, and a reconciliation of our total operational emissions and those reported in our targets, see pages 419 and 428, respectively.

Scope 1 & 2 operational emissions
Performance against target (tCO_2-e)



Scope 3 operational emissions[3]
Performance against target (tCO_2-e)



1 Business travel emissions baseline adjusted to FY19 values to normalise for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
2 Update to Scope 3 baseline for 2025 reporting due to error in ASB air travel emissions baseline used for 2024 reporting.
3 CBA uses the UK Government Department of Energy Security and Net Zero 2025 GHG conversion factors for flight emissions, updated in 2025 reflecting post-COVID air travel demand normalising. See page 419 for further detail.

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Reviewing our operational emissions strategy and targets

This year we completed an evaluation of our operational emissions strategy as part of our five-year review cycle. The review considered our Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 reduction targets, boundaries and inventories, and incoming new mandatory climate reporting requirements.

Given the significant progress in executing our reduction strategies for Scope 1 and 2, we are increasing our reduction target from 42% to 75% by 2030 against our 2020 baseline. We are also able to expand our Scope 1 and 2 target coverage from 2026 onwards as we now have better data for our other overseas offices, including India.

We have also made several changes to improve how we measure, manage and represent Scope 3 operational emission sources, particularly those associated with our supply chain. Where we do not currently have activity data available, we are developing spend-based estimates. We have conservatively estimated our expanded footprint as an increase of approximately 600% from our reported 2024 operational emissions. As our current Scope 3 target accounts for only 13% of our expanded estimated emissions, the existing Scope 3 target is no longer meaningful in its present form. Accordingly, we will reassess this target and focus on more accurately quantifying our Scope 3 operational emissions in line with new mandatory climate reporting requirements in 2026.

Supporting action outside our operations

We do not use carbon credits to meet our operational emissions targets. However, we continue to support climate action beyond our value chain, such as purchasing carbon credits and investing to help reduce our travel emissions.

This year CBA signed several multi-year agreements supporting improved social, cultural and environmental impacts through projects within the ACCU scheme. Our portfolio focuses on projects supporting Australia's Indigenous communities and aligns with our Reconciliation Action Plan. This year CBA supported Indigenous savanna burning projects which also have benefits for nature. Selected projects went through a due diligence assessment, to assess the integrity and credibility of the carbon credits generated. This due diligence assessment was based on the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles and transparency changes to the ACCU scheme.

We continue to monitor developments related to the ACCU scheme and note the review Climate Active is currently undertaking. We will reassess our position as more information becomes available.

In 2024, ASB pre-purchased carbon credits for 2025 sourced from GHG removal projects under the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI). In 2024, Toitū Envirocare announced its commitment to align their practices with international standards. As a result, they will be moving towards no longer accepting carbon credits issued under the New Zealand PFSI for offsetting purposes. Toitū Envirocare honours the use of pre-purchased, 'reserved' New Zealand credits. As part of the transition phase, ASB will apply 2024 pre-purchased credits sourced from New Zealand-based PFSI compliant projects to maintain its Toitū Envirocare Net Carbon Zero certification.

Given air travel emissions are particularly hard to reduce, CBA has been part of the Qantas SAF coalition for the past two years. The coalition aims to support the scaling of the SAF industry to reduce aviation emissions. During the year we increased our level of participation to become a 'partner', which contributes to the airline's incremental cost of purchasing SAF. The use of SAF purchased through CBA's partnership would be equivalent to avoiding 1,000 tCO_2-e of CBA's air travel emissions.

Actions to help us reduce our supply chain emissions

Air travel emissions represent 70% of the emissions in our current Scope 3 operational emissions target. Our efforts to date have been directed towards mitigating our own air travel impacts and supporting lower-carbon alternative fuels. Our Australian business monitors business travel and tracks actual emissions against internal carbon budgets to balance the demand for business critical travel while focusing on meeting our Scope 3 target.

We also continue to take steps to reduce the impact of our office and branch fit-outs by making them more resource efficient. Our refurbishment projects incorporate sustainable design principles, and we look to reuse and repurpose existing building materials and furniture, wherever possible.

Our three-year ATM refresh project, covering approximately 1,700 ATMs, is implementing a modular construction system using lower-carbon, natural and renewable materials. A circular design approach is being taken, facilitating efficient installation and easy disassembly for repairs and reuse. In addition, our latest container branch, designed to support communities after natural disasters, considers sustainable design principles. The container itself has been reused, and approximately 70% of its interior is fitted with lower-carbon and circular materials, such as wall linings made from upcycled packaging, recycled plastic acoustic panelling and furniture, as well as lower-carbon carpet and joinery panels.

We also measure the impact of our offices via major projects aiming to achieve lower embodied carbon compared to previous comparable buildings in our portfolio. This year we completed the Bankwest Place refurbishment in Perth, achieving a 42% reduction in embodied carbon. This is compared to the estimated emissions for a typical fitout with conventional material selections.

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Understanding the impact of climate and nature issues on Australian agriculture

Australian agriculture is exposed to both climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities given the emissions created, carbon sequestered into land, and the impacts and dependencies to produce food and fibre for our economy.

Continuing to support Australian agriculture

The Australian agriculture sector is essential for our economy and food security, and is central to regional communities and the financial health of their economies. The sector accounts for 18% of Australia's net emissions, or 16% excluding land-use, land-use change and forestry.[1] Landowners face risks including acute weather events, a changing climate and loss of ecosystem services.

However, many are exploring options to reduce net emissions for improved profitability, enhancements to natural capital for production, and incentives in environmental markets and schemes. Availability and costs to implement new technologies, and balancing competing land uses in the agriculture industry, continue to slow the pace of progress on emissions reductions for the sector.

The Bank has been supporting the Australian agriculture sector for over 100 years, and we intend to continue supporting our farmers through our lending and other activities. We recognise that our customers are at different stages of adopting decarbonisation activities and responding to the transition. We partner with companies like Ruminati to provide our farming customers with complimentary tools to estimate their baseline emissions and develop tailored action plans to help them reduce their on-farm emissions. Our aim is to continue investing in research partnerships and programs to build our understanding and share insights with our customers.

1.8%

in-scope drawn lending
as at 30 June 2024

8.5%

financed emissions
as at 30 June 2024

Key nature impacts[2]

- Water use
- Land use
- Soil pollution
- Water pollution

Key nature dependencies[2]

- Soil erosion
- Water availability
- Climate regulation
- Flood and storm protection
- Water quality

Key: Very high High

Challenges in setting sector goals and targets for Australian agriculture

The agriculture sector faces specific challenges in goal and target setting, including measuring emissions, multiple gas sources, different agricultural activities, and the way emissions are generated and stored through natural systems. We continued to explore the possibility of setting financed emissions goals and targets for the Australian agriculture sector, which were deferred in 2024 due to data and methodology challenges. As these challenges remain unresolved, we have decided not to set goals or targets this year. We remain focused on helping customers measure their baseline emissions and have updated our methodology for measuring and reporting our financed emissions for the sector.



1 Refer to page 429 for source.
2 Based on our 2023 Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) analysis as published in our 2023 Climate Report.

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Nature and biodiversity

We continue to recognise the interconnection between nature and climate issues, and the importance of Australia taking action to maintain, restore and enhance nature and biodiversity.

Progressing our approach to nature

With one in four Australian businesses calling us their main financial institution, we play an important role in financing economic activity. Sectors with greater exposure to nature-related risks, such as agriculture, mining and construction, are important to building Australia's future economy and need balanced, long-term support to manage their impacts and dependencies.

Understanding our customers' impacts and dependencies on nature can help us manage the risks and opportunities these create. Our 2023 ENCORE analysis identified agriculture and mining as priority sectors, as well as the built environment in relation to our operations.

Since then, we have been building internal analytical capabilities, exploring emerging tools and piloting elements of the 'LEAP' (locate, evaluate, assess and prepare) framework. While data collection and measurement methods continue to evolve, there is a clear need for nationally consistent definitions, metrics and datasets tailored to the Australian context.

We welcome the Australian Federal Government's initiative to enhance environmental information through the newly established statutory body, Environment Information Australia. We continue to monitor developments under Australia's Nature Positive Plan. We welcome further work across government and key industry stakeholder groups to develop nationally consistent tools and datasets that could support the pragmatic development of nature commitments and consider the interdependencies with climate objectives.

Continuing to develop our measurement capabilities

We continued to build analytical capabilities to assess nature impacts and dependencies for parts of our lending portfolio. This includes taking opportunities to partner with organisations who can support better measurement of nature-related metrics and support customers in working towards improved nature outcomes.

This year we built on previous geospatial analysis and continued to explore publicly available datasets and methodologies to assess where our operations and lending activities intersect with nature. This exercise identified challenges in timeliness and accuracy of publicly available information on the location of relevant assets. Through our climate stress test, we also explored exposure to water stress for select regions in our agriculture portfolio.

We also participated in an Early Adopter Program with CSIRO to test their new NatureIQ tool that combines multiple CSIRO environmental indicators, models and datasets. The tool supports assessment and monitoring of indicators such as ecosystem condition and species extinction risk.

Assessing nature-related impacts in our own operations

As a large Australian lender to the housing and commercial property sectors, we believe we have a role to play in understanding the built environment's impact and dependency on nature, starting with our own operations.

We continued to monitor our water and waste use which were identified as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) metrics most material to our operations. As part of our ongoing efforts to reduce waste to landfill, we trialled reusable coffee cups, expanded the roll out of coffee cup sorting stations, upgraded our waste infrastructure and signage, and introduced a dry waste stream into our Sydney commercial offices this year.

As a continuation of our embodied carbon assessments, we engaged a third-party consultant to conduct an assessment into the impacts on nature from our retail fitout. The assessment identified the highest impact materials on nature as aluminium, steel and timber and further assessment of the supply chains of these materials were carried out. We continue to explore how these findings can be integrated into design decisions.



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Governance

The Board continues to oversee the assessment of risks and opportunities for the Bank arising from climate change.

The Board's oversight of climate issues

The Board's responsibilities include considering the material E&S impacts of the Bank's activities. Each of the Board's four standing Committees assists the Board to carry out its responsibilities, with the Audit and Risk & Compliance Committees primarily assisting the Board with its oversight of climate issues.

The Board approves the Group E&S Policy and Framework, and oversees the management of climate risk within the Bank's overall business strategy and risk appetite. The Board also monitors the E&S work program, which includes the development and delivery of CBA's climate strategy and progress against goals and targets. The Board and the Audit and Risk & Compliance Committees regularly receive reports from management on climate-related matters. The contents, including management's recommendations, are noted, discussed and/or approved.

For important accompanying information on the role of the Board, its Committees and how information flows to and from the Board, see page 38.

See our Board and Board Committee Charters at commbank.com.au/corporategovernance

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How often the Board is informed about climate matters

The Board and its Committees consider a range of climate-related topics where they are responsible for oversight, including the E&S impact of the Bank's activities. Board and Committee papers are prepared by management. The Board and Committees consider the views of a range of stakeholders when reviewing the papers. Agenda items may be considered in detail first by management at the E&S Committee or by another management committee before the report is provided to the Board or Board Committee. The table below is a non-exhaustive list of key climate matters discussed by the Board, and Audit and Risk & Compliance Committees in the 2025 financial year.

Key topics considered in the 2025 financial year

Board	• Provided oversight of the E&S strategy, including receiving updates on key initiatives, at four Board meetings[1] • Reviewed the Group E&S Policy and Framework at four Board meetings, in connection with the updating of those documents in FY26 • At the August 2024 meeting, the Board approved the 2024 Climate Report • At the December 2024 meeting, the Board participated in an education session on Australia's energy transition • At the June 2025 meeting, the Board received an update on environmental risk, for consideration in the FY26 E&S strategic planning • At the June 2025 meeting, the Board received an update on the Bank's 2025 sustainability reporting including climate disclosures • Sector-level financed emissions targets, goals and/or progress were considered by the Board at four Board meetings
Risk & Compliance Committee	• Reviewed the Bank's risk appetite statement, which included climate-related risk measures and made recommendations to the Board • Received regular reports from management in relation to risk, including E&S risk
Audit Committee	• At the August 2024 meeting, considered the 2024 Climate Report, including recommending the Climate Report to the Board for approval • At the August 2024 meeting, provided oversight of certain sector-level financed emissions targets, including recommending certain targets to the Board for approval • At the June 2025 Committee meeting, the Committee received an update on the implementation of mandatory sustainability reporting, including climate disclosures

Developing Board skills and continuing education programs

The Board assesses the appropriate mix of skills, experience, knowledge, independence, expertise and diversity required for effective governance, and the extent to which they are represented on the Board or relevant Committee. E&S is one of the skills included in the Board skills matrix which describes that a director understands potential risks and opportunities from an E&S perspective. On the E&S skill, of our 10 board members, three directors have been assessed as 'high competency, knowledge and experience' and seven have been assessed as 'practised or direct experience', as relevant to CBA.

The Nominations Committee oversees the induction program offered to each new Non-Executive Director which is tailored to meet their needs. The induction program includes an overview of E&S issues as they relate to the Bank and our operations. The Committee also oversees the continuing education program provided to Directors. This year the Board continued to invest in E&S-related training with a session held on Australia's energy transition. This was led by external experts and explored progress, challenges and opportunities in relation to Australia's energy market.

For important accompanying information about the Board skills matrix and the experience of our directors, see pages 49–53.

For important accompanying information about Board education and training for directors, see page 48.

1 'Board meeting' or 'meeting' means one of the six scheduled, multi-day Board meetings held by the Board in the 2025 financial year.

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The Board's strategic consideration of climate issues

The Board regularly reflects on our strategy, operating context, key priorities, and oversees progress and sets targets. In recent years the Board has spent time discussing climate issues, including understanding CBA's role and plans to support Australia's transition to net zero by 2050. The transition is an important issue to consider in the context of our strategy. We have used the information currently available to us to understand the potential impacts, and acknowledge long-term outcomes on the Bank, our customers and the economy.

The Board also receives regular reporting from management on our environmental strategy. This year the Board discussed updates on the evolving external context and progress on key initiatives, including our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets, and climate resilience priorities.

In 2025, as part of our biennial review process, we reviewed our E&S policy settings and updated our E&S Framework. Throughout this process, the Board engaged in multiple discussions, considering certain relevant E&S issues, the evolving external context, various stakeholder perspectives and sought to balance impacts, such as the security of Australia's energy platform. The settings in our updated E&S Framework continue to reinforce our climate strategy. Following these discussions in August 2025, the Board resolved to approve the updated 2025 E&S Policy and publication of the E&S Framework.

For important accompanying information on how the Board considers material sustainability issues, see page 39.

Executive remuneration

Our Executive performance and remuneration frameworks consider a variety of matters including climate. Executives' remuneration outcomes are determined through the assessment of collective and individual measures, which include climate-related objectives where relevant as part of the 'Strategy Execution' key performance indicator (KPI) for short-term variable remuneration awards.

For 2025, the 'Strategy Execution' KPI has a minimum weighting of 25%, for relevant Executives' scorecards. While there is no set weighting for specific climate-related measures, execution and delivery of those climate-related measures will impact the overall outcome of the 'Strategy Execution' KPI. The Board can also exercise discretion to adjust individual and/or collective outcomes, including discretion to apply malus clawback provisions in the event of underperformance.

As part of determining performance and remuneration outcomes, the four Board Committees met concurrently to review each Executive's individual and collective accountability. For 2025, continued adherence to the E&S Framework has been incorporated into our risk and reputation modifier to maintain a strong link to remuneration outcomes.

For further information on executive remuneration, see pages 182–218 of the *Remuneration report*.



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Management accountability

The Board has delegated the management of the Bank to the CEO, except for certain powers retained by the Board or delegated to others including Board and Management Committees. Once the Board has approved the strategic objectives and risk appetite of the Bank, which includes our climate strategy, the CEO is accountable for execution. The CEO then delegates authority to the Group Executives for the effective execution of the Bank's operational activities.

Responsibilities relating to the execution of our climate strategy and management of climate-related risks include:

Chief Executive Officer
Management of the Bank, including executing and delivering our strategy; and Chair of the Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) and E&S Committee.

Chief Financial Officer
Reporting obligations, including our Annual Report; environmental policy settings captured in our E&S Policy; overseeing and reporting on our performance and progress towards goals and targets; executing our property strategy and managing the facilities in our Australia-based buildings; and management of our supplier framework, including relevant policies.

Chief Risk Officer
Creating and maintaining our risk appetite statement (RAS) and preparing the Board-approved RAS, including RAS indicators; ensuring an appropriate Risk Management Framework (RMF) is in place to manage our risks; ensuring appropriate processes and tools are in place to strengthen our risk culture; shares responsibility with business units for certain credit decisions[1]; and Chair of the Financial Risk Committee (FRC).

Group Executives for Retail Banking Services (RBS), Business Banking (BB) and Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M)
Products and services offered to our customers, which can include designing and distributing products or services with E&S features; shares responsibility with the Chief Risk Officer for certain credit decisions[2]; creating and maintaining the RAS for their business unit; and ensuring the E&S Policy is adhered to in their business unit, including delivering actions and allocating resources in line with our commitments.

Considering climate-related opportunities for the Bank is a responsibility for the Board and all employees, with individual opportunities predominantly identified by our customer-facing business units – RBS, BB and IB&M. Where appropriate, climate-related opportunities may be escalated to an appropriate management committee, or the Board, for consideration or approval.

Key areas of Executive Leadership Team discussion during 2025

Financial Risk Committee	The FRC reviews and monitors our financial risk frameworks and key financial risk policies. It assesses new financial risks and trends, oversees stress testing outcomes, and reports significant financial risk issues to the Board, including those related to climate. Before reporting to the Board, the Committee reviewed the results of the annual climate risk materiality assessment which assessed the current and anticipated climate-related effects on the Bank's material risk types under three severe, but plausible, climate scenarios.
Non–Financial Risk Committee	The NFRC reviews and monitors the effectiveness of non-financial risk aspects of the RAS. It also assesses emerging risks and trends, oversees the Bank's regulatory relationships, and reports significant risk matters to the Board or its Committees, including those related to climate. In June 2025, the Committee noted an update on the implementation of Australian mandatory climate reporting, which included key actions addressed in 2025 and plans for 2026. Following this discussion, an update was provided to the Audit Committee for oversight.
Environmental & Social Committee	The E&S Committee oversees the E&S strategy, governance and priorities for implementation which includes climate-related matters. In preparation for Board approval, the Committee discussed and endorsed the E&S Policy and updated Framework following input from impacted business and support units as part of the biennial review.

For important accompanying information on our management committees, see page 63.

1 Shared responsibility for credit decisions on transactions with Group Executives of BB, IB&M and RBS (as it relates to Commonwealth Private customers) in accordance with applicable Group policies and standards.

2 The Group Executive RBS shares responsibility for credit decisions with the Chief Risk Officer as it relates to Commonwealth Private customers. All other credit decisions within RBS are retained by the Group Executive.

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Embedding climate governance within our business

Governance committees within the Bank, such as risk management committees, product governance forums and transaction-level committees, support the Board's oversight and the Executive Leadership Team's (ELT's) management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Each of these committees and forums have charters that govern and outline roles and responsibilities. Climate-related financial risks and opportunities can be escalated through these reporting structures. Governance processes are supported by the application of a range of internal policies, standards and procedures that determine the way we deliver our products and services. For example, our Product Development and Distribution Standard embeds consideration of E&S product features into the product governance process, which includes oversight of changes to product features and periodic reviews through an E&S lens.



Management processes and controls to support oversight

Our customer-facing business units have controls and risk mitigation strategies in place. Examples include sector-level financed emissions goals and targets for lending to certain sectors and ESG risk assessments; an ESG Credit Standard to consider climate risk in credit risk assessments and the management of credit portfolios; scenario analysis to assess the physical and transition risks of climate change on the Bank; supplier E&S due diligence processes; and a Supplier Code of Conduct to support adherence to CBA's E&S Framework.

Product governance forums to support Retail Banking Services

In RBS, we take a portfolio managed approach to E&S governance, implementing this for products, tools or features that we provide to customers, rather than through individual customer ESG risk assessments. For new CBA product offerings with E&S features, including the Home Energy Upgrades service, the Bank carefully considered the potential impacts to our conduct, strategic and credit risks. Before being sent, customer communications are reviewed to check environmental claims are accurate and can be supported.

Our approach to transaction governance in Business Banking

In BB, our approach to climate-related governance is determined by the size of a customer's current or proposed commercial or corporate lending. Customers with greater than or equal to $1.5 million in lending require an ESG risk assessment. The majority of these customers are relationship managed by our bankers. Depending on the customer's ESG risk profile, or where additional oversight is required, ESG risk assessments may be escalated to senior management or the BB Commitments Committee. Matters escalated to the BB Commitments Committee are noted at the E&S Committee and may include those subject to commitments in our E&S Framework.

Transaction oversight for Institutional Banking and Markets customers

In IB&M, lending customers are relationship managed and supported directly by our bankers. As part of the corporate lending process, ESG risk assessments are completed for institutional customers, and are reviewed and refreshed annually. IB&M operates two key forums that support consideration of E&S risks and other reputational risks. These review forums, which involve senior management from within and outside IB&M, include an E&S Deal Review (EDR) and the IB&M Commitments Committee.

Before credit approval, a proposed transaction is escalated to EDR if it meets certain conditions, including if the customer's activities are captured in the relevant fossil fuel financing-related commitments in our E&S Framework; the transaction may impact a sector-level target and/or exposure reporting for certain sectors; or the ESG risk assessment results in a heightened ESG risk rating. Where appropriate, the EDR can also escalate a proposed transaction to the IB&M Commitments Committee, particularly where it may impact the Bank's non-financial risks, reputational risk, strategy or values. If the transaction is supported for approval, it then proceeds through the credit approval pathway.

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Monitoring our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets

Processes to support the governance and monitoring of our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets.

Sectors	Transaction-level oversight	Monitoring and reporting
Power generation[1] **(excluding renewables)** **Upstream oil extraction**[1] **Upstream gas extraction**[1] **Thermal coal mining**[1] **Heavy industry**[1]	In IB&M where we identify a transaction that is likely to impact a sector-level financed emissions target or goal, we individually assess the likely impact and table this assessment for consideration at the EDR forum. Individual assessments are not completed on corporate credit cards and overdrafts.	Quarterly reporting is noted at the E&S Committee and is based predominantly on updates of our lending exposures to customers. Movement analysis is completed to assess the portfolio's progress versus the prior period and the reference scenario. Half-yearly updates are provided to the Board. Annual data refresh is completed to update customer emissions data.
Aviation[1] **Shipping**[1]	In IB&M and BB[2] where transaction escalation processes identify a potential material impact to a sector-level target or goal, we assess the likely impact on the relevant sector-level financed emissions.	
Australian housing **Australian commercial property** **Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)**	We adopt a portfolio-managed risk approach rather than assessing the impact of individual transactions on sector-level goals. Individual transactions in these sectors are unlikely to materially impact progress towards the goal.	

Reporting against our fossil fuel financing-related commitments

We have a commitment to report annually on our compliance with the fossil fuel financing-related commitments outlined in our E&S Framework. This applies in respect of certain oil and/or gas producing, thermal coal, metallurgical coal mining and power generation clients. For these commitments, a power generation client is identified as an entity with an ANZSIC code for electricity generation or electricity supply which also has power generation activities. IB&M and BB have used governance processes similar to, or the same as, those described above to support compliance with these commitments. Based on those processes and other checks we have completed, we have complied with the fossil fuel financing-related commitments in our E&S Framework.



1 In BB, during the year, we did not identify any customers with ≥$1.5 million in business lending that completed transactions that would have impacted these sector-level financed emissions goals and targets.

2 For BB, transaction-level oversight is applied to business lending transactions of ≥$1.5 million.

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Risk

Climate-related risks can have different impacts on our customers, people, communities and the Bank. Our risk management approach helps us better understand and manage these impacts for the Bank.

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Our approach to climate-related risks and opportunities

Delivering our climate strategy requires an understanding of the different ways climate-related risks could impact our business, and how our business activities could impact the climate, our customers, people and communities. The Bank's embedded RMF, culture and Code of Conduct, guide our people to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate change has been identified as a risk that could have a material impact on stakeholders within our value chain and expose the Bank to both physical and transition risks. While our current analysis shows that climate change is unlikely to have material financial impacts on the Bank in the short term, failure to respond adequately to the potential and expected impacts of climate change could affect our long-term strategy, performance and franchise value. We acknowledge some of our customers, communities and regions will face greater climate impacts and risks than others, and we remain well positioned to support them.

The Bank manages risks, including climate-related risks, through our RMF. The RMF is reviewed by management, the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Board to accommodate changes in our operating environment, better practices, and regulatory and community expectations. Climate-related risks are embedded in the Board-approved risk taxonomy under our E&S risk type. E&S risk is integrated into the Bank's governance structures, policies, risk appetite and strategic planning processes. E&S risk includes climate- and nature-related impacts, and represents drivers of potentially material strategic, financial and non-financial risks to the Bank.

We use a range of tools and techniques to help us identify, assess, manage and monitor climate-related risks holistically at the Group level, and on a portfolio basis or for individual customers in certain circumstances. This approach helps us explore the physical and transition risks from climate change that may impact our business and customers over different time horizons. It also helps us consider how our business activities can impact the environment, our customers and the community.

We also perform transition and physical risk scenario analyses to evaluate the resilience of the Bank's strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties. Our climate scenario analysis, combined with our climate risk materiality assessment (CRMA), helps us understand our exposure to strategic, financial and non-financial risks from climate change, as well as our risks and opportunities over the short, medium and long term. We continue to enhance our climate risk management tools and practices in line with evolving industry practices, and regulatory expectations.

For more information on our approach to managing risks and risk governance, see pages 60–63.



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Where our climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated

As a bank that provides deposit and lending services to Australian retail, business and institutional customers, our business and value chain may be exposed to climate-related risks and opportunities from a number of sources, including the customers and communities we support and serve.

Strategic and reputational risk drivers

- Our commitment to support Australia's transition to net zero by 2050 could be impacted by global economic and geopolitical changes.
- Inadequate climate commitments or lending to companies facing reputational challenges could damage the Bank's reputation and exclude us from opportunities in the global and domestic transition economy.
- Obstacles in financing new industries could result in a competitive disadvantage and revenue decline in the long term.

Non-financial risk drivers

- Our branches, ATM network, payments processing infrastructure and the data centres we use could be impacted by extended outages from severe weather events.
- Changes in our policies and practices to limit the Bank's exposure to climate-related risks could result in the perception of unfair treatment to segments of customers.
- Rapidly changing climate regulations could lead to compliance failures by the Bank or our suppliers, leading to penalties or legal action.

Financial risk drivers

- **Physical climate changes** – More frequent, severe weather events and long-term changes in climate patterns could cause damage or decline in asset values, impacting the ability of households and businesses to repay their loans. The severity of credit losses to the Bank may increase due to declining asset values held as collateral, especially for customers in high-risk areas without adequate insurance, or who are facing prolonged unemployment or business disruption.
- **Climate transition** – New climate change or energy policies, technological advancements, or changing community expectations could reduce the business model viability of certain business or institutional customers. This could impact their ability to repay loans, with the severity of potential credit losses to the Bank increasing due to declining asset values held as collateral. Unemployment could also increase and home values could decline in regions dependent on these businesses, resulting in increased losses to the Bank from retail customers.



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Our portfolio exposure to physical and transition risks

Our assessment of the Bank's financial exposure to climate-related risk considers the extent to which regions or industries we lend to are currently exposed to elevated physical and/or transition risks. The table below identifies sub-sectors, primarily based on ANZSIC classifications within our portfolio, which are currently exposed to elevated levels of climate-related physical or transition risk. This year we have assessed the resilience of 47% and 89% of our lending portfolios to potential climate-related physical and transition risks, respectively. The table also shows where the Bank's climate-related physical and transition risks are concentrated within our lending portfolio, and provides context for senior management when assessing the impact of climate change through our CRMA.

For the footnotes relevant to this table, see page 415 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

	Jun 25		Jun 24[1]			
Sectors[2]	**Total sector** TCE $bn	TCE % of total	**Total sector** TCE $bn	TCE % of total	Physical risk[3]	Transition risk[4]
Consumer	**851.6**	**56.9%**	**793.0**	**57.5%**		
Australian home loans exposed to high physical risk[5]	31.6	2.1%	30.5	2.2%	●	
Australian home loans exposed to high cyclone risk	11.7	0.8%	11.0	0.8%	●	
Australian home loans exposed to high flood risk	17.5	1.2%	17.1	1.2%	●	
Australian home loans exposed to high fire risk	1.8	0.1%	1.8	0.1%	●	
Australian home loans exposed to sea level rise	1.6	0.1%	1.6	0.1%	●	
Australian home loans exposed to high transition risk[5]	17.5	1.2%	16.6	1.2%		●
Total consumer elevated risk	**47.3**	**3.2%**	**45.3**	**3.3%**		
Agriculture & forestry	**35.0**	**2.3%**	**32.5**	**2.4%**	●	
Dairy	7.7	0.5%	7.2	0.5%	●	●
Livestock	14.7	1.0%	13.5	1.0%	●	●
Transport & storage	**28.5**	**1.9%**	**27.9**	**2.0%**	●	
Coal terminals[6]	0.2	0.0%	0.3	0.0%	●	●
LNG terminals[7]	0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.0%	●	●
Air transport[8]	6.3	0.4%	6.1	0.4%	●	●
Oil and gas shipping (including FPSO)[9]	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	●	●
Rail transport	2.1	0.1%	1.9	0.1%	●	●
Road transport	5.0	0.3%	4.9	0.4%	●	●
Pipeline transport[10]	0.8	0.1%	0.8	0.1%	●	●
Manufacturing	**20.9**	**1.4%**	**19.5**	**1.4%**	●	
Petroleum refining	0.1	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	●	●
Heavy industry (steel, alumina, aluminium and cement)[11]	0.7	0.0%	0.9	0.1%	●	●
Chemicals manufacturing	0.9	0.1%	0.8	0.1%	●	●
Auto manufacturing	1.1	0.1%	1.3	0.1%	●	●
Retail trade	**17.0**	**1.1%**	**15.7**	**1.1%**	●	
Automotive fuel retailing	1.5	0.1%	1.3	0.1%	●	●
Wholesale trade	**18.7**	**1.3%**	**16.8**	**1.2%**	●	
Petroleum product wholesaling and marketing	2.1	0.1%	1.9	0.1%	●	●
Electricity, gas & water	**19.5**	**1.3%**	**15.9**	**1.2%**	●	
Non-renewable power generation[11,12]	1.4	0.1%	1.5	0.1%	●	●
Gas supply[10]	0.6	0.0%	0.5	0.0%	●	●
Mining, oil & gas	**7.3**	**0.5%**	**6.9**	**0.5%**	●	
Upstream oil and gas exploration and production	0.8	0.1%	1.7	0.1%	●	●
Thermal coal mining[11]	1.2	0.1%	1.0	0.1%	●	●
Metallurgical coal mining	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	●	●
Total non-consumer elevated risk	**47.4**	**3.2%**	**45.8**	**3.3%**		
Total TCE	**1,497.0**		**1,378.1**			

● Sectors exposed to elevated risks ● Analysis was out of scope[13]

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Acute physical risk in our Australian home loans portfolio

To help us effectively manage our climate-related risks, we monitor the impact of severe weather events and natural disasters on our business and customers, including in our home lending portfolio. We use third-party datasets and model providers to help enable a more complete view of the potential risk exposures across our portfolios. This year our analysis indicated CBA exposures of:

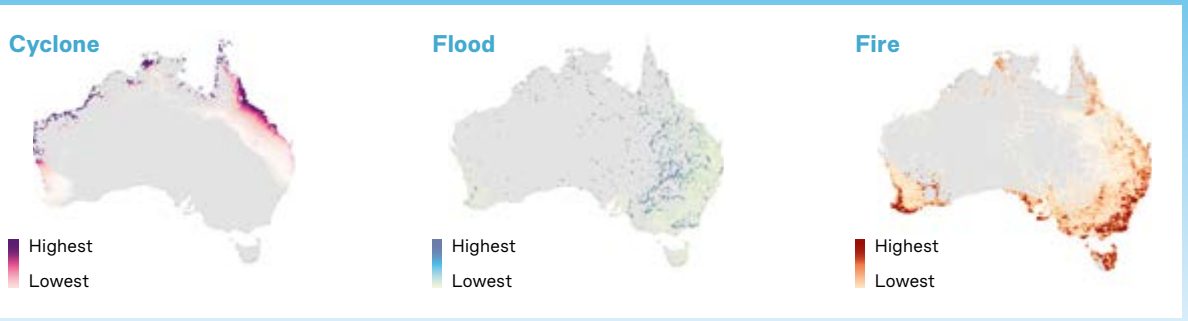
Cyclone	Flood	Fire
$11.7bn	**$17.5bn**	**$1.8bn**
corresponding to **~35,000** properties exposed to high cyclone risk	corresponding to **~40,000** properties exposed to high flood risk	corresponding to **~4,000** properties exposed to high fire risk

Our home loans portfolio is geographically spread across Australia. Homeowners in some areas are highly exposed to acute physical risk and severe weather events such as floods, cyclones and bushfires. This year we sought to more accurately quantify our potential exposure to extreme weather events using a case study of severe cyclones impacting South-East Queensland (QLD).

We continue to develop and enhance our view of acute physical climate risk by exploring new datasets and improving our understanding of the pathways for credit losses as well as the implications of underinsurance in the home loans portfolio. In the event our customers are affected by natural disasters, such as bushfires, floods or storms, they may be able to access our emergency assistance support options.

To read about our South-East QLD severe cyclone scenario analysis, see page 152.

Illustrative locations of acute physical risk in Australia[1]





1 These maps illustrate acute physical risk across Australia and are not indicative of CBA's exposures in the home loan portfolio.

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Our climate-related risk policies, processes and tools

Climate-related risk can amplify other risk types. Our approach aims to integrate the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks into existing business activities to help us understand and manage any changes to our strategic, financial and non-financial risks.

We use a range of tools and techniques to help us identify, assess, manage and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities to our strategy, our portfolios, and at an individual supplier and customer level where certain criteria are met. This year we continued to enhance our climate risk management tools and practices in line with evolving industry practices and regulatory expectations. The table below outlines the key policies, processes and tools in place to help us identify, assess, manage and monitor our risks and opportunities.

	Purpose		Scope			Further information see page(s)
	Identify/Assess	Manage/Monitor	Retail	Non-retail	Own operations	
Climate-related strategic risks						
E&S Policy and Framework	●	●		●	●	115
Sustainability funding framework		●	●	●		172
Financed emissions reduction strategies		●	●	●		116–129
Product development and distribution practices	●	●	●	●		139
Climate governance and reporting	●	●	●	●	●	135–140
Climate risk materiality assessment	●	●	●	●	●	154–158
Climate-related risk in our portfolios						
Risk appetite statement		●	●	●		148
Scenario analysis	●		●	●		149–153
Credit risk framework	●	●	●	●		147–148
Data quality initiatives		●	●	●	●	134
Climate stress index (for agriculture only)	●	●		●		159
Climate-related risk from our operations						
Operational emissions reduction strategies		●			●	130–132
Climate-related risk from our suppliers						
Supplier risk governance tool	●	●			●	159
Supplier engagement	●	●			●	159
Supplier Code of Conduct		●			●	139
Climate-related risk in our financing decisions						
Credit risk framework	●	●	●	●		147–148
ESG risk assessment tool	●	●		●		148
Customer engagement	●	●		●		114
Transition Plan assessments	●	●		●		115

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Embedding climate into our credit risk framework

How climate impacts credit risk

More frequent, severe weather events and long-term changes in climate patterns can cause damage or decline in asset values, impacting the ability of households and businesses to repay their loans. The ability of some businesses to repay loans could also be impacted by a decline in the viability of their business models and profitability. This could be due to new climate change and energy policies, technological advancements, or changing community expectations that impact demand for their products or services. Unemployment could also increase in regions dependent on these businesses, resulting in increased losses to the Bank from retail customers. Physical and transition factors could also decrease the value of the assets held as collateral by the Bank, resulting in more severe credit losses when a default occurs. It is important we assess and understand the impacts to help us manage our risks effectively.

How we are integrating climate-related risk into our credit risk framework

Risk appetite	Established Board-approved risk appetite indicators to monitor exposures in portfolios that could result in elevated credit risk from climate change.
Standards	Introduced an ESG Credit Standard to guide bankers on how to consider E&S factors in credit assessments and decisions.
Credit assessments	Throughout the credit process, our bankers complete an ESG risk assessment and consider the impact of E&S risks on a customer's[1] credit profile.
Portfolio reporting	Internal reporting to monitor portfolios with elevated ESG risk.
Borrower mitigation assessment	Engaging with 100 of our most carbon-intensive customers across IB&M to better understand how they are assessing climate-related risks and opportunities.
Data strategies	Exploring the collection of new data points for future use in credit decisions and analytics.
Scenario analysis	Conducting scenario analysis to assess the potential credit risk impacts on our retail and non-retail portfolios from physical and transition risks in the short, medium and long term.
Provisioning	Routinely considering the need for adjustments to provisions due to climate-related physical or transition events.

1 ESG risk assessments are required for IB&M, BB and Commonwealth Private customers with current or proposed business or institutional lending ≥$1.5 million.

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ESG Credit Standard

We have explicitly incorporated the consideration of ESG risk assessments into our credit risk framework through our ESG Credit Standard. The standard provides a structured framework for the way in which E&S risks are to be considered in credit risk assessment processes for our customers. Along with all our other group-wide credit standards, it establishes the minimum credit expectations and requirements for identifying, managing and monitoring a borrower or counterparty's E&S risks. The standard, which is applicable across the Bank, requires that existing or new non-retail borrowers or counterparties that meet certain criteria be considered against the commitments in the Bank's E&S Framework when performing a credit assessment. Throughout the credit process, E&S risks identified are assessed for their impact on our customers' ability to repay. In some cases, the standard also requires reviewing the borrower's collateral they pledge to the Bank for E&S risks.

We have not currently identified a globally accepted, standardised methodology for quantifying climate-related impacts on credit risk. Therefore, our ESG credit assessments continue to be driven by customer due diligence and qualitative assessments in processes tailored to the risk of specific portfolios. We expect our approach to integrating ESG into our credit risk framework will continue to evolve and adapt as industry practices mature, and as regulatory and stakeholder expectations change.

ESG risk assessment tool

Our ESG risk assessment tool plays an important role in our business and institutional lending processes by assisting our bankers to:

- identify and assess the ESG risks that our customers are exposed to
- assess the mitigating actions that our customers take to manage their ESG risks
- assess how lending to our customers aligns to the commitments made in our E&S Framework.

The tool is supported by a set of inherent risk ratings across industry ANZSIC codes for nine key focus areas: climate and energy; climate physical risk; nature impact; nature dependency; human rights; labour rights and modern slavery; Indigenous rights; workplace health and safety; and anti-corruption and governance. The tool also includes specific questions aimed at assessing whether lending to a customer is aligned to the commitments in our E&S Framework. The tool directs bankers to obtain appropriate business and credit risk approvals. Decisions on lending transactions may be escalated to senior management or business unit governance committees if the assessment requires further review against the E&S Framework or other ESG risk indicators. These escalation pathways support our bankers to make risk-based decisions that consider potential ESG issues. For relevant project-related finance transactions we follow the Equator Principles process requirements. In 2025, we completed more than 14,000[1] ESG risk assessments, with 46 escalated to business unit governance committees and noted at the E&S Committee.

	Institutional Banking & Markets
Number of lending assessments completed[2]	853
Number of assessments escalated and noted at the E&S Committee	29

	Business Banking[1]
Number of lending assessments completed[2]	13,500
Number of assessments escalated to the BB Commitments Committee and noted at the E&S Committee	17

Risk appetite statement

The Board-approved RAS defines the maximum risk allowable to deliver the Bank's strategic priorities. Management is required to operate within risk appetite. We have integrated two quantitative RAS indicators to help minimise potential credit losses from portfolios with higher exposure to climate-related risks. These focus on physical risk in the retail portfolio and transition risk in the institutional portfolio.

For home loans, our indicator measures the percentage of loans with high loan-to-value ratios and exposure to climate physical risks like floods, fires and cyclones. This helps monitor the likelihood of higher credit losses if property values fall in areas experiencing extreme weather. For institutional lending, the indicator tracks the percentage of loans to customers with high climate transition risk. This assesses the potential for credit losses if these customers' businesses are challenged by new climate policies, technology changes or shifting community expectations. Currently, both indicators are within Board-approved thresholds, requiring no intervention. Management reviews these indicators quarterly and adjusts lending policies and limits as needed. The Bank also continues to maintain a qualitative RAS to guide employees on the broader behavioural expectations in relation to our E&S Framework and commitments.

The Board reviews and approves the RAS indicators annually. In the latest review, the Board increased the 'early warning' and 'intervention' levels for the institutional RAS indicator due to a methodology change, not an increased risk appetite.

1 Number of assessments are rounded to the nearest hundred.
2 Using the ESG risk assessment tool.

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Resilience of our business to climate change

Our climate scenario analysis, combined with our climate risk materiality assessment, helps us assess the resilience of the Bank's business model and strategy to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties.

Climate scenario analysis

Climate-related risk is highly uncertain. We perform scenario analysis, as needed, to understand the potential future impacts of climate-related risks on our financial position, performance, cash flows and business model. It may also help us make decisions to manage our risks which may include updates to policies, changes to risk appetite settings, portfolio limits or exclusions and consideration in capital planning. We acknowledge some of our customers, communities and regions will face greater climate impacts and risks than others, and we remain well positioned to support them.

How we prioritise the scenarios we run

We use a combination of scenarios to explore the impact of individual severe physical and transition events that could impact the Bank in any given year, as well as long-term climate scenarios to understand impacts to the Bank under different futures exposed to high transition or physical risks.

We aim to use scenarios that:

- are considered credible global climate scenarios
- have plausible and appropriately severe outcomes
- are consistent with market practices
- support comparability with other organisations by using consistent input variables.

Our long-term climate scenarios are based on the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios. This is a set of scenarios, developed by an international network of central banks and supervisors, to provide a common and up-to-date reference point for exploring how climate change, climate policy and technological trends could unfold under different futures.

The NGFS scenarios incorporate the latest climate science findings, recent economic and climate data, country-level policy commitments to reach net zero emissions, and the latest trends in renewable energy and mitigation technologies.

We prioritise our scenario analysis work based on the size of our lending portfolios, their exposure to climate-related risks and our ability to conduct analyses based on the availability of data. We recognise that climate scenario techniques and data are constantly evolving and maturing, and we may change our selection over time.

For more detail on our scenario analysis approach including assumptions and limitations, see pages 406–414 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

Priority of our portfolios and risk types

	Acute physical risk			Chronic physical risk			
Scope	Cyclone	Flood	Bushfire	Sea-level rise	Heat stress	Other (drought)	Transition risk
Australian home loans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Agriculture and forestry	✓	→	→		✓	✓	✓
Other business lending	✓	→	→		✓		✓
Own operations	✓	✓	✓				

✓ Analysis[1] completed or refreshed in FY25 ✓ Analysis[1] completed in prior years → Early exploration in progress Not yet prioritised

1 Completed analysis includes portfolio exposure monitoring and stress testing exercises.

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The scenarios we performed this year

Long-term scenarios

This year we performed three long-term climate scenarios based on the NGFS scenarios. They explore futures with high transition risk (net zero 2050), higher transition risk (delayed transition) and higher physical risk (current policies). These three NGFS scenarios were selected to enable the assessment of a range of plausible climate physical and transition risk outcomes. To date, global progress against the goals of the Paris Agreement has lagged, increasing risk of the net zero 2050 scenario being out of reach. The delayed transition and current policies scenarios were selected as the Bank believes slower global progress in climate policy increases the probability of either scenario occurring. The NGFS scenario macroeconomic forecasts were tailored to the Australian context by an external economic advisory firm (Oxford Economics), and then modelled using the Bank's suite of stress testing models to determine balance sheet and credit loss results extending out to 2050.

	Scenarios		
Scenario	**Net zero 2050**	**Delayed transition**	**Current policies**
Description	Net zero 2050 limits global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 through immediate introduction of stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. This leads to high transition risks.	Assumes global annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are introduced globally after 2030 but differ across countries and regions. Warming is limited to ~1.7°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 but leads to higher transition risks.	Assumes climate action is limited to currently implemented government policies. Global emissions continue to rise until 2080, and the world warms to ~3°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. This results in more frequent and extreme climate events.
Temperature rise by 2100	~1.5°C	~1.7°C	~3°C
Physical risk	↓	→	↑
Transition risk	→	↑	↓

Changes relative to other scenarios: ↓ Low → High ↑ Higher

Australian national average economic variables applied

The economic modelling has been calibrated to the global NGFS scenario narratives and datasets (version 5), with certain macroeconomic forecasts tailored for the Australian context.

For more detail on the Australian national average economic variables applied for each scenario, see page 409 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

Australian industry and regional economic variables applied

More granular economic variables were used for a selection of higher transition and physical risk exposed industries and regions to capture pockets of our portfolio which may not follow national-level trends. In particular, the impact to gross value added (GVA) for these high-risk industries is shown below.

For details of downscaled industry segments and regions, see page 407 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

Impact to GVA (TCE % of total Group) for high risk industries	**Net zero 2050**	**Delayed transition**	**Current policies**
Agriculture – dairy and livestock (1.5%)	0 to 5%	0 to 5%	0 to -5%
Air and road transport (0.8%)	0 to 5%	0 to 5%	0 to 5%
Heavy industry (<0.1%)	0 to -5%	0 to -5%	0 to -5%
Petroleum product wholesaling and retailing (0.1%)	0 to -5%	0 to -5%	0 to 5%
Non-renewable power generation (0.1%)	-5% to -10%	-5% to -10%	0 to -5%
Upstream oil and gas exploration and production (0.1%)	0 to -5%	0 to -5%	0 to 5%
Coal mining (0.1%)	<-10%	-5% to -10%	0 to 5%

0 to 5% 0 to -5% -5% to -10% <-10%

The purpose of these NGFS-aligned scenarios is to identify impact trends that climate change could have over time on the broader economy, certain industry sectors and ultimately the Bank. The scenarios do not attempt to predict the timing and severity of individual acute physical or abrupt transition events that could impact the Bank's financial performance in any given year. Rather, the cumulative effects of such events are factored into macroeconomic variables used to model these trends. Although this approach enables a clearer view of any trends over time, it likely underestimates potential losses to the Bank because it does not account for localised declines, or direct impacts on, asset values from severe climate physical or transition events that could occur in any given year. Therefore, three acute, event-driven scenarios were conducted to supplement this view (see pages 152–153).

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Outcomes of our long-term scenarios

Outcomes under all three long-term scenarios indicate the Bank's business model remains resilient, and reinforces our approach to supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050 and building climate resilience. While severe weather may cause substantial losses in some years in the long term, the financial impacts of climate-related risks are not currently considered material to the Bank. This is based on modelling which shows minimal impact on loan impairment expenses and average operating profit over time.

Net zero 2050 and delayed transition

The introduction of strong climate policies, immediately under net zero 2050, and after 2030 under a delayed transition, are assumed to increase production costs and reduce demand for emissions-intensive industries such as coal and gas mining, manufacturing and livestock farming. This results in a drag on the economy and leads to moderate increases in unemployment, which are felt more immediately under the net zero 2050 scenario. However, the net zero 2050 future requires less aggressive government policies allowing the economy to more gradually transition away from emissions-intensive industries over a longer timeframe.

The economic impacts are relatively mild under both scenarios because declines in coal and gas exports are assumed to be partially offset by increased demand for Australia's critical minerals. While the delayed transition scenario assumes sharp global increases in emissions pricing from 2030, the impact to Australia is minimised by high levels of renewables penetration in the Australian electricity grid at that stage.

The cash rate is assumed to remain low under these scenarios, supporting sustained growth in house prices. This limits average credit losses for the Bank due to the continued strong average loan-to-value ratio of borrowers. However, some industries and regions are more impacted than others under these higher transition risk scenarios, such as mining, utilities, manufacturing and agriculture, and regional areas exposed to coal and gas extraction industries.

The net zero 2050 scenario has the better outcome for the Bank in the long term as the orderly nature of the transition results in higher growth and lower credit losses. The delayed transition scenario has slower growth between 2035 to 2045 due to the disorderly nature of the transition before recovering.

Current policies

Under the current policies future, the economy improves in the short term as Australia continues to export fossil fuel products. However, in the long term, inflation increases and economic productivity declines as capital is used to rebuild after disasters, rather than being used to grow the economy. Capital intensive industries such as agriculture, transport and manufacturing are impacted most due to continuous and compounding damages. House prices remain high due to continued housing supply shortages which are exacerbated by more frequent severe weather events that damage property at a time when construction is in high demand. While the Bank may be subject to substantial losses in any given year from more severe weather events, average credit losses for the Bank remain limited in the long term under this scenario due to strong average loan-to-value ratios of borrowers from rising house prices.

The impact to the Bank's performance in this scenario is not considered material. The Bank expects to maintain operating profit margins and experience limited average increases in loan impairment expenses above historical rates.

Modelled impacts on credit losses[1]

	Net zero 2050	Delayed transition	Current policies
Short term	●	●	●
Medium term	●	●	●
Long term	●	●	●

● 5 year loss rate <0.6%, <0.2% increase to 5 year historical loss rate[2]
● 5 year loss rate 0.6% to 0.8%, 0.2% to 0.4% increase to 5 year historical loss rate[2]
● 5 year loss rate >0.8%, >0.4% increase to 5 year historical loss rate[2]

1 Although average credit losses remain limited, substantial credit losses may arise in any given year from more extreme weather events.
2 Historical loss rate refers to the 5 year loss rate over the period 2020–2024 of 0.4%.

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Acute event scenarios

These three acute scenarios were selected as they are considered severe, but plausible climate-related events that could impact the Bank's profitability and cash flows in any given year.

Series of severe cyclones over South-East Queensland

Assumes two severe cyclones make landfall in the South-East QLD region in consecutive years. This results in significant property damage, supply chain disruptions, property price declines, declining insurance affordability and an economic decline in QLD.

Long-term drought impacting the agriculture portfolio

Assumes a severe drought across large areas of Australia lasting for 10 years. There is a simultaneous rise in interest rates due to unrelated economic factors, stable commodity prices globally and declines in farm property values in the high drought impacted areas.

Extended electricity outage in New South Wales

Assumes two ageing coal-fired power stations in NSW become inoperable for up to six months. This results in rolling blackouts which impact productivity of high energy usage industries.

Outcomes of our acute event scenarios

Series of severe cyclones over South-East Queensland

Why we ran this scenario

Research indicates that large, populated areas across South-East QLD and Northern NSW may experience more severe cyclones in the future as cyclones begin to track further south. We ran this scenario to enhance our understanding of the potential losses to the Bank from an extreme weather event that may become increasingly plausible over time.

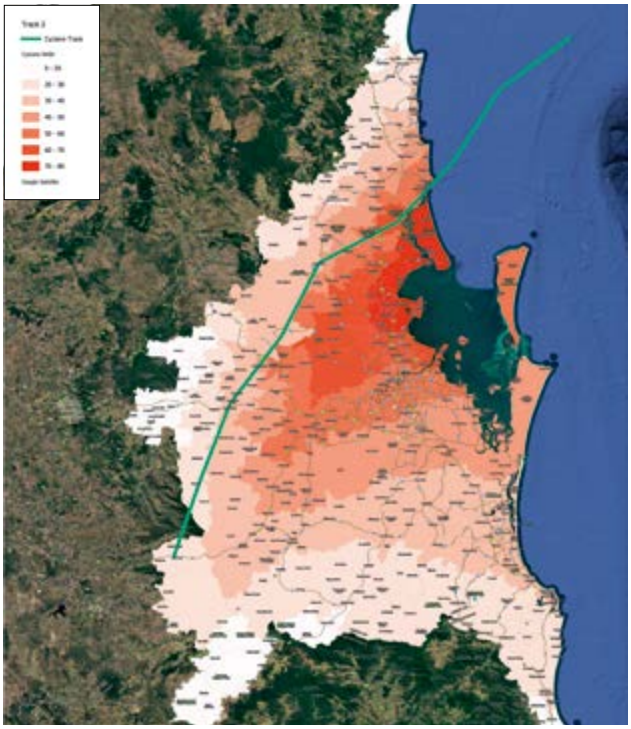
Key scenario assumptions

The scenario assumes two severe cyclones (Category 4) make landfall over South-East QLD a year apart. First over the Sunshine Coast and then Brisbane. Each of these Category 4 cyclones are currently individually assessed as 1-in-200-year events, however the probability of two severe cyclone events in successive years in this location is currently extremely low. This scenario results in significant property damage from wind, storm surges and inland cyclone-induced flooding. This is exacerbated where properties are not built to withstand Category 4 cyclone winds. Limited government support is assumed. Supply chain disruptions and downtime impact business productivity. Following the back-to-back cyclones, property prices decline in impacted areas and the events lead to an economic decline in QLD with unemployment rates increasing materially, particularly in regional areas.

Insights from our analysis

Total losses to the Bank modelled in this scenario are approximately $1.5 billion over a five-year period, with more than 75% of the losses occurring in the first two years. These losses arise from home loan exposures in impacted areas of approximately $91 billion and non-retail exposures of $16 billion. Losses are approximately double in the retail portfolio compared to non-retail. Mortgage losses are driven by borrower repayment stress after accounting for insurance, coupled with property price declines in impacted areas. Non-retail losses are driven by downtime, supply chain disruptions and economic decline that culminates after the second event. The largest non-retail losses arise from commercial property and wholesale trade. Although not modelled under this scenario, losses could also be expected from personal loans and credit cards, at similar rates to those modelled under the economic downturn stress tests. Although this represents an increase in single year credit losses, it is currently not considered to be financially material to the Bank due to its low probability of occurring and is mitigated by our existing credit provisions. An event of this magnitude would also not impact our current capital or liquidity RAS indicators.

Cyclone over Brisbane



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Long-term drought impacting the agriculture portfolio

Why we ran this scenario

Droughts have been a feature of the Australian landscape throughout history and can have severe impacts on the environment, industries, economy and people. Climate change is increasing temperatures and affecting rainfall, evaporation and climate systems in Australia, with climate projections indicating that droughts may be more severe and last longer. We ran this scenario to enhance our understanding of the potential losses to the Bank should a long-term drought lead to a substantial decline in farm values.

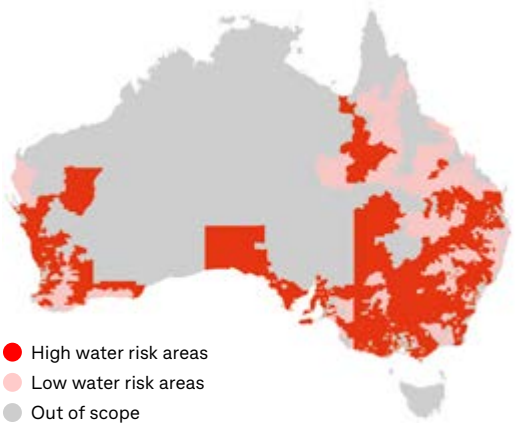
Key scenario assumptions

The scenario assumes a severe drought lasting for 10 years across parts of the Murray-Darling Basin and Western Australia. The scenario assumes farm values decline in the high-drought impact areas, the drought occurs during a high interest rate environment for reasons unrelated to the drought and the effectiveness of government support declines over the scenario.

Insights from our analysis

Total losses to the Bank over the 10 years are assessed to be below $500 million, split relatively evenly between farming – mainly grain growing, mixed farming and beef cattle farming – and agriculture adjacent industries, mainly from food manufacturing and farm produce wholesaling. The maximum loss in any individual year under this scenario does not exceed $100 million.

Water risk score for in-scope postcodes



Although not modelled in this scenario, losses would likely be further exacerbated if impacts to nature are considered. Prolonged drought conditions degrade nature and critical ecosystem services required by farming systems. For example, drought can cause a loss of soil and sediment retention and loss of vegetation that reduces soil quality and increases risk of soil erosion, desertification and soil salinity, further impacting agricultural productivity and resilience.

Extended electricity outage in New South Wales

Why we ran this scenario

AEMO noted in the 2024 ISP that 90% of Australia's coal-fired power generators are forecast to retire by 2035, and are becoming less reliable and more difficult to maintain. Investment is needed urgently and new generation, storage and firming must be in place before coal-fired power stations retire. We ran this scenario to enhance our understanding of the potential losses to the Bank from a long-term electricity outage caused by two coal-fired power stations becoming simultaneously inoperable.

Key scenario assumptions

The scenario assumes two ageing NSW coal-fired power stations, responsible for approximately 40% of NSW electricity supply, become simultaneously inoperable for six months, leading to energy price increases and rolling blackouts. Wholesale electricity prices are assumed to increase fourfold, with retail prices increasing from year two by 30%. Electricity supply is assumed to be prioritised for residential and commercial businesses, however high energy consuming businesses, particularly in manufacturing, are required to reduce production. The scope of this exercise was limited to manufacturing industries and the economic impacts on retail customers. This is based on the assumption that electricity would be prioritised to other high electricity usage sectors such as retail, commercial and services, electricity, gas, water and waste services.

Insights from our analysis

This combination of increased wholesale electricity prices and reduced production leads to estimated credit losses to the Bank from the manufacturing sector of below $200 million over five years. The greatest losses arise from the manufacturing sub-industries of transport equipment, machinery and equipment, food and chemical manufacturing. Energy price increases of 30% in retail do not drive material retail credit losses for the Bank, with losses estimated to be below $100 million driven by a slight economic downturn.

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Our climate risk materiality assessment approach

The CRMA describes the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the resilience of the Bank's strategy, business model and value chain.

The CRMA assesses how current and anticipated climate-related risks and opportunities arising from each of the futures outlined in our long-term scenarios, may impact the Bank's material risk types, strategy, business model and value chain across the current, short, medium and long term. The assessment of impacts to our material non-financial and strategic risk types was performed through workshops with senior management and risk type owners, including ASB. The assessment of financial risk impacts incorporated outcomes from both the long-term and acute scenarios performed this year:

- **The long-term scenarios** provided a perspective on impact trends that climate change could have over time on the broader economy, certain industry sectors and the Bank.
- **The acute event scenarios** enabled us to assess the ability of the Bank to withstand severe, yet plausible, events that could occur in any given year under these futures.

The anticipated effects on the Bank under these scenarios were considered across four time horizons:

- Current term (within the next 12 months).
- Short term (~3 years) to align with the Bank's strategic planning cycle.
- Medium term (~10 years) to align with the timeframe of when physical impacts begin to diverge for the low versus high warming futures.
- Long term (~30 years) to align with the Bank's home loan portfolio where home loans can be contractually agreed to for up to 30 years.

The risk ratings indicate the impact of climate change on the relevant risk type under each scenario. For financial risks and capital adequacy risk, ratings were determined with reference to the relevant Board approved RAS. For non-financial, E&S and AI risks our 5x5 risk matrix was applied.

Risk appetite statement – Risk ratings were set based on the expected position relative to the relevant Board approved RAS thresholds. For example, a financial impact resulting in the Bank being outside risk appetite would be rated as 'very high risk'.

5x5 risk matrix – Our risk matrix, updated in 2025, considers the impact and expected frequency of a risk eventuating, resulting in risks being rated as either low, moderate, medium, high or very high risk. Impact and frequency are assessed using the following:

- **Expected frequency** ranges from '1 event every 10 years' to 'Multiple events in the next year'; and
- **Impacts** uses a combination of qualitative factors and financial measures. Qualitative factors consider impacts on customers, our operations and people, shareholders, communities, and regulatory and legal. The quantitative financial impacts range from negligible ≤$1 million; minor >$1 million; major >$5 million; significant >$25 million; or critical >$100 million.

For example, a medium risk rating could arise from an event expected to occur once every 10 years, with a significant financial impact of $25 million to $100 million. Alternatively, a medium risk rating could also arise from multiple events expected to occur in the next year, but with a minor impact of $1 million to $5 million.

Each risk was assessed based on its impact to the Bank in the time horizon in which the relevant scenario occurs, rather than cumulative impacts over all time horizons. When assessing impacts for future time horizons under these scenarios, no additional material changes to the business model or control environment were assumed beyond those already in place. For example, while a potential strategic shift could mitigate some risks in the future, such changes were not factored into the future risk ratings.

We acknowledge that available data and techniques to perform this type of assessment are still maturing across the industry. As a result, our assessment of the impacts of climate-related risks involves a greater reliance on assumptions than is typically required for more mature risk types, where historical data is a better predictor of future events. As data and assessment techniques improve over time, we anticipate that our future CRMAs will incorporate more advanced assessment techniques.

For information on our long-term and acute scenarios, see pages 150–151 and 152–153, respectively.

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Results of our climate risk materiality assessment process

The CRMA indicates that our business model and strategy is expected to remain resilient under all three long-term scenarios, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to supporting Australia's transition to net zero by 2050 and building climate resilience. In some years, due to extreme weather events, the Bank may experience moderate increases in credit losses or be exposed to some high-rated strategic and non-financial risks. However, the Bank's business model and strategy are not expected to require material changes as a result of long-term changes in weather patterns or transition-related factors.

				Anticipated effects under these scenarios[1]								
				Current policies			Delayed transition			Net zero 2050		
	Material risk type	Climate and environment drivers	Effect on risk type's current risk rating	Short	Medium	Long	Short	Medium	Long	Short	Medium	Long
Strategic risks	E&S risk[2]	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										
	Artificial intelligence risk	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										
	Capital adequacy risk	1 3 5 6 10										
Financial risks	Non-retail credit risk	1 2 3 4 5 6										
	Retail credit risk	1 2 3										
	Market risk (traded and non-traded)	1 3 5										
	Liquidity risk	1 3 5 6 10										
Compliance risks	Conduct risk	1 2 3 5 8 9										
	Regulatory and licencing risk	3										
	Financial crime compliance	3 8 9										
	Privacy risk	3										
Operational risks	Legal risk	3 6										
	Business disruption risk	1 2 3 4 10										
	Technology risk	1 2 3 4 7 8 10										
	Third-parties risk	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10										
	People risk	1 2										
	Model risk	1 2 3 5										
	Data management risk	1 2 3 8										
	Accounting and taxation risk	3										
	Fraud and scams risk	3 5 8 9										
	Cyber security risk	1 2 3 6 10										
	Transaction processing risk	1 2 3 8 9										

Risk ratings: N/A · Low risk · Moderate risk · Medium risk · High risk · Very high risk

Climate and environment drivers: 1 Acute physical · 2 Chronic physical · 3 Policy and legal · 4 Technology · 5 Market · 6 Reputation · 7 Resource efficiency and energy source · 8 Products and services · 9 Market opportunities · 10 Resilience

To read about the climate scenarios we used and the inputs, uncertainty and limitations of climate scenario analysis, see pages 406–414 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

1 This assessment is informed by scenario analysis, which considers hypothetical future events with highly uncertain outcomes. It does not represent a forecast of future events. Scenario analysis has inherent limitations due to the number of judgements, assumptions and estimations used. While best efforts have been made to use reasonable estimates and provide readers with the assumptions in our calculations, a high degree of uncertainty remains in the results of our analysis. This assessment also considered the frameworks, processes and control environment currently in place without any material changes to the business model or strategies in response to the future risk drivers captured in these scenarios.

2 The environmental strategic risk type (sub-risk of E&S strategic risk type) is defined as the risk that setting and executing the Bank's environmental strategy, policy and program does not adequately: consider and address the impacts that our business activities may have on the climate and natural environment; or how the changing climate or natural environment may impact our franchise value, business model or profitability.

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Understanding our results



Current policies scenario

Under this scenario, the Bank's business model and strategy is expected to remain resilient.

The current and short-term effects of climate change on our risk profile are largely consistent with each other. Medium-rated strategic risks are driven by potential increased expectations to provide support to customers experiencing escalating levels of climate physical impacts, and decreasing energy affordability and security. Legal risk remains medium rated due to potential for misunderstandings of how divergent climate laws, regulations and contractual obligations apply in the different locations in which the Bank operates.

Over the medium and long term, this scenario sees increasing impacts of climate change, however our macroeconomic analysis performed this year indicates the long-term profitability and business model of the Bank continues to be resilient. The Bank's Scope 3 emissions goals and targets for financed and operational emissions, could also be more difficult to achieve due to the reliance on government policies to support grid decarbonisation, and a lack of industry investment in new lower emissions technologies.

The Bank may need to manage through uncertainty arising from industry, government and regulatory responses to possible challenges such as declining levels of home insurance and continued construction in high physical risk zones. The Bank may also be called on to provide greater support to business and institutional customers seeking to adapt their business models to the physical climate changes seen in this scenario.

Conduct risks may progressively heighten due to decisions the Bank may need to make in relation to lending practices in high physical risk zones that could be perceived to be unfair to certain groups of customers.

The increased frequency and severity of weather events under this scenario could impact the ability of households to repay their loans, particularly if availability and affordability of insurance declines, and asset values are impacted in high-risk areas. Our acute stress test of a series of cyclones over South-East QLD indicates that higher severity, but less likely physical climate events, could produce estimated losses of up to $1 billion for the Bank in any given year. These losses are assessed as medium risk to the Bank as they would not result in a breach of capital or liquidity risk appetites and the Bank is well provisioned for this degree of loss.

The increased frequency of more severe weather events could also lead to growing expectations in relation to the Bank's approach to identification and assessment of physical risks, which may require the Bank to develop new data, climate modelling capabilities, products and/or services for customers. Severe weather events could also impact the Bank's operations, the operations of third parties or the electricity grid, leading to an extended disruption of our operations.



Delayed transition scenario

Under this scenario, the Bank's business model and strategy is expected to remain resilient.

The long-term macroeconomic scenario analysis we performed this year indicates the business model of the Bank and our long-term operating profit margins will not be materially impacted under this scenario. Our exposure to fossil fuel extraction continues to remain low at 0.1% of TCE. A decline in revenue from these sectors under this future is not expected to result in a material financial impact to the Bank. However, rapidly introduced and possibly unpredictable new regulation around carbon and energy in the medium term, along with shifts in market sentiment, may require the Bank to adjust its climate strategy, policy settings and/or goals and targets. This elevates our E&S strategic risk and legal risk exposure under this scenario.

The pace and possible challenges of regulatory change applicable to the Bank, our customers and third parties after 2030 elevates the inherent risk of regulatory non-compliance and legal risks for the Bank in the medium term and long term under this scenario. The Bank could also engage with third parties who fail to meet changing standards, potentially resulting in operational, reputational or litigation issues.

Conduct risk is elevated as the need to rapidly deploy new sustainable finance products increases the risk of potentially misleading product design, distribution and disclosures.

Although the viability of some high-emitting businesses is threatened under this scenario, due to our low exposure to these sectors, only moderate-rated transition-driven credit losses are anticipated. This scenario would also increase the need for greater skills and sophistication in how we identify, assess and disclose climate-related risk information.

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Net zero 2050 scenario

Under this scenario, transition risks are experienced from the short term as policy changes are introduced immediately. This allows the economy to transition away from emissions-intensive industries more gradually over a longer timeframe. The macroeconomic analysis we performed this year indicates long-term profitability would not be materially impacted and the Bank's business model and strategy is expected to remain resilient. There are no high-rated risks for the Bank under this scenario. Heightened regulator and stakeholder expectations under this scenario leads to medium levels of E&S strategic, conduct, regulatory and legal risks. A moderate risk of credit losses is assessed under this scenario, arising from industries more exposed to transition risk and the communities dependent upon those industries. This scenario could rapidly increase the demand for skills, data and modelling capabilities required to assess and disclose climate transition risks, and develop new decarbonisation and climate mitigation-related products across industries and customer segments.

Risk and opportunity drivers

The table below sets out some examples of climate-related risk and opportunity drivers and how they may change based on the three long-term scenarios we used in the CRMA process.

			Scenarios		
	Risk drivers	Examples	Current policies	Delayed transition	Net zero 2050
1	Acute physical	• Severity of extreme weather events • Degradation of natural protective systems that exacerbates climate-related impacts	Increasing	Increasing, level off from ~2040	Increasing, level off from ~2030
2	Chronic physical	• Changes in precipitation and weather patterns, sea-level rise • Sustained degradation of natural capital that exacerbates climate-related impacts	Increasing	Increasing, level off from ~2040	Increasing, level off from ~2030
3	Policy and legal	• Tighter regulation, increased reporting obligations and exposure to litigation	Largely unchanged	Unchanged, then fast change from 2030	Immediate change, then smooth
4	Technology	• Costs and risks to transition to lower emission technologies	Slow change	Slow, then fast uptake from 2030	Immediate fast uptake, then smooth
5	Market	• Changing customer behaviours • Uncertainty in market signals • Volatility or increased cost of raw materials	Slow change	Slow, then rapid shift from 2030	Immediate shift, then smooth
6	Reputation	• Stigmatisation of certain sectors or activities	Largely unchanged	Slow, then rapid shift from 2030	Immediate shift, then smooth
	Opportunity drivers				
7	Resource efficiency and energy source	• More efficient buildings • EV fleet transition • Use of lower emission sources of energy	Increasing, economics drive adoption even with limited policy support	Increasing, then fast change from 2030	Immediate change
8	Products and services	• New products for climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions	Increasing, physical risk intensifies increasing demand	Slow change, then fast uptake from 2030	Slow change
		• Expansion of products for climate mitigation	Largely unchanged	Unchanged, then fast change from 2030 with fossil fuel decline and rapid renewables expansion	Immediate change to achieve 80% renewables by 2050
9	Markets	• New markets and partnerships	Largely unchanged, limited growth in green markets without strong policy drivers	Unchanged, then fast change from 2030. Rapid expansion of new markets after 2030 as policies create new opportunities	Immediate change, expansion of new markets for low-carbon solutions across all sectors
10	Resilience planning	• Resource or supply chain substitution/ diversification	Increasing, responding to physical risk	Increasing, responding to physical and transition risk	Increasing, responding to transition risk

Slow change to fast change

Current and anticipated impacts on our financial statements

Current year impact on our financial statements

The Bank monitors its financial performance, financial position and cashflow on an ongoing basis through its governance structure. Climate-related effects can be widespread and interrelated, and may influence our operations, strategy and financial outcomes over the short, medium and long term. As per the result of our CRMA, no climate-related risks or opportunities were noted this year that have had a material impact on the Bank's financial performance, financial position or cash flows.

Anticipated impacts on our financial statements

In some years, the Bank may experience increases in credit losses due to extreme weather events, however the scenario results indicate that financial impacts to the Bank from climate-related impacts are not expected to be material. This reflects the nature of our operations, the sectors in which we operate, and our existing risk management frameworks and portfolio diversification, which together provide a degree of resilience against potential climate-related impacts.

The Bank is well placed to identify and pursue available opportunities arising from Australia's transition to net zero by 2050. For example, the development of sustainable finance products, tools and services to support customers to transition and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

While climate change presents challenges to the Australian economy and our communities, our core business remains resilient. A relatively small proportion of the Group's TCE is currently exposed to high or very high physical or transition risk. Our customers have historically demonstrated strong repayment performance and we have established support mechanisms to assist them in times of financial stress, including those potentially arising from climate-related events. Although severe climate-related events could result in an increase in single year credit losses, these losses are assessed as a medium risk to the Bank as they would not result in a breach of our current capital, liquidity or profitability RAS indicators. This reflects our strong provisioning levels and capital position.

For further details on our credit risk, see Note 9.2 on page 311 in the *Financial report*.



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Other climate-related risk assessment tools

Climate stress index for agriculture

In May 2024, we launched the climate stress index (CSI) tool for our bankers, developed in collaboration with CSIRO. The CSI tool forecasts climate stress through to 2030 by postcode, based on key agri-climatic productivity variables across grain, livestock and dairy sectors. It provides a composite score for each postcode-commodity combination indicating whether climate stress is expected to decrease, remain stable, or increase moderately or at a high rate. The tool enhances our understanding of the degree, nature and location of chronic climate risks to our lending securities. Currently, 19% of the Bank's relevant agricultural exposures are secured by properties located in postcodes with forecasted increasing rates of climate stress. The tool enables our bankers to have conversations with customers on their long-term climate adaptation plans relevant for credit risk assessment. CSI insights are also used for portfolio monitoring in livestock, grain and dairy commodities, helping us track exposure trends and inform strategic planning. Insights from the tool can be shared with customers through a Climate Insight Report, tailored to their region and commodities, to help them consider the data and plan for future climate-related resilience. We will retire our productivity mapping tool given the launch of the CSI which provides a forward view of climate risk. We will continue to assess tools and capabilities for our agriculture customers' climate risk assessments.

Supplier risk governance tool

In June 2023 we introduced the environmental risk assessment in the supplier risk governance (SRG) tool. As part of CBA's annual review, industry environmental risk ratings are updated to support the inherent environmental risk assessment of our suppliers. For suppliers in industries with high risk ratings, assessments are undertaken when onboarding for new services, or variation or renewal of an existing service, and form part of supplier risk screening before contracts are executed. In 2024, in addition to the assessments that were completed when onboarding suppliers in high-risk industries, we triggered the environmental risk assessment for our leasing agents and landlords, and our top 100 suppliers by spend. As a result, the number of suppliers assessed decreased from last year and now totals 71.

Of these suppliers, all reported they had no regulatory environmental breaches over the past three years.

Based on the 71 suppliers assessed in 2025, we have been able to gain the following insights:

83%
have documented environmental commitments and/or policies in place

76%
are working to reduce their negative environmental impacts, for example, climate and nature impacts

61%
set and monitor reduction targets for GHGs

80%
are either using or purchasing the equivalent renewable electricity to cover a portion of their electricity needs

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Metrics and targets

Our targets, goals and progress related to our climate strategy, including other environmental metrics, data and reporting.

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We continue to track progress against our climate strategy.

12
out of 15 sector-level financed emissions goals and targets tracking below the reference scenario

$7.9bn
renewable energy exposure [1]

14,000+
ESG risk assessments completed

71
suppliers engaged through supplier risk governance tool

New platform
introduced to help support our retail customers with EV and charger discounts

150+
out of 800 business bankers completed the 'Future focused banking' program with the Australian Graduate School of Management

72%
reduction in Group Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions since 2020

42%
reduction in embodied carbon through Bankwest Place refurbishment

1 Group TCE as at 30 June 2025. Renewable energy exposure includes pure-play renewables companies and diversified power generation customers where at least 90% of electricity generated is from renewable sources. We assess changes to customer classification using a rolling three-year generation average. Excludes ASB.

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Progress summary

The table below outlines our progress for the 2025 financial year against our goals and targets.

Sector	Metric	Goal or target
Sector-level financed emissions goals		
Australian housing	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	FY30: 15.7
Australian commercial property[2]		
Office	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	FY30: 31.8
Retail	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	FY30: 30.6
Industrial	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	FY30: 18.2
Australian road transport (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)	gCO_2/vehicle km	FY30: 174
Aviation	gCO_2/revenue passenger km	FY30: 76
Heavy industry		
Steel	tCO_2-e/t-steel	FY30: 1.35
Alumina	tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	FY30: 0.63
Aluminium	tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	FY30: 5.26
Cement	tCO_2-e/t-cement	FY30: 0.55
Sector-level financed emissions targets		
Power generation	$kgCO_2$/MWh	FY30: 105
Upstream oil extraction	% reduction vs FY20 baseline	FY30: -27%
Upstream gas extraction	% reduction vs FY20 baseline	FY30: -17%
Thermal coal mining	% reduction vs FY20 baseline	FY30: -100%
Shipping	% reduction vs FY23 baseline	FY30: -9%
Other financed emissions metrics		
Business lending emissions intensity[3]	customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions $kgCO_2$-e/$lent	Average decrease over time
Operational emissions		
Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions	% reduction vs FY20 baseline (tCO_2-e)	FY25: -21% FY30: -42%
Scope 3 operational emissions	% reduction vs FY20 baseline[4] (tCO_2-e)	FY25: -16.3% FY30: -32.7%[5]
RE100 – renewable electricity	% of global operations	FY30: 100%
On-site renewable energy[8]	MW	FY20: 1.25 FY25: 2
Climate Active/Toitū Envirocare certification for our residual emissions[9]	% of global operations within our currently reported boundary	FY22: 100%
Sustainable finance		
Sustainability funding target	cumulative $ billion vs FY20	FY30
Renewable energy[10]	TCE $ billion	

1 Emissions metrics for power generation and transport include Scope 1 only. The PCAF scores presented in this table align to the scope of the sector-level goal or target and therefore may differ from the financed emissions PCAF scores on page 165. Refer to pages 392–399 for more details on our methodology including sector inclusion criteria.

2 Prior period has not been restated due to data limitations for Australian commercial real estate.

3 Business lending emissions intensity includes commercial real estate.

4 Business travel emissions baseline adjusted to FY19 values to normalise for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2024 Scope 3 operational emissions baseline was updated to reflect material business structure changes. This year we updated our baseline due to incorrect baseline for ASB air travel emissions used in 2024 reporting.

5 In 2024 we increased our Scope 3 operational emissions target to a 16.3% reduction by 2025. This aligns with a pathway to limit global warming to 1.5°C for all selected Scope 3 operational emissions categories, except for air travel which remains aligned to a well-below 2°C pathway. In preparation for new mandatory climate reporting requirements in 2026, we will reassess our Scope 3 operational emissions target to support us in more accurately quantifying our Scope 3 emissions.

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Key: **Status** — Achieved; Commenced; New. **Progress** — Below the reference scenario; Between ≥0% and ≤10% above the reference scenario; >10% above the reference scenario; No drawn lending

Progress						
FY23	FY24	FY25	FY23 PCAF Score Scope 1 & 2 (Scope 3)[1]	FY24 PCAF Score Scope 1 & 2 (Scope 3)[1]	Status	Further information see page(s)
35.1	35.0	–	4.3	4.2	→	116–117
N/A	58.1	–	N/A	4.9	→	
N/A	48.6	–	N/A	5.0	→	118–119
N/A	30.8	–	N/A	5.0	→	
245	234	–	3.9	3.8	→	120
103	93	–	3.2	3.9	→	121
N/A	N/A	–	N/A	N/A	→	
↓	↓	–	2.0	2.0	→	122–123
↑	↑	–	2.0	2.0	→	
↓	↓	–	2.0	2.0	→	
124	91	–	2.0	2.1	→	124–125
-92%	-96%	–	2.4 (2.6)	2.0 (2.1)	→	126–127
-88%	-91%	–			→	
>-99%	>-99%	–	1.1 (3.0)	2.2 (3.5)	→	128
0%	-49%	–	3.5	3.8	→	129
0.07	0.07	–	–	–	→	–
-68%	-64%	-72%	–	–	✓	130–132
-69%[6]	-29%[6]	-36%	–	–	✓	130–132
99.9% (Group)	99.6% (Group)	98.9% (Group)[7]	–	–	→	169
1.74	1.60	2.14	–	–	✓	169
100% (Group)	Pending certification in arrears	Pending certification in arrears	–	–	✓	132
44.7	54.2	64.4	–	–	→	172
4.8	6.3	7.9	–	–	→	161

6 FY23 and FY24 percentages have not been restated and are not comparable.

7 Pending acquittal of RECs and RE100 certification in arrears from all jurisdictions except for ASB in New Zealand where 100% renewable electricity is purchased through its electricity supplier. ASB were unable to purchase RECs for electricity consumed by offsite ATMs due to data and metering limitations, for electricity in branches that are directly paid by our landlords, and for offsite EV charging.

8 Since installation began in 2015, we have installed a total capacity of 2.46 MW across 105 branches and business centres, and one data centre, meeting our 2025 target.

9 Our certifications, including details on our boundary inclusions for Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions, are available on the Climate Active and Toitū Envirocare websites.

10 Renewable energy exposure includes pure-play renewables companies and diversified power generation customers where at least 90% of electricity generated is from renewable sources. We assess changes to customer classification using a rolling three-year generation average. Excludes ASB.

For reporting boundaries, refer to page 391. See more environmental performance information at commbank.com.au/reporting

Financed emissions

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	In-scope lending exposures			
Sector[1]	30 Jun 24 In-scope drawn lending $bn[2,3]	30 Jun 23 In-scope drawn lending $bn[2,3]	30 Jun 24 In-scope TCE lending $bn[2,3,4]	30 Jun 23 In-scope TCE lending $bn[2,3,4]
Housing				
Australian housing	574.8	558.3	631.6	618.8
New Zealand housing	66.0	65.7	68.0	67.5
Motor vehicle finance				
Australian motor vehicle finance[8]	7.9	6.7	7.9	6.8
Commercial property				
Australian commercial property[9]	62.4	59.7	71.2	67.7
New Zealand commercial property[7]	9.9	9.7	10.6	10.5
Business lending				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[10]	**28.3**	**25.7**	**32.0**	**29.4**
Australian agriculture[10,11]	16.3	13.9	18.5	16.1
New Zealand agriculture	9.8	9.8	10.6	10.7
Mining	**1.7**	**1.9**	**4.1**	**4.4**
Thermal coal mining[8]	<0.1	<0.1	0.7	0.7
Upstream oil and gas extraction[8]	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	**7.2**	**6.8**	**11.0**	**9.5**
Power generation[8,11]	4.7	4.0	6.3	5.4
Manufacturing	**11.0**	**10.7**	**15.7**	**16.1**
Heavy industry	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
Transport and storage	**14.8**	**13.4**	**20.4**	**18.7**
Aviation	3.6	1.7	4.5	2.3
Shipping	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2
Other business lending[12]	**76.5**	**69.6**	**102.3**	**95.5**
Total in-scope portfolio assessed	**860.5**	**828.2**	**974.8**	**944.9**
Total in-scope portfolio not assessed	**38.5**	**42.6**	**94.6**	**92.1**
Total in-scope portfolio	**899.0**	**870.8**	**1,069.4**	**1,037.0**

1 For information on scoping and inclusion criteria refer to the financed emissions sector methodology table on pages 392–399.

2 In-scope portfolio excludes exposures in the finance and insurance, and government administration and defence ANZSICs. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand. Financed emissions are calculated using in-scope drawn lending.

3 For customers captured in sector-level financed emissions goal or target reporting, scope of sector is aligned to sector-level goal or target inclusion criteria. For power generation, thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction and heavy industry if a customer is excluded based on the sector inclusion criteria they are reallocated to the respective parent category. For all other customers, exposures are reported based on ANZSIC classification.

4 Due to data limitations TCE of lending may include certain commitments at offer.

5 In this table we present financed emissions rounded to one decimal place for ease of interpretation. These numbers may not cast due to rounding. In other parts of this report other numbers are presented that are calculated using financed emissions data. In those instances, our underlying calculations rely on exact financed emissions data. As such, recalculating those numbers using the financed emissions presented in this table may not lead to the same result.

6 'Grey box' indicates Scope 2 or 3 is not yet measured in our financed emissions calculations. We have estimated Scope 3 for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, and heavy industry.

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We measure and report our financed emissions aligned to the PCAF Standard.

	Absolute emissions					Data quality	
	30 Jun 24 Scope 1 ($MtCO_2$-e) [5]	30 Jun 24 Scope 2 ($MtCO_2$-e) [5,6]	30 Jun 24 Scope 3 ($MtCO_2$-e) [5,6]	30 Jun 24 Total ($MtCO_2$-e) [5]	30 Jun 23 Total ($MtCO_2$-e) [5]	30 Jun 24 PCAF Score Scope 1 & 2 (Scope 3)	30 Jun 23 PCAF Score Scope 1 & 2 (Scope 3)
	1.0	2.8		3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3
	<0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	4.0	4.0
	0.8	<0.1		0.8	0.8	4.1	4.2
	0.1	0.7		0.7	0.8	5.0	5.0
	<0.1	<0.1		0.1	<0.1	4.2	4.2
	5.1	**0.5**		**5.6**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**4.9**
	1.9			1.9	1.7	5.0	5.0
	2.5	<0.1		2.6	2.7	4.7	4.7
	0.2	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**3.2**	**3.5**
	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2.2 (3.5)	1.1 (3.0)
	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.0 (2.1)	2.4 (2.6)
	0.8	**<0.1**		**0.8**	**0.7**	**3.0**	**3.2**
	0.4			0.4	0.5	2.1	2.0
	1.0	**1.4**	**2.4**	**4.7**	**3.9**	**4.5**	**4.6**
	0.4	0.2	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.0 (3.0)	2.0 (3.1)
	2.9	**0.2**		**3.1**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**4.5**
	2.2	0.1		2.2	1.0	4.0	3.2
	0.2	<0.1		0.2	0.4	4.4	3.5
	1.3	**0.7**		**2.0**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**4.8**
	13.3	**6.5**	**2.8**	**22.6**	**20.8**	**4.3 (2.6)**	**4.4 (2.8)**

7 Where New Zealand sectors are disclosed separately they include our CBA New Zealand Branch and our subsidiary ASB. ASB is subject to a separate New Zealand mandatory disclosure regime and expects to publish a standalone climate report later this year. As such equivalent numbers in ASB's own disclosures may change between the publication of CBA's 2025 Annual Report and ASB's 2025 disclosures.

8 Absolute emissions for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, power generation and Australian motor vehicle finance are CO_2 only (or CO_2-e subject to data limitations).

9 This year we updated our Australian commercial property sector calculations following a material refresh of CBBS. The prior comparative period has not been restated as the CBBS update does not provide the necessary information.

10 From this year we no longer use the customer activity-based emissions method for the Australian agriculture sector due to data limitations. The prior comparative period has been restated to conform with this change.

11 Absolute emissions for Australian agriculture and power generation includes Scope 1 only, for more details on our methodology refer to pages 392–399.

12 'Other business lending' includes all other in-scope business lending exposures not reflected elsewhere.

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Financed emissions continued

Financed emissions portfolio analysis

Our calculations cover 96% of our in-scope drawn lending exposure. Movements in the overall absolute financed emissions and emissions intensity of our in-scope drawn lending portfolio are generally dependent on changes in our portfolio mix over time and differences in emissions profiles at the sector or customer level. We estimate our 2024 absolute financed emissions for our in-scope lending portfolio at 22.6 $MtCO_2$-e, an increase of 9% (+1.8 $MtCO_2$-e), compared to the restated 2023 absolute financed emissions estimate (20.8 $MtCO_2$-e). Most notable increases were observed in the transport and storage, and manufacturing sectors. These movements were partly offset by reductions in estimated absolute emissions in the mining sector. Decarbonisation of the grid, reflected in changes in grid intensity factors in our estimates, continued to contribute to emissions decreases in Australian housing and Australian commercial property.[1]

Portfolio changes

2.1 ↑ $MtCO_2$-e

Portfolio changes have contributed to an increase in financed emissions. This was largely driven by portfolio changes in the transport and storage, manufacturing, and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. This was partly offset by portfolio changes to the mining sector.

Changes to our portfolio can include changes in our drawn lending exposure to new and existing customers, as well as changes in existing customers' enterprise value, which result in changes to the share of these customers' attributable emissions.

Emissions changes

0.3 ↓ $MtCO_2$-e

Changes in estimated customer emissions have contributed to a decrease from some sectors including mining, Australian housing and Australian commercial property. This was partially offset by increases in the manufacturing sector.

Changes in estimated emissions can include changes in our customers' reported emissions or reported activity, as well as changes in estimated emissions as a result of updated activity and economic emissions factors.

Reconciliation of Group total committed exposures to lending used for financed emissions calculations

In-scope drawn lending refers to the on-balance sheet exposure to the sectors included within the scope of our financed emissions calculations. Some asset classes and sectors we lend to are currently excluded due to lack of available data, methodologies and/or relevance. The in-scope TCE lending portfolio excludes exposures to finance and insurance, government administration and defence ANZSICs, and non-lending products.

The in-scope TCE lending portfolio assessed excludes exposures that are not assessed, which includes consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.

Our financed emissions estimates are based on our drawn lending only, in line with the PCAF Standard's use of outstanding amounts. Undrawn loan commitments are not included. As at 30 June 2024, we have estimated financed emissions over our in-scope assessed portfolio, covering drawn lending of $860.5 billion. The in-scope drawn lending portfolio assessed represents 62% of total TCE.

	As at 30 Jun 24 $bn
Total committed exposure (TCE)	1,378.1
Sector and product exclusions[2]	(308.7)
In-scope TCE lending portfolio	1,069.4
Portfolio not assessed[3]	(94.6)
In-scope TCE lending portfolio assessed	974.8
Undrawn loan commitments not assessed	(114.3)
In-scope drawn lending portfolio assessed	860.5

For more information on our financed emissions methodology and scoping, see pages 392–399.

Use of carbon credits

In line with the PCAF Standard, when we refer to our financed emissions this is absolute gross emissions where data allows. We do not currently have plans to purchase carbon credits to achieve our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets. However, we acknowledge that some of our customers may be subject to regulatory regimes that require them to use carbon credits, while others may be voluntarily using credits to offset their emissions as part of their decarbonisation strategies.

1 ASB is subject to a separate New Zealand mandatory climate disclosure regime and expects to publish a standalone climate report later this year. Their targets are not included in this calculation.

2 In-scope portfolio excludes exposures in the finance and insurance, government administration and defence ANZSICs, and non-lending products.

3 Portfolio not assessed includes consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia.

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Greenhouse gas emissions

We report our operational greenhouse gas emissions at the group level, as well as breakdowns for key geographies. From 2024 we have reported India separately from other overseas. We include both market-based and location-based reporting, covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2-e).

For methodology and definitions of metrics in this section, see the *Climate disclosures appendix* and *Glossary* on pages 389–429 and 438–451, respectively.

See a more complete set of metrics available for download at commbank.com.au/sustainabilityreporting

Assurance report

PwC has provided assurance on metrics on pages 167–172, for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The PwC Assurance Report is provided on pages 430–437.

Greenhouse gas emissions by geography

Operational greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Group						
Market-based reporting[1]		**67,780**	83,850	78,187	47,621	48,570
– Scope 1 emissions		**5,592**	7,258	7,891	6,667	8,768
– Scope 2 emissions[2]		**125**	33	12	0	1,812
– Selected Scope 3 emissions[1]		**62,063**	76,559	70,284	40,954	37,990
Location-based reporting		**131,143**	153,288	158,657	137,481	152,109
– Scope 1 emissions		**5,592**	7,258	7,891	6,667	8,768
– Scope 2 emissions		**58,168**	63,844	74,654	83,249	95,762
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		**67,383**	82,186	76,112	47,565	47,579

Operational greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Australia						
Market-based reporting[1]		**54,247**	68,644	61,561	39,248	39,695
– Scope 1 emissions		**4,415**	5,195	5,165	4,613	6,095
– Scope 2 emissions[3]		0	0	0	0	0
– Selected Scope 3 emissions[1]		**49,832**	63,449	56,396	34,635	33,600
Location-based reporting		**112,622**	132,035	129,755	118,517	136,319
– Scope 1 emissions		**4,415**	5,195	5,165	4,613	6,095
– Scope 2 emissions		**54,048**	58,312	62,366	72,658	87,035
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		**54,158**	68,528	62,224	41,246	43,189

1 Scope 3 market-based reporting has been restated to exclude Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) electricity emissions regardless of CBA renewable environmental attribute certificates purchased. Historical numbers have been restated.

2 Pending acquittal of energy attribute certificates for the reporting year. In FY23, ASB offsite ATMs were reclassified as Scope 2 and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) could not be purchased due to metering limitations.

3 Pending acquittal of energy attribute certificates for the reporting year.

Greenhouse gas emissions by geography continued

Operational greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
New Zealand[1]						
Market-based reporting		**5,938**	4,024	4,637	2,554	4,960
– Scope 1 emissions		**913**	1,529	1,807	1,469	2,189
– Scope 2 emissions[2]		**125**	33	12	0	1,812
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		**4,900**	2,462	2,818	1,085	959
Location-based reporting		**7,460**	5,301	5,817	3,926	4,960
– Scope 1 emissions		**913**	1,529	1,807	1,469	2,189
– Scope 2 emissions[3]		**1,539**	1,310	1,192	1,372	1,812
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		**5,008**	2,462	2,818	1,085	959

Operational greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
India[4]						
Market-based reporting[5]		5,416	8,122	–	–	–
– Scope 1 emissions		235	318	–	–	–
– Scope 2 emissions[6]		0	0	–	–	–
– Selected Scope 3 emissions[5]		5,181	7,804	–	–	–
Location-based reporting		8,299	10,472	–	–	–
– Scope 1 emissions		235	318	–	–	–
– Scope 2 emissions		2,080	1,802	–	–	–
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		5,984	8,352	–	–	–

Operational greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Other overseas[7]						
Market-based reporting		2,179	3,060	11,989	5,819	3,915
– Scope 1 emissions		29	216	919	585	484
– Scope 2 emissions[6]		0	0	0	0	0
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		2,150	2,844	11,070	5,234	3,431
Location-based reporting		2,763	5,480	23,085	15,038	10,830
– Scope 1 emissions		29	216	919	585	484
– Scope 2 emissions		501	2,420	11,096	9,219	6,915
– Selected Scope 3 emissions		2,233	2,844	11,070	5,234	3,431

1 ASB is subject to a separate New Zealand mandatory climate disclosure regime and expects to publish a standalone climate report later this year. As such the equivalent numbers in ASB's own disclosures may change between the publication of CBA's 2025 Annual Report and ASB's 2025 disclosures.

2 Pending acquittal of energy attribute certificates for the reporting year. In FY23, ASB offsite ATMs were reclassified as Scope 2 and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) could not be purchased due to metering limitations.

3 2023 and 2024 New Zealand Scope 2 Purchased electricity restated due to emission factor changes published in updated MfE guidance.

4 Reported separately for first time in FY24. Prior period presentations included in 'Other overseas'.

5 Scope 3 market-based reporting has been restated to exclude Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) electricity emissions regardless of CBA renewable environmental attribute certificates purchases. Historical numbers have been restated.

6 Pending acquittal of energy attribute certificates for the reporting year.

7 India was excluded and reported separately from FY24. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment of the business was complete.

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Energy consumption and use of renewable electricity

We are committed to purchasing the equivalent of 100% renewable electricity for our operations by 2030. In 2024, we achieved RE100 certification at 99.6% for the Group, with ASB metering limitations accounting for the remaining 0.4%. Our Australian operations have sourced 100% renewable electricity since January 2020, extending to other overseas operations in 2021 and ASB in New Zealand in 2022. We have also achieved our target of 2 MW of on-site solar capacity across our Australian properties by 2025.

Renewable electricity procurement [1]	%	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Australia		100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand [2]		93	97	98	100	–
India [3]		100	100	100	100	100
Other overseas		100	100	100	100	100

Energy consumption – Australia	gigajoules	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Total fuel consumption [1]		49,916	69,793	66,110	67,624	75,572
– Diesel stationary		1,794	6,888	1,994	3,089	4,396
– Natural gas		1,221	1,345	2,104	2,396	2,534
– Transport		46,901	61,560	62,012	62,139	68,642
Electricity consumption – property [1] and fleet [4]		311,292	329,739	332,563	344,268	399,800
Total renewable energy consumption [1]		311,292	329,739	332,563	344,268	399,800
– Renewable electricity purchased [1]		302,785	322,936	325,988	336,436	392,581
– Electricity generated from on-site solar panels [1]		8,507	6,803	6,575	7,832	7,219
Total energy consumption (including electricity and fuel) [5]		361,208	399,532	398,673	411,892	475,372

Waste, water and paper used in our Australian operations

We report on and track the waste, water and paper used in our head office buildings and branches. The below table also captures TNFD core metrics related to waste from our commercial operations, including volume recycled (C3.2) and water use (A3.0).

Waste, water and paper – Australia		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Waste (Commercial and data centre operations) [6]	tonnes					
Landfill [7]		517	418	335	230	470
Recycled [7]		153	157	303	205	308
Secure paper recycled		119	123	143	203	414
Total waste [1]		789	698	781	638	1,192
Water [7]	kilolitres					
Commercial		91,338	124,667	129,010	–	–
Data centres		47,539	43,029	23,781	–	–
Retail [8]		89,449	97,997	119,518	–	–
Total water [1]		228,326	265,693	272,309	105,172	129,494
Office paper usage (retail and commercial operations) [1]	tonnes	199	243	284	293	343

1 Limited assurance provided by PwC for the FY25 reporting period.
2 In FY23, ASB offsite ATMs were reclassified as Scope 2. Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) could not be purchased due to metering limitations for Offsite ATMs, Offsite EV charging, and branches where electricity is paid directly by the landlord.
3 Reported separately for the first time in FY24. India's 100% renewable electricity procurement, since FY21, was reported under 'Other overseas'.
4 Includes energy from EV charging from FY24.
5 Reasonable assurance provided by PwC for the FY25 reporting period.
6 Data centre waste reported for the first time in FY24. Prior period presentations have not been restated.
7 In FY25, invoiced amounts contributed to 89% of waste to landfill data, 98% of waste recycled data and 67% of water usage. The remainder is estimated based on average tonnes of waste and kilolitres of water per m^2 of net lettable area.
8 Retail water reported for the first time in FY25. Only FY24 and FY23 have been restated due to data availability.

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Greenhouse gas emissions by category

We set our organisational boundary and measure our operational emissions with reference to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, accounting for the operations, facilities and subsidiaries owned or controlled by the Group and take an operational control approach to establish our reporting boundary. We have extended this boundary to include selected Scope 3 emission sources (Category 1-14) beyond our operational control that occur as part of the Group's value chain activities and where reliable data is available. We continue to focus on more accurately quantifying our Scope 3 emissions in line with new mandatory climate reporting requirements that come into effect for the Bank in FY26.

		Group	Australia[1]		
GHG emissions – location based	tCO_2-e	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
Scope 1 emissions					
Stationary combustion		357	189	553	248
Mobile combustion emissions		3,951	3,164	3,991	4,062
Fugitive emissions		1,284	1,062	651	855
Total Scope 1 emissions		5,592	4,415	5,195	5,165
Scope 2 emissions					
Emissions from purchased energy[5]		58,168	54,048	58,312	62,366
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions		63,760	58,463	63,507	67,531
Selected Scope 3 operational emissions – GHG Protocol category					
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services		1,066	969	1,264	1,290
Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2		6,839	5,166	6,214	6,903
Category 4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution		2,511	1,262	1,789	2,548
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations		1,697	1,551	1,529	1,206
Category 6 – Business travel		20,435	16,265	22,501	18,248
Category 7 – Employee commuting		24,623	19,730	23,379	21,073
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets		10,212	9,216	11,852	10,956
Total Scope 3 emissions (excluding SAF)		67,383	54,158	68,528	62,224

1 Includes CBA and Bankwest operations in Australia.
2 Refers to ASB operations in New Zealand. This includes operational emissions from ASB Bank Ltd and CBA New Zealand operational emissions for corporate office related emissions.
3 Refers to CBA's operations in India. Reported separately for the first time in FY24. Prior period presentations included in 'Other overseas'.
4 Refers to CBA's operations in Asia, Europe and North America. This excludes CBA operations in India which is reported separately from FY24.
5 Includes emissions from EV charging from FY24 for Australia and from FY25 for New Zealand.

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	New Zealand[2]			India[3]		Other overseas[4]
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	**30 Jun 25**	30 Jun 24	**30 Jun 25**
	95	84	64	64	61	9
	787	1,423	1,732	–	–	–
	31	22	11	171	257	20
	913	1,529	1,807	235	318	29
	1,539	1,310	1,192	2,080	1,802	501
	2,452	2,839	2,999	2,315	2,120	530
	81	89	105	4	4	12
	770	81	132	819	563	84
	1,224	920	812	1	1	24
	112	143	107	5	7	29
	1,277	999	1,389	1,580	3,245	1,313
	1,544	230	273	2,976	3,599	373
	–	–	–	599	933	397
	5,008	2,462	2,818	5,984	8,352	2,233

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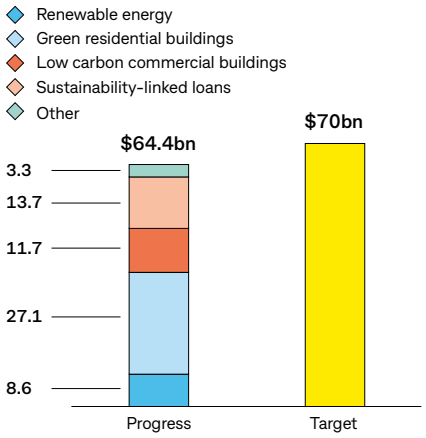
Sustainability Funding Target

Tracking towards our Sustainability Funding Target

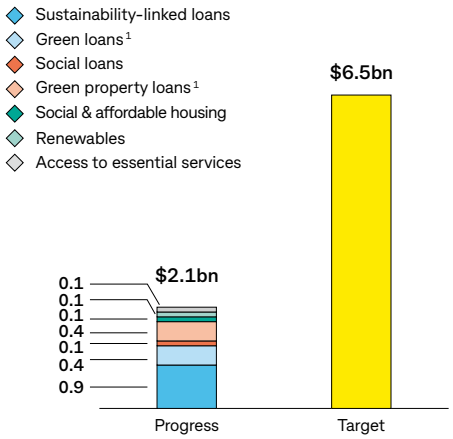
As at 30 June 2025, we have provided $64.4 billion in cumulative funding towards our Sustainability Funding Target (SFT) of $70 billion by 2030. Given the recent release of the Australian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and in light of reaching more than 92% of our 2030 target this year, we will review our target and eligibility criteria next year. ASB separately tracks and measures the funding they provide towards their SFT. Since 2022 ASB has provided a cumulative NZ $2.1 billion in funding towards their target of NZ $6.5 billion by 2030.

For more information on our SFT criteria, see pages 416–418 in the *Climate disclosures appendix*.

CBA Sustainability Funding Target



ASB Sustainability Funding Target NZ$



Contribution to CBA SFT by asset class

Our SFT criteria set out how we assess and assign assets and transactions to the relevant asset class. The criteria, which are shaped by evolving industry frameworks and market practices, have remained unchanged this year.

Asset class ($bn)	30 June 2020 balance of lending	New and incremental financing since 1 July 2020 [2]	Of which: FY25 contributions [3]
Energy efficient residential buildings	24.1	27.1	No new or incremental funding included for FY25 [4]
Sustainability-linked loans	0.7	13.7	3.5
Low carbon commercial buildings	4.5	11.7	3.2
Renewable energy	2.9	8.6	2.3
Affordable and social housing	0.2 [5]	1.5 [5]	0.3
Other social assets			0.2
Low carbon transport	1.0	1.3	0.5
Pollution and waste management	0.1	0.2	<0.1
Energy efficiency	0.0	0.2	No longer reported as standalone asset class from 1 July 2023
Land and agriculture	0.0	<0.1	<0.1
Total	**33.5**	**64.4**	**10.2**

1 Reported as green property finance in CBA's 2024 Climate Report.

2 Prior period contributions have not been restated for changes in methodology.

3 New and incremental financing since 1 July 2024 has been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement, except for energy efficient residential buildings, as no new or incremental contributions have been added in FY25.

4 As we consider the evolving market and sustainable finance initiatives, including the recent release of the Australian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy by ASFI, we have continued to omit new and incremental funding of this asset class' contribution towards our SFT and will revisit our criteria next year.

5 Prior to FY24, this was reported as a single asset class, 'Social assets'.

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Other climate-related data

Capital deployment

Capital deployment relating to climate-related risks and opportunities may be categorised into the following:

Financing: Climate-related financing refers to the offering of lending products, credit facilities, or other financing solutions that support customers in addressing their climate-related risks or pursuing their climate-related opportunities. Our SFT monitors the level of cumulative funding within the scope of our SFT eligibility criteria.

Investment: Climate-related investment refers to capital deployed through financial instruments or equity stakes in public or private markets that relate to the Bank's climate-related risks or opportunities and where climate considerations form a material part of the investment rationale or potential outcomes. This year CBA invested $46 million in climate-related investments.

Expenditure: Climate-related expenditure refers to capital or operational spending incurred in managing climate-related risks or pursuing climate-related opportunities. This includes direct costs related to internal systems, infrastructure, tools or processes that are focused on climate risk mitigation, adaptation or resilience. No material direct climate-related expenditure was noted this year. Indirect costs include ongoing expenditure which would be incurred ordinarily, making it impractical to allocate costs as specifically climate-related. These indirect costs include activities such as branch and office refurbishments where we are actively incorporating sustainable practices through branch design and energy efficient retrofits; the ATM refresh project which incorporates lower carbon, natural and renewable materials; and the resourcing costs associated with ESG teams who work to deliver our climate strategy.

For more information on our SFT, see page 172.



Internal carbon price

The Bank does not currently apply or use an internal carbon price.

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Directors' report



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Directors' report

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

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Principal activities

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

A review of the divisional operations and their results for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 can be found on pages 32–33.

Operating and financial review

The Operating and financial review section includes the information below as well as the information in the *Overview* section on pages 2–13, *Creating value for our stakeholders* section on pages 14–67 and *Financial performance* section on pages 26–33.

Group profit

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

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

The Group's cash net profit after tax including discontinued operations for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,253 million, an increase of $406 million or 4% on the prior year. Excluding discontinued operations, cash net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2025 was $10,252 million, an increase of $416 million or 4% on the prior year. For further detail on the drivers of cash net profit after tax, refer to the *Financial performance* section on pages 26–33.

Cash to statutory profit reconciliation

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

	Continuing operations		Total including discontinued operations	
	FY25	FY24	FY25	FY24
Net profit after tax – cash basis	**10,252**	9,836	**10,253**	9,847
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses and associates (classified as discontinued operations)	**(172)**	(372)	**(190)**	(470)
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**53**	17	**53**	(17)
Net profit after tax – statutory basis	**10,133**	9,481	**10,116**	9,394

Non-cash items include:

- **Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses and associates (classified as discontinued operations):** Gains and losses on these transactions are inclusive of foreign exchange impacts, impairments, restructuring, separation and transaction costs and cover both controlled businesses and associates classified as discontinued operations.
- **Hedging and IFRS volatility:** Hedging and IFRS volatility represents timing differences between fair value movements on qualifying economic hedges and the underlying exposure. To qualify as an economic hedge, the terms and/or risk profile must match or be substantially the same as the underlying exposure.

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Assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Further information and analysis of the financial performance of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 can be found in the *Financial performance* section on pages 26–33 of this Annual Report. Details on our risk management processes, material risks and approach to managing them, including a description of the material trends in our current operating context and more information on our business strategies can be found in the *Creating value for our stakeholders* section (pages 14–67), including the *Managing our risks* section (pages 58–67) and *Delivering on our strategic priorities* section (pages 16–25) of this Annual Report.

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

Dividends

Details of dividends paid and dividends determined are outlined in Note 8.4 in the Financial report on pages 301–302.

Litigation and regulatory matters

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

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

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

The Board continues to monitor significant proceedings and investigations. The Group also continues to engage with its regulators and other bodies in relation to the matters under investigation and review.

For further information about some of the more significant litigation and regulatory matters referred to above, refer to Note 7.1 in the *Financial report* on pages 289–292.

Directors' report (continued)

Change in state of affairs

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

On 10 June 2025, the Group announced the completion of the sale of its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd (HZB) to New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd (NCI), a Beijing headquartered life insurance company dual listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

Changes to the Board are outlined in the *Our approach to corporate governance* section on pages 34–57.

For further details, refer to Note 1.1 and Note 11.3 in the *Financial report* on pages 229 and 359, respectively.

Events subsequent to reporting date

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

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

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has occurred since 30 June 2025, that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

Environmental reporting

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

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

For more information on our voluntary environmental reporting, see the *Climate disclosures* section on pages 100–173 and our *Social and governance performance metrics* section on pages 94–99.

Modern slavery reporting

We published our 2024 Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement (Statement) in December 2024. The Statement outlines the actions taken by CBA Group to assess and address modern slavery and human trafficking risks in our business operations and supply chain, over the financial year ended 30 June 2024. This Statement was prepared in response to the reporting requirements of both the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) and the *Modern Slavery Act 2015* (UK). We remain focused on this critical issue and will continue to report in line with the *Modern Slavery Act* requirements.

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

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Directors and Directors' meetings

The Board of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia met 12 times during the year ended 30 June 2025. In addition, Directors attended Board strategy sessions and committee meetings during the year.

The following table includes:

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

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

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

1 Number of meetings attended by the member/total number of meetings eligible to attend as a member.
2 Additional Board and Committee meetings were called for a special purpose that do not form part of the approved yearly planners.
3 Lyn Cobley was appointed as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee on 16 October 2024.
4 Alistair Currie was appointed as a Director on 31 March 2025.
5 Peter Harmer was appointed as Chair of the Audit Committee on 16 October 2024. Peter was also appointed as a member of the Risk & Compliance Committee effective 16 October 2024 and retired as a member of the People & Remuneration Committee on 16 October 2024.
6 Kate Howitt was appointed as a Director on 1 October 2024.
7 Anne Templeman-Jones retired effective 16 October 2024.

Details of current Directors, their experience, qualifications, directorships of other listed entities and any special responsibilities (including Board Committee memberships) and other external appointments, are set out in the *Our approach to corporate governance* section on pages 34–57.

Directors' report (continued)

Options and share rights outstanding

There are no options over CBA shares on issue as at the date of this report. As at the date of this report, there are 1,094,393 share rights outstanding in relation to CBA ordinary shares and no employee options. Holders of outstanding share rights in relation to CBA's ordinary shares do not have any rights under the share rights to participate in any share issue or interest of CBA.

Directors' interests in contracts

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

Directors' and officers' indemnity and insurance

Constitution

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

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

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

Deeds of indemnity

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

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

Insurance

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

Proceedings on behalf of CBA

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

Rounding and presentation of amounts

Commonwealth Bank is an entity to which ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191 (*Instrument*) dated 24 March 2016, relating to the rounding of amounts in Directors' reports and Financial reports, applies. Pursuant to this Instrument, amounts in this Directors' report and the accompanying financial report have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, unless indicated otherwise.

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Company secretaries

Karen O'Flynn was appointed Company Secretary of CBA on 1 September 2023. Karen is also Group General Counsel and Group Executive, Legal & Group Secretariat and her experience is set out on page 56.
Qualifications: BA, LLB.

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

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

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Remuneration report

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Dear Shareholder

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

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

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

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

Details can be found on pages 184–185.

Financial performance

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

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

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

Non-financial performance

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

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

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

Executive Talent

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

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

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

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

Details on comparative benchmarking can be found on pages 188–189.

Overseeing executive performance and remuneration outcomes

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

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

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

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

Remuneration decisions

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

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

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

The Board also approved:

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

Other key matters considered by the Board

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

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

Looking forward

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

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



Simon Moutter
People & Remuneration Committee Chair

2025 key remuneration matters

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	Committee considerations
Remuneration increases for the CEO and other executive key management personnel	• Maintaining competitive executive remuneration is important for attracting and retaining talent in a global market. • In determining remuneration increases, the People & Remuneration Committee (Committee) considers remuneration benchmarking information from ASX and offshore comparator groups, broader workforce context, incumbent and market relativity, executive capability and delivery of sustained performance. • No increases were awarded to any executive key management personnel (KMP) in the 2024 financial year, with modest increases provided over the last four years on a targeted basis (ranging from 0% to 5.1%[1]). • External remuneration benchmarking conducted in the 2024 financial year review identified that FR for the CEO and other executive KMP was not competitively positioned relative to CBA's size, scale and performance. Refer to pages 188–189 for more information. • While prior decisions by the Committee to deliver no or modest remuneration increases reflect a measured approach, mindful of shareholder perception over time, this does give rise to notable risks in our ability to retain our executives. • As a result, the Board decided to take action to address competitiveness for CBA's ELT in the 2025 financial year in an increasingly competitive local and global market. **Refer to page 192 for details of our executive KMP.**
2025 financial year performance scorecards	• Each year the Committee considers the appropriate weighting, measures and targets for executive scorecards. • For the 2025 financial year, the executive balanced scorecard comprises shareholder, customer, people and leadership and strategy execution key performance indicators (KPIs). The Board approves scorecards annually, which includes consideration of category weighting, measures and targets, alongside market practice and regulatory requirements. • Financial measures are 50% of the scorecard for the CEO and the majority of GEs. For the remaining GEs and the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO), the weighting on financial measures is 40% and 20% respectively. • Executive scorecards have a 20–55% weighting on collective KPIs such as Group NPAT, PACC, customer outcomes and contribution to Bank strategy. Collective KPIs were introduced in the 2019 financial year following the APRA Prudential Inquiry to embed shared priorities and a collective focus. • Executive scorecards also include business unit financial results, people and leadership outcomes and delivery of strategic initiatives as individual KPIs weighted between 10–25%. • In the 2025 financial year, above target Group shareholder outcomes were a key contributor to STVR outcomes, Group NPAT was 120.4% of target and Group PACC was 115.5% of target. The average % of executive STVR outcomes for the 2025 financial year was 82.0%. **Refer to page 196 for details on the CEO STVR performance scorecard.**

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

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

	Committee considerations
Long-term alignment remuneration award (LTAR)	• The LTAR was introduced in the 2021 financial year when the executive remuneration framework was redesigned to significantly reduce total remuneration opportunity (a reduction of up to 19%) and to increase the proportion of total remuneration deferred over longer time horizons (currently up to five years for GEs and six years for the CEO), in line with CPS 511. • The framework is compliant with CPS 511 which requires a material weighting to non-financial measures for variable remuneration. • Together the LTAR and LTVR support a collective focus on sustainable shareholder value creation, with the LTAR performance assessment considering consistent performance in leadership and strategic execution, reflecting long-term risk and performance outcomes. • The Board completes an annual pre-grant assessment to determine whether executive performance has met expectations or if performance warrants a reduction to the LTAR grant value. A pre-vest assessment was formally introduced in the 2023 financial year to further strengthen the focus on non-financial outcomes over the long term as a driver of sustainable shareholder value creation. • While the FY22 LTAR award does not formally require a pre-vest assessment, the Board conducted a look-back review over the four-year LTAR restriction period and determined that no adjustments were required and the FY22 LTAR vested in full. **Refer to page 205 for details on the LTAR pre-vest assessment.**
Concurrent meetings	• The concurrent meeting of the People & Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee, Risk & Compliance Committee and Nominations Committee has been in place since 2019 and is designed to meet requirements of CPS 511. • Concurrent meetings of the four Board Committees occurred twice this year. The concurrent meeting facilitates Board review of executive (via performance scorecards) and Group (via the Group STVR pool) performance. Information reviewed at the concurrent meeting includes risk scorecards for the CEO and GEs, material risk matters presented by the Group CRO and outcomes of internal audit reviews conducted during the year presented by the Group Auditor. • This information is used to support the determination of collective and/or individual remuneration adjustments, including any upward or downward adjustments to overall remuneration outcomes. Key messages are communicated to inform Group-wide performance assessment considerations prior to determination of final annual performance and remuneration outcomes. • At the concurrent meetings, financial and non-financial risk matters are considered, including those with significant customer, regulatory or reputational impact. It also includes consideration of positive risk outcomes and material 'near misses' to understand accountability and lessons learned. • In the 2025 financial year, various matters were considered from a compliance, customer and regulatory perspective. Following consideration of senior leader accountability and reasonable steps taken, it was determined that two downward and one upward adjustments to executive STVR outcomes were appropriate for the 2025 financial year. **Refer to page 41 for details of the Bank's committee matters and committee areas of focus.**
Progress on gender pay gap	• CBA has a sustained focus on and commitment to improving gender equality outcomes. On an aggregate level, CBA has achieved pay equity on a 'like-for-like' basis, ensuring that everyone is paid equally for work of equal value. The median pay gap decreased to 26.8% (-0.8pp year-on-year). • Women make up nearly 54.5% of CBA's Australian workforce and hold 45.8% of all leadership roles in Executive Manager and above positions. • Our current priority is to boost female representation in technology and other specialist roles with targeted efforts in recruitment and development, and providing greater access to flexible work arrangements.

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2025 remuneration changes

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

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

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

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

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

CEO remuneration changes

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

Refer to pages 188–189 for additional detail on benchmarking.

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

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

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

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

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

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Other executive KMP remuneration changes

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

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

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

1 In combination with the reduced TMR opportunity and rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, an average increase of 5.1% was applied to most other executive KMP.
2 The average FR increase in FY25 excludes any increase to other executive KMP who are not in role as at 30 June 2025.
3 As a result of the rebalanced pay mix under the executive remuneration framework implemented in FY21, the TMR for other executive KMP was reduced by an average of 13.9%.
4 Other executive KMP's average total remuneration received in the 2025 financial year includes their new FR, FY25 cash STVR, vesting of the FY23 (tranche 1) and FY22 (tranche 2) deferred STVR awards and 100% vesting of the FY21 LTAR award.

Other changes to remuneration arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

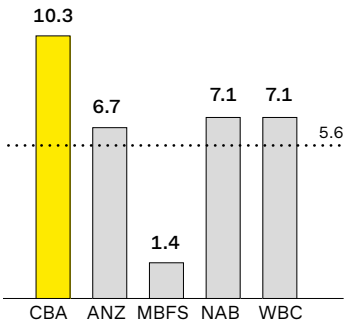
CBA scale, performance and remuneration relative to comparator benchmarks

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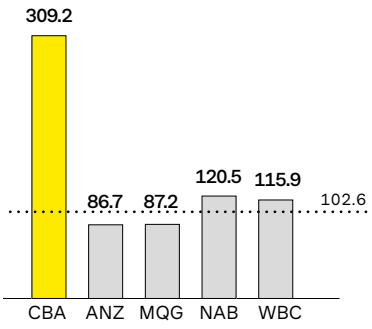
CBA has outperformed consistently against Australian peer banks and is materially larger than the majority of comparative metrics, including size (market capitalisation) and scale (main financial institution (MFI)) as detailed in the graphs below. Alongside ANZ, NAB and WBC, Macquarie Banking and Financial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

Australian peer banks

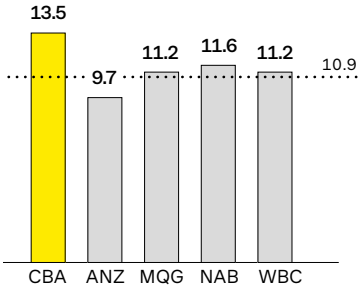
Cash NPAT ($bn) [1,2]



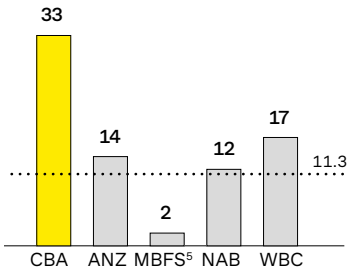
Market capitalisation ($bn) [3]



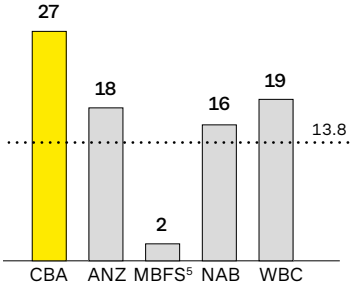
Cash return on equity (ROE) (%) [1,2]



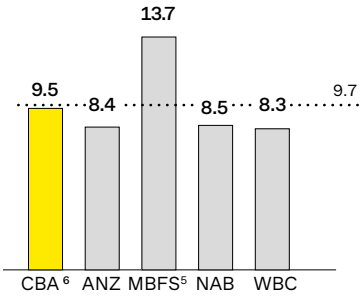
MFI for consumers (%) [4]



MFI for businesses (%) [4]



Total maximum remuneration ($m)

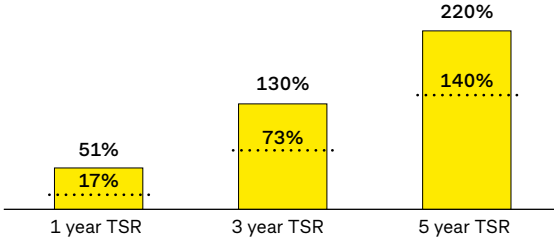


Key ····· Average (Australian peer banks)

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

Performance relative to Australian peer banks

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



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

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ASX and offshore comparator groups

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

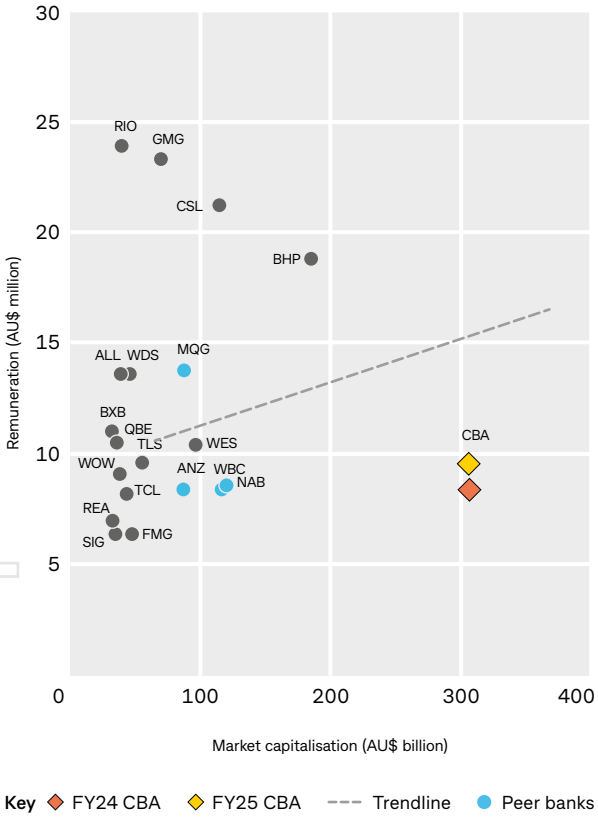
FR and TMR increases for the executive KMP are designed to position CBA's remuneration more competitively against domestic peers and maintain current relativity with offshore markets.

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

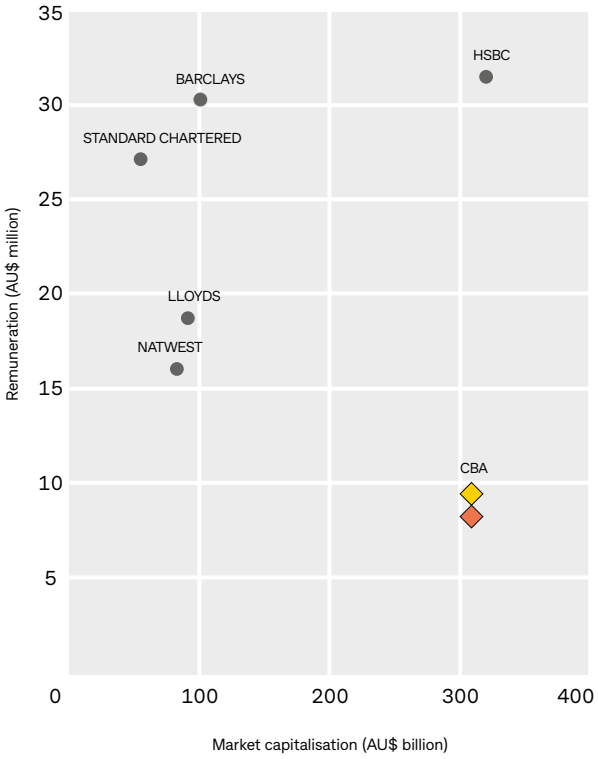
Relative to the ASX comparator group, CBA ranks first in market capitalisation while the CEO's TMR is below median (ranked 12th). Although CBA's market capitalisation is similar to HSBC and significantly exceeds that of its offshore peers, CBA CEO's TMR remains considerably lower.

CEO total maximum remuneration relative to market capitalisation

ASX comparator group



Offshore comparator group



Key ◆ FY24 CBA ◆ FY25 CBA — Trendline ● Peer banks

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

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

Our executive remuneration framework

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

Our remuneration principles



Aligned with shareholder value creation



Market competitive to attract and retain exceptional talent



Reward sustainable outperformance



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



Simple and transparent



Reflect the Bank's strategy and values

Fixed remuneration (FR)

Purpose

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

Description

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

Refer to page 203 for further information.

Mix

FR: 30%	STVR	LTAR	LTVR

Instrument and deferral

CEO

Cash 100%

Year 1

Group Executives and CEO ASB

Cash 100%

Year 1

Short-term variable remuneration (STVR)

Purpose

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

Description

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

Refer to page 203 for further information.

Mix

FR	CASH: 14%	SHARES: 14%	LTAR	LTVR

Instrument and deferral

CEO

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

Group Executives and CEO ASB

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

Subject to in-year adjustments, malus and clawback. Refer to page 203.

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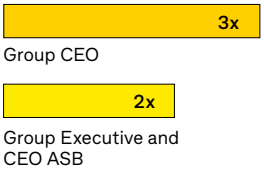
Mandatory shareholding requirement (MSR)

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

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

Further details on executive KMP shareholdings are provided on pages 198–199.

MSR as a proportion of FR



Long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR)

Purpose

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

Description

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

Refer to pages 204–205 for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR: 21%	LTVR

CEO

Restricted share units



Group Executives and CEO ASB

Restricted share units



Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)

Purpose

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

Description

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

Refer to pages 206–207 for further information.

Mix

FR	STVR	LTAR	LTVR: 21%

CEO



Group Executives and CEO ASB



Subject to malus and clawback. Refer to pages 204 and 206.

Pre-vest assessment.

Performance assessment.

Our executive key management personnel

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The table below outlines the executives who were KMP for the year ended 30 June 2025, including each individual's appointment and cessation date where applicable.

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

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

Name	Position	Appointment Date	Cessation Date	Term as KMP
CEO				
Matt Comyn	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	9 April 2018	–	Full year
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB				
Alan Docherty	Group Chief Financial Officer	15 October 2018	–	Full year
Andrew Hinchliff[1]	Group Chief Risk Officer	17 February 2025	–	Full year
Gavin Munroe	Group Chief Information Officer	14 November 2022	–	Full year
Kiersten Robinson	Chief People Officer	17 February 2025	–	Part year
Vittoria Shortt	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of ASB (CEO ASB)	3 February 2018	–	Full year
Angus Sullivan	Group Executive, Retail Banking Services	1 July 2018	–	Full year
Sinead Taylor	Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets	17 February 2025	–	Part year
Mike Vacy-Lyle	Group Executive, Business Banking	31 January 2020	–	Full year
Former Group Executives				
Sian Lewis	Group Executive, Human Resources	1 August 2018	16 February 2025	Part year
Nigel Williams	Group Chief Risk Officer	5 November 2018	16 February 2025	Part year

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

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Executive appointment and exits

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

Executive KMP appointments

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

Internal appointments

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

External appointments

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

Refer to pages 208–209 for more information on remuneration package and relocation benefits.

Executive KMP exit arrangements

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

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

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

Remuneration governance

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CBA's remuneration governance framework



People & Remuneration Committee and Board oversight

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

The People & Remuneration Committee met formally eight times during the 2025 financial year with the following members (as at 30 June 2025): Simon Moutter (Chair), Lyn Cobley, Paul O'Malley and Mary Padbury. The responsibilities of the People & Remuneration Committee are outlined in its Charter, which is reviewed annually.

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

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

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

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

In line with regulatory requirements, the performance and remuneration arrangements and outcomes of the CEO ASB are approved by the ASB Board and reported to the PRC with the request that the PRC recommend them to the CBA Board for approval, contingent on the ASB Board approval.

External advisors

During the 2025 financial year, external advisors were engaged to provide information to the People & Remuneration Committee to assist the Committee with making remuneration decisions. The People & Remuneration Committee did not seek or receive any remuneration recommendations from external advisors in the 2025 financial year.

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Group performance

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

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

Measures

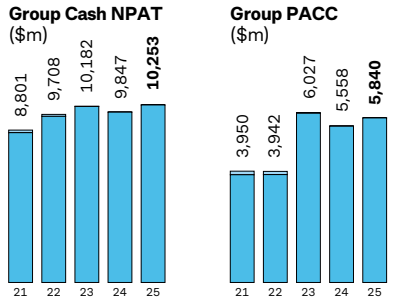
Financial

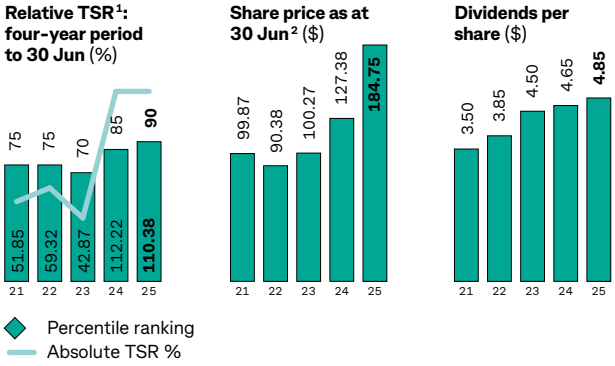
Executive remuneration outcomes reflect sustained financial performance, with consistent operational execution and value delivery for shareholders.

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

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

Refer to page 196 for further details.





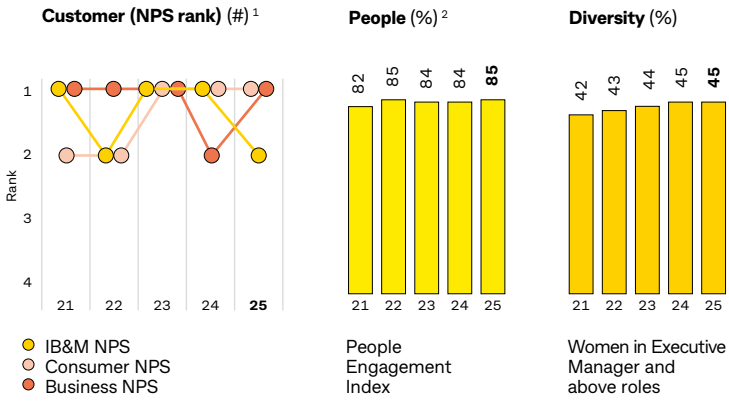
1 Percentile ranking relative to general ASX peer group.
2 CBA opening share price 1 July 2020 was $69.45.

Non-financial

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

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

Refer to page 196 for further details.



1 Represents June NPS outcome for the relevant year.

2 FY21-23 outcomes have been restated to reflect revised survey format. Refer to page 68 for further details on Sustainability Performance.

CEO short-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

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

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

Key ▼ Threshold 50% ▼ Target 100% ▼ Above expectations 125%

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Remuneration at a glance

CEO remuneration received

For the 2025 financial year, the CEO:

- Received variable remuneration relating to performance over the five-year period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2025, as detailed below.
- Outcomes reflect performance (as a % of maximum) against financial and non-financial measures for each variable remuneration component.
- FY25 total received remuneration is $7.02m with $4.17m (59%) of total remuneration relating to performance, including awards deferred into equity from prior performance periods. See page 202 for further details.
- Share price growth on deferred awards contributed $1.15m or 16% of FY25 total remuneration received.[1]
- FY25 statutory remuneration is $8.50m, which reflects the accounting value of the CEO's awards prepared in line with Australian Accounting Standards. See pages 208–209 for further detail.

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

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

Other executive KMP remuneration outcomes

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

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

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

Long-term alignment remuneration

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

Long-term variable remuneration

The FY22 award reached the end of its performance period on 30 June 2025 with a performance outcome of 100%. Performance rights are subject to further holding periods as detailed in the overview of unvested equity awards on page 211. The first tranche of the FY21 award to the Group Executives and CEO ASB reached the end of its holding period on 30 June 2025 and vested in full.

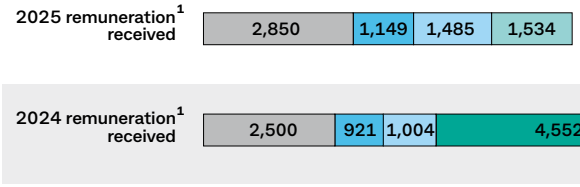
Executive KMP remuneration snapshot

The executive KMP remuneration snapshot provides details of remuneration received[1] during the financial years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. This differs from the statutory remuneration table on pages 208–209, which presents remuneration in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (i.e. on an accruals basis). The basis of preparation for the executive KMP remuneration snapshot is noted on page 202, excluding any one-off cash or equity awards.

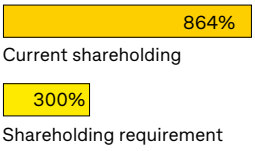
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Matt Comyn Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

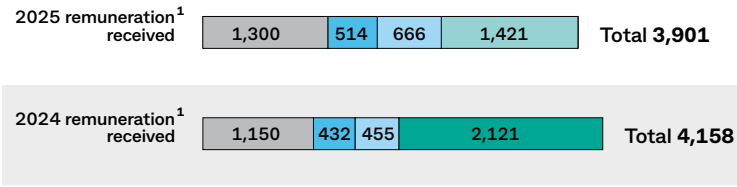


Progress against MSR
Meets

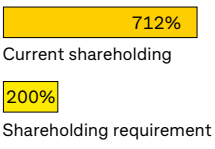


Alan Docherty Group Chief Financial Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

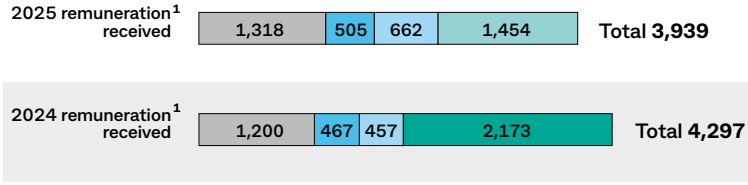


Progress against MSR
Meets

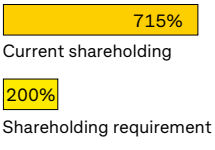


Andrew Hinchliff Group Chief Risk Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

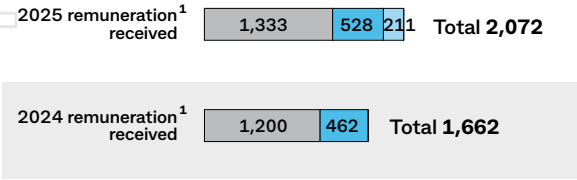


Progress against MSR
Meets

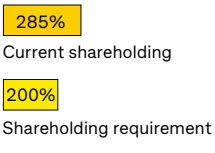


Gavin Munroe Group Chief Information Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

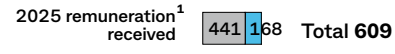


Progress against MSR
Meets

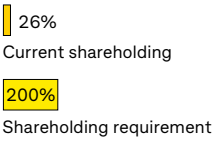


Kiersten Robinson Chief People Officer ($000)

Term as KMP: part year



Progress against MSR
On track



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

1 Both 2025 and 2024 refer to the relevant financial year, and include FR received, STVR cash portion paid, and equity awards which have vested during the year, including deferred STVR, LTAR and LTVR awards. For 2025, this relates to the FY21 LTAR award, and for 2024 this relates to the FY20 LTVR award.

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

Refer to page 210 for details on equity awards.

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

Term as KMP: full year

2025 remuneration[1,2] received: 1,126 | 392 | 596 | 1,354 — Total **3,468**

2024 remuneration[1,2] received: 1,067 | 416 | 1,239 | 1,990 — Total **4,712**

Progress against MSR
Meets

Current shareholding: 1,000%

Shareholding requirement: 200%

Angus Sullivan Group Executive, Retail Banking Services ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

2025 remuneration[1] received: 1,400 | 488 | 735 | 1,734 — Total **4,357**

2024 remuneration[1] received: 1,300 | 509 | 534 | 2,276 — Total **4,619**

Progress against MSR
Meets

Current shareholding: 664%

Shareholding requirement: 200%

Sinead Taylor Group Executive, Institutional Banking and Markets ($000)

Term as KMP: part year

2025 remuneration[1] received: 459 | 177 — Total **636**

Progress against MSR
Meets

Current shareholding: 322%

Shareholding requirement: 200%

Mike Vacy-Lyle Group Executive, Business Banking ($000)

Term as KMP: full year

2025 remuneration[1] received: 1,325 | 545 | 752 | 1,528 — Total **4,150**

2024 remuneration[1] received: 1,225 | 455 | 504 | 2,276 — Total **4,460**

Progress against MSR
Meets

Current shareholding: 727%

Shareholding requirement: 200%

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

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

Executive KMP remuneration outcomes

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Executive short-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

The following table provides the 2025 financial year STVR outcomes for executives for the period they were KMP. The minimum potential outcome is zero.

	STVR target $	STVR maximum $	STVR actual			STVR actual as a % of STVR target [2] %	STVR actual as a % of STVR maximum [2] %
			Total $	Cash [1] $	Deferred $		
CEO							
Matt Comyn	2,137,500	2,671,875	2,297,278	1,148,639	1,148,639	107.5%	86%
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB							
Alan Docherty	975,000	1,218,750	1,027,504	513,752	513,752	105%	84%
Andrew Hinchliff	988,767	1,235,959	1,010,425	505,213	505,212	102%	82%
Gavin Munroe	999,452	1,249,315	1,055,771	527,886	527,885	106%	85%
Kiersten Robinson [3]	330,411	413,014	335,813	167,907	167,906	102%	81%
Vittoria Shortt [4]	844,422	1,055,528	784,679	392,340	392,339	93%	74%
Angus Sullivan	1,050,000	1,312,500	976,941	488,471	488,470	93%	74%
Sinead Taylor [3]	344,178	430,223	354,641	177,321	177,320	103%	82%
Mike Vacy-Lyle	993,750	1,242,188	1,090,243	545,122	545,121	110%	88%
Former Group Executives							
Sian Lewis [5]	498,390	622,988	515,261	309,157	206,104	103%	83%
Nigel Williams [5]	688,253	860,317	695,411	417,247	278,164	101%	81%

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

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

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

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

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

Refer to page 203 for details on STVR.

Long-term alignment remuneration pre-grant assessment outcomes

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

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

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

Refer to page 205 for LTAR pre-grant assessment.

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Long-term variable remuneration performance outcomes

The 2022 financial year LTVR award reached the end of its four-year performance period on 30 June 2025. CBA's performance outcome for the general ASX peer group was 100% and the financial services peer group was 100% with an overall performance outcome of 100%. The performance rights that remain after performance tests are subject to further holding periods for the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

Performance measure	Percentage	Percentile ranking	Performance outcome
Relative TSR (general ASX peer group)	50%	90th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%
Relative TSR (financial services peer group)	50%	87.5th percentile ranking relative to the peer group	100%

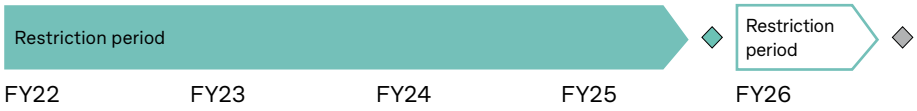
Refer to page 101 of the 2022 Remuneration Report for the FY22 LTVR award general ASX and financial services peer groups.

Long-term remuneration time horizon

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

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

FY22 LTAR



Key

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

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

Refer to page 205 for details on the LTAR pre-vest assessment.

FY22 LTVR



Key

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Remuneration received by executive KMP

The remuneration outcomes table below provides a summary of the remuneration received by the executives in their KMP roles during the financial year ended 30 June 2025. It complements the executive KMP remuneration snapshots on pages 198–199, which present remuneration received, and is prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation noted below, including any one-off cash and/or equity awards. All remuneration presented in this report is in Australian dollars.

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

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

Basis of preparation

Cash payments

(a) **Fixed remuneration:** Base remuneration plus superannuation paid for the period as KMP, pro-rated as appropriate. For the CEO ASB, contributions are made in line with the KiwiSaver employer contribution requirements.

(b) **Cash STVR:**
- For 2025: 50% of the 2025 financial year STVR (relates to performance during the 12 months to 30 June 2025).
- For 2024: 50% of the 2024 financial year STVR (relates to performance during the 12 months to 30 June 2024).

Vesting of prior year awards

(d) **Deferred awards:** The value of all deferred awards that vested during the period as KMP. The value for equity awards shown is based on the volume weighted average closing price (VWACP) of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days preceding the vesting date.

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

Awards forfeited or lapsed

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

1 The FY21 LTVR is subject to further holding periods.

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1. Executive remuneration framework in detail

Fixed remuneration

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

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

Short-term variable remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2025 financial year STVR award for the CEO and Group Executives, including CEO ASB.

Refer to page 213 for treatment of STVR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Varies remuneration outcomes in line with annual performance achievement, with material weighting to financial and non-financial outcomes across shareholder, customer, people and leadership and strategy execution measures, incorporating both risk scorecard and values assessments. Recognises both the 'what' and the 'how' of performance.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	Target STVR: 75% of FR Maximum STVR: 94% of FR (125% of target STVR)
Performance measures and weightings	Individual STVR outcomes are determined on the basis of Group (or ASB for the CEO ASB) performance and individual performance through a balanced scorecard. The performance measures comprise a mix of financial and non-financial metrics linked to Group and business unit targets, aligned to the Bank's strategy with the weightings varied by role. More information on the CEO's STVR scorecard can be found on page 196.

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

Risk and values assessment	Performance outcomes determined through assessment of the balanced scorecard are subject to the following gate/modifiers: • **Risk and Reputation [4]:** the Board [5] has discretion where appropriate to adjust executive STVR outcomes through the executive risk scorecard. Executive risk scorecard assessments include consideration of: risk culture and leadership; risk strategy/appetite; incidents and issues; the risk and control environment; and risk milestones. The risk and reputation modifier also includes consideration of trust and reputation outcomes that may warrant an adjustment to the risk and reputation assessment. The risk and reputation modifier considers progress against the E&S framework to provide a more direct link to remuneration. • **Values:** the Board [5] has the discretion to adjust executive STVR outcomes on the basis of an assessment of behaviours aligned with our values, where appropriate.
Calculation of awards	STVR awards for the CEO and Group Executives [4] are calculated as follows:

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

Deferral	50% of the STVR award is deferred and delivered in deferred shares that vest in equal tranches over one and two years. Deferred STVR shares have rights to dividends paid during the deferral period. All deferred STVR awards are subject to Board [5] risk and reputation review prior to vesting and continuous service. The Board also retains discretion to apply malus or clawback if considers appropriate.

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Long-term alignment remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2025 financial year LTAR for the executives. The LTAR was introduced in the 2021 financial year to retain an appropriate focus on both financial and non-financial outcomes and drive collective absolute focus on the value of the Bank over time. The LTAR is subject to pre-grant and pre-vest assessments.

Refer to page 213 for treatment of LTAR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Drives collective focus on increasing the value of CBA over time, and individual focus on sustained people and leadership and strategy execution performance. The LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessments are designed to focus the executives on non-financial performance, in particular people and leadership.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	Maximum opportunity of 70% of FR. The minimum potential outcome is zero.
Restriction period	CEO: Subject to a four and five-year restriction period, 50% from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2028 and 50% to 30 June 2029. Group Executives and CEO ASB: Subject to a four-year restriction period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2028.
Pre-grant assessment	The LTAR award value is subject to a pre-grant assessment with downward adjustments applied to reflect material issues. The assessment considers future financial factors and individual non-financial performance of people and leadership and strategy execution.
Pre-vest assessment	The LTAR award is subject to a pre-vest assessment with potential for downward adjustments applied based on an assessment of non-financial performance over the restriction period. The assessment considers people and leadership and strategy execution. Adjustments will be made for significant failures resulting in adverse material impacts, taking into consideration the participants' actions or response to any matters identified.
Instrument	The LTAR award is granted as RSUs. Each RSU entitles the participant to receive one CBA share (or cash equivalent as determined by the Board) subject to the pre-vest assessment, malus review and continuous service prior to vesting.
Maximum face value allocation approach	The number of RSUs granted is calculated as follows for the executives: **FR $ (at time of grant)** x **70%** ÷ **Share price $ (no discount applied)** = **Number of RSUs** The share price used was the VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days up to 1 July 2024 ($127.21).
Dividends and/or dividend equivalents	For every RSU that ultimately vests following the end of the restriction period and pre-vest assessment, the executive will receive a payment equal to dividends paid by CBA over the restriction period/s in relation to the vested RSUs. Participants will not receive any franking credits or value in lieu of franking credits.
Board discretion	The Board has discretion to determine that some or all of unvested awards will lapse in certain circumstances (malus) or apply clawback (repayments) to vested LTAR awards, including where, in the opinion of the Board: • Vesting is not justified or supportable, having regard to the executive's performance and/or conduct, the performance of the business unit or function (as relevant having regard to the participant's accountability or role), or overall Group performance. • There is a significant failure of financial or non-financial risk management, breach of accountability, fitness and propriety or compliance obligations. • Vesting will impact on the financial soundness of the Group or a member of the Group. • The Bank is required or entitled to reclaim remuneration or reduce an executive's remuneration outcome under law, regulation or Group policy. • A significant unexpected or unintended consequence or outcome has occurred which impacts the Group, including where original expected performance outcomes have not been realised.

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LTAR – performance assessment

The following diagram illustrates the LTAR pre-grant and pre-vest assessments process to support robust decision making when granting and vesting LTAR awards to executives.

Step 1 | Step 2 | Step 3 | Step 4

Forward-looking financial considerations

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

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

Elements for consideration

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

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

Refer to page 196.

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

Threshold level individual non-financial performance

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

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

Elements for consideration

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elements for consideration

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

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

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

Pre-vest assessment

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

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

Elements for consideration

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

Inputs to support Board discretionary assessment

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Long-term variable remuneration

The table below outlines key features of the 2025 financial year LTVR for executives.

Refer to page 213 for treatment of LTVR on cessation of employment.

Features	Approach
Purpose	Varies remuneration outcomes in line with longer-term performance achievement, with a focus on relative shareholder returns to support sustainable shareholder value over time.
Participants	CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Opportunity	The maximum face value of LTVR that can be granted to executives is 70% of FR. The minimum potential outcome is zero.
Performance period	Subject to relative TSR performance over four years from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2028.
Holding period	• CEO: PRs that vest after performance testing (vested PRs) will be exercised into ordinary CBA shares, which remain subject to a further two-year holding period (to 30 June 2030). • Group Executives: vested PRs will be exercised into ordinary CBA shares, which remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2029). • CEO ASB: PRs remain subject to a further one-year holding period (to 30 June 2029).
Performance measures and weightings	• 50% measured against a general ASX peer group. • 50% measured against a financial services peer group.
Instrument	The LTVR award is granted as PRs. Each PR entitles the participant to receive one CBA share, subject to vesting conditions.
Maximum face value allocation approach	The number of PRs granted to executives is calculated as follows: **FR $ (at time of grant)** x **70%** ÷ **Share price $ (no discount applied)** = **Number of PRs** The share price used was the VWACP of CBA's ordinary shares over the five trading days up to 1 July 2024 ($127.21).
Dividends and/or dividend equivalents	PRs do not receive dividends (or dividend equivalent payments) in relation to the performance period. • CEO and Group Executives: Restricted shares subject to the holding period have rights to dividends paid during the holding period. • CEO ASB: For every PR retained during the holding period (following performance testing), the CEO ASB will be entitled to receive a payment equal to dividends paid by CBA (not including the value of franking credits).
Board discretion	The Board has discretion to determine that some or all of the unvested awards will lapse in certain circumstances (malus) or apply clawback (repayments) to vested LTVR awards, including where, in the opinion of the Board: • Vesting is not justified or supportable, having regard to the executive's performance and/or conduct, the performance of the business unit or function (as relevant having regard to the participant's accountability or role), or overall Group performance. • A significant failure of financial or non-financial risk management, breach of accountability, fitness and propriety or compliance obligations. • Vesting will impact on the financial soundness of the Group or a member of the Group. • The Bank is required or entitled to reclaim remuneration or reduce an executive's remuneration outcome under law, regulation or Group policy. • A significant unexpected or unintended consequence or outcome has occurred which impacts the Group, including where original expected performance outcomes have not been realised.

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Performance measures	Approach

Relative TSR

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

Performance measure framework

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

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

Calculation of results

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

TSR relative to a general ASX peer group

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

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

TSR relative to a financial services peer group

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

There is no reserve bench for this peer group.

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

Remuneration report (continued)

2. Executive KMP statutory remuneration

Executive statutory remuneration accounting expense

The following statutory table details the statutory accounting expense of all remuneration-related items for executive KMP. This includes remuneration costs in relation to both the 2025 and 2024 financial years. The table is different from the remuneration outcomes table on page 202, which shows the remuneration received in the 2025 financial year rather than the accrual accounting amounts determined in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards. The table has been prepared and audited against the relevant Australian Accounting Standards. Refer to the footnotes below the table for more detail on each remuneration component.

		Short-term benefits				
		Base remuneration [1,2] $	Non-monetary [3] $	Cash STVR (at risk) [4] $	Deferred STVR (at risk) [5] $	Other [6] $
CEO						
Matt Comyn	**30 Jun 25**	**2,820,068**	**40,934**	**1,148,639**	**–**	**155,687**
	30 Jun 24	2,472,601	74,604	920,860	–	(29,421)
Current Group Executives and CEO ASB						
Alan Docherty	**30 Jun 25**	**1,270,068**	**18,760**	**513,752**	**–**	**54,517**
	30 Jun 24	1,122,601	17,842	432,264	–	(55,844)
Andrew Hinchliff	**30 Jun 25**	**1,288,424**	**18,636**	**505,213**	**–**	**62,603**
	30 Jun 24	1,172,601	18,716	467,280	–	8,918
Gavin Munroe [7]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,332,603**	**7,076**	**527,886**	**–**	**619,567**
	30 Jun 24	1,200,000	6,931	462,308	–	700,447
Kiersten Robinson	**30 Jun 25**	**429,559**	**4,078**	**167,907**	**–**	**291,727**
Vittoria Shortt [8]	**30 Jun 25**	**1,093,103**	**11,200**	**392,340**	**–**	**45,597**
	30 Jun 24	1,036,233	11,084	416,255	–	89,980
Angus Sullivan	**30 Jun 25**	**1,370,068**	**7,076**	**488,471**	**–**	**(21,986)**
	30 Jun 24	1,272,601	6,931	509,218	–	(54,336)
Sinead Taylor	**30 Jun 25**	**447,915**	**6,964**	**177,321**	**–**	**93,486**
Mike Vacy-Lyle	**30 Jun 25**	**1,295,068**	**18,636**	**545,122**	**–**	**12,377**
	30 Jun 24	1,197,601	17,842	455,425	–	(6,840)
Former Group Executives						
Sian Lewis [9,10]	**30 Jun 25**	**645,577**	**10,735**	**309,157**	**206,104**	**151,439**
	30 Jun 24	922,601	15,690	349,072	–	(13,716)
Nigel Williams [9,10]	**30 Jun 25**	**898,728**	**12,247**	**417,247**	**278,164**	**212,990**
	30 Jun 24	1,422,601	18,716	521,402	–	(27,183)

1 Base remuneration together with superannuation (post-employment benefit), or KiwiSaver for the CEO ASB, comprises fixed remuneration.

2 Total cost of salary, including cash salary, short-term compensated absences (including other leave benefits) and any salary sacrificed benefits for the period in KMP role. For Matt Comyn, Andrew Hinchliff, Angus Sullivan and Gavin Munroe, this also includes costs in relation to their salary sacrificed motor vehicle.

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

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

5 The deferred portion of Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams' FY25 STVR award was deferred in line with FAR requirements. Payment will be made in cash.

6 Includes company-funded benefits (including associated FBT where applicable) and the net change in accrued annual leave. For Kiersten Robinson and Sinead Taylor, this includes costs relating to their housing allowance. For Gavin Munroe, this includes costs relating to his housing allowance and the FY25 expense for his one-off cash award provided in compensation for awards foregone from his previous employer.

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

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

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

10 The equity values for Sian Lewis and Nigel Williams reflect the acceleration of the expensing of the unvested awards retained at cessation of employment, relating to 2023 STVR (tranche 2), 2024 STVR, FY22 to FY25 LTAR and FY22 to FY25 LTVR awards. These amounts would have otherwise been included in future year disclosures and relate to awards that will be assessed in the ordinary course at the end of the respective vesting periods and may not vest.

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

11 Superannuation contributions for Vittoria Shortt are made in line with the KiwiSaver employer contribution requirements (this includes the additional payment of $11,770 payable on her cash STVR component).

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

13 The value of deferred equity awards is allocated from the start of the performance period to vesting date. 2025 deferred STVR is expensed over the vesting period commencing 1 July 2024. For Gavin Munroe this also includes the expense for his one-off equity award.

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

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

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

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

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Movement in executive shares and other securities

The table below details the value and number of all equity awards that were granted or vested to or forfeited by executives during their time in a KMP role in the 2025 financial year. It also shows the number of previous years' awards that were vested, forfeited or lapsed, and the movement in ordinary shareholdings for each individual during the 2025 financial year.

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

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1 Ordinary shares include all CBA shares held by the executive's close family members or entities over which the executive or their close family member has, either directly or indirectly, control, joint control, or significant influence. Deferred STVR shares represent STVR previously awarded under the executive arrangements in prior years. LTVR PRs are subject to performance measures. LTAR RSUs granted from the 2023 financial year are subject to a pre-vest assessment. The maximum potential value for unvested awards are subject to CBA share price at time of vesting.
2 Represents the maximum number of equity awards that may vest to each executive in respect of their time as KMP. The values represent the fair value at grant date. The minimum potential value for the equity awards is zero. Approval was given for the issue of the CEO's FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 at the 2024 Annual General Meeting.
3 Awards that vested during time in KMP role include: 100% of the FY21 LTAR award to Group Executives and CEO ASB and the first tranche of the FY21 LTAR award to the CEO (granted 16 November 2020), deferred STVR awards vested at 100% (tranches granted 1 September 2022 and 1 September 2023) and one-off equity award vested at 100% (granted 14 November 2022). The value of the awards vested is calculated using VWACP for the five trading days preceding the vesting date. Executives received one ordinary share in respect of each LTAR RSU that vested during the financial year.
4 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from purchases and/or sales of ordinary shares. For Sinead Taylor, this includes deferred STVR shares, RSUs and PRs granted prior to her KMP appointment.
5 Deferred STVR shares, LTAR RSUs, LTVR PRs and one-off deferred shares are unvested as at 30 June 2025.
6 Includes additional RSUs (FY25 LTAR) and PRs (FY25 LTVR) granted as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year. The awards are made on the same terms and conditions of the FY25 LTAR and LTVR awards granted in November 2024.
7 Opening balance has been revised from 1,564 to 1,584 to include a correction to CBA ordinary shares.

Overview of unvested equity awards

All awards will be forfeited in circumstances of resignation or summary termination (awards will remain on foot for all other circumstances of termination), and are subject to Board risk and reputation review, and malus and clawback provisions. Details of minimum and maximum of the potential values of the awards granted in respect of previous years can be found in CBA's previous remuneration reports which are available at commbank.com.au/investors.

Details for awards granted in the 2025 financial year are provided on page 212.

Equity plan	Participants	Grant date	Start date[1]	End date[2]	Measures and conditions
FY23 STVR	**CEO and GEs (incl. CEO ASB)**	1 Sep 23	1 Jul 22	1 Sep 25	Two tranches vesting equally one and two years after grant date.
FY24 STVR		1 Sep 24	1 Jul 23	1 Sep 26	
FY22 LTAR	**CEO**	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 26	Two tranches for each LTAR award vesting equally four and five years after start date, subject to pre-vest assessment for FY23, FY24 and FY25 awards.
FY23 LTAR		16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 27	
FY24 LTAR		15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 28	
FY25 LTAR		14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 29	
FY23 LTAR	**GEs and CEO ASB**	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 26	One tranche vesting four years after start date, subject to pre-vest assessment for FY23, FY24 and FY25 awards.
FY24 LTAR		15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 27	
FY25 LTAR		14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 28	
FY21 LTVR	**CEO**	16 Nov 20	1 Jul 20	30 Jun 27	Two tranches with performance measured after four years being: • 50% TSR ranking relative to general ASX peer group • 50% TSR ranking relative to financial services peer group A further holding period of two and three years is applied for the CEO, and one and two years for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.
	GEs and CEO ASB	16 Nov 20	1 Jul 20	30 Jun 26	
FY22 LTVR	**CEO**	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 28	
	GEs and CEO ASB	18 Nov 21	1 Jul 21	30 Jun 27	
FY23 LTVR	**CEO**	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 28	Two tranches with performance measured after four years being: • 50% TSR ranking relative to general ASX peer group • 50% TSR ranking relative to financial services peer group A further holding period of two years is applied for the CEO, and one year for the Group Executives and CEO ASB.
	GEs and CEO ASB	16 Nov 22	1 Jul 22	30 Jun 27	
FY24 LTVR	**CEO**	15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 29	
	GEs and CEO ASB	15 Nov 23	1 Jul 23	30 Jun 28	
FY25 LTVR	**CEO**	14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 30	
	GEs and CEO ASB	14 Nov 24	1 Jul 24	30 Jun 29	
One-off deferred shares	**Gavin Munroe**	14 Nov 22	n/a	8 Mar 28	Awards for compensation foregone from previous employer which will vest subject to service. Three tranches remain and will vest in equal portions (as a percentage of total award) in March 2026, 2027 and 2028.

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Details for awards granted in the 2025 financial year

A face value allocation approach was used to determine the number of RSUs granted under the LTAR (refer to page 204) and PRs granted under the LTVR (refer to page 206). The fair value of LTVR awards has been calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation method. No amount is payable by executives on the issue or vesting of the RSUs and PRs of the LTAR or LTVR awards respectively. As these awards are automatically exercised, they do not have an expiry date. The table below is provided in accordance with statutory requirements.

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

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

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

Hedging policy

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

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

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

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Executive employment arrangements

The table below provides the employment arrangements for executives.

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

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

2 Contractual severance pay is not offered in the CEO and Group Executive employment arrangements. The CEO and Group Executives (excluding CEO ASB) remain entitled to statutory redundancy pay if retrenched. For the CEO ASB, contractual arrangements would apply, allowing for minimum 12 months' base salary (inclusive of notice) or a maximum of 64 weeks in accordance with ASB Policy.

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Remuneration report (continued)

3. Risk and remuneration adjustments

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

The remuneration adjustments made in the 2024, 2023 and 2022 financial years provided below include senior leaders (the ELT, Executive General Managers and General Managers) and all other employees eligible for a performance review. The information below was shared with the Board in October for the respective financial year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional details on our approach to sustainability can be found on page 68.

Risk assessment in performance and remuneration

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

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

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

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

Malus and clawback

- Malus (the ability to lapse/forfeit or reduce vesting of deferred variable remuneration) and clawback (the repayment of variable remuneration that has been paid or vested) are embedded within our consequence management framework.
- Malus is applied to unvested deferred variable remuneration in relation to poor risk outcomes and/or misconduct. No malus was applied during the 2024 financial year.
- To the extent in-year adjustments or malus are insufficient to satisfy remuneration consequences determined by the Board, clawback may be applied to the variable remuneration awarded to the CEO, GEs, and other regulated roles of the Group in line with regulatory requirements. The Board may exercise clawback in relation to these roles for at least two years from the date of payment or vesting, including where the employment or engagement of the person has ceased.

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4. Non-Executive Director arrangements

The table below outlines the Non-Executive Directors for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. Non-Executive Directors are required to hold CBA shares equivalent to 100% of Board Chair fees for the Chair and 100% of Board member fees for Non-Executive Directors. This is to be accumulated within five years commencing the later of 1 July 2019 or date of appointment, valued with reference to the prevailing CBA share price at the relevant accumulation commencement date. This is also the starting date for compliance with the revised MSR within five years. Progress against MSR for each individual is shown in the table below.

Name	Position	Term as KMP	Current shareholding [1]	Progress against MSR and deadline
Chair				
Paul O'Malley	Chair	Full year	87%	On track, 10 August 2027
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley	Director	Full year	122%	Meets
Alistair Currie	Director	Part year	0%	On track, 31 March 2030
Julie Galbo	Director	Full year	72%	On track, 1 September 2026
Peter Harmer	Director	Full year	100%	Meets
Kate Howitt	Director	Part year	135%	Meets
Simon Moutter	Director	Full year	115%	Meets
Mary Padbury	Director	Full year	181%	Meets
Rob Whitfield AM	Director	Full year	136%	Meets
Former Non-Executive Director				
Anne Templeman-Jones [2]	Director	Part year	n/a	n/a

1 The percentage shown represents the individual's percentage of CBA shares as a proportion of their individual base fees.
2 Anne Templeman-Jones retired as a Non-Executive Director on 16 October 2024.

Non-Executive Director fees

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

Fees are reviewed and recommended to the Board at least every two years. The fees were last reviewed in the 2024 financial year and as a result, Board member fees increased to $260,000 (from $242,000) from 1 January 2024 to maintain relative competitive alignment with peers. The Chair's fees did not increase. Fees are inclusive of base fees and statutory superannuation. The Chair does not receive separate Committee fees.

The following table outlines the Non-Executive Directors' fees for the Board and the Committees for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

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

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

Remuneration report (continued)

Non-Executive Director statutory remuneration

The statutory table below details individual statutory remuneration for Non-Executive Directors for both the 2025 and 2024 financial years. The table has been prepared and audited against the relevant Australian Accounting Standards. Refer to the footnotes below the table for more detail on each remuneration component.

	Short-term benefits	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments	
	Cash[1] $	Superannuation[2] $	Non-Executive Directors' Share Plan[3] $	Total statutory remuneration $
Chair				
Paul O'Malley				
30 Jun 25	**879,491**	**29,932**	**–**	**909,423**
30 Jun 24	883,055	27,399	–	910,454
Current Non-Executive Directors				
Lyn Cobley				
30 Jun 25	**324,973**	**29,932**	**–**	**354,905**
30 Jun 24	276,393	26,068	–	302,461
Alistair Currie				
30 Jun 25	**64,801**	**1,018**	**–**	**65,819**
Julie Galbo				
30 Jun 25	**347,144**	**5,099**	**–**	**352,243**
30 Jun 24	312,088	27,399	4,190	343,677
Peter Harmer				
30 Jun 25	**337,616**	**29,932**	**–**	**367,548**
30 Jun 24	301,025	27,399	–	328,424
Kate Howitt				
30 Jun 25	**155,169**	**20,021**	**19,240**	**194,430**
Simon Moutter[4]				
30 Jun 25	**358,370**	**29,932**	**–**	**388,302**
30 Jun 24	345,507	27,399	–	372,906
Mary Padbury				
30 Jun 25	**235,580**	**29,686**	**42,572**	**307,838**
30 Jun 24	230,101	27,152	40,360	297,613
Rob Whitfield AM				
30 Jun 25	**329,714**	**29,932**	**18,118**	**377,764**
30 Jun 24	288,398	27,399	51,716	367,513
Former Non-Executive Director				
Anne Templeman-Jones[5]				
30 Jun 25	**96,081**	**10,082**	**3,037**	**109,200**
30 Jun 24	300,719	27,399	26,838	354,956

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

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

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

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

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

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Shares and other securities held by Non-Executive Directors

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

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

1 Incorporates shares and other securities acquired during the year. In the 2025 financial year, under the NEDSP, Kate Howitt acquired 106 shares, Mary Padbury acquired 316 shares, Rob Whitfield acquired 214 shares, and Anne Templeman-Jones acquired 75 shares. No CBA PERLS were acquired during the year.

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

3 Includes cumulative holdings of CBA PERLS.

4 Kate Howitt held 2,458 CBA shares and other securities prior to her appointment as a Non-Executive Director.

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

Remuneration report (continued)

5. Loans and other transactions

Loans to KMP

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

Total loans to KMP

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

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

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

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

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

Other transactions of KMP

Financial instrument transactions

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

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

Transactions other than financial instrument transactions

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

Dividend Equivalent Payment Accrual

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

Details of the LTAR and LTVR awards can be found on pages 204–207.

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Directors' report (continued)

Non-audit services

Amounts paid or payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) for audit, review, assurance and non-audit services provided during the year, are set out in Note 12.3 to the *Financial report* on page 363.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

We have obtained an independence declaration from our external auditor as presented on page 220.

Auditor independence

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

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

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

The Directors have considered the provision of non-audit services by PwC for the year ended 30 June 2025 and are satisfied that, in accordance with the advice received from the Board Audit Committee, such services are compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors and did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). The reasons for this are as follows:

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

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

Incorporation of additional material

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

- the *Our approach to corporate governance* section on pages 34–57;
- information on Directors' shareholdings, share rights and options on pages 210 and 217;
- the *Remuneration report* can be found on pages 182–218;
- dividend information can be found in Note 8.4 to the *Financial report* on pages 301–302;
- non-audit services information can be found in Note 12.3 to the *Financial report* on page 363; and
- the external auditor's independence declaration on page 220.

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



Paul O'Malley
Chairman



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

13 August 2025

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

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

Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
13 August 2025

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Financial report

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Income Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

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

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

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

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Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

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

Balance Sheets

As at 30 June 2025

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

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

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

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Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

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

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Statements of Changes in Equity (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Bank			
	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 30 June 2023	33,949	(2,363)	33,075	**64,661**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	8,613	**8,613**
Net other comprehensive income/(expense) from continuing operations	–	594	(166)	**428**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	594	8,447	**9,041**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [1]	(282)	–	–	**(282)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,623)	**(7,623)**
Share-based payments	–	(1)	–	**(1)**
Purchase of treasury shares	(66)	–	–	**(66)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	51	–	–	**51**
Other changes	–	13	(13)	**–**
As at 30 June 2024	33,652	(1,757)	33,886	**65,781**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	10,692	**10,692**
Net other comprehensive income from continuing operations	–	3,143	91	**3,234**
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	3,143	10,783	**13,926**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Share buy-back [2]	(18)	–	–	**(18)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(7,949)	**(7,949)**
Share-based payments	–	41	–	**41**
Purchase of treasury shares	(103)	–	–	**(103)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	59	–	–	**59**
Other changes	–	(129)	129	**–**
As at 30 June 2025	33,590	1,298	36,849	**71,737**

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

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

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

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Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use these accounting Statements of Cash Flows in the internal management of its liquidity positions.
2 Amounts received from/(paid to) controlled entities are presented in line with how they are managed and settled.
3 Includes the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) satisfied by on-market purchase and transfer of shares.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1 Overview

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

General information

The Financial Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Bank) and the Bank and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2025, was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 August 2025. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

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

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

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

On 10 June 2025, the Group announced the completion of the sale of its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd (HZB) to New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd (NCI), a Beijing headquartered life insurance company dual listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

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

Basis of accounting

The Financial Report:

- is a general purpose financial report;
- has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency, with all values rounded to the nearest million dollars ($M) in accordance with *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191* unless otherwise indicated;
- includes foreign currency transactions that are translated into the functional currency on initial recognition, using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of each transaction;
- has been prepared on a going concern basis using a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value;
- presents assets and liabilities on the face of the Balance Sheets in decreasing order of liquidity;
- where required, presents restated comparative information for consistency with the current year's presentation in the Financial Report; and
- contains accounting policies that have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Changes in comparatives

Re-segmentation

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group made a number of re-segmentations, allocations and reclassifications including the transfer of some customers between segments and refinements to the allocation of support unit costs. These changes have not impacted the Group's net profit but have resulted in changes to the presentation of the Income Statement and the Balance Sheet of the affected segments. These changes have been applied retrospectively. Refer to Note 2.7 for further information.

Changes in disclosures

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

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

New or amended accounting standards adopted in the financial year

New and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are effective for the financial year beginning 1 July 2024 did not result in significant changes to the Group's accounting policies.

Future accounting developments

AASB Sustainability Reporting Standards

In September 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) published AASB S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*. While the application of AASB S1 is voluntary, compliance with AASB S2 is mandatory and will require the Group to disclose information about the governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets relating to all material climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. The Group continues to progress its implementation of AASB S2. The disclosure requirements under AASB S2 are effective for the Group from the year ended 30 June 2026.

Amendments to AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In July 2024, the AASB issued AASB 2024-2 to amend AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* in order to address feedback from the International Accounting Standards Board's 2022 Post-implementation Review of the classification and measurement requirements in AASB 9 and related requirements in AASB 7.

The amendments include guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled using an electronic payment system and guidance on assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features. The disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income have also been amended to include disclosure of the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period. Disclosure requirements have also been added for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

The amendments will be effective for the Group from 1 July 2026 and are required to be applied retrospectively. The Group continues to assess the impact of adopting the amendments.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In June 2024, the AASB issued a new standard AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which will be effective for the Group from 1 July 2027 and is required to be applied retrospectively. AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and introduces new requirements to improve entities' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing entities. These requirements aim to improve comparability in the income statement, enhance transparency of management-defined performance measures and provide useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The Group continues to assess the impact of adopting AASB 18.

There are no other new standards or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective which are expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2 Our performance

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

2.1 Net interest income

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.1 Net interest income (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest

The following information has been produced using statutory Balance Sheet and Income Statement categories. The tables below list the major categories of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities of the Group together with the respective interest earned or paid and the average interest rate for the years ended 30 June 2025, 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023. Interest is accounted for based on product yields. Where assets or liabilities are hedged, the amounts are shown net of the impact of related hedges, but individual items not separately hedged may be affected by movements in exchange rates and interest rates. The overseas component comprises overseas branches of the Bank and overseas domiciled controlled entities of the Group. Non-accrual loans are included in interest earning assets under loans and other receivables. During the year ended 30 June 2025, the official cash rate in Australia decreased by 50 basis points to 3.85%, while the official cash rate in New Zealand dropped by 225 basis points to 3.25% (2024: 25 basis points increase for Australia and no change for New Zealand; 2023: 325 basis points increase for Australia and 350 basis points increase for New Zealand).

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

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

1 Includes average mortgage offset balances.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

Changes in net interest income: volume and rate analysis

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.2 Average balances and related interest (continued)

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.3 Net other operating income

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

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes expenses directly attributable to commission income generation such as credit card loyalty programs, card processing and certain other volume related expenses.
3 Includes gains and losses on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes.
4 Includes share of results of associates, net of impairments, dividends from other minority investments and gains/(losses) on disposal of investments and businesses not classified as discontinued operations. For details on disposals of investments and businesses refer to Note 11.3.
5 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $222 million loss in relation to the sale of the Group's 5.45% interest in Bank of Hangzhou. The year ended 30 June 2024 includes a $221 million loss in relation to the sale of the Group's 99% interest in PT Bank Commonwealth.
6 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes a $61 million loss in relation to disposal of certain assets held as lessor (30 June 2024: $50 million).
7 The year ended 30 June 2025 includes $5 million depreciation in relation to assets held as lessor by the Group (30 June 2024: $58 million; 30 June 2023: $63 million) and $5 million in relation to assets held as lessor by the Bank (30 June 2024: $4 million).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.3 Net other operating income (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lending fees and commission income are accounted for as follows:

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

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

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

Net hedging ineffectiveness is measured on fair value, cash flow and net investment hedges.

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

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.4 Operating expenses

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.4 Operating expenses (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.5 Income tax expense

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.5 Income tax expense (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

Tax consolidation

The amount receivable by the Bank under the tax funding agreement was $93 million as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $93 million). This balance is included in other assets on the Bank's Balance Sheet.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published the Global Anti-Base Erosion Pillar Two Model Rules (Pillar Two) which are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises pay a minimum level of tax of 15% in each of the jurisdictions where they operate.

Pillar Two legislation is effective for the Group from 1 July 2024. Based on the assessment performed, the Group has recognised a current tax expense of $2 million in the year ended 30 June 2025.

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.6 Earnings per share

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

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

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Retail Banking Services

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

(ii) Business Banking

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

(iii) Institutional Banking and Markets

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

(iv) New Zealand

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

(v) Corporate Centre and Other

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

Treasury is responsible for the management of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk inherent in the Group's balance sheet. Treasury also manages the Group's wholesale funding and the Group's prudential liquidity and capital requirements.

Centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries include the Group's minority investment in Qilu Bank and domestically held minority investments in Lendi Group Pty Limited, Superannuation and Investments Hold Co Pty Limited as well as the strategic investments in x15ventures.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2025					
	Retail Banking Services $M	Business Banking $M	Institutional Banking and Markets $M	New Zealand $M	Corporate Centre and Other $M	Total $M
Net interest income	11,468	7,981	1,554	2,616	404	**24,023**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,288	423	215	191	(18)	**2,099**
Lending fees	256	360	268	28	–	**912**
Trading and other income	127	340	768	178	18	**1,431**
Total other operating income	1,671	1,123	1,251	397	–	**4,442**
Total operating income	13,139	9,104	2,805	3,013	404	**28,465**
Operating expenses	(5,136)	(2,901)	(1,147)	(1,300)	(2,512)	**(12,996)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(274)	(353)	(49)	(55)	5	**(726)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,729	5,850	1,609	1,658	(2,103)	**14,743**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,334)	(1,758)	(385)	(460)	446	**(4,491)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	5,395	4,092	1,224	1,198	(1,657)	**10,252**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	1	**1**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "cash basis" [1]	5,395	4,092	1,224	1,198	(1,656)	**10,253**
Gain/(loss) on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	7	19	(43)	–	(173)	**(190)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	220	(167)	**53**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "statutory basis"	5,402	4,111	1,181	1,418	(1,996)	**10,116**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(278)	(132)	(48)	(148)	(787)	**(1,393)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	556,889	267,346	213,352	125,777	190,435	**1,353,799**
Total liabilities	425,400	230,110	272,150	111,685	235,678	**1,275,023**

1 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains and losses on previously announced divestments including post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency translation reserve recycling), and transaction and separation costs.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

	30 June 2024 [1]					
	Retail Banking Services $M	Business Banking $M	Institutional Banking and Markets $M	New Zealand $M	Corporate Centre and Other $M	Total $M
Net interest income	11,114	7,491	1,458	2,491	270	**22,824**
Other operating income:						
Net commission income	1,283	397	197	223	16	**2,116**
Lending fees	236	330	227	28	–	**821**
Trading and other income	147	339	650	183	94	**1,413**
Total other operating income	1,666	1,066	1,074	434	110	**4,350**
Total operating income	12,780	8,557	2,532	2,925	380	**27,174**
Operating expenses	(4,919)	(2,704)	(1,075)	(1,197)	(2,323)	**(12,218)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(319)	(437)	3	(64)	15	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	7,542	5,416	1,460	1,664	(1,928)	**14,154**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,277)	(1,626)	(336)	(466)	387	**(4,318)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	5,265	3,790	1,124	1,198	(1,541)	**9,836**
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	11	**11**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "cash basis" [2]	5,265	3,790	1,124	1,198	(1,530)	**9,847**
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	–	–	(37)	–	(433)	**(470)**
Hedging and IFRS volatility	–	–	–	151	(134)	**17**
Net profit/(loss) after tax – "statutory basis"	5,265	3,790	1,087	1,349	(2,097)	**9,394**
Additional information						
Amortisation and depreciation	(234)	(106)	(46)	(151)	(903)	**(1,440)**
Balance Sheet						
Total assets	521,670	247,676	188,608	116,496	179,626	**1,254,076**
Total liabilities	390,994	218,787	250,444	103,720	217,043	**1,180,988**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility and gains and losses on previously announced divestments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

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

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

2 This balance excludes non-cash items, such as unrealised gains and losses relating to hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains and losses on previously announced divestments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2.7 Financial reporting by segments (continued)

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3 Our lending activities

OVERVIEW

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

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

3.1 Loans and other receivables

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

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Home loans balance includes residential mortgages that have been assigned to securitisation vehicles and covered bond trusts. Further details on these residential mortgages are disclosed in Note 4.4.
3 These balances are presented gross of mortgage offset balances as required under accounting standards.
4 Business and corporate loans include $621 million (30 June 2024: $634 million) in relation to certain transaction product arrangements that include both lending and deposit features. These have been presented gross in the table above but are netted down for the calculation of interest payments.
5 Unearned income relates to business and corporate loans.

Based on behavioural terms and current market conditions, the amounts expected to be repaid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are $233,289 million (30 June 2024: $220,847 million) for the Group, and $212,296 million (30 June 2024: $200,686 million) for the Bank.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

Contractual maturity tables

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.1 Loans and other receivables (continued)

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 2024				
Industry/sector	**Maturing 1 year or less $M**	**Maturing between 1 and 5 years $M**	**Maturing between 5 and 15 years $M**	**Maturing after 15 years $M**	**Total $M**
Australia					
Sovereign	10,342	687	488	250	**11,767**
Agriculture	5,494	12,744	161	47	**18,446**
Bank and other financial	16,876	3,106	138	49	**20,169**
Construction	1,872	4,235	335	139	**6,581**
Consumer	18,338	57,920	180,802	352,856	**609,916**
Other commercial and industrial	53,598	103,666	6,110	2,081	**165,455**
Total Australia	**106,520**	**182,358**	**188,034**	**355,422**	**832,334**
Overseas					
Sovereign	176	–	–	–	**176**
Agriculture	5,221	4,110	561	246	**10,138**
Bank and other financial	4,523	2,986	12	10	**7,531**
Construction	214	277	114	193	**798**
Consumer	5,023	7,247	21,876	36,584	**70,730**
Other commercial and industrial	16,233	7,473	2,819	1,716	**28,241**
Total Overseas	**31,390**	**22,093**	**25,382**	**38,749**	**117,614**
Gross loans and other receivables	**137,910**	**204,451**	**213,416**	**394,171**	**949,948**

Interest rate	**Maturing 1 year or less $M**	**Maturing between 1 and 5 years $M**	**Maturing between 5 and 15 years $M**	**Maturing after 15 years $M**	**Total $M**
Australia	87,058	163,835	162,529	310,278	**723,700**
Overseas	27,647	14,255	4,076	3,694	**49,672**
Total variable interest rates	**114,705**	**178,090**	**166,605**	**313,972**	**773,372**
Australia	19,462	18,523	25,505	45,144	**108,634**
Overseas	3,743	7,838	21,306	35,055	**67,942**
Total fixed interest rates [1]	**23,205**	**26,361**	**46,811**	**80,199**	**176,576**
Gross loans and other receivables	**137,910**	**204,451**	**213,416**	**394,171**	**949,948**

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment

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

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

Movement in provisions for impairment by ECL stage

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

	Group			
	Performing		Non-performing	
Provisions	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 $M	Total [1] $M
Opening balance as at 1 July 2023	**1,709**	**2,889**	**1,352**	**5,950**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,476	(1,469)	(7)	–
Stage 2	(736)	962	(226)	–
Stage 3	(47)	(392)	439	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,073)	1,667	525	1,119
Net financial assets originated	343	(852)	(319)	(828)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	174	174
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	123	(4)	248	367
Loan impairment expense for the period [2]	86	(88)	834	832
Write-offs [2]	–	–	(764)	(764)
Recoveries	–	–	128	128
Foreign exchange and other commitments	9	14	47	70
Reclassified to assets held for sale	(9)	(21)	(51)	(81)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	**1,795**	**2,794**	**1,546**	**6,135**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,470	(1,462)	(8)	–
Stage 2	(745)	984	(239)	–
Stage 3	(19)	(423)	442	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,013)	1,548	603	1,138
Net financial assets originated	424	(794)	(337)	(707)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	130	130
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(109)	354	(80)	165
Loan impairment expense for the period	8	207	511	726
Write-offs	–	–	(741)	(741)
Recoveries	–	–	130	130
Foreign exchange and other commitments	21	35	71	127
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,824**	**3,036**	**1,517**	**6,377**

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

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

	Bank			
	Performing		Non-performing	
Provisions	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 $M	Total [1] $M
Opening balance as at 1 July 2023	**1,540**	**2,645**	**1,165**	**5,350**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,420	(1,415)	(5)	–
Stage 2	(695)	852	(157)	–
Stage 3	(45)	(356)	401	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(1,040)	1,647	399	1,006
Net financial assets originated	327	(832)	(271)	(776)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	153	153
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	146	(11)	215	350
Loan impairment expense for the period [2]	113	(115)	735	733
Write-offs [2]	–	–	(703)	(703)
Recoveries	–	–	119	119
Foreign exchange and other commitments	10	16	41	67
Reclassified to assets held for sale	–	–	(42)	(42)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	**1,663**	**2,546**	**1,315**	**5,524**
Transfers to/(from)				
Stage 1	1,425	(1,421)	(4)	–
Stage 2	(712)	879	(167)	–
Stage 3	(22)	(385)	407	–
Net re-measurement on transfers between stages	(987)	1,578	471	1,062
Net financial assets originated	410	(783)	(280)	(653)
Movement in existing IAP (including IAP write-backs)	–	–	113	113
Movements due to risk parameters and other changes	(103)	360	(105)	152
Loan impairment expense for the period	11	228	435	674
Write-offs	–	–	(664)	(664)
Recoveries	–	–	120	120
Foreign exchange and other commitments	14	24	60	98
Closing balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,688**	**2,798**	**1,266**	**5,752**

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

Write-offs

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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

Expected credit loss (ECL) model

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

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

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

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

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3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

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

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risks at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal risk grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 58% of Stage 2 exposures for the Group and 57% for the Bank as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 64% for the Group and 64% for the Bank).

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECL measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lifetime of an exposure

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

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

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

3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

Forward-looking information

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

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

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

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

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

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

The table below provides a summary of key macroeconomic variables used in the Central and Downside scenarios as at 30 June 2025.

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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3.2 Loan impairment expense and provisions for impairment (continued)

The requirement to probability-weight possible future outcomes captures the uncertainty inherent in the credit outlook, and changes in that uncertainty over time. Weights are assigned to each scenario based on management's best estimate of the proportion of potential future loss outcomes that each scenario represents. The same economic scenarios and probability weights apply across all portfolios. The following probability weights applied at 30 June 2025 and 2024:

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

During the year ended 30 June 2025, macroeconomic scenarios were revised reflecting current economic conditions. The changes to the Central scenario included a slightly stronger outlook for GDP, slightly lower unemployment, lower interest rates and an improved outlook for house prices. The Downside scenario was updated for higher interest rates and exchange rates as well as more moderate GDP contraction. The Group increased the weighting to the Downside scenario with a commensurate decrease in the Central scenario to account for increased risks associated with global trade and geopolitical tensions, whilst the weighting of the Severe Downside and Upside scenarios remained unchanged.

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

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

Incorporation of experienced credit judgement

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

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

As at 30 June 2025, the Group and the Bank held overlays of $339 million (30 June 2024: $558 million) for emerging risks in relation to its retail portfolios, including the potential impact on customers more susceptible to ongoing cost of living pressures and high interest rates.

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

Sensitivity of provisions for impairment to changes in forward looking assumptions

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

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

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

Sensitivity of provisions for impairment to SICR assessment criteria

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

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

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

4 Our deposits and funding activities

OVERVIEW

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

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

4.1 Deposits and other public borrowings

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

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

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

Uninsured deposits

Uninsured deposits refer to accounts or products that are deemed ineligible for compensation, or balances in excess of the threshold for compensation, under the deposit guarantee schemes for the country in which the deposits are held. For the Group, this primarily relates to deposit balances in excess of the threshold for compensation or deemed ineligible under the Australian Government's Financial Claim Scheme. As at 30 June 2025, $570,966 million of the Group's deposit balances were ineligible for government based deposit insurance schemes in their relevant country of jurisdiction (30 June 2024: $538,643 million).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.1 Deposits and other public borrowings (continued)

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

4.2 Liabilities at fair value through income statement

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

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

The amount that would be contractually required to be paid at maturity to the holders of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through income statement for the Group is $49,927 million (30 June 2024: $47,439 million) and for the Bank is $48,812 million (30 June 2024: $47,014 million).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.3 Debt issues

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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4.3 Debt issues (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.4 Securitisation, covered bonds and transferred assets

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

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

	Group					
	Repurchase agreements		Covered bonds		Securitisation [1]	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Carrying amount of transferred assets	**60,724**	52,372	**51,189**	43,415	**5,629**	7,547
Carrying amount of associated liabilities [2]	**59,834**	52,113	**42,897**	35,106	**5,114**	6,902
For those liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets:						
Fair value of transferred assets					**5,625**	7,519
Fair value of associated liabilities					**5,138**	6,922
Net position					**487**	597

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

1 Securitisation liabilities of the Group include RMBS notes issued by securitisation SPVs and held by external investors.
2 Carrying amounts of associated liabilities for repurchase agreements are presented before the effect of balance sheet netting.
3 Securitisation liabilities of the Bank include borrowings from securitisation SPVs, recognised on transfer of residential mortgages by the Bank. The carrying amounts of associated liabilities from securitisation SPVs are recorded on the Bank's Balance Sheet under loans due to controlled entities.
4 Securitisation assets exclude $61,302 million of assets (30 June 2024: $111,407 million), where the Bank holds all of the issued instruments of the securitisation vehicle.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4.4 Securitisation, covered bonds and transferred assets (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Repurchase agreements

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

Securitisation programmes

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

Covered bonds programmes

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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

5 Our investing, trading and other banking activities

OVERVIEW

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

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

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

5.1 Cash and liquid assets

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Notes, coins, cash at banks and money at short call	**54,381**	47,321	**49,620**	42,896
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**29,438**	35,759	**28,922**	35,359
Total cash and liquid assets	**83,819**	83,080	**78,542**	78,255

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

5.2 Receivables from and payables to financial institutions

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.3 Assets at fair value through income statement

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

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

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

Trading derivatives

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedging instruments

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

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

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

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

1 Derivative assets include $1,618 million of derivatives held with controlled entities, derivative liabilities include $522 million of derivatives held with controlled entities.

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

As at 30 June 2025, the weighted average fixed interest rate of interest rate swaps hedging interest rate risk was 3.64% (30 June 2024: 3.60%). The major currency pairs of cross currency swaps designated in hedge relationships are receive USD/pay AUD and receive EUR/pay AUD with weighted average foreign currency rates of: AUD/USD 0.69 and AUD/EUR 0.63 (30 June 2024: AUD/USD 0.74. AUD/EUR 0.63).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedged items in fair value hedges

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedged items in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges

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

		Group			
		30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M
Cash flow hedges					
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign exchange	**(2)**	**–**	(3)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**2,178**	**–**	(3,365)	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	(3)	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(345)**	**–**	1,395	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(4)**	**–**	82	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(285)**	**–**	(367)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**110**	**–**	145	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	**–**	**–**	(44)	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**10**	**–**	14	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**(2)**	–	32
Total		**1,663**	**(2)**	(2,146)	32

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

		Bank			
		30 Jun 25		30 Jun 24	
Hedged items	Hedged risk	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M	Cash flow hedge reserve [1] $M	Foreign currency translation reserve [2] $M
Cash flow hedges					
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign exchange	**(2)**	**–**	(3)	–
Loans and other receivables	Interest rate	**1,935**	**–**	(3,061)	–
Loans and other receivables	Foreign exchange	**1**	**–**	(3)	–
Shares in and loans to controlled entities	Foreign exchange	**189**	**–**	187	–
Deposits and other public borrowings	Interest rate	**(166)**	**–**	1,145	–
Debt issues	Interest rate	**(8)**	**–**	(2)	–
Debt issues	Foreign exchange	**(159)**	**–**	(170)	–
Loan capital	Foreign exchange	**112**	**–**	147	–
Highly probable forecast transactions	Commodity price	**(12)**	**–**	14	–
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	**–**	**(2)**	–	27
Total		**1,890**	**(2)**	(1,746)	27

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Hedge effectiveness

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

	Group					
	30 Jun 25			30 Jun 24		
	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]	Change in value of hedged item [1]	Change in value of hedging instrument	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in Income Statement [2]
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate risk	**2,220**	**(2,196)**	**24**	894	(885)	9
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	**(6,272)**	**6,249**	**(23)**	(56)	22	(34)
Total fair value hedges	**(4,052)**	**4,053**	**1**	838	(863)	(25)
Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges						
Interest rate	**(3,778)**	**3,781**	**3**	(836)	841	5
Foreign exchange	**(620)**	**624**	**4**	(779)	766	(13)
Commodity prices	**26**	**(27)**	**(1)**	–	–	–
Total cash flow hedges and net investment hedges	**(4,372)**	**4,378**	**6**	(1,615)	1,607	(8)

1 Changes in value of hedged items for fair value hedges are recognised in net other operating income. Changes in values of hedged items for cash flow hedges are not recognised in the financial statements and are only used as a basis for calculating ineffectiveness. During the year, unrealised gains deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $4,381 million (30 June 2024: unrealised gains of $1,590 million) and a loss recognised in foreign currency translation reserve was $3 million (30 June 2024: $17 million gain).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

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

1 Changes in value of hedged items for fair value hedges are recognised in net other operating income. Changes in value of hedged items for cash flow hedges are not recognised in the financial statements and are only used as a basis for calculating ineffectiveness. During the year, unrealised gains deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve were $3,900 million (30 June 2024: unrealised gains of $2,176 million), and a loss recognised in the net investment hedge reserve was $3 million (30 June 2024: $11 million gain).

2 Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in net other operating income.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivatives transacted for hedging purposes

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

Hedging strategy and hedge accounting

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

Fair value hedges

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

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

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

Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

Net investment hedges

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

Risk components

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Economic relationships and hedge effectiveness

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

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness affecting hedge accounting are:

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

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

Embedded derivatives

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.5 Investment securities

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

1 Supranational, Sovereign and Agency Securities (SSA).

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

Contractual maturity distribution and yield analysis

	Group Maturity Period at 30 June 25									
	0 to 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		10 or more years		Non-maturing	Total
	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	$M	%	$M	$M
Investment securities at fair value through OCI										
Government bonds, notes and securities	5,874	3.26	31,544	3.60	42,604	4.34	6,729	4.98	–	**86,751**
Corporate and financial institution bonds, notes and securities	3,612	4.03	2,078	3.86	3	5.48	–	–	–	**5,693**
Covered bonds, mortgage backed securities and SSA	643	3.22	8,047	3.69	678	4.06	2,785	5.01	–	**12,153**
Shares and equity investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,421	**2,421**
Total investment securities at fair value through OCI	**10,129**		**41,669**		**43,285**		**9,514**		**2,421**	**107,018**
Investment securities at amortised cost										
Mortgage backed securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	633	4.10	–	**633**
Total investment securities	**10,129**		**41,669**		**43,285**		**10,147**		**2,421**	**107,651**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5.5 Investment securities (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Investment securities at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

Debt securities

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

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

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

Equity securities

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

Investment securities at amortised cost

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

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

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

6 Other assets

OVERVIEW

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

6.1 Intangible assets

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

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

Impairment tests for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

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

Earnings multiples relating to the Group's banking cash-generating units are sourced from publicly available data associated with Australian businesses displaying similar characteristics to those cash-generating units and are applied to current earnings. The key assumption is the price-earnings (P/E) multiple observed for these businesses, which for the banking businesses were in the range of 15.7x-15.9x (30 June 2024: 14.3x-15.0x).

Goodwill allocation to cash-generating units

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6.1 Intangible assets (continued)

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

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

1 Primarily relates to internal software development costs.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6.1 Intangible assets (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Goodwill

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

Computer software costs

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

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

Brand names

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs whose recoverable amount is calculated for the purpose of impairment testing. The recoverable amount calculation relies primarily on publicly available earnings multiples, which are disclosed on page 283.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6.2 Other assets

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other assets include interest and fee receivables, current tax assets, prepayments, receivables on unsettled trades and the surplus within defined benefit plans. Interest receivables are recognised on an accruals basis. Fees and reimbursements receivable are recognised once the service is provided. Trade date accounted securities sold not delivered, consistent with the Group's policy for all financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are recognised between trade execution and final settlement. The remaining other assets are recognised on an accrual or service performed basis and amortised over the period in which the economic benefits from these assets are received. The Group's net obligation or surplus in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior period, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. Further defined benefit plan details are provided in Note 10.2.

Associates and joint ventures are entities over which the Group has significant influence or joint control, but not control. In the consolidated financial report, they are equity accounted. They are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for the Group's share of the associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income, less any dividends received. At the Bank level, they are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is an indication that an investment may be impaired, then the entire carrying amount of the investment in associate or joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less disposal costs) with the carrying amount. The subsequent reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the Income Statement if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7 Other liabilities

OVERVIEW

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

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

7.1 Provisions

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

Maturity distribution of provisions

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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7.1 Provisions (continued)

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

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

Customer remediation

This provision covers customer remediation costs and related program costs.

Dividends

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

Compliance and regulation

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

Divestments and restructuring

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

Other provisions

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

Customer remediation

Provisions for customer remediation require significant levels of estimation and judgement. The amount raised depends on a number of different assumptions, such as the number of potentially impacted customers, the number of years impacted, the forecast refund rate and the average cost per case. The Group is committed to comprehensively and efficiently addressing the full range of remediation issues impacting customers of the Banking and former Wealth Management businesses. Significant resources have been committed to a comprehensive program of work, to undertake remediation and so that issues are identified and addressed.

As at 30 June 2025, the provision held by the Group in relation to Banking customer remediation programs was $301 million (30 June 2024: $173 million). The provision includes an estimate of customer refunds (including interest) in relation to remediation of certain fees and charges relating to business and retail banking products and services, as well as remediation of aspects of CBA's historical treatment of customer loss resulting from some types of unauthorised transactions, including certain specific scenarios involving remote access scams.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group also held a provision of $16 million (30 June 2024: $40 million) in relation to Aligned Advice remediation.

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

Litigation, investigations and reviews

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

Litigation

The main litigated claims against the Group as at 30 June 2025 are summarised below.

Shareholder class actions

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

It was alleged in the class actions that CBA shareholders who acquired an interest in CBA shares between 16 June 2014 and 3 August 2017 suffered losses as a result of the alleged conduct. On 10 May 2024, the Federal Court handed down judgment in CBA's favour and on 28 May 2024 orders were made dismissing both class actions. The applicants appealed the Federal Court's decision to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia and CBA defended the appeals. Following the hearing of the appeals in November 2024, the Full Court's reasons for judgment was handed down on 7 May 2025. The Full Court indicated that while the appeals were partially allowed, and that CBA had breached its continuous disclosure obligations from 24 April 2017 until the AUSTRAC proceedings were commenced on 3 August 2017 in certain respects, the primary judge's orders dismissing the class actions remained undisturbed. No final orders have been made in the appeals, and the final outcome of the appeals may be subject to potential further appeal. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, on the Group.

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7.1 Provisions (continued)

Superannuation class actions

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

On 9 October 2018, a class action was filed against Colonial First State Investments Limited (CFSIL) and CBA in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim initially related to investment in cash and deposit options (which are cash and deposit products provided by CBA) in the Colonial First State First Choice Superannuation Trust (FirstChoice Fund) and Commonwealth Essential Super, and later expanded to join Avanteos Investments Limited (AIL) as a party in respect of claims regarding the FirstWrap Pooled Cash Account.

The main claims are that members who invested in these cash and deposit options received lower interest rates than they could have received had CFSIL/AIL offered similar products made available in the market by another bank with comparable risk and that CFSIL/AIL retained the margin that arose, through the internal transfer pricing process in respect of deposits made with CBA, for their own benefit. It is claimed CFSIL/AIL breached their duties as a trustee of the funds, CFSIL breached its duties as a Responsible Entity of the underlying managed investment schemes and that CBA was involved in CFSIL/AIL's breaches. CBA, CFSIL and AIL deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. The Court has ordered that a mediation take place by 8 May 2026 and has listed the matter for trial commencing 9 November 2026.

On 22 January 2020, a further class action was filed against CFSIL and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited (CMLA) in the Federal Court of Australia. On 22 October 2021, AIA Australia Limited (AIAA), which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under a life insurance scheme pursuant to Part 9 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Cth) (Part 9 Scheme), was joined as a third respondent to the class action. The class action alleges that CFSIL did not act in the best interests of members and breached its trustee duties when taking out group insurance policies obtained from CMLA. The key allegation is that CFSIL entered into and maintained insurance policies with CMLA on terms that were less favourable to members than would have reasonably been available in the market. It is alleged that CMLA was knowingly involved in CFSIL's contraventions as trustee and profited from those contraventions. CFSIL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. Mediations in December 2023 and June 2025 failed to resolve the class action which is listed for an initial trial commencing on 6 October 2025.

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

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

Advice class actions

On 21 August 2020, a class action was filed in the Federal Court of Australia against Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited (CFP), Financial Wisdom Limited (FWL) and CMLA. The claim relates to certain CMLA life insurance policies recommended during the period 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020 by financial advisers appointed by CFP and FWL. On 16 November 2021, AIAA (which from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under the Part 9 Scheme) was joined as a fourth respondent to the class action. The key allegations include that CFP and FWL or their financial advisers breached their fiduciary duties to their clients, breached their duty to act in the best interest of their clients, and had prioritised their own interests (and the interests of CFP, FWL and CMLA) over the interests of their clients, in recommending certain CMLA life insurance policies in preference to substantially equivalent or better policies available at lower premiums from third party insurers. It is also alleged that CMLA knew the material facts giving rise to the breaches of fiduciary duty. CFP, FWL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. A Court ordered mediation is due to take place on 6 November 2025. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim, if any, on the Group.

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.1 Provisions (continued)

ASB class action

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

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

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

The class action is continuing in the High Court.

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

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

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

Regulatory enforcement proceedings

New Zealand Financial Markets Authority (FMA) proceedings

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

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

The issues were self-reported to the FMA. ASB has completed remediation of both matters.

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

Ongoing regulatory investigations and reviews

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

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

There are also a range of ongoing matters where domestic or foreign regulators or other bodies are investigating whether CBA, ASB or another Group entity has breached laws, or regulatory or other obligations. For ASB, the scope of regulatory investigations and reviews may relate to or have related in recent years to matters including anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing obligations, responsible lending practices, disclosure obligations, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediations, competition and fair dealing obligations. Where a breach has occurred, or obligations have not been met by a Group entity, regulators or other bodies may impose, or apply to a Court for, fines and/or other sanctions or may require remediation. These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies.

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

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7.1 Provisions (continued)

Other regulatory matters

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

Financial crime compliance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CommSec Compliance Program

As part of the proceedings ASIC commenced against Commonwealth Securities Limited (CommSec) in October 2022, the Federal Court ordered CommSec to undertake a compliance program. As required by the program, CommSec has appointed an independent expert to review the adequacy and effectiveness of its remediation of the issues in the proceedings and their root causes, as well as the adequacy of its systems and controls. The independent expert prepared an initial report and CommSec agreed a remedial action plan with ASIC, to address the recommendations made in the report. CommSec completed implementation of the actions in the remedial action plan in April 2025, and the independent expert is conducting a review of that implementation.

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

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

Other matters

Exposures to divested businesses

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7.2 Bills payable and other liabilities

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

1 As at 30 June 2025, accrued fees payable include trail commissions payable of $2,387 million (30 June 2024: $2,332 million).

2 Unearned income includes annual facility fees, commitment fees and upfront fees that are deferred and recognised over the service periods. Of the unearned income recognised at the beginning of the period, the Group and the Bank recognised $565 million and $560 million, respectively, as income during the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $546 million for the Group and $541 million for the Bank).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8 Our capital, equity and reserves

OVERVIEW

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

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

8.1 Capital adequacy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group's capital ratios throughout the 2023, 2024 and 2025 financial years were in compliance with both APRA minimum capital adequacy requirements and the Board approved minimums. The Group is required to inform APRA immediately of any breach or potential breach of its minimum prudential capital adequacy requirements, including details of remedial action taken or planned to be taken.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.2 Loan capital

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

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

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

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

On 6 April 2018, the Bank issued $1,365 million of CommBank PERLS X Capital Notes (PERLS X) which were fully redeemed on 15 April 2025. On 14 November 2019, the Bank issued $1,650 million of CommBank PERLS XII Capital Notes (PERLS XII). On 1 April 2021, the Bank issued $1,180 million of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes (PERLS XIII). On 31 March 2022, the Bank issued $1,750 million of CommBank PERLS XIV Capital Notes (PERLS XIV). On 15 November 2022, the Bank issued $1,777 million of CommBank PERLS XV Capital Notes (PERLS XV). On 9 June 2023, the Bank issued $1,550 million of CommBank PERLS XVI Capital Notes (PERLS XVI). PERLS XII, PERLS XIII, PERLS XIV, PERLS XV and PERLS XVI are subordinated, unsecured notes listed on the ASX and are subject to New South Wales law. They qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital of the Bank under Basel III as implemented by APRA.

2. AUD denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

- $1,400 million subordinated notes issued September 2020, due September 2030;
- $1,500 million subordinated notes issued August 2021, due August 2031;
- $700 million subordinated notes issued April 2022, due April 2032;
- $400 million subordinated notes issued April 2022, due April 2032;
- $300 million subordinated notes issued September 2022, due September 2037;
- $900 million subordinated notes issued November 2022, due November 2032;
- $1,100 million subordinated notes issued November 2022, due November 2032;
- $1,750 million subordinated notes issued March 2023, due March 2038;
- $700 million subordinated notes issued October 2023, due October 2033;
- $550 million subordinated notes issued October 2023, due October 2033;
- $300 million subordinated notes issued December 2023, due December 2043;
- $1,500 million subordinated notes issued November 2024, due November 2039;
- $1,100 million subordinated notes issued June 2025, due September 2035;
- $400 million subordinated notes issued June 2025, due September 2035;
- $100 million subordinated Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) issued September 2019, due September 2034;
- $280 million subordinated EMTN issued March 2020, due March 2035;

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8.2 Loan capital (continued)

- $210 million subordinated EMTN issued May 2020, due May 2035;
- $205 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2020, due August 2040;
- $200 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2020, due August 2050;
- $270 million subordinated EMTN issued December 2020, due December 2040;
- $135 million subordinated EMTN issued August 2021, due August 2041;
- $136 million subordinated EMTN issued September 2021, due September 2041; and
- $85 million subordinated EMTN issued September 2023, due September 2038.

3. USD denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

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

4. JPY denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

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

5. EUR denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

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

6. Other currencies denominated Tier 2 loan capital issuances

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity

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

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

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

2 On 14 August 2024, the Group announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023. During the year ended 30 June 2025, 118,000 ordinary shares were bought back at an average price of $151.98 per share ($18 million). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

3 Movement in treasury shares for the Group includes 871,325 shares acquired at an average price of $155.75 for satisfying the Group's obligations under various equity settled share plans (30 June 2024: 758,059 shares acquired at an average price of $105.78). Movement in treasury shares for the Bank includes 660,460 shares acquired at an average price of $155.59 (30 June 2024: 642,100 shares acquired at an average price of $103.08). Other than shares purchased as part of the Non-Executive Director fee sacrifice arrangements disclosed in Note 10.3, shares purchased were not on behalf of or initially allocated to a director.

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.3 Shareholders' equity (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Ordinary share capital

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

Retained profits

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

Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

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

Foreign currency translation reserve

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

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

Cash flow hedge reserve

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

Employee compensation reserve

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

Investment securities revaluation reserve

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.4 Dividends

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

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

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

Final dividend

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

Dividend policy

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

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

Australian franking credits

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

New Zealand imputation credits

The New Zealand imputation credits available to CBA as at 30 June 2025 are estimated to be NZ$1,121 million (30 June 2024: NZ$894 million). This is calculated on the same basis as the Australian franking credits but using the New Zealand current tax liability.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8.4 Dividends (continued)

Dividend history

Half year ended	Cents per share	Payment date	Half year payout ratio [1] %	Full year payout ratio [1] %	DRP price $	DRP participation rate [2] %
31 December 2022	210	30/03/2023	68.6	–	97.37	16.8
30 June 2023	240	28/09/2023	83.4	75.7	101.10	18.1
31 December 2023	215	28/03/2024	75.7	–	117.19	13.4
30 June 2024	250	27/09/2024	90.3	82.9	141.50	18.1
31 December 2024	225	28/03/2025	73.3	–	149.89	18.1
30 June 2025 [3]	260	29/09/2025	87.3	80.2	–	–

1 Dividend payout ratio: dividends divided by statutory earnings (earnings are net of dividends on other equity instruments).
2 DRP participation rate: the percentage of total issued share capital participating in the DRP.
3 The dividend will be payable to shareholders on or around 29 September 2025.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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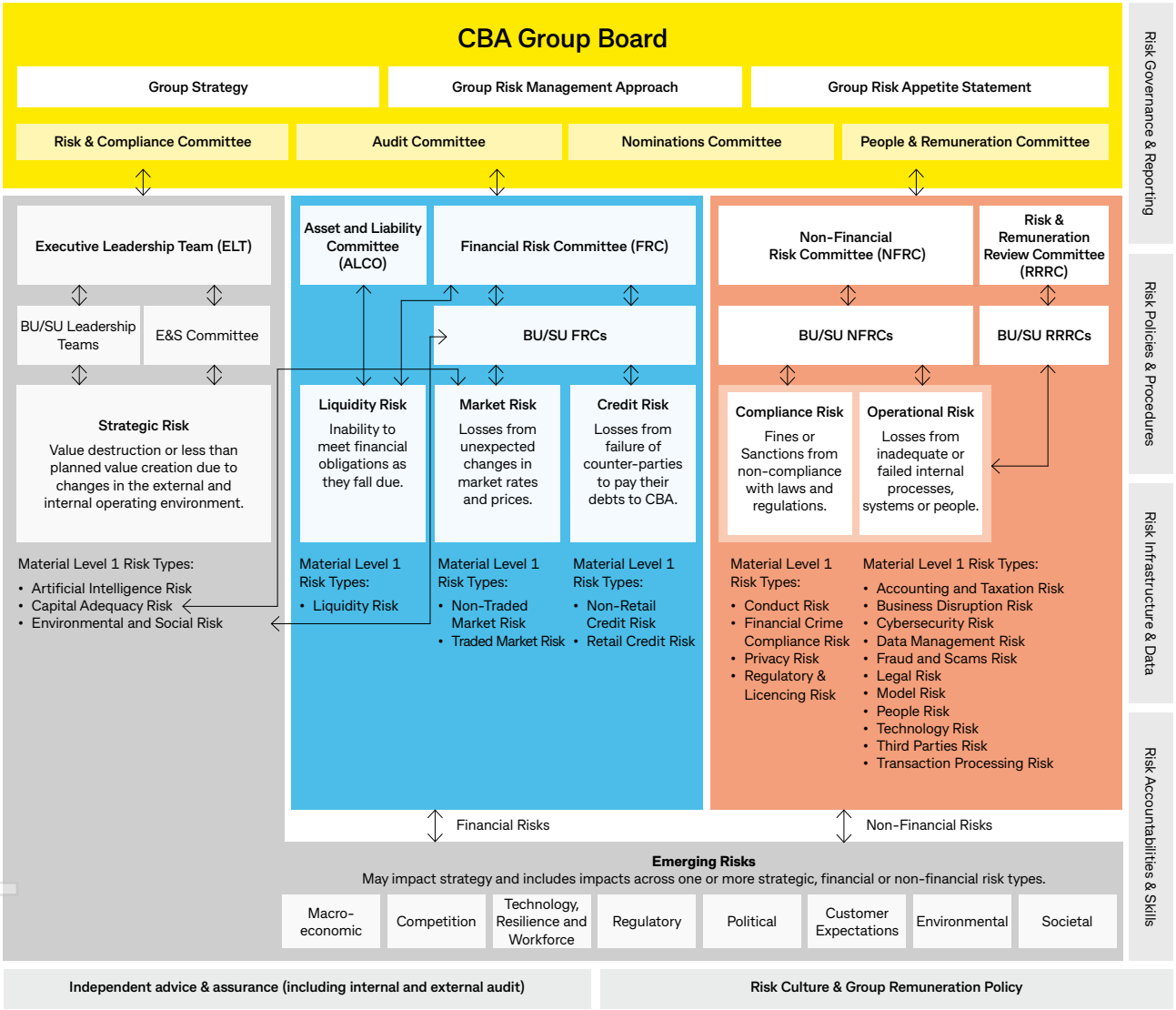
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9 Risk management

OVERVIEW

The Group is exposed to financial, non-financial and strategic risks through the products and services it offers. The Group manages these risks through its Risk Management Framework (RMF). The components of the RMF are illustrated below, including the governance that enables executive and Board oversight of these risks.



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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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9.1 Risk management framework

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

- The **Group's Business Plan** (consisting of Group Strategy's Financial Plan) sets out the approach to implementing the Group's strategic objectives and assesses the material risks associated with the implementation of the Group's strategic objectives;
- The **Group Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)** that establishes the type and degree of risk the Board is prepared to accept and the maximum level of risk that the Group must operate within whilst executing the Group Strategy; and
- The **Group Risk Management Approach (RMA)** that sets out the Group's approach to managing risk and the key elements, including the RMF, the RAS and the Three Lines of Accountability (3LoA) model, that give effect to this approach.

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

Risk governance and reporting

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

- The governance of risks impacting the Group;
- Monitoring the risk appetite and assessing the overall risk profile of the Group within the Material Risk Types;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the compliance management framework impacting the Material Risk Types; and
- Risk culture and behaviours.

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

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

Risk policies and procedures

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

Risk infrastructure and data

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

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

Risk accountabilities and skills

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

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

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

- **Communication of the RAS and RMA** — Following approval by the Board, the updated RAS and RMA are made available to all employees;
- **Performance and remuneration frameworks** designed to drive accountability for managing risks and adopting behaviours that assist the Group to respond to new and emerging risks and to better support our customers and communities. Each year employees are assessed on how they met the risk management expectations of their role as part of the annual performance review;
- **The RMA Group Mandatory Learning module** provide foundational knowledge of the RMF and RMA for all Group employees;
- **Risk Management Capability Framework** provides the education, experience and exposure to build risk skills and judgement effectively within the Group; and
- **'Getting started with the Group'** and ongoing learning supports employees in gaining the knowledge, skills and behaviours required to work effectively across the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

Risk culture and conduct risk

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

Material risk types

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

Market risk is the potential of adverse impact on profitability and/or net worth of the Group from changes in market rates or prices.
The Group is primarily exposed to market risk through:
• Traded Market Risk;
• Non-Traded Market Risk:
  • Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB);
  • Lease Residual Value Risk;
  • Structural Foreign Exchange Risk; and
  • Non-traded Equity Risk.
	Governing Policies:
	• Group Market Risk Policy
	• Group Traded Market Risk Standard
	Key Management Committees:
	• Financial Risk Committee
	• IB&M Financial Risk Committee (Oversight of Traded Market Risk)
	• Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) (Oversight of Non-Traded Market Risk, including IRRBB)
	• Market Risk Committee
		• Defined market risk indicators set in the Group RAS;
		• Activity is concentrated in client facing portfolios with non-client facing management activity used to support broader business objectives, governed by trading delegations;
		• Conservative Market Risk limits with granular concentration limits at a position level including currency/index, tenor and product type;
		• Pricing appropriately for risk and market depth;
		• Back-testing of Value at Risk models against hypothetical profit and loss;
		• Daily monitoring and attribution of traded market risk exposures including risk sensitivities, Value at Risk and stress testing;
		• Daily monitoring of Value at Risk and stress test measures for derivative valuation adjustments (XVAs);
		• Monthly monitoring of Residual Value Risk exposures versus limits;
		• Managing the Balance Sheet with a view to balancing Net Interest Income (NII), profit volatility and Market Value;
		• Regular monitoring of IRRBB market risk exposures against limits including risk sensitivities, credit spread risk, Value at Risk, Net Interest Earnings at Risk and stress testing;
		• Appropriate transfer pricing for interest rate risk;
		• Regular monitoring of Structural Foreign Exchange Risk versus limits; and
		• Regular monitoring of Group Super Defined Benefit Fund net asset position.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.1 Risk management framework (continued)

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

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9.2 Credit risk

Credit risk management principles and portfolio standards

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

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

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

The credit risk portfolio has two major segments:

(i) Retail managed segment

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

Auto-decisioning is used to approve credit applications for eligible borrowers in this segment. Auto-decisioning uses a scorecard approach based on a combination of factors, which may include the Group's historical experience on similar applications, information from a credit reference bureau, the Group's existing knowledge of a borrower's behaviour and updated information provided by the borrower.

Loan applications that do not meet scorecard auto-decisioning requirements may be referred to a Personal Credit Approval Authority (PCAA) for manual decisioning.

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

(ii) Risk-rated segment

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

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

The CRR is designed to:

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

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

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

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

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

Credit risk measurement

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Expected loss

Expected loss (EL) is the product of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

LGD, expressed as a percentage of EAD, is the estimate of a facility likely to be lost in the event of default. LGD is impacted by:

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

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

(ii) Unexpected loss

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

Climate related risk

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

Climate risk drivers have the potential to significantly reduce customers' capacity to repay a loan as well as reduce house or other asset prices, ultimately impacting customers' probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD). These risk drivers include an increase in frequency and/or severity of severe weather events (acute physical risks), longer-term shifts in climate patterns (chronic physical risks) that may lead to sea level rise, changes in the availability/affordability of general insurance, and changes in unemployment in regions or industries that are economically dependent on industries impacted by the transition to a low carbon economy. While these risk drivers are important to measure, monitor and mitigate where possible, the impacts from historic climate events are implicitly reflected in the Group's PD and LGD estimates, and a scenario with severe deterioration in house or asset prices and increase in unemployment is already considered within the Group's expected credit loss framework. Additionally, the Group notes that under current credible climate scenarios, the most severe economic impacts are expected to mostly occur beyond the average behavioural life of the Group's credit exposures.

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

Climate change and the measurement thereof is evolving and will develop over time, and this perspective may change in the future. The Group continues to conduct climate scenario analysis and assess the impact this may have on its business.

Credit risk mitigation, collateral and other credit enhancements

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

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

Cash and liquid assets

Collateral is not usually sought on the majority of cash and liquid asset balances as these types of exposures are generally considered low risk. However, securities purchased under agreement to resell are primarily collateralised by highly liquid debt securities. The collateral related to agreements to resell has been legally transferred to the Group subject to an agreement to return them for a fixed price.

The Group's cash and liquid asset balance included $48,712 million (30 June 2024: $44,580 million) deposited with central banks and is considered to carry less credit risk.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables from financial institutions

Collateral is usually not sought on these balances as exposures are generally considered to be of low risk. The exposures are mainly short-term, to investment grade banks and include derivatives related collateral posted by the Group.

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

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

Other assets at fair value through income statement

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

Derivative assets

The Group's use of derivative contracts is outlined in Note 5.4. The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative contracts. The counterparty credit risk is affected by the nature of the trades, the counterparty, netting, and collateral arrangements. Counterparty credit risk is mitigated where possible (typically for financial institution counterparties, but less frequently for corporate or government counterparties) through netting agreements, to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the same counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement (or other derivative agreements) are used by the Group as an agreement for documenting Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives.

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

Due from controlled entities

Collateral is generally not taken on these intergroup balances.

Credit commitments and contingent liabilities

The Group applies fundamentally the same credit risk management policies and standards for off balance sheet exposure as it does for its on balance sheet exposures. Collateral may be sought depending on the strength of the borrower and the nature of the transaction. Of the Group's off balance sheet exposures $132,670 million (30 June 2024: $116,394 million) are secured.

Loans and other receivables

The principal collateral types for loans and receivable balances are:

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

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

The collateral mitigating credit risk of the key lending portfolios is addressed in the table 'Collateral held against loans and other receivables' within this note.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk by industry/sector and asset class before collateral held or other credit enhancements

	Group 30 Jun 25							
	Sovereign	Agricul-ture	Bank and other financial	Con-struction	Consumer	Other comm and indust.	Other	Total
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Australia								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	25,650	–	33,536	–	–	–	–	**59,186**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	3,226	–	–	–	–	**3,226**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	16,333	–	1,706	–	–	13,793	–	**31,832**
Other	–	79	20,722	–	–	8,318	–	**29,119**
Derivative assets	1,723	93	10,144	15	–	–	–	**11,975**
Investment securities:								
At amortised cost	–	–	633	–	–	–	–	**633**
At fair value through other comprehensive income	73,841	–	6,927	–	–	–	–	**80,768**
Loans and other receivables [1]	2,100	20,745	23,656	7,230	649,530	183,875	–	**887,136**
Other assets	946	70	5,957	3	2,141	417	–	**9,534**
Total on balance sheet Australia	**120,593**	**20,987**	**106,507**	**7,248**	**651,671**	**206,403**	**–**	**1,113,409**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	33	4	959	81	–	3,433	–	**4,510**
Performance related contingencies	170	72	1,580	3,491	–	10,143	–	**15,456**
Commitments to provide credit	2,663	2,577	20,653	2,540	102,227	47,257	–	**177,917**
Total Australia	**123,459**	**23,640**	**129,699**	**13,360**	**753,898**	**267,236**	**–**	**1,311,292**
Overseas								
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:								
Cash and liquid assets	23,062	–	1,571	–	–	–	–	**24,633**
Receivables from financial institutions	–	–	4,378	–	–	–	–	**4,378**
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	6,496	–	–	–	–	125	–	**6,621**
Other	1,247	–	27,551	–	–	–	–	**28,798**
Derivative assets	286	8	11,656	–	–	794	–	**12,744**
Investment securities:								
At fair value through other comprehensive income	21,097	–	2,732	–	–	–	–	**23,829**
Loans and other receivables [1]	183	10,243	9,155	910	75,419	32,837	–	**128,747**
Other assets	69	–	1,026	–	129	49	–	**1,273**
Total on balance sheet overseas	**52,440**	**10,251**	**58,069**	**910**	**75,548**	**33,805**	**–**	**231,023**
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets:								
Financial guarantees and other	5	3	1,279	46	–	960	–	**2,293**
Performance related contingencies	–	–	–	–	–	537	–	**537**
Commitments to provide credit	434	1,107	8,875	193	9,464	9,288	–	**29,361**
Total overseas	**52,879**	**11,361**	**68,223**	**1,149**	**85,012**	**44,590**	**–**	**263,214**
Total gross credit risk	**176,338**	**35,001**	**197,922**	**14,509**	**838,910**	**311,826**	**–**	**1,574,506**
Other [2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,494	17,494
Total assets	**176,338**	**35,001**	**197,922**	**14,509**	**838,910**	**311,826**	**17,494**	**1,592,000**

1 Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment and unearned income in line with Note 3.1.

2 For the purpose of reconciling to the Balance Sheet, "other" predominantly comprises assets which do not give rise to credit exposure, including property, plant and equipment, investment in associates and joint ventures, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and other assets.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment and unearned income in line with Note 3.1.
3 For the purpose of reconciling to the balance sheet, "other" predominantly comprises assets which do not give rise to credit exposure, including property, plant and equipment, investment in associates and joint ventures, equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and other assets.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Large exposures

Concentrations of exposure to any counterparty or counterparty group are controlled by the Large Credit Exposure Policy (LCEP), which defines a graduated limit framework that restricts credit limits based on the PD Rating and the type of counterparty. All exposures outside the policy limits require approval by the Executive Credit Authority and are reported to the Board.

The Group has a high quality, well diversified credit portfolio, with 63% of the gross loans and other receivables in domestic mortgage loans and a further 7% in overseas mortgage loans, primarily in New Zealand. Overseas loans account for 13% of loans and other receivables.

Excessive risk concentrations to countries and particular industries or sectors are managed through the Country Risk Exposure Policy and Industry Sector Concentration Policy.

Distribution of financial assets by credit classification

Where a borrower is in default or facility is restructured on non-commercial terms, the financial asset is classified and reported as non-performing. Provisions for non-performing financial assets are raised where there is objective evidence of non-performance and for an amount adequate to cover assessed credit related losses. The Group regularly reviews its financial assets and monitors adherence to contractual terms. Non-performing credit risk-rated exposures are assessed, at least at each balance sheet date, to ensure the financial asset classification and provisioning remains appropriate.

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

The tables on pages 317 to 324 provide information about the gross carrying amount of the Group's and the Bank's loans and other receivables by credit rating grade and ECL stage.

This segmentation of loans by risk profile is based on the benchmarking of a borrower's internally assessed PD to S&P Global ratings, reflecting a borrower's ability to meet their credit obligations. In particular, retail PD pools are aligned to the Group's PD grades which are consistent with rating agency views of credit quality segmentation.

Credit Grade [1]	S&P Rating Equivalent
Investment	AAA to BBB-
Pass	BB+ to B-
Weak	CCC and below, in default

1 Allocation of loans to credit grades is based on internally assessed long-run PD factors used for regulatory capital purposes. The allocation does not include the impact of forward-looking scenarios applied in estimating ECL.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Distribution of financial instruments by credit quality

	Group As at 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	530,942	21,650	–	**552,592**
Pass	303,534	138,629	–	**442,163**
Weak	636	7,843	10,695	**19,174**
Gross carrying amount	**835,112**	**168,122**	**10,695**	**1,013,929**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	139,235	7,308	–	**146,543**
Pass	33,452	12,695	–	**46,147**
Weak	144	491	209	**844**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**172,831**	**20,494**	**209**	**193,534**
Total credit exposures	**1,007,943**	**188,616**	**10,904**	**1,207,463**
Impairment provision	**(1,784)**	**(2,882)**	**(1,507)**	**(6,173)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	9,970	875	–	**10,845**
Pass	5,282	6,011	–	**11,293**
Weak	4	556	98	**658**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**15,256**	**7,442**	**98**	**22,796**
Impairment provision	**(40)**	**(154)**	**(10)**	**(204)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**2.1**	**10.2**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	680,147	29,833	–	**709,980**
Pass	342,268	157,335	–	**499,603**
Weak	784	8,890	11,002	**20,676**
Total credit exposures	**1,023,199**	**196,058**	**11,002**	**1,230,259**
Total impairment provision	**(1,824)**	**(3,036)**	**(1,517)**	**(6,377)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**

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

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Group 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	509,879	9,811	–	**519,690**
Pass	223,654	45,487	–	**269,141**
Weak	170	879	7,980	**9,029**
Total home loans	**733,703**	**56,177**	**7,980**	**797,860**
Impairment provision	**(936)**	**(682)**	**(431)**	**(2,049)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.2**	**5.4**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	19,493	1,504	–	**20,997**
Pass	15,043	1,035	–	**16,078**
Weak	529	935	241	**1,705**
Total consumer finance	**35,065**	**3,474**	**241**	**38,780**
Impairment provision	**(396)**	**(449)**	**(162)**	**(1,007)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**12.9**	**67.2**	**2.6**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	150,775	18,518	–	**169,293**
Pass	103,571	110,813	–	**214,384**
Weak	85	7,076	2,781	**9,942**
Total business and corporate	**254,431**	**136,407**	**2,781**	**393,619**
Impairment provision	**(492)**	**(1,905)**	**(924)**	**(3,321)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.4**	**33.2**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	680,147	29,833	–	**709,980**
Pass	342,268	157,335	–	**499,603**
Weak	784	8,890	11,002	**20,676**
Total credit exposures	**1,023,199**	**196,058**	**11,002**	**1,230,259**
Total impairment provision	**(1,824)**	**(3,036)**	**(1,517)**	**(6,377)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**13.8**	**0.5**

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

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

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

2 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2024.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

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2 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Group as at 30 June 2024.

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank As at 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables				
Credit grade:				
Investment	511,406	19,359	–	**530,765**
Pass	232,638	118,392	–	**351,030**
Weak	636	7,209	8,828	**16,673**
Gross carrying amount	**744,680**	**144,960**	**8,828**	**898,468**
Undrawn credit commitments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	131,414	6,802	–	**138,216**
Pass	26,428	11,017	–	**37,445**
Weak	144	358	174	**676**
Total undrawn credit commitments	**157,986**	**18,177**	**174**	**176,337**
Total credit exposures	**902,666**	**163,137**	**9,002**	**1,074,805**
Impairment provision	**(1,649)**	**(2,653)**	**(1,257)**	**(5,559)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**14.0**	**0.5**
Financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments				
Credit grade:				
Investment	9,729	864	–	**10,593**
Pass	5,062	5,787	–	**10,849**
Weak	4	466	94	**564**
Total financial guarantees and other off balance sheet instruments	**14,795**	**7,117**	**94**	**22,006**
Impairment provision	**(39)**	**(145)**	**(9)**	**(193)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.3**	**2.0**	**9.6**	**0.9**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	652,549	27,025	–	**679,574**
Pass	264,128	135,196	–	**399,324**
Weak	784	8,033	9,096	**17,913**
Total credit exposures	**917,461**	**170,254**	**9,096**	**1,096,811**
Total impairment provision	**(1,688)**	**(2,798)**	**(1,266)**	**(5,752)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.9**	**0.5**

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

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

	Bank 30 June 2025			
	Stage 1 Performing $M	Stage 2 [1] Performing $M	Stage 3 Non-performing $M	Total $M
Home loans				
Credit grade:				
Investment	492,729	9,544	–	**502,273**
Pass	157,818	41,036	–	**198,854**
Weak	170	789	6,425	**7,384**
Total home loans	**650,717**	**51,369**	**6,425**	**708,511**
Impairment provision	**(881)**	**(639)**	**(305)**	**(1,825)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.1**	**1.2**	**4.7**	**0.3**
Consumer finance				
Credit grade:				
Investment	18,563	1,478	–	**20,041**
Pass	13,546	942	–	**14,488**
Weak	528	935	198	**1,661**
Total consumer finance	**32,637**	**3,355**	**198**	**36,190**
Impairment provision	**(372)**	**(439)**	**(144)**	**(955)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**1.1**	**13.1**	**72.7**	**2.6**
Business and corporate				
Credit grade:				
Investment	141,257	16,003	–	**157,260**
Pass	92,764	93,218	–	**185,982**
Weak	86	6,309	2,473	**8,868**
Total business and corporate	**234,107**	**115,530**	**2,473**	**352,110**
Impairment provision	**(435)**	**(1,720)**	**(817)**	**(2,972)**
Provisions to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.5**	**33.0**	**0.8**
Total credit exposures				
Credit grade:				
Investment	652,549	27,025	–	**679,574**
Pass	264,128	135,196	–	**399,324**
Weak	784	8,033	9,096	**17,913**
Total credit exposures	**917,461**	**170,254**	**9,096**	**1,096,811**
Total impairment provision	**(1,688)**	**(2,798)**	**(1,266)**	**(5,752)**
Provision to credit exposure %	**0.2**	**1.6**	**13.9**	**0.5**

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

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

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

2 The assessment of significant increase in credit risk includes the impact of forward looking multiple economic scenarios in addition to adjustments for emerging risk at an industry, geographic location or a particular portfolio segment level, which are calculated by stressing an exposure's internal credit rating grade at the reporting date. This accounts for approximately 64% of Stage 2 credit exposures for the Bank as at 30 June 2024.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral held against lending exposures

	Group 30 Jun 25			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	797,860	38,780	386,521	**1,223,161**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.3	52.7	**81.6**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	20.0	**6.9**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.7	27.3	**11.5**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $11,002 million. 60% of these exposures were secured, 34% partially secured and 6% unsecured.

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

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

	Bank 30 Jun 25			
	Home loans	Consumer finance	Other lending	Total [1]
Maximum exposure ($M)	708,511	36,190	345,770	**1,090,471**
Collateral classification:				
Secured (%)	99.1	10.9	51.4	**81.0**
Partially secured (%)	0.9	–	20.1	**7.0**
Unsecured (%)	–	89.1	28.5	**12.0**

1 As at 30 June 2025, total exposures in ECL Stage 3 were $9,096 million. 68% of these exposures were secured, 26% partially secured and 6% unsecured.

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

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

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

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9.2 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral held against loans and other receivables

Home loans

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

Consumer finance

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

Business and corporate

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

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9.3 Market risk

Market risk measurement

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

VaR is modelled at a 99.0% confidence level. This means that there is a 99.0% probability that the loss will not exceed the VaR estimate on any given day.

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

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

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

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

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

Traded market risk

Traded market risk is generated through the Group's participation in financial markets to service its customers. The Group trades and distributes interest rate, foreign exchange, debt, equity and commodity products, and provides treasury, capital markets and risk management services to its customers globally.

The Group maintains access to markets by quoting bid and offer prices with other market makers and carries an inventory of treasury, capital market and risk management instruments, including a broad range of securities and derivatives.

Traded market risk VaR (10-day 99.0% confidence)	Average 30 Jun 25 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 25 $M	Average 30 Jun 24 [1] $M	As at 30 Jun 24 $M
Interest rate risk [2]	**25.9**	**23.5**	28.6	22.5
Foreign exchange risk	**4.1**	**5.2**	3.9	5.2
Commodities risk	**9.5**	**8.2**	16.0	8.6
Credit spread risk	**24.9**	**29.0**	23.3	22.3
Volatility risk	**3.8**	**2.5**	6.0	4.5
Diversification benefit	**(40.0)**	**(46.5)**	(43.1)	(41.5)
Total general market risk	**28.2**	**21.9**	34.7	21.6
Undiversified risk	**12.6**	**19.0**	20.6	13.8
Other [3]	**0.8**	**0.5**	1.3	1.7
Total	**41.6**	**41.4**	56.6	37.1

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

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9.3 Market risk (continued)

Non-traded market risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the current and prospective impact to the Group's financial condition due to adverse changes in interest rates to which the Group's Balance Sheet is exposed. The maturity transformation activities of the Group create mismatches in the repricing terms of asset and liability positions. These mismatches may have undesired earnings and value outcomes depending on the interest rate movements. The Group's objective is to manage interest rate risk to achieve stable and sustainable net interest income in the long-term.

The Group measures and manages the impact of interest rate risk in two ways:

(a) Next 12 months' earnings

Interest rate risk from an earnings perspective is the impact based on changes to the net interest income over the next 12 months. The risk to net interest income over the next 12 months from changes in interest rates is measured on a monthly basis. Earnings risk is measured through sensitivity analysis, which applies an instantaneous 100 basis point parallel shock in interest rates across the yield curve.

The prospective change to the net interest income is measured by using an Asset and Liability Management simulation model which incorporates both existing and anticipated new business in its assessment. The change in the balance sheet product mix, growth, funding and pricing strategies is incorporated.

Assets and liabilities that reprice directly from observable market rates are measured based on the full extent of the rate shock that is applied.

Products that are priced based on Group administered or discretionary interest rates and that are impacted by customer behaviour are measured by taking into consideration the historic repricing strategy of the Group and repricing behaviours of customers. In addition to considering how the products have been repriced in the past, the expected change in price based on both the current and anticipated competitive market forces are also considered in the sensitivity analysis.

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

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

(b) Economic value

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

Measuring the change in the economic value of equity is an assessment of the long-term impact to the earnings potential of the Group present valued to the current date. The Group assesses the potential change in its economic value of equity through the application of the VaR methodology.

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

The impact of customer prepayments on the contractual cash flows for fixed rate products is included in the calculation. Cash flows for discretionary priced products are behaviourally adjusted and repriced at the resultant profile.

The figures in the following table represent the net present value of the expected change in the Group's future earnings in all future periods for the remaining term of all existing assets and liabilities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.3 Market risk (continued)

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

1 Average VaR calculated for each 12 month period.

Structural foreign exchange risk

Structural foreign exchange risk is the risk that movements in foreign exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Group's Australian dollar earnings and economic value when the Group's foreign currency denominated retained earnings and capital are translated into Australian dollars. The Group's material risk exposures to this risk arise from the following currencies: New Zealand Dollar, US Dollar, Euro and British Pound Sterling.

Lease residual value risk

The Group takes lease residual value risk on assets such as industrial, mining, rail, marine, and other equipment. A lease residual value guarantee exposes the Group to a potential fall in prices of these assets below the guarantee level at lease expiry.

Defined benefit plans

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk

OVERVIEW

The Group's liquidity and funding policies are designed to ensure it will meet its obligations as and when they fall due by ensuring it is able to raise funding on an unsecured or secured basis, has sufficient liquid assets to borrow against under repurchase agreements or sell to raise immediate funds without adversely affecting the Group's net asset value.

The Group's liquidity policies are designed to ensure it maintains sufficient holdings of cash and liquid assets to meet its obligations to customers, in both ordinary market conditions and during periods of severe stress. These policies are intended to protect the value of the Group's operations during periods of unfavourable market conditions.

The Group's funding policies are designed to achieve diversified sources of funding by product, term, maturity date, investor type, investor location, currency and concentration, on a cost effective basis. This objective applies to the Group's wholesale and retail funding activities.

Liquidity and funding risk management framework

The CBA Board is responsible for the sound and prudent management of liquidity risk across the Group. The Group's liquidity and funding policies, structured under the Group Liquidity Risk Management Framework, are approved by the Board. The Group Asset and Liability Committee's (ALCO) responsibilities include asset and liability management, reviewing liquidity and funding policies and strategies, and monitoring compliance with those policies across the Group. Group Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions in accordance with the Group's Liquidity Policy and supporting standards and has ultimate authority to execute liquidity and funding decisions should the Group Contingency Funding Plan be activated. Risk Management provides oversight of the Group's liquidity and funding risks, compliance with Group policies and manages the Group's relationship with prudential regulators.

Subsidiaries within the Group apply their own liquidity and funding strategies to address their specific needs. The Group's banking subsidiaries, ASB and CBA Europe N.V., manage their own domestic liquidity and funding needs in accordance with their own liquidity policies and the policies of the Group. ASB's liquidity policy is also overseen by the RBNZ.

Liquidity and funding policies and management

The Group's liquidity and funding policies provide that:

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

The Group's key funding tools include:

- Consumer retail funding base, which includes a wide range of retail transaction accounts, savings accounts and term deposits for individual consumers;
- Small business customer and institutional deposit base; and
- Wholesale domestic and international funding programmes, which include Australian dollar Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, US and Euro Commercial Paper programmes, Australian dollar Domestic Debt Programme, US Medium-Term Note Programmes, Euro Medium-Term Note Programme, multi-jurisdiction Covered Bond programmes and Medallion securitisation programmes.

Liquidity modelling and forecasting is undertaken on a daily basis to ensure the Group meets its internal and regulatory liquidity requirements at all times. A regulatory liquidity management reporting system models and reports regulatory liquidity outcomes. Additionally, a comprehensive Funds Transfer Pricing framework is in place to attribute the cost of funding and liquidity to business units and to provide appropriate incentives to inform business decision making.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Contingency Funding Plan

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan which details how the Group would respond to a liquidity stress event. The plan includes details of roles and responsibilities including the committee of responsible executives, early warning indicators and trigger events, and potential contingent funding actions that could be undertaken to manage the Group's liquidity position as well as a communications strategy. The plan is regularly tested and is approved by the CBA Board on an annual basis.

Maturity analysis of monetary liabilities

Amounts shown in the tables below are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows for the remaining contractual maturities.

	Group				
	Maturity Period as at 30 June 2025				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	798,609	138,488	8,018	–	**945,115**
Payables to financial institutions	15,620	12,722	–	–	**28,342**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	48,363	959	846	–	**50,168**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	21,758	–	–	–	**21,758**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	140	141	1,170	1,696	**3,147**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	6,455	15,484	65,185	38,325	**125,449**
Inflows	(4,788)	(15,298)	(64,485)	(36,563)	**(121,134)**
Term funding from central banks	481	650	–	–	**1,131**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	26,101	44,921	114,250	52,240	**237,512**
Lease liabilities	114	342	1,242	860	**2,558**
Other monetary liabilities	7,457	898	1,213	835	**10,403**
Total monetary liabilities	**920,310**	**199,307**	**127,439**	**57,393**	**1,304,449**
Financial guarantees [3]	6,803	–	–	–	**6,803**
Performance related contingencies [3]	15,993	–	–	–	**15,993**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	207,278	–	–	–	**207,278**
Total off balance sheet items	**230,074**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**230,074**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,150,384**	**199,307**	**127,439**	**57,393**	**1,534,523**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

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

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
3 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
4 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Bank Maturity Period as at 30 June 2025				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [1]	737,924	116,244	4,335	–	**858,503**
Payables to financial institutions	15,004	12,722	–	–	**27,726**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	47,671	500	846	–	**49,017**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	23,830	–	–	–	**23,830**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	234	497	2,733	2,500	**5,964**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	5,882	16,613	71,150	45,746	**139,391**
Inflows	(4,503)	(16,460)	(69,901)	(43,421)	**(134,285)**
Due to controlled entities	4,735	7,050	28,175	12,819	**52,779**
Debt issues and loan capital [2]	24,058	37,983	95,451	49,616	**207,108**
Lease liabilities	100	293	1,139	814	**2,346**
Other monetary liabilities	7,719	749	1,113	823	**10,404**
Total monetary liabilities	**862,654**	**176,191**	**135,041**	**68,897**	**1,242,783**
Financial guarantees [3]	6,012	–	–	–	**6,012**
Performance related contingencies [3]	15,993	–	–	–	**15,993**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [3]	190,082	–	–	–	**190,082**
Total off balance sheet items	**212,087**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**212,087**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**1,074,741**	**176,191**	**135,041**	**68,897**	**1,454,870**

1 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
2 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
3 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.4 Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

	Bank [1] Maturity Period as at 30 June 2024				
	0 to 3 months $M	3 to 12 months $M	1 to 5 years $M	Over 5 years $M	Total $M
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits and other public borrowings [2]	664,042	139,098	6,006	1	**809,147**
Payables to financial institutions	16,945	7,525	–	–	**24,470**
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	44,863	2,140	236	–	**47,239**
Derivative financial instruments:					
Held for trading	16,821	–	–	–	**16,821**
Held for hedging purposes (net-settled)	294	300	1,370	1,799	**3,763**
Held for hedging purposes (gross-settled):					
Outflows	2,105	23,605	54,487	38,239	**118,436**
Inflows	(1,333)	(23,368)	(52,401)	(34,472)	**(111,574)**
Due to controlled entities	9,067	5,666	23,256	10,169	**48,158**
Debt issues and loan capital [3]	10,598	40,757	86,244	43,881	**181,480**
Lease liabilities	98	284	1,196	975	**2,553**
Other monetary liabilities	6,086	679	1,193	771	**8,729**
Total monetary liabilities	**769,586**	**196,686**	**121,587**	**61,363**	**1,149,222**
Financial guarantees [4]	6,326	–	–	–	**6,326**
Performance related contingencies [4]	13,650	–	–	–	**13,650**
Commitments to provide credit and other commitments [4]	167,975	–	–	–	**167,975**
Total off balance sheet items	**187,951**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**187,951**
Total monetary liabilities and off balance sheet items	**957,537**	**196,686**	**121,587**	**61,363**	**1,337,173**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.
2 Includes deposits that are contractually at call, customer savings and cheque accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of long-term funding.
3 Loan capital cash flows are disclosed based on the earliest optional exchange dates rather than the contractual maturity dates. For the contractual maturity dates of these securities, refer to Note 8.2.
4 All off balance sheet items are included in the 0 to 3 months maturity band to reflect their earliest possible maturity.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The classification in the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Bank's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value is presented in the tables below. An explanation of how fair values are calculated and the levels in the fair value hierarchy, is included in the accounting policy within this note.

	Group							
	Fair value as at 30 June 2025				Fair value as at 30 June 2024			
	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	27,827	10,621	5	**38,453**	18,235	7,904	5	**26,144**
Other	–	57,278	639	**57,917**	–	52,705	184	**52,889**
Derivative assets	–	24,630	89	**24,719**	109	17,869	80	**18,058**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,574	16,029	1,415	**107,018**	82,878	13,111	785	**96,774**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	117,401	108,558	2,148	**228,107**	101,222	91,589	1,054	**193,865**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	7,751	42,091	–	**49,842**	8,606	38,735	–	**47,341**
Derivative liabilities	166	24,956	24	**25,146**	55	18,745	50	**18,850**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	7,917	67,047	24	**74,988**	8,661	57,480	50	**66,191**

	Bank							
	Fair value as at 30 June 2025				Fair value as at 30 June 2024			
	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Assets at fair value through income statement:								
Trading	27,253	10,301	5	**37,559**	18,235	8,014	5	**26,254**
Other	–	57,351	588	**57,939**	–	52,805	135	**52,940**
Derivative assets	–	24,773	88	**24,861**	109	19,609	79	**19,797**
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	81,395	14,330	1,406	**97,131**	75,620	11,450	777	**87,847**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	108,648	106,755	2,087	**217,490**	93,964	91,878	996	**186,838**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Liabilities at fair value through income statement	7,751	40,958	–	**48,709**	8,606	38,305	–	**46,911**
Derivative liabilities	165	29,099	24	**29,288**	55	19,935	50	**20,040**
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	7,916	70,057	24	**77,997**	8,661	58,240	50	**66,951**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

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

Analysis of movements between fair value hierarchy levels

The tables below summarise movements in Level 3 balances during the year. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the end of the reporting periods. Transfers in and out of Level 3 were due to changes in the observability of inputs.

Level 3 movement analysis

	Group			
	Financial Assets			Financial Liabilities
	Derivative assets	Investment securities at fair value through OCI	Assets at fair value through income statement	Derivative liabilities
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 1 July 2023	62	594	257	(64)
Purchases	40	106	90	(19)
Sales/settlements	(24)	(5)	(46)	12
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	5	–	22	21
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	90	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	(134)	–
As at 30 June 2024	**80**	**785**	**189**	**(50)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2024	10	–	1	(12)
As at 1 July 2024	80	785	189	(50)
Purchases	43	207	1,547	(14)
Sales/settlements	(42)	–	(1,093)	21
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	13	–	1	19
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(5)	423	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–
As at 30 June 2025	**89**	**1,415**	**644**	**(24)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2025	13	–	1	(1)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

	Bank			
	Financial Assets			Financial Liabilities
	Derivative assets	Investment securities at fair value through OCI	Assets at fair value through income statement	Derivative liabilities
	$M	$M	$M	$M
As at 1 July 2023	62	587	208	(64)
Purchases	40	104	90	(19)
Sales/settlements	(25)	(5)	(49)	12
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	5	–	23	21
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	91	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	(132)	–
As at 30 June 2024	**79**	**777**	**140**	**(50)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2024	10	–	1	(12)
As at 1 July 2024	79	777	140	(50)
Purchases	43	207	1,547	(14)
Sales/settlements	(42)	–	(1,093)	21
Gains/(losses) in the period:				
Recognised in the Income Statement	13	–	(1)	19
Recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(5)	422	–	–
Transfers in	–	–	–	–
Transfers out	–	–	–	–
As at 30 June 2025	**88**	**1,406**	**593**	**(24)**
Gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement for financial instruments held as at 30 June 2025	13	–	(1)	(1)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

Fair value information for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The estimated fair values and fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Bank's financial instruments not measured at fair value are presented below. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities not included in the table below approximate their carrying values.

Group

	30 Jun 25					30 Jun 24				
	Carrying value	Fair value				Carrying value	Fair value			
	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets										
Investment securities at amortised cost	**633**	**–**	**633**	**–**	**633**	1,239	–	1,239	–	1,239
Loans and other receivables	**1,007,756**	**–**	**–**	**1,010,199**	**1,010,199**	942,210	–	–	941,289	941,289
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**937,857**	**–**	**471,079**	**466,918**	**937,997**	882,922	–	449,140	433,710	882,850
Debt issues	**170,509**	**–**	**170,801**	**–**	**170,801**	144,530	–	144,740	–	144,740
Loan capital	**38,973**	**8,121**	**32,185**	**–**	**40,306**	35,938	9,525	27,393	–	36,918

Bank

	30 Jun 25					30 Jun 24				
	Carrying value	Fair value				Carrying value	Fair value			
	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M	Total $M	Level 1 $M	Level 2 $M	Level 3 $M	Total $M
Financial assets										
Investment securities at amortised cost	**633**	**–**	**633**	**–**	**633**	1,239	–	1,239	–	1,239
Loans and other receivables	**892,909**	**–**	**–**	**895,155**	**895,155**	834,024	–	–	833,750	833,750
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other public borrowings	**852,304**	**–**	**385,360**	**466,918**	**852,278**	802,882	–	369,049	433,710	802,759
Debt issues	**142,506**	**–**	**142,785**	**–**	**142,785**	120,834	–	121,045	–	121,045
Loan capital	**38,968**	**8,129**	**32,185**	**–**	**40,314**	35,931	9,537	27,393	–	36,930

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Valuation

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. On initial recognition, the transaction price generally represents the fair value of the financial instrument, unless there is observable information from an active market that provides a more appropriate fair value.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations, without any deduction for transaction costs. Assets and long positions are measured at a quoted bid price, liabilities and short positions are measured at a quoted asking price. Where the Group has positions with offsetting market risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a quoted bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate.

Non-market quoted financial instruments are mostly valued using valuation techniques based on observable inputs except where observable market data is unavailable. Where market data is unavailable the financial instrument is initially recognised at the transaction price, which is generally the best indicator of fair value. This may differ from the value obtained from the valuation model. The timing of the recognition in the Income Statement of this initial difference in fair value depends on the individual facts and circumstances of each transaction, but is never later than when the market data becomes observable. The difference may be either amortised over the life of the transaction, recognised when the inputs become observable or on derecognition of the instrument, as appropriate.

The fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives includes credit valuation adjustments (CVA) for derivative assets to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty. Fair value of uncollateralised derivative assets and uncollateralised derivative liabilities incorporate funding valuation adjustments (FVA) to reflect funding costs and benefits to the Group. These adjustments are applied after considering any relevant collateral or master netting arrangements.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group utilises various valuation techniques and applies a hierarchy for valuation inputs that maximise the use of observable market data, if available.

Under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* all financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorised into one of the following three fair value hierarchy levels:

Quoted prices in active markets – Level 1

This category includes assets and liabilities for which the valuation is determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Financial instruments included in this category are liquid government bonds, listed equities and exchange traded derivatives.

Valuation technique using observable inputs – Level 2

This category includes assets and liabilities that have been valued using inputs other than quoted prices as described for Level 1, but which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other market accepted valuation models.

Financial instruments included in this category are financial institution and corporate bonds, certificates of deposit, bank bills, commercial papers, mortgage-backed securities and OTC derivatives including interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and FX options.

Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs – Level 3

This category includes assets and liabilities where the valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally derived and extrapolated from observable inputs to match the risk profile of the financial instrument, and are calibrated against current market assumptions, historic transactions and economic models, where available. These inputs may include the timing and amount of future cash flows, rates of estimated credit losses, discount rates and volatility. Financial instruments included in this category for the Group are certain exotic OTC derivatives and unlisted equity instruments.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.5 Disclosures about fair values (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Valuation techniques are used to estimate the fair value of securities. When using valuation techniques the Group makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that the Group believes market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Data inputs that the Group relies upon when valuing financial instruments relate to counterparty credit risk, volatility, correlation and extrapolation.

Periodically, the Group calibrates its valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instruments (i.e. without modification or repackaging) and any other available observable market data.

9.6 Collateral arrangements

Collateral accepted as security for assets

The Group takes collateral where it is considered necessary to support both on and off balance sheet transactions. The Group evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral taken, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. The Group has the right to sell, re-pledge, or otherwise use some of the collateral received. At balance sheet date the carrying value of cash accepted as collateral (and recognised on the Group's and the Bank's Balance Sheets) and the fair value of securities and commodities accepted as collateral (but not recognised on the Group's or the Bank's Balance Sheets) were as follows:

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

Assets pledged

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

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

1 These balances include assets sold under repurchase agreements. The liabilities related to these repurchase agreements are disclosed in Note 4.1 and 4.2. These balances also include the fair value of off-balance sheet securities and commodities of $38,657 million and $39,452 million for the Group and the Bank, respectively (30 June 2024: $34,630 million for the Group and $35,794 million for the Bank).

The Group and the Bank have pledged collateral as part of entering into repurchase and derivative agreements. These transactions are governed by standard industry agreements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below identifies amounts that have been offset on the Balance Sheet and amounts covered by enforceable netting arrangements or similar agreements that do not qualify for set off. Cash settled derivatives that trade on an exchange are deemed to be economically settled and therefore outside the scope of these disclosures.

	Group 30 June 25							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount** $M	**Amount offset** $M	**Reported on the Balance Sheet** $M	**Financial instruments** [1] $M	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged** [1] $M	**Net amount** $M	**Not subject to netting agreements** $M	**Total Balance Sheet amount** $M
Derivative assets	23,910	–	23,910	(14,884)	(4,638)	4,388	809	**24,719**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	29,878	(440)	29,438	(6,165)	(23,273)	–	–	**29,438**
At fair value through income statement	61,053	(11,585)	49,468	(1,714)	(47,682)	72	–	**49,468**
Equity securities sold not delivered	1,377	(863)	514	–	–	514	11	**525**
Total financial assets	**116,218**	**(12,888)**	**103,330**	**(22,763)**	**(75,593)**	**4,974**	**820**	**104,150**
Derivative liabilities	(24,200)	–	(24,200)	14,884	4,376	(4,940)	(946)	**(25,146)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(8,238)	440	(7,798)	375	7,423	–	–	**(7,798)**
At fair value through income statement	(51,596)	11,585	(40,011)	7,504	32,507	–	–	**(40,011)**
Equity securities purchased not delivered	(1,356)	863	(493)	–	–	(493)	–	**(493)**
Total financial liabilities	**(85,390)**	**12,888**	**(72,502)**	**22,763**	**44,306**	**(5,433)**	**(946)**	**(73,448)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Bank 30 June 25							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount**	**Amount offset**	**Reported on the Balance Sheet**	**Financial instruments [1]**	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged [1]**	**Net amount**	**Not subject to netting agreements**	**Total Balance Sheet amount**
	$M	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Derivative assets	24,171	–	24,171	(15,351)	(4,450)	4,370	690	**24,861**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	29,362	(440)	28,922	(5,837)	(23,084)	1	–	**28,922**
At fair value through income statement	61,126	(11,585)	49,541	(1,786)	(47,682)	73	–	**49,541**
Total financial assets	**114,659**	**(12,025)**	**102,634**	**(22,974)**	**(75,216)**	**4,444**	**690**	**103,324**
Derivative liabilities	(28,412)	–	(28,412)	15,351	4,920	(8,141)	(876)	**(29,288)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(7,910)	440	(7,470)	47	7,423	–	–	**(7,470)**
At fair value through income statement	(52,283)	11,585	(40,698)	7,576	33,122	–	–	**(40,698)**
Total financial liabilities	**(88,605)**	**12,025**	**(76,580)**	**22,974**	**45,465**	**(8,141)**	**(876)**	**(77,456)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9.7 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

	Bank 30 June 24							
	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar agreements							
	Amounts offset on the Balance Sheet			Amounts not offset on the Balance Sheet				
Financial instruments	**Gross Balance Sheet amount** $M	**Amount offset** $M	**Reported on the Balance Sheet** $M	**Financial instruments [1]** $M	**Financial collateral (received)/ pledged [1]** $M	**Net amount** $M	**Not subject to netting agreements** $M	**Total Balance Sheet amount** $M
Derivative assets	19,262	–	19,262	(12,069)	(4,096)	3,097	535	**19,797**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed:								
At amortised cost	38,825	(3,466)	35,359	(2,789)	(32,513)	57	–	**35,359**
At fair value through income statement	54,523	(8,355)	46,168	(7,670)	(38,452)	46	–	**46,168**
Total financial assets	**112,610**	**(11,821)**	**100,789**	**(22,528)**	**(75,061)**	**3,200**	**535**	**101,324**
Derivative liabilities	(18,259)	–	(18,259)	12,069	3,013	(3,177)	(1,781)	**(20,040)**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lent:								
At amortised cost	(7,140)	3,466	(3,674)	347	3,327	–	–	**(3,674)**
At fair value through income statement	(45,248)	8,355	(36,893)	10,112	26,678	(103)	–	**(36,893)**
Total financial liabilities	**(70,647)**	**11,821**	**(58,826)**	**22,528**	**33,018**	**(3,280)**	**(1,781)**	**(60,607)**

1 For the purpose of this disclosure, the related amounts of financial instruments and financial collateral not set off on the Balance Sheet have been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported on the Balance Sheet, i.e. over collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables. As a result, the above collateral balances will not correspond to the tables in Note 9.6.

Related amounts not set off on the Balance Sheet

Derivative assets and liabilities

The “Financial Instruments” column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements, such as the ISDA Master Agreement. All outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied if an event of default or other predetermined events occur. Financial collateral refers to cash and non-cash collateral obtained to cover the net exposure between counterparties by enabling the collateral to be realised in an event of default or if other predetermined events occur.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and security lending agreements

The “Financial Instruments” column identifies financial assets and liabilities that are subject to set off under netting agreements, such as global master repurchase agreements, global master securities lending agreements and agreements settled through specific Central Security Depositories. Under these netting agreements, all outstanding transactions with the same counterparty can be offset and close-out netting applied if an event of default or other predetermined events occur. Financial collateral typically comprises highly liquid securities which are legally transferred and can be liquidated in the event of counterparty default.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

10 Employee benefits

OVERVIEW

The Group employs over 51,000 people across multiple jurisdictions and remunerates its employees through both fixed and variable arrangements. This section outlines details of the share-based payment and superannuation components of employee remuneration and provides an overview of key management personnel arrangements.

10.1 Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of cash and equity settled share plans as detailed below.

Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR)

The Group's LTVR awards to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB have been made under the Employee Equity Plan (EEP) since the 2019 financial year award (2020 financial year for CEO ASB). LTVR focuses efforts on longer-term performance achievement, including relative shareholder returns to support creation of sustainable long-term shareholder value.

Participants are awarded a maximum number of performance rights, which may convert into CBA shares on a one-for-one basis (or for the 2021 to 2023 financial year awards, a cash equivalent as determined by the Board).

For awards made from the 2021 financial year to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB, the performance rights will be tested against the following performance measures at the end of four years and the number of performance rights will be adjusted accordingly:

- 50% of the award is assessed against TSR compared to the 20 largest companies listed on the ASX (by market capitalisation) at the beginning of the performance period, excluding resource companies and CBA (General ASX).
- 50% of the award is assessed against TSR compared to a peer group of eight financial services companies determined by the Board (Financial Services).

Any performance rights and restricted shares that remain on foot after the performance test will be subject to a further holding period. For the:

- 2021 to 2022 financial year awards, in two equal tranches of two and three years for the CEO, and one and two years for other participants, and
- 2023, 2024 and 2025 financial year awards, two years for the CEO and one year for other participants.

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

Refer to the Remuneration Report for further details on LTVR.

The following table provides details of outstanding awards of performance rights granted under LTVR.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2025	**521,492**	**117,821**	**–**	**–**	**639,313**	**9,255**
2024	726,245	117,530	(298,038)	(24,245)	521,492	7,142

The weighted average fair value at the grant date was $94.75 for the ASX General TSR tranche and $87.81 for the Financial Services TSR tranche (2024: $56.96 for the ASX General TSR tranche and $51.58 for the Financial Services TSR tranche). The fair value of the performance rights granted during the period has been independently calculated based on specific values at grant date, using a Monte Carlo pricing model derived from market information. The weighted average assumptions included in the valuations of the 2025 financial year awards include a share price of $152.84, $166.72 and $164.97, a risk-free interest rate of 4.18%, 3.84% and 3.87%, a dividend yield on the Bank's ordinary shares of 3.00%, 2.75% and 2.78% and a volatility in the Bank share price of 20%.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.1 Share-based payments (continued)

Long-Term Alignment Remuneration (LTAR)

The Group's LTAR awards to the CEO, Group Executives and CEO of ASB are made under the Employee Equity Plan (EEP), with the first grant being made in the 2021 financial year.

The LTAR award is granted as restricted share units which are entitlements to fully paid ordinary CBA shares (or cash equivalent as determined by the Board) with a payment equivalent to dividends paid during the restriction period made on only restricted share units that vest, subject to service conditions and a pre-vest assessment for awards from the 2023 financial year. The restricted share unit service period is:

- CEO: 50% of the CEO's LTAR award will vest after four years, and 50% after five years;
- Group Executives and the CEO ASB: 100% of the LTAR award will vest after four years.

The following table provides details of outstanding awards of restricted share units granted under LTAR.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2025	**509,759**	**95,086**	**(149,765)**	**–**	**455,080**	**17,531**
2024	398,590	111,169	–	–	509,759	12,163

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

Restricted Shares

The EEP facilitate mandatory short-term variable remuneration deferral, alignment and one-off equity awards. Participants are awarded restricted shares that vest provided the participant remains in employment of the Group until vesting and are subject to risk and malus review. The following table provides details of outstanding awards of restricted shares granted under the EEP.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2025	**1,347,560**	**738,186**	**(634,570)**	**(43,096)**	**1,408,080**	**81,102**
2024	1,264,801	814,666	(660,513)	(71,394)	1,347,560	67,454

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

Employee Share Acquisition Plan (ESAP)

Under the ESAP eligible employees can receive up to $1,000 worth of shares each year.

The number of shares a participant receives is calculated by dividing the award amount by the average price paid for CBA shares purchased during the purchase period preceding the grant date. Shares granted are restricted from sale for the earlier of three years or until such time as the participant ceases employment with the Group. Participants receive full dividend entitlements and voting rights attached to ESAP shares.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2025 the Board approved an award of $1,000 to each eligible employee to recognise their contribution during the previous financial year.

The following table provides details of shares granted under the ESAP.

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

1 Period in which shares are purchased relating to performance from a prior financial year.

It is estimated that approximately $33 million of CBA shares will be awarded under the 2025 grant.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.1 Share-based payments (continued)

EEP cash-settled equity awards

EEP cash-settled equity awards are provided to certain employees based overseas to facilitate mandatory short-term variable remuneration deferral, alignment and one-off equity awards.

The following table provides a summary of the movement in cash-settled awards during the year.

Period	Outstanding 1 July	Granted	Vested	Forfeited	Outstanding 30 June	Expense ($'000)
2025	**161,302**	**75,411**	**(79,737)**	**(4,492)**	**152,484**	**12,071**
2024	166,513	84,923	(78,341)	(11,793)	161,302	7,235

The weighted average fair value at grant date of the awards issued during the year was $141.38 (2024: $100.61).

Salary sacrifice arrangements

The Group facilitates the purchase of CBA shares via salary sacrifice as follows:

Type	Arrangements
Salary sacrifice	• Australian based employees and Non-Executive Directors can elect to sacrifice between $2,000 and $5,000 p.a. of their fixed remuneration and/or annual STVR or fees (in the case of Non-Executive Directors). • Restricted from sale for a minimum of two years and a maximum of seven years or earlier, if the employee ceases employment with the Group (or retires from the Group in the case of Non-Executive Directors).
Non-Executive Directors	• Non-Executive Directors can elect to apply a percentage of after-tax fees towards the acquisition of CBA shares.

Shares are purchased on market at the prevailing market price at that time and receive full dividend entitlements and voting rights. The following table provides details of shares granted under the Employee Salary Sacrifice Share Plan and Non-Executive Director Share Plans (voluntary fee sacrifice).

Period	Participants	Number of shares purchased	Average purchase price $	Total purchase consideration ($'000)
2025	**2,067**	**50,364**	**151.15**	**7,613**
2024	1,706	57,017	107.56	6,133

During the year four (2024: five) Non-Executive Directors applied $107,653.42 in fees (2024: $166,200.48) to purchase 711 shares (2024: 1,548 shares).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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10.2 Retirement benefit obligations

Name of Plan	Type	Form of Benefit	Date of Last Actuarial Assessment of the Fund
Australian Retirement Trust	Defined benefits [2,3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	18 Dec 2024
Commonwealth Bank Group Super[1]	Defined benefits and accumulation [3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	30 June 2021
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (UK) Staff Benefits Scheme (CBA (UK) SBS)	Defined benefits and accumulation [3]	Indexed pension and lump sum	30 June 2022

1 All defined benefit, contribution and lifetime pension members have been transferred from Commonwealth Bank Group Super to Australian Retirement Trust as at November 2024.
2 Post transfer to ART, superannuation contributions made by the Group to meet its obligations to members of the defined contribution plan are excluded. Refer to Note 2.4 for the total superannuation expense relating to defined contribution and defined benefit superannuation plans.
3 The defined benefit formulae are generally based on final salary, or final average salary, and years of service.

Regulatory framework

All plans operate under trust law with the assets of the plans held separately in trust. The plans are managed and administered on behalf of the members in accordance with the terms of each trust deed and relevant legislation. The funding of the plans complies with regulations in Australia and the UK respectively.

Funding and contributions

Australian Retirement Trust

Following the completion of the two tranche transfers, the expense recognised in the current period in relation to the Group's contribution was $22 million. The Group agreed to make contributions of $1 million per month effective from 1 March 2025 to ensure that the defined benefit plans in ART remains in surplus. Employer contributions paid to the plan are subject to tax at the rate of 15%.

Commonwealth Bank Group Super

On 21 February 2023, the trustee of Group Super (Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited) announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to pursue a merger with the Australian Retirement Trust (ART). The merger occurred via a split successor fund transfer in two tranches. On 4 November 2023, tranche one transfer was completed with a portion of the defined benefit and all defined contribution members transferred to ART. On 26 October 2024, tranche two transfer to ART for lifetime pension members was completed. As such there are no reportable balances in relation to Commonwealth Bank Group Super members as at 30 June 2025.

CBA (UK) SBS

On 17 June 2021, the trustees of CBA (UK) SBS executed a GBP426.6 million bulk annuity insurance policy. The insurance policy was purchased using the existing assets of the plan. The transaction secured an insurance asset that fully matches the remaining pension liabilities of the Scheme and is therefore measured at an amount that matches the scheme liabilities. The Group has no further obligation to make payments into the Scheme but retains responsibility for the benefits provided to the Scheme members.

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10.2 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Defined benefit superannuation plan

	Note	Australian Retirement Trust [1]		Commonwealth Bank Group Super		CBA (UK) SBS		Total	
		30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Present value of funded obligations		**(2,403)**	(826)	**–**	(1,732)	**(442)**	(431)	**(2,845)**	(2,989)
Fair value of plan assets		**2,954**	1,046	**–**	1,907	**487**	472	**3,441**	3,425
Net pension assets		**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
Amounts in the Balance Sheet:									
Assets	6.2	**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
Net assets		**551**	220	**–**	175	**45**	41	**596**	436
The amounts recognised in the Income Statement are as follows:									
Current service cost		**(14)**	(10)	**(1)**	(5)	**(3)**	(4)	**(18)**	(19)
Net interest income		**15**	6	**4**	23	**2**	2	**21**	31
Total included in superannuation plan expense		**1**	(4)	**3**	18	**(1)**	(2)	**3**	12
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:									
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)		**59**	71	**(29)**	(115)	**(35)**	(1)	**(5)**	(45)
Actuarial gain/(loss) from changes in assumptions		**102**	(35)	**3**	(54)	**38**	4	**143**	(85)
Actuarial gain/(loss) due to experience		**1**	(1)	**(6)**	(103)	**(2)**	(4)	**(7)**	(108)
Total included in Other Comprehensive Income		**162**	35	**(32)**	(272)	**1**	(1)	**131**	(238)
Member contributions		**3**	3	**1**	2	**–**	–	**4**	5
Employer contributions		**22**	212	**–**	119	**–**	–	**22**	331
Employer financed benefits within accumulation division [2]		**–**	(194)	**–**	(124)	**–**	–	**–**	(318)

1 On 4 November 2023, tranche one transfer was completed with a portion of the defined benefit and all defined contribution members transferred to ART. All defined benefit, contribution and lifetime pension members have been transferred from Commonwealth Bank Group Super to Australian Retirement Trust by November 2024.
2 Represents superannuation contributions made by the Group to meet its obligations to members of the defined contribution plan.

Significant assumptions

	Australian Retirement Trust		CBA (UK) SBS	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
The above calculations were based on the following assumptions:				
Discount rate %	**5.6**	5.6	**5.7**	5.1
Inflation rate %	**2.3**	2.7	**3.2**	3.4
Rate of increases in salary % [1]	**3.1**	3.5	**n/a**	n/a
Life expectancy of a 60 year old male (years)	**29.5**	29.4	**28.0**	27.9
Life expectancy of a 60 year old female (years)	**31.6**	31.5	**30.1**	30.0

1 Not provided for CBA (UK) SBS as there are no active members in the fund during the reporting period.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.2 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The table below sets out the sensitivities of the present value of defined benefit obligations for Commonwealth Bank Group Super and ART to changes in the principal actuarial assumptions:

	Australian Retirement Trust		Commonwealth Bank Group Super	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Impact of change in assumptions on liabilities increase/(decrease)	%	%	%	%
0.25% increase in discount rate	**(2.9)**	(3.8)	**n/a**	(2.7)
0.25% increase in inflation rate	**2.6**	3.0	**n/a**	2.7
0.25% increase to the rate of increases in salary	**0.2**	1.0	**n/a**	n/a
Longevity increase of one year	**4.7**	1.9	**n/a**	6.0

CBA (UK) SBS has a low level of risk due to the insurance policy, whereby the present value of the plan liabilities is fully matched by the fair value of the insurance asset.

Average duration

The average duration of defined benefit obligation at 30 June is as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust	CBA (UK) SBS	Australian Retirement Trust	Commonwealth Bank Group Super	CBA (UK) SBS
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 24
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average duration at balance date	**10.9**	**13.0**	10.9	10.9	13.0

Risk management

The pension plans expose the Group to longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk and market risk. The trustees perform Asset-Liability Matching (ALM) exercises to ensure the plan assets are well matched to the nature and maturities of the defined benefit obligations.

Inflation and interest rate risks are partly mitigated by investing in long dated fixed interest securities which better match the average duration of liabilities and entering into inflation and interest rate swaps.

The allocation of assets backing the defined benefit portion of the Commonwealth Bank Group Super and ART are as follows:

	Australian Retirement Trust				Commonwealth Bank Group Super	
	30 Jun 25 [4]		30 Jun 24		30 Jun 24	
Asset allocations	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset	Fair value $ M	% of plan asset
Cash	**27**	**0.9**	21	2.0	42	2.2
Equities – Australian [1]	**319**	**10.8**	251	24.0	4	0.2
Equities – Overseas [1]	**328**	**11.1**	314	30.0	–	–
Bonds – Commonwealth Government [1]	**1,128**	**38.2**	13	1.2	742	38.9
Bonds – Semi-Government [1]	**611**	**20.7**	8	0.8	621	32.5
Bonds – Corporate and other [1]	**207**	**7.0**	172	16.5	396	20.8
Real Estate and Infrastructure [2]	**254**	**8.6**	199	19.0	–	–
Other [3]	**80**	**2.7**	68	6.5	102	5.4
Total fair value of plan assets	**2,954**	**100.0**	1,046	100.0	1,907	100.0

1 Values based on prices or yields quoted in an active market.
2 This includes listed and unlisted property and infrastructure investments.
3 These are alternative investments which are not included in the traditional asset classes of equities, fixed interest securities, real estate and cash. They include multi-asset investments, liquid alternative investments and hedge funds.
4 All assets have been allocated to ART as at November 2024.

The Australian equities fair value includes $35.2 million (30 June 2024: $21.4 million) of Commonwealth Bank shares. The real estate fair value includes $1.0 million (30 June 2024: $1.7 million) of property assets leased to the Bank. Corporate and other bonds at 30 June 2025 includes $3.0m of Commonwealth Bank debt securities (30 June 2024: $7.9m).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.3 Key management personnel

Detailed remuneration disclosures by Key Management Personnel (KMP) are provided in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report on pages 182 to 218.

	Group		Bank	
Key management personnel compensation	**30 Jun 25 $'000**	**30 Jun 24 $'000**	**30 Jun 25 $'000**	**30 Jun 24 $'000**
Short-term benefits [1]	**23,532**	21,835	**21,990**	20,281
Post-employment benefits	**470**	476	**425**	433
Long-term benefits	**440**	373	**570**	334
Share-based payments	**24,407**	21,051	**22,711**	19,285
Total	**48,849**	43,735	**45,696**	40,333

1 Short-term benefits include termination benefits of $308,861 (30 June 2024: $611,301).

Security holdings

Details of the aggregate security holdings of KMP are set out below.

	Equity Class [1]	**Balance 1 July 24** [2]	**Acquired/ Granted as remuneration**	**Previous years awards vested** [3]	**Net change other** [4]	**Balance 30 June 25** [5]
Non-Executive Directors	Ordinary [6]	30,825	**1,116**	**–**	**(592)**	**31,349**
	PERLS	1,804	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,804**
Executives	Ordinary	279,038	**–**	**139,423**	**(206,851)**	**211,610**
	Deferred STVR shares	70,300	**32,660**	**(46,180)**	**(5,599)**	**51,181**
	LTAR restricted share units [7]	352,850	**70,030**	**(92,553)**	**(34,773)**	**295,554**
	LTVR performance rights [7]	356,242	**79,254**	**–**	**(61,586)**	**373,910**
	Deferred one-off shares	2,761	**–**	**(690)**	**–**	**2,071**
	PERLS	–	**9,681**	**–**	**–**	**9,681**

1 Deferred STVR shares represent the STVR previously awarded under executive arrangements in prior years. LTVR performance rights (PRs) and one-off PRs are subject to performance hurdles. LTAR restricted share units (RSUs) granted from the 2023 financial year are subject to a pre-vest assessment. One-off deferred shares include one-off awards received as deferred shares. CBA PERLS include cumulative holdings of all PERLS securities issued by CBA.
2 Comparative information has been restated to reflect prior period adjustments.
3 LTVR PRs, LTAR RSUs, deferred STVR shares, one-off deferred shares and one-off PRs become ordinary shares (as applicable) or are cash settled upon vesting.
4 Net change other incorporates changes resulting from purchases, sales, forfeitures and other transfers of securities, including changes to the KMP population during the year.
5 30 June 2025 balances represent aggregate shareholdings of all KMP at balance date. This does not include KMP who ceased during the 2025 financial year.
6 Non-Executive Directors are required to hold CBA shares equivalent to 100% of Board Chair fees for the Chair and 100% of Board member fees for Non-Executive Directors. This is to be accumulated over five years commencing on the later of 1 July 2019 or the date of appointment, valued with reference to the prevailing CBA share price at the relevant accumulation commencement date.
7 Includes additional RSUs and PRs granted as a result of FR increases awarded during the 2025 financial year.

Loans to KMP

All loans to KMP (including close family members or entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by them, or any entity over which any of those family members or entities held significant voting power) have been made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees and customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate (which may be fixed or variable). There has been no write down of loans during the period.

Details of aggregate loans to KMP are set out below:

	30 Jun 25 $'000	**30 Jun 24** [1] **$'000**
Loans	**21,953**	17,703
Interest charged	**808**	473

1 Comparative information has been restated to reflect prior period adjustments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10.3 Key management personnel (continued)

Other transactions of KMP

Financial instrument transactions

Financial instrument transactions (other than loans and shares disclosed within this report) of KMP occur in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees and customers.

Disclosure of financial instrument transactions regularly made as part of normal banking operations is limited to disclosure of such transactions with KMP and entities controlled or significantly influenced by them.

All such financial instrument transactions that have occurred between entities within the Group and their KMP have been trivial or domestic in nature and were in the nature of normal personal banking and deposit transactions.

Transactions other than financial instrument transactions of banks

All other transactions with KMP and their related entities and other related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis in the normal course of business and on commercial terms and conditions. These transactions principally involve the provision of financial and investment services by entities not controlled by the Group.

Services agreements

The maximum contingent liability for termination benefits in respect of service agreements with the Chief Executive Officer and other KMP at 30 June 2025 was $1,345,358 (30 June 2024: $1,275,364).

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

11 Group structure

OVERVIEW

The Group structure includes the Bank legal entity and its interests in operating and special purpose subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. These entities were either acquired or established and their classification is driven by the Bank's level of control or influence.

The operating activities of these entities include banking, funds management, specialised customer financing and asset backed financing across multiple jurisdictions.

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities

Subsidiaries

The key subsidiaries of the Bank are:

Entity Name	Entity Name
Australia	
CBA Covered Bond Trust	Medallion Trust Series 2017-1P
Commonwealth Securities Limited	Medallion Trust Series 2017-2
Medallion Trust Series 2008-1R	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1
Medallion Trust Series 2015-1	Medallion Trust Series 2018-1P
Medallion Trust Series 2015-2	Medallion Trust Series 2019-1
Medallion Trust Series 2016-1	Medallion Trust Series 2023-1
Medallion Trust Series 2016-2	Medallion Trust Series 2023-2
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1	Residential Mortgage Group Pty Ltd

All the above subsidiaries are 100% owned and incorporated in Australia.

Entity Name	Incorporated in
New Zealand and other overseas	
ASB Bank Limited	New Zealand
ASB Covered Bond Trust	New Zealand
ASB Holdings Limited	New Zealand
ASB Term Fund	New Zealand
Medallion NZ Series Trust 2009-1R	New Zealand
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Europe) N.V.	The Netherlands

All the above subsidiaries are 100% owned.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

Control and voting rights

Determining whether the Group has control is generally straightforward based on ownership of the majority of the voting rights. Holding more than 50% of an entity's voting rights typically indicates that the Group has control over the entity. Significant judgement is involved where either the Group is deemed to control an entity despite holding less than 50% of the voting rights, or where the Group does not control an entity despite holding more than 50% of the voting rights.

Agent or principal

The Group is deemed to have power over an investment fund when it holds either the responsible entity (RE) and/or the manager function of that fund. Whether that power translates to control depends on whether the Group is deemed to act as an agent or a principal of that fund. Management have determined that the Group acts as a principal and controls a fund when it cannot be easily removed as a manager or RE by investors and when its economic interest in that fund is substantial compared to the economic interest of other investors. In all other cases the Group acts as an agent and does not control the fund.

Significant restrictions

There were no significant restrictions on the ability to transfer cash or other assets, pay dividends or other capital distributions, provide or repay loans and advances between the entities within the Group. There were also no significant restrictions on the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group resulting from protective rights of non-controlling interests.

Associates and joint ventures

There were no significant restrictions on the ability of associates or joint ventures to transfer funds to the Bank or its subsidiaries in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made.

Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding control. Structured entities are generally created to achieve a narrow and well-defined objective with restrictions around their ongoing activities. Depending on the Group's power over the activities of the entity and its exposure to and ability to influence its own returns, it may consolidate the entity. In other cases, it may sponsor or have exposure to such an entity but not consolidate it.

Consolidated structured entities

The Group has the following contractual arrangements which require it to provide financial support to its structured entities.

Securitisation structured entities

The Group provides liquidity facilities to Medallion and Medallion NZ structured entities. The liquidity facilities can only be drawn to cover cash flow shortages relating to mismatches in timing of cash inflows due from securitised asset pools and cash outflows due to note holders. These "timing mismatch" facilities rank pari passu with other senior secured creditors. The facilities limit is $754 million (30 June 2024: $1,473 million). This includes $520 million (30 June 2024: $1,225 million) in relation to the structured entity where the Bank holds all of the issued instruments and $669 million (30 June 2024: $1,371 million) where the Group holds all of the issued instruments.

The Group has no contractual obligations to purchase assets from its securitisation structured entities.

Covered bonds trust

The Group provides funding and support facilities to CBA Covered Bond Trust and ASB Covered Bond Trust (the 'Trusts'). The Trusts are bankruptcy remote SPVs that guarantee any debt obligations owing under the US$40 billion CBA Covered Bond Programme and the EUR7 billion ASB Covered Bond Programme, respectively. The funding facilities allow the Trusts to hold sufficient residential mortgage loans to support the guarantees provided to the Covered Bonds. The Group also provides various swaps to the Trusts to hedge any interest rate and currency mismatches. The Group, either directly or via its wholly owned subsidiaries, Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited and Securitisation Management Services Limited, provides various services to the Trusts including servicing and monitoring of the residential mortgages.

Structured asset finance structured entities

The Group has no contractual obligation to provide financial support to any of its structured asset finance structured entities.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank entered into a debt forgiveness arrangement with four wholly owned structured entities for a total of $62 million (30 June 2024: nil). The financial impact of the debt forgiveness was fully eliminated on consolidation.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group has exposure to various securitisation vehicles via Residential Mortgage-backed Securities (RMBS) and Asset-backed Securities (ABS). The Group may also provide derivatives and other commitments to these vehicles. The Group also has exposure to investment funds and other financing vehicles.

Securitisations

Securitisations involve transferring assets into an entity that sells beneficial interests to investors through the issue of debt and equity notes with varying levels of subordination. The notes are collateralised by the assets transferred to these vehicles and pay a return based on the returns of those assets, with residual returns paid to the most subordinated investor.

The Group may trade or invest in RMBS and ABS, which are backed by Commercial Properties, Consumer Receivables, Equipment and Auto Finance. The Group may also provide lending, derivatives, liquidity and commitments to these securitisation entities.

Other financing

Asset-backed entities are used to provide tailored lending for the purchase or lease of assets transferred by the Group or its clients. The assets are normally pledged as collateral to the lenders. The Group engages in raising finance for assets such as aircraft, trains, vessels and other infrastructure. The Group may also provide lending, derivatives, liquidity and commitments to these entities.

Investment funds

The Group conducts investment management and other fiduciary activities as responsible entity, trustee, custodian, adviser or manager for investment funds and trusts, including superannuation and approved deposit funds, wholesale and retail trusts. The Group's exposure to investment funds includes holding units in the investment funds and trusts, providing lending facilities, derivatives and receiving fees for services.

The nature and extent of the Group's interests in these entities are summarised below. Interests do not include derivatives and other positions where the Group creates rather than absorbs variability of the structured entity, for example deposits the funds place with the Group. These have been excluded from the tables on pages 356 to 357.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

	30 Jun 25				
Exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Investment funds $M**	**Total $M**
Investment securities	3,280	245	–	–	**3,525**
Loans and other receivables	9,377	4,816	4,205	6,048	**24,446**
Total on Balance Sheet exposures	**12,657**	**5,061**	**4,205**	**6,048**	**27,971**
Total notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	5,766	1,070	547	7,911	**15,294**
Total maximum exposure to loss	**18,423**	**6,131**	**4,752**	**13,959**	**43,265**
Total assets of the entities [2]	**59,825**	**19,778**	**9,649**	**35,868**	**125,120**

1 Relates to undrawn facilities.

2 Size of the entities is generally the total assets of the entities, except for Real Estate Investment Trusts where the size is based on the Group's credit exposure of $13,942 million.

	30 Jun 24				
Exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Investment funds $M**	**Total $M**
Investment securities	3,177	157	–	–	**3,334**
Loans and other receivables	8,132	2,665	3,398	4,088	**18,283**
Total on Balance Sheet exposures	**11,309**	**2,822**	**3,398**	**4,088**	**21,617**
Total notional amounts of off Balance Sheet exposures [1]	4,186	1,194	1,258	5,852	**12,490**
Total maximum exposure to loss	**15,495**	**4,016**	**4,656**	**9,940**	**34,107**
Total assets of the entities [2]	**50,629**	**13,999**	**9,647**	**29,300**	**103,575**

1 Relates to undrawn facilities.

2 Size of the entities is generally the total assets of the entities, except for Real Estate Investment Trusts where the size is based on the Group's credit exposure of $9,924 million.

The Group's exposure to loss depends on the level of subordination of the interest, which indicates the extent to which other parties are obliged to absorb credit losses before the Group. An overview of the Group's interests, relative ranking and external credit rating, for vehicles that have credit subordination in place, is summarised in the table below, and includes securitisation vehicles and other financing.

	30 Jun 25			
Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	**RMBS $M**	**ABS $M**	**Other financing $M**	**Total $M**
Senior [1]	18,413	6,131	4,752	**29,296**
Mezzanine [2]	10	–	–	**10**
Total maximum exposure to loss	18,423	6,131	4,752	**29,306**

1 All ABS and RMBS exposures and $3,466 million of other financing exposures are rated investment grade. $1,286 million of other financing exposures are sub-investment grade.

2 All RMBS exposures are rated investment grade.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.1 Investments in subsidiaries and other entities (continued)

Ranking and credit rating of exposures to unconsolidated structured entities	30 Jun 24 RMBS $M	ABS $M	Other financing $M	Total $M
Senior [1]	15,475	4,016	4,656	**24,147**
Mezzanine [2]	20	–	–	**20**
Total maximum exposure to loss	15,495	4,016	4,656	**24,167**

1 All ABS and RMBS exposures and $3,397 million of other financing exposures are rated investment grade. $1,259 million of other financing exposures are sub investment grade.

2 All RMBS exposures are rated investment grade.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

For the purposes of this disclosure, the Group sponsors an entity when it manages or advises the entity's program, places securities into the market on behalf of the entity, provides liquidity and/or credit enhancements to the entity, or the Group's name appears in the Structured Entity.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has not sponsored any unconsolidated structured entities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial report comprises the financial report of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when it has:

- power over the relevant activities of the entity, for example through voting or other rights;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the Bank's involvement with the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the Bank's returns from the entity.

Consolidation

The Group exercises judgement at inception and periodically thereafter, to assess whether a structured entity should be consolidated based on the Bank's power over the relevant activities of the entity and the significance of its exposure to variable returns of the structured entity. Such assessments are predominately required for the Group's securitisation program, structured transactions and involvement with investment funds.

Transactions between subsidiaries in the Group are eliminated. Non-controlling interests and the related share of profits in subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, and Balance Sheet. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated when control ceases. Subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments at the Bank level.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. At the acquisition date, the cost of the business is the fair value of the purchase consideration, measured as the aggregate of the fair values of assets transferred, equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the Group's share of assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed on the date of acquisition. If there is a deficit instead, the discount on acquisition is recognised directly in the consolidated Income Statement, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures are entities over which the Group has significant influence or joint control, but not control. In the consolidated financial report, they are accounted for under the equity method. They are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for the Group's share of the associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income, less any dividends received. At the Bank level, they are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairments.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If there is an indication that an investment may be impaired, then the entire carrying amount of the investment in associate or joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less disposal costs) with the carrying amount. The subsequent reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the Income Statement if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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11.2 Related party disclosures

Banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions, upon which some fees and commissions may be earned. Details of amounts paid or received from related parties, in the form of interest or dividends, are set out in Notes 2.1 and 2.3. Detailed remuneration of and transactions with Key Management Personnel are provided in the Remuneration Report of the Directors' Report and Note 10.3

The Bank's aggregate investments in, and loans to controlled entities are disclosed in the table below. Amounts due to controlled entities are disclosed in the Balance Sheet of the Bank.

	Bank	
	30 June 25 $M	30 June 24 $M
Shares in controlled entities	**8,281**	8,093
Loans to controlled entities at amortised cost	**59,154**	49,224
Loans to controlled entities at fair value through Income Statement	**32**	911
Total shares in and loans to controlled entities	**67,467**	58,228

As at 30 June 2025, loans to controlled entities at amortised cost in the table above are presented net of $10 million provisions for impairment (30 June 2024: $9 million).

One of the Bank's subsidiaries issued a professional indemnity insurance policy to the Group's controlled entities holding an Australian Financial Services or Australian Credit licence. The total amount insured under this policy as at 30 June 2025 was up to $74 million (30 June 2024: $99 million). The subsidiary also issues a comprehensive crime and professional indemnity insurance policy to the Group. The total amount insured under this policy as at 30 June 2025 was up to $50 million (30 June 2024: $100 million).

As at 30 June 2025, the Bank had reimbursement arrangements in place totalling $12.5 million (30 June 2024: $16 million), for Aligned Advice remediation with its subsidiaries Financial Wisdom Limited, and Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited including the Pathways business (CFP-Pathways), to cover potential remediation of inappropriate advice and other matters. The Group and the Bank have provided for these costs.

As at 30 June 2025, the Bank has an indemnity deed in place with Count Financial and Count Limited (previously known as CountPlus) with a $520 million limit (30 June 2024: $520 million), to cover potential remediation of ongoing service failures to customers, inappropriate advice and other matters. The Group and the Bank have provided for these costs.

The Bank is the head entity of the tax consolidated group and has entered into tax funding and tax sharing agreements with its eligible Australian resident subsidiaries. The details of these agreements are set out in Note 2.5. The amount receivable by the Bank under the tax funding agreement with the tax consolidated entities is $93 million as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: $93 million). This balance is included in 'Other assets' in the Bank's separate Balance Sheet.

All transactions between Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or a separate party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, pension plans as well as Key Management Personnel and their related parties.

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For the year ended 30 June 2025

11.3 Business divestments and assets held for sale

The Group completed the following business divestments during the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024:

Bank of Hangzhou

On 24 January 2025, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its remaining 5.45% shareholding in Bank of Hangzhou (HZB) to New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd (NCI), a Beijing headquartered life insurance company dual listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The completion of the sale was announced on 10 June 2025, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $156 million.

Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank

On 5 March 2025, the Group announced that it completed the sale of its remaining 4.4% shareholding in Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank via the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. The Group recognised a post-tax gain of $39 million on the sale of its investment, including a post-tax gain of $43 million on the partial sale and reclassification of the holding from an investment in associate to an investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

PT Bank Commonwealth

On 16 November 2023, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its 99% shareholding in its Indonesian banking subsidiary, PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC), to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) for an upfront cash consideration of $188 million. The sale completed on 1 May 2024, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $298 million. The loss includes a $133 million impairment loss on remeasurement of PTBC's net assets to fair value, an additional $100 million loss recognised upon the completion of the sale, and $65 million of separation costs.

PTBC did not represent a separate major line of the Group's business and was not classified as a discontinued operation.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2024 the Group held certain structured asset finance leases and properties amounting to $870 million which were classified as held for sale. The Group completed the sales of these assets during the year ended 30 June 2025.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Non-current assets (including disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets which are to be abandoned, or businesses which are to be closed, are not classified as held for sale, since the carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that has been sold, or classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12 Other

OVERVIEW

This section includes other information required to provide a more complete view of our business. It includes customer related commitments and contingencies that arise in the ordinary course of business. In addition, it covers notes to the Statement of Cash Flows, remuneration of auditors, and details of events that have taken place subsequent to the balance sheet date.

12.1 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments arising from the banking business

Details of contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments are presented below and in Note 7.1, in relation to litigation, investigations and reviews. The amount represents the maximum amount that could be lost if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. The credit commitments shown in the table below also constitute contingent assets. These commitments would be classified as loans and other assets in the Balance Sheet should they be drawn upon by the customer.

	Group [1]		Bank [1]	
	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24
Credit risk related instruments	$M	$M	$M	$M
Commitments to provide credit	**207,278**	182,610	**190,082**	167,975
Performance related contingencies	**15,993**	13,650	**15,993**	13,650
Financial guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments	**6,803**	6,980	**6,012**	6,326
Total credit risk related instruments	**230,074**	203,240	**212,087**	187,951

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to the presentation in the current year.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12.1 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments arising from the banking business (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The types of instruments included in this category are:

- **Commitments to provide credit** include obligations on the part of the Group to provide credit facilities against which clients can borrow money under defined terms and conditions. Such loan commitments are made either for a fixed period, or are cancellable by the Group subject to notice conditions. As facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Loan commitments must be measured with reference to expected credit losses required to be recognised. In the case of undrawn loan commitments, the inherent credit risk is managed and monitored by the Group together with the drawn component as a single credit exposure. The exposure at default on the entire facility is used to calculate the cumulative expected credit losses;
- **Performance related contingencies** are undertakings that oblige the Group to pay third parties should a customer fail to fulfil a contractual non-monetary obligation; and
- **Financial guarantees** are unconditional undertakings given to support the obligations of a customer to third parties. They include documentary letters of credit which are undertakings by the Group to pay or accept drafts drawn by a supplier of goods against presentation of documents in the event of payment default by a customer. Financial guarantees are recognised within other liabilities and are initially measured at their fair value, equal to the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the Income Statement and the expected credit losses. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the Income Statement. The premium received is recognised in the Income Statement in other operating income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

The details of the Group's accounting policies and critical judgements and estimates involved in calculating impairment provisions are provided in Note 3.2.

Other contingent liabilities

Clearing and settlement obligations

The Group is subject to the rules governing clearing and settlement activities under which loss sharing arrangements may arise. This includes the requirements of central clearing houses where the Group has made contributions to a default fund. In the event of a default of another clearing member, the Group could be required to make additional default fund contributions.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12.2 Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

(a) Reconciliation of net profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Net profit after income tax	**10,116**	9,394	9,998	**10,692**	8,613
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable	**17**	(645)	(1,795)	**(165)**	(712)
(Decrease)/increase in interest payable	**(596)**	1,846	3,876	**(294)**	1,689
Net loss/(gain) on sale of controlled entities and associates	**–**	221	(291)	**–**	366
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	**–**	2	4	**1**	4
Equity accounting profit	**90**	95	19	**(209)**	140
Loan impairment expense	**726**	802	1,108	**674**	715
Depreciation and amortisation (including asset write downs)	**1,393**	1,440	1,110	**1,210**	1,232
Decrease in other provisions	**(51)**	(157)	(708)	**(86)**	(179)
Increase/(decrease) in income taxes payable	**274**	(178)	400	**160**	(186)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(50)**	24	(17)	**(54)**	23
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	**(85)**	15	(627)	**(34)**	197
(Increase)/decrease in accrued fees/reimbursements receivable	**(36)**	23	(143)	**(53)**	28
Increase in accrued fees and other items payable	**451**	248	549	**431**	220
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness	**(6)**	8	(8)	**(8)**	3
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	**(1)**	25	7	**(60)**	10
Dividend received – controlled entities and associates	**–**	–	–	**(1,889)**	(1,072)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements	**(12,302)**	(38,500)	(21,601)	**(7,907)**	(38,669)
Other	**(765)**	(286)	(271)	**(690)**	(234)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	**(825)**	(25,623)	(8,390)	**1,719**	(27,812)

(b) Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and money at short call.

	Group			Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M
Notes, coins and cash at banks	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**54,381**	47,321	107,172	**49,620**	42,896

(c) Disposal of controlled entities

	Group		
	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M
Net assets	**–**	401	333
Cash consideration received	**–**	188	567
Cash and cash equivalents held in disposed entities	**–**	65	–

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12.3 Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Group and the Bank, and its network firms:

	Group		Bank	
	30 Jun 25 $'000	30 Jun 24 $'000	30 Jun 25 $'000	30 Jun 24 $'000
Audit and review services				
Audit and review of financial statements – Group	**25,688**	23,155	**25,688**	23,155
Audit and review of financial statements – Controlled entities	**6,215**	7,617	**673**	1,293
Total remuneration for audit and review services	**31,903**	30,772	**26,361**	24,448
Other statutory assurance services	**4,636**	4,740	**4,453**	4,512
Other assurance services	**9,690**	9,215	**8,863**	7,686
Total remuneration for assurance services	**14,326**	13,955	**13,316**	12,198
Total remuneration for audit, review and assurance services	**46,229**	44,727	**39,677**	36,646
Other non-audit services				
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	**144**	56	**144**	42
Other services	**154**	147	**100**	–
Total remuneration for other non-audit services	**298**	203	**244**	42
Total remuneration for audit, review, assurance and other services [1]	**46,527**	44,930	**39,921**	36,688

1 An additional amount of $1,025,593 (30 June 2024: $2,309,242) was paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers by way of fees for entities not consolidated into the financial statements. Of this amount, $824,224 (30 June 2024: $1,593,790) relates to audit, review and assurance services.

The Audit Committee has considered the non-audit services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers and is satisfied that the services and the level of fees are compatible with maintaining auditors' independence. All such services were approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with pre-approved policies and procedures.

Other statutory assurance services relate to engagements required under prudential standards and other legislative or regulatory requirements. Other assurance services include assurance and attestation relating to Pillar 3, climate and sustainability reporting, comfort letters over financing programmes as well as agreed upon procedures.

Taxation services include assistance with tax return submissions and advice on tax legislation.

Other services include training and benchmarking activities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12.4 Subsequent events

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 260 cents per share amounting to $4,351 million.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Bank expects the DRP for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $790 million based on historical DRP participation rate.

Share buy-back

On 13 August 2025, the Bank announced a 12-month extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares originally announced on 9 August 2023 (of which $282 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2024 and $18 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2025). The Bank reserves the right to vary, suspend or terminate the buy-back at any time.

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Consolidated entity disclosure statement

The table below includes consolidated entity information required by section 295 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth):

				Tax residency	
Entity Registered Name	**Entity Type**	**Place formed or incorporated**	**Percentage of share capital held (%)**	**Australian or foreign**	**Foreign jurisdiction**
Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
ASB Bank Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Cash Fund	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Covered Bond Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Group Investments Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Holdings Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Management Services Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Nominees Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Securities Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
ASB Term Fund	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
Asklepios Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BW Financial Advice Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BWA Group Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
BWA Intellectual Property Holdings Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Capital 121 Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A320 6749 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A320 Aircraft No1 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA A330 1561 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Aircraft Leasing 2 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B377 37091 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B738 39822 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA B773 60333 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Captive Insurance Pte. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Singapore	100.00	Foreign	Singapore
CBA Corporate Services (NSW) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Corporate Services (VIC) Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Covered Bond Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
CBA ES Business Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Europe Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Funding (NZ) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
CBA Group Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Investments (No 4) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
CBA New Digital Businesses Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA Registered Agent Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA SAF Holding Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBA SAF UK Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Services International Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100.00	Foreign	United Kingdom
CBA Services Private Limited	Body Corporate	India	100.00	Foreign	India
CBA Specialised Financing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBFC Leasing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CBFC Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A

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Consolidated entity disclosure statement (continued)

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				Tax residency	
Entity Registered Name	**Entity Type**	**Place formed or incorporated**	**Percentage of share capital held (%)**	**Australian or foreign**	**Foreign jurisdiction**
CMG Asia Pty Ltd [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Colonial Holding Company Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Colonial Services Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CommBank Foundation	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
CommBank Staff Foundation Limited [2]	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Australia Securities LLC	Body Corporate	United States	N/A	Foreign	United States
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Europe) N.V.	Body Corporate	Netherlands	100.00	Foreign	Netherlands
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Share Plan Trust	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Bank Officers Superannuation Corporation Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Insurance Holdings Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Investments Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Private Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commonwealth Securities Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CommSec Custodial Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Commwealth International Holdings Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Comsec Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CPM Transform HoldCo Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
CTB Australia Limited	Body Corporate	Hong Kong	100.00	Foreign	Hong Kong
Doshii Connect Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Financial Wisdom Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Homepath Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Inverloch Leasing Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
IWL Broking Solutions Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Medallion NZ Series 2009-1R	Trust	N/A	N/A	Foreign	New Zealand
Medallion Trust Series 2008-1R	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2014-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2014-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2015-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2015-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2016-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2016-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2017-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2018-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2018-1P	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2019-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2023-1	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A
Medallion Trust Series 2023-2	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia	N/A

Consolidated entity disclosure statement (continued)

Entity Registered Name	Entity Type	Place formed or incorporated	Percentage of share capital held (%)	Tax residency	
				Australian or foreign	Foreign jurisdiction
Premium Custody Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Residential Mortgage Group Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
SAF Corporate Services Pty Ltd [3]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No 27 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No23 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No24 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe No4 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Safe Usd Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Securitisation Advisory Services Pty. Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Securitisation Management Services Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100.00	Foreign	New Zealand
Share Direct Nominees Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Share Investments Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
State Nominees Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
Stichting CBA Carbon Custody Services	Body Corporate	Netherlands	N/A	Foreign	Netherlands
T.W. Custodians Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia	N/A
The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Pty Limited [1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzf Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzg Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Vh-vzh Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle (Australia) Holdings Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle IP Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Waddle Servicing Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Whitecoat Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A
Whitecoat Operating Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00	Australia	N/A

1 The Group's consolidated entities include certain entities that are not actively trading and entities related to businesses divested and closed over recent years (including divestments of CommInsure General Insurance, Colonial First State, CommInsure Life, Colonial First State Global Asset Management, PT Commonwealth Life, Australian Investment Exchange Limited and assisted closure of Aligned Advice).
2 CommBank Staff Foundation Limited is the trustee for the CommBank Foundation Trust.
3 SAF Corporate Services Pty Ltd is the trustee for the Aircraft MSN 37125 (Australia) Trust and the Aircraft MSN 37129 (Australia) Trust.

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Directors' declaration

The Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia declare that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) The financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2025, as set out on pages 222 to 364, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:

  i. complying with the Australian Accounting Standards and any further requirements in the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

  ii. giving a true and fair view of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and their performance for the year ended 30 June 2025.

(b) The consolidated entity disclosure statement on pages 365 to 367 is true and correct.

(c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commonwealth Bank of Australia will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 1.1 to the financial statements includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) for the year ended 30 June 2025.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul O'Malley
Chairman
13 August 2025



Matt Comyn
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
13 August 2025

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Independent auditor's report



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Independent auditor's report

To the members of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Bank) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Bank's and Group's financial positions as at 30 June 2025 and of their financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the Bank and Group Balance Sheets as at 30 June 2025
- the Bank and Group Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended
- the Bank and Group Statements of Changes in Equity for the year then ended
- the Bank and Group Statements of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- the Bank and Group Income Statements for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement as at 30 June 2025
- the Directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank and the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants* (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the IESBA Code.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

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Our audit approach for the Group

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Bank and the Group, their accounting processes and controls and the industries in which they operate.

Bank and Group audit scope

Our audit focused on where the Bank and the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.

In designing the scope of our audit, we considered the structure of the Group which includes five business segments being Retail Banking Services (RBS), Business Banking (BB), Institutional Banking and Markets (IB&M), New Zealand (NZ), and Corporate Centre and Other. We also considered one significant business activity within these segments, being Group Treasury. These business segments and the significant business activity are considered to be components as the Group prepares financial information for their inclusion in the financial report.

The nature, timing and extent of audit work performed for each component was determined by each components' risk characteristics and financial significance to the Bank and the Group and consideration of whether sufficient evidence had been obtained for our opinion on the financial report as a whole. This involved either:

- an audit of the financial information of a component (full scope);
- an audit of one or more of the component's account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures (audit of one or more financial statement line items); or
- specific further audit procedures performed at a component level (other procedures).

Set out in the following diagram is an overview of how our audit scope aligns to the identified components and our audit report.

Scoping and performance of procedures

Component	Audit scope
RBS	Full scope
BB	Full scope
IB&M	Full scope
NZ	Full scope
Group Treasury	Full scope
Corporate Centre and Other [1]	Other procedures

Reporting

Key Audit Matters	Auditor's report
Areas in our professional judgement which were of most significance in our audit	*Opinion on the financial report as a whole*

1 This excludes Group Treasury.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period.

The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. The key audit matters identified below relate to both the Bank and the Group audit, unless otherwise stated below. We communicated the key audit matters to the Audit Committee.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for loan impairment	
AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* requires the recognition of a provision for expected credit losses (ECL) against the gross carrying value of the Bank's and the Group's loans and other receivables, the measurement of which is required to incorporate reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank and the Group utilise complex models to calculate ECL on a collective basis. These models have been developed using internal historical default data and incorporate various forward-looking assumptions, such as forecasts of future economic conditions across multiple economic scenarios. In addition, judgemental adjustments are applied to the modelled ECL outcomes (including overlays and forward-looking adjustments). Individually assessed provisions are also recognised by the Bank and the Group for loans and other receivables that are known to be impaired at the reporting date. We considered the provision for ECL a key audit matter due to the significant audit effort required and the inherent estimation uncertainty present in its determination, which is specifically due to the complexity, subjectivity and extent of judgement used by the Bank and the Group in its recognition and measurement.	We developed an understanding of the control activities relevant to our audit procedures over the Bank's and the Group's provision for ECL. For certain control activities, we assessed whether they were appropriately designed and were operating effectively, on a sample basis, throughout the year ended 30 June 2025. This included control activities relevant to: • The completeness and accuracy of certain inputs to and outputs from the ECL models; and • The review and approval of forward-looking assumptions, model adjustments and overall adequacy of total provisions for ECL by the Bank's and the Group's Loan Loss Provisioning Committee (LLPC). In addition to controls testing we, along with PwC credit risk modelling experts and PwC economics experts, performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, to assess the reasonableness of the Bank's and the Group's provision for ECL as at 30 June 2025: • Assessed the appropriateness of the ECL model methodology applied by the Bank and the Group for a selection of the Bank's and the Group's loan portfolios, with consideration to model performance for existing models and model validation for newly implemented models; • Recalculated ECL to assess the accuracy of the modelled outputs for a targeted sample of the Bank's and the Group's loan portfolios;

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for loan impairment (continued)	
Key factors contributing to this uncertainty include: • The models which are used to calculate ECL (ECL models) are inherently complex and judgement is applied in determining the appropriate construct of each model; • Multiple assumptions are made by the Bank and the Group concerning the future occurrence of events and conditions, as well as their probabilities, for which there are inherently heightened levels of estimation uncertainty given the forward-looking nature of these assumptions; and • The determination of the need for and quantification of adjustments to modelled assumptions and model outputs. **Relevant references in the financial report** Refer to notes 3.2 and 9.2 for further information.	• Assessed the appropriateness of certain forward-looking assumptions incorporated into the ECL models, including the macroeconomic scenarios developed, underlying forecasts and probability weightings applied; • Assessed the appropriateness of certain model adjustments and overlays identified by the Bank and the Group; • Tested the completeness and accuracy of a sample of certain critical data elements used as inputs to the ECL models, model adjustments and overlays to relevant source documentation; • Tested the appropriateness of individually assessed provisions recognised by the Bank and the Group for a selection of loan assets identified as impaired as at the reporting date; and • Considered the impact of relevant events occurring after the end of the financial year until the date of signing the auditor's report on the provision for ECL. Where applicable, we also considered the competency, capabilities, objectivity and nature of the work of certain experts used by the Bank and the Group to assist in the development of relevant assumptions used in determining the provision for ECL. We also assessed the reasonableness of the related disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting standards.

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provisions for ongoing class actions	
There are a number of class actions that have been brought against the Bank and the Group. Significant judgement is required to determine whether a provision is required with regard to the requirements of AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Where a provision has been recognised, there can be a high degree of estimation uncertainty. We considered the determination, valuation and disclosure of these provisions to be a key audit matter due to the level of judgement required in determining whether a provision is required, the inherent estimation uncertainty in calculating the appropriate amount of a provision, where required, and the related disclosures within the financial report. **Relevant references in the financial report** Refer to note 7.1 for further information.	We developed an understanding of the control activities relevant to our audit procedures over the Bank's and the Group's provisions for ongoing class actions, and for certain control activities, assessed whether they were appropriately designed and were operating effectively on a sample basis, throughout the year ended 30 June 2025. We performed, amongst others, the following procedures in relation to the determination and valuation of the provisions for ongoing class actions: • Made inquiries of management and in-house legal counsel in relation to the status of the class actions at the end of the financial year; • Inspected certain Board meeting minutes and papers for any material developments in relation to the class actions; • Inspected legal representation letters from external legal counsel for certain matters and evaluated the responses received; • Evaluated the Bank's and the Group's assessments as to whether a provision was required with regard to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards; and • Tested the valuation of the provisions recognised. We also assessed the reasonableness of the related disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Operation of financial reporting Information Technology (IT) systems and controls

The Bank's and the Group's operations and financial reporting processes are heavily dependent on IT systems for the processing and recording of a significant volume of transactions.

Due to this, we consider the operation of financial reporting IT systems and controls to be a key audit matter.

In particular, in common with all banks, access rights to technology are important because they are intended to ensure that changes to IT applications and data are appropriately authorised. Ensuring that only appropriate staff have access to IT systems, that the level of access itself is appropriate, and that access is periodically monitored, are key controls in mitigating the potential for fraud or error as a result of a change to an IT application or underlying data.

The Bank and the Group have an ongoing multi-year strategic program to address controls related to access management for systems and data relevant to financial reporting.

For material financial statement balances, we developed an understanding of the business processes, IT systems used to generate and support those balances and associated IT application controls and IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls.

Our procedures included evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of certain control activities over the continued integrity of the material IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting.

This involved assessing, where relevant to the audit:

- Change management: The processes and controls used to develop, test and authorise changes to the functionality and configurations within systems;
- System development: The project disciplines which ensure that significant developments or implementation are appropriately tested before implementation and that data is converted and transferred completely and accurately;
- Security: The access controls designed to enforce segregation of duties, govern the use of generic and privileged accounts or ensure that data is only changed through authorised means; and
- IT operations: The controls over operations are used to ensure that any issues that arise are managed appropriately.

Within the scope of our audit, where technology services are provided by a third party, we considered assurance reports from the third party's auditor on the design and operating effectiveness of controls.

We also carried out tests, on a sample basis, of IT application controls and IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls that were key to our audit testing in order to assess the accuracy of certain system calculations, the generation of certain reports and the operation of certain system-enforced access controls.

Where we identified design or operating effectiveness matters relating to IT systems, IT application controls or IT dependencies in IT dependent manual controls relevant to our audit, we performed alternative audit procedures. We also considered mitigating controls in order to respond to the impact on our overall audit approach.

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Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the Remuneration report and the selected Subject Matter Information included in the Additional Information section of the annual report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Bank and the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

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Report on the Remuneration report

Our opinion on the Remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the year ended 30 June 2025 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner

Sydney
13 August 2025

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Additional information

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Security holder information

Top 20 holders of fully paid ordinary shares as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	469,131,325	28.04%
2	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	243,732,290	14.57%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	113,569,101	6.79%
4	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	65,960,767	3.94%
5	National Nominees Limited	15,291,372	0.91%
6	Netwealth Investments Limited	7,426,382	0.44%
7	Australian Foundation Investment	5,242,000	0.31%
8	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	4,448,628	0.27%
9	Bond Street Custodians Limited	3,030,334	0.18%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	2,442,442	0.15%
11	Argo Investments Limited	2,353,531	0.14%
12	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	1,364,713	0.08%
13	McCusker Holdings Pty Ltd	1,270,000	0.08%
14	UBS Nominees Pty Ltd	1,186,354	0.07%
15	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	986,995	0.06%
16	BKI Investment Company Limited	867,000	0.05%
17	Custodial Services Limited	782,708	0.05%
18	Koll Pty Ltd	584,348	0.03%
19	The Senior Master Of The Supreme Court	580,888	0.03%
20	The Manly Hotels Pty Limited	573,183	0.03%

The top 20 shareholders hold 940,824,361 shares which is equal to 56.22% of the total shares on issue.

Substantial shareholding

As at 12 August 2025 the following organisations have disclosed a substantial shareholding notice to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

Name	Number of shares	Percentage of voting power
State Street Corporation [1]	119,252,713	7
BlackRock Group [2]	106,300,321	6
Vanguard Group [3]	100,411,509	6

1 Substantial shareholding as at 16 December 2024, as per notice lodged on 19 December 2024.
2 Substantial shareholding as at 6 March 2020, as per notice lodged on 10 March 2020.
3 Substantial shareholding as at 28 April 2025, as per notice lodged on 2 May 2025.

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Security holder information (continued)

Stock exchange listing

The shares of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Bank) are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol of CBA.

Range of shares (fully paid ordinary shares and employee shares) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of issued capital	Number of rights holders [1]
1–1,000	623,036	77.83	158,351,336	9.46	55
1,001–5,000	153,594	19.19	323,023,861	19.30	45
5,001–10,000	16,903	2.11	114,806,789	6.86	5
10,001–100,000	6,794	0.85	125,887,112	7.53	17
100,001–over	122	0.02	951,393,260	56.85	1
Total [2]	800,449	100.00	1,673,462,358	100.00	123
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [3]	7,900	0.99	10,733	–	–

1 The total number of rights on issue is 1,246,877 rights which carry no entitlement to vote.
2 During FY25, 1,162,757 shares were purchased on market at an average share price of $152.60 for the purpose of various CBA equity settled share plans.
3 Based on a closing price of $183.67 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

Under the Bank's Constitution, shareholders entitled to vote at a general meeting may vote in person, directly or by proxy, attorney or representative, depending on whether the shareholder is an individual or a company.

Subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to shares, each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting has, on a poll, one vote for each fully paid share. If shares are not fully paid, on a poll the number of votes attaching to the shares is pro-rated accordingly. In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, the provision in the Constitution providing for one vote on a show of hands is no longer relevant, as general meeting resolutions will be conducted by a poll.

If a person at a general meeting represents personally or by proxy, attorney or official representative more than one shareholder, on a show of hands the person is entitled to one vote only even though he or she represents more than one shareholder.

Where a shareholder appoints two proxies or attorneys to vote at the same general meeting:

- If the appointment does not specify the proportion or number of the shareholder's votes each proxy or attorney may exercise, each proxy or attorney may exercise half the shareholder's votes;
- On a show of hands, neither proxy or attorney may vote if more than one proxy or attorney attends; and
- On a poll, each proxy or attorney may only exercise votes in respect of those shares or voting rights the proxy or attorney represents.

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Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XII Capital Notes ("PERLS XII") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,330,491	8.07%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,193,189	7.24%
3	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,132,902	6.87%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	482,099	2.92%
5	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	267,759	1.62%
6	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	202,500	1.23%
7	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	200,000	1.21%
8	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	129,212	0.78%
9	Tandom Pty Ltd	120,000	0.73%
10	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	114,263	0.69%
11	Bond Street Custodians Limited	110,235	0.67%
12	Diocese Development Fund - Catholic Diocese Of Parramatta	101,472	0.61%
13	Pamdale Investments	58,634	0.36%
14	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	54,885	0.33%
15	Brujan Assets Pty Limited	49,200	0.30%
16	Tsco Pty Ltd	48,650	0.29%
17	Mr Roni G Sikh	38,527	0.23%
18	Federation University Australia	30,650	0.19%
19	SRA Investments Pty Ltd	30,330	0.18%
20	RL Thomson Pty Ltd	30,000	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XII security holders hold 5,724,998 securities which is equal to 34.70% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XII are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPI.

Range of securities (PERLS XII) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	14,684	87.32	5,412,055	32.80
1,001–5,000	1,938	11.53	3,970,605	24.07
5,001–10,000	120	0.71	866,259	5.25
10,001–100,000	60	0.36	1,484,083	8.99
100,001–over	14	0.08	4,766,998	28.89
Total	16,816	100.00	16,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	8	0.05	14	–

1 Based on a closing price of $102.55 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

PERLS XII do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on pages 378 and 379 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes ("PERLS XIII") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	1,235,425	10.46%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	988,424	8.38%
3	HSBC Custody Nominees	933,445	7.91%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	245,311	2.08%
5	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	124,541	1.06%
6	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	118,345	1.00%
7	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	111,000	0.94%
8	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	100,000	0.85%
9	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	100,000	0.85%
10	Nothman Pty Ltd	88,700	0.75%
11	Herbert St Investments Pty Ltd	84,000	0.71%
12	A.R.E. Investments Pty Limited	72,920	0.62%
13	Bond Street Custodians Limited	46,771	0.40%
14	Berne No 132 Nominees Pty Ltd	43,757	0.37%
15	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	42,033	0.36%
16	Mrs Shane Carolyn Gluskie	40,000	0.34%
17	Mr Peter Hamilton Butts	36,445	0.31%
18	Federation University Australia	35,430	0.30%
19	Regents Garden Lake Joondalup	34,330	0.29%
20	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	28,689	0.24%

The top 20 PERLS XIII security holders hold 4,509,566 securities which is equal to 38.22% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XIII are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPJ.

Range of securities (PERLS XIII) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	10,449	88.61	3,749,793	31.77
1,001–5,000	1,193	10.12	2,545,048	21.57
5,001–10,000	92	0.78	641,628	5.44
10,001–100,000	48	0.41	1,565,890	13.27
100,001–over	9	0.08	3,297,641	27.95
Total	11,791	100.00	11,800,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	2	0.02	7	–

1 Based on a closing price of $101.40 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

PERLS XIII do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on pages 378 and 379 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XIV Capital Notes ("PERLS XIV") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	4,319,921	24.68%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,256,659	7.18%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	575,017	3.29%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	475,148	2.72%
5	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	220,000	1.26%
6	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	169,126	0.97%
7	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	142,909	0.81%
8	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	114,854	0.65%
9	John E Gill Trading Pty Ltd	112,110	0.64%
10	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	96,302	0.55%
11	Bond Street Custodians Limited	94,327	0.54%
12	Pamdale Investments	66,756	0.38%
13	Fibora Pty Ltd	64,740	0.37%
14	Marrosan Investments Pty Ltd	50,000	0.29%
15	Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home	40,010	0.23%
16	IOOF Investment Services Ltd	36,071	0.21%
17	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	34,463	0.19%
18	Smart Super Investments Pty Ltd	30,050	0.17%
19	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	29,930	0.17%
20	Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese	26,000	0.15%

The top 20 PERLS XIV security holders hold 7,954,393 securities which is equal to 45.45% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XIV are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPK.

Range of securities (PERLS XIV) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	11,417	85.22	4,499,925	25.71
1,001–5,000	1,782	13.30	3,626,249	20.72
5,001–10,000	122	0.91	864,345	4.94
10,001–100,000	65	0.49	1,445,263	8.26
100,001–over	11	0.08	7,064,218	40.37
Total	13,397	100.00	17,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	9	0.07	12	–

1 Based on a closing price of $102.67 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

PERLS XIV do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on pages 378 and 379 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XV Capital Notes ("PERLS XV") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	2,120,452	11.93%
2	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,339,188	7.53%
3	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	662,174	3.73%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	438,827	2.47%
5	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	195,913	1.10%
6	Megt (Australia) Ltd	124,800	0.70%
7	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	123,032	0.69%
8	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	113,275	0.64%
9	Jonwen Investments	105,000	0.59%
10	Bond Street Custodians Limited	101,829	0.57%
11	Limeburner Investments Pty Ltd	85,753	0.48%
12	Marrosan Investments Pty Ltd	85,000	0.48%
13	Royal Freemasons Benevolent Institution	82,000	0.46%
14	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	76,760	0.43%
15	Willimbury Pty Ltd	70,673	0.40%
16	Pamdale Investments	56,441	0.32%
17	Cordale Holdings Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
18	Mifare Pty Ltd	55,000	0.31%
19	Jamber Investments Pty Limited	50,000	0.28%
20	Force1 Pty Ltd	49,000	0.28%

The top 20 PERLS XV security holders hold 5,990,117 securities which is equal to 33.70% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XV are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPL.

Range of securities (PERLS XV) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	12,897	84.71	5,087,796	28.63
1,001–5,000	2,075	13.63	4,202,959	23.65
5,001–10,000	142	0.93	1,007,950	5.67
10,001–100,000	100	0.66	2,737,542	15.40
100,001–over	10	0.07	4,737,543	26.65
Total	15,224	100.00	17,773,790	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	3	0.02	10	–

1 Based on a closing price of $102.95 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

PERLS XV do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on pages 378 and 379 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

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Security holder information (continued)

Top 20 holders of CommBank PERLS XVI Capital Notes ("PERLS XVI") as at 2 July 2025

Rank	Name of holder	Number of securities	Percentage of securities
1	HSBC Custody Nominees	1,840,170	11.88%
2	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	701,688	4.53%
3	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	670,217	4.33%
4	Netwealth Investments Limited	502,400	3.24%
5	Bond Street Custodians Limited	240,845	1.55%
6	Tandom Pty Ltd	156,000	1.01%
7	Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	123,070	0.79%
8	Australian Executor Trustees Limited	101,129	0.65%
9	Dimbulu Pty Ltd	100,000	0.65%
10	Mr John William Cunningham	95,970	0.62%
11	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	77,825	0.50%
12	Higham Hill Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
13	Leda Holdings Pty Ltd	70,000	0.45%
14	John E Gill Trading Pty Ltd	40,128	0.26%
15	Anglicare SA Ltd	40,000	0.26%
16	Seymour Group Pty Ltd	36,350	0.23%
17	Redbrook Nominees Pty Ltd	32,691	0.21%
18	Ms Pui Shan Christine Ho	30,000	0.19%
19	Invia Custodian Pty Limited	28,449	0.18%
20	SCJ Pty Limited	28,000	0.18%

The top 20 PERLS XVI security holders hold 4,984,932 securities which is equal to 32.16% of the total securities on issue.

Stock exchange listing

PERLS XVI are perpetual subordinated unsecured notes issued by the Bank. They are listed on the ASX under the trade symbol CBAPM.

Range of securities (PERLS XVI) as at 2 July 2025

Ranges	Number of security holders	Percentage of security holders	Number of securities	Percentage of issued capital
1–1,000	12,235	85.24	4,625,431	29.84
1,001–5,000	1,881	13.11	4,063,747	26.22
5,001–10,000	150	1.05	1,115,429	7.20
10,001–100,000	78	0.54	1,804,901	11.64
100,001–over	8	0.06	3,890,492	25.10
Total	14,352	100.00	15,500,000	100.00
Less than marketable parcel of $500 [1]	3	0.02	6	–

1 Based on a closing price of $104.32 on 2 July 2025.

Voting rights

PERLS XVI do not confer any voting rights in the Bank but if they are exchanged for ordinary shares of the Bank in accordance with their terms of issue, then the voting rights of the ordinary shares will be as set out on pages 378 and 379 for the Bank's ordinary shares.

Relevant exchanges

In addition to the ASX, the Group has securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange (LSE), Swiss Exchange (SIX) and the New Zealand Exchange (NZX).

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Five-year financial summary

	30 Jun 25 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 22 $M	30 Jun 21 $M
Net interest income	**24,023**	22,824	23,056	19,473	19,302
Other operating income	**4,442**	4,350	4,079	5,126	4,646
Total operating income	**28,465**	27,174	27,135	24,599	23,948
Operating expenses	**(12,996)**	(12,218)	(11,858)	(11,428)	(11,151)
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	**(726)**	(802)	(1,108)	357	(554)
Net profit before tax	**14,743**	14,154	14,169	13,528	12,243
Income tax expense	**(4,491)**	(4,318)	(4,097)	(4,014)	(3,590)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**10,252**	9,836	10,072	9,514	8,653
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations	**1**	11	18	113	148
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**10,253**	9,847	10,090	9,627	8,801
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**53**	17	(8)	108	7
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(190)**	(470)	(84)	955	1,373
Net profit after income tax attributable to equity holders of the Bank – "statutory basis"	**10,116**	9,394	9,998	10,690	10,181
Contributions to profit (after tax)					
Retail Banking Services	**5,395**	5,265	5,468	5,194	4,693
Business Banking	**4,092**	3,790	3,619	2,734	2,836
Institutional Banking and Markets	**1,224**	1,124	1,068	1,068	933
New Zealand	**1,198**	1,198	1,324	1,265	1,161
Corporate Centre and Other	**(1,657)**	(1,541)	(1,407)	(747)	(970)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**10,252**	9,836	10,072	9,514	8,653
Balance Sheet					
Loans and other receivables	**1,007,756**	942,210	926,082	878,854	811,356
Total assets	**1,353,799**	1,254,076	1,252,423	1,215,082	1,091,975
Deposits and other public borrowings	**937,857**	882,922	864,995	857,586	766,381
Total liabilities	**1,275,023**	1,180,988	1,180,790	1,142,397	1,013,287
Shareholders' equity	**78,776**	73,088	71,633	72,685	78,688
Net tangible assets (including discontinued operations)	**70,694**	65,488	64,235	65,746	71,041
Risk weighted assets – Basel III (APRA)	**496,145**	467,551	467,992	497,892	450,680
Average interest earning assets	**1,153,684**	1,144,357	1,111,254	1,026,910	929,846
Average interest bearing liabilities	**982,224**	971,466	918,666	841,695	776,967
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – Australia	**1,122,162**	1,044,500	1,044,401	1,012,316	926,909
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – New Zealand	**126,847**	117,351	118,192	112,433	110,104
Assets (on Balance Sheet) – Other	**104,790**	92,225	89,830	90,333	54,962

Five-year financial summary (continued)

		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Shareholder summary from continuing operations						
Earnings per share						
Basic						
Statutory	(cents)	**606.1**	566.6	597.5	557.0	499.2
Cash basis	(cents)	**613.2**	587.8	596.1	552.4	488.5
Fully diluted						
Statutory	(cents)	**605.2**	562.7	584.2	537.1	470.6
Cash basis	(cents)	**612.3**	582.6	582.8	532.9	460.7
Shareholder summary including discontinued operations						
Earnings per share						
Basic						
Statutory	(cents)	**605.1**	561.4	591.7	620.7	574.8
Cash basis	(cents)	**613.2**	588.4	597.2	559.0	496.9
Fully diluted						
Statutory	(cents)	**604.2**	557.8	578.7	597.0	539.7
Cash basis	(cents)	**612.3**	583.2	583.8	539.0	468.4
Dividends per share – fully franked	(cents)	**485**	465	450	385	350
Dividend cover – statutory	(times)	**1.2**	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6
Dividend cover – cash	(times)	**1.3**	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Dividend payout ratio						
Statutory	(%)	**80**	83	76	61	61
Cash basis	(%)	**79**	79	75	68	71
Net tangible assets per share including discontinued operations	($)	**42.2**	39.1	38.3	38.6	40.0
Weighted average number of shares (statutory basis)	(M)	**1,672**	1,673	1,690	1,722	1,771
Weighted average number of shares (statutory fully diluted)	(M)	**1,675**	1,784	1,800	1,833	1,934
Weighted average number of shares (cash basis)	(M)	**1,672**	1,673	1,690	1,722	1,771
Weighted average number of shares (cash fully diluted)	(M)	**1,675**	1,784	1,800	1,833	1,934
Number of shareholders [1]		**800,810**	831,091	861,636	873,764	871,514
Share prices for the year						
Trading high	($)	**192.00**	128.68	111.43	110.19	106.57
Trading low	($)	**124.80**	96.15	89.66	86.98	62.64
End (closing price)	($)	**184.75**	127.38	100.27	90.38	99.87

1 Includes employees.

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Five-year financial summary (continued)

		30 Jun 25	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 22	30 Jun 21
Performance ratios from continuing operations						
Return on average Shareholders' Equity						
Statutory	(%)	**13.4**	13.1	14.0	12.7	11.8
Cash basis	(%)	**13.5**	13.6	13.9	12.6	11.5
Return on average total assets						
Statutory	(%)	**0.8**	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cash basis	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Net interest margin	(%)	**2.08**	1.99	2.07	1.90	2.08
Performance ratios including discontinued operations						
Return on average Shareholders' Equity						
Statutory	(%)	**13.4**	13.0	13.8	14.2	13.5
Cash basis	(%)	**13.5**	13.6	14.0	12.8	11.7
Return on average total assets						
Statutory	(%)	**0.8**	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cash basis	(%)	**0.8**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Capital adequacy – Common Equity Tier 1 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**12.3**	12.3	12.2	11.5	13.1
Capital adequacy – Tier 1 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**13.9**	14.3	14.5	13.6	15.7
Capital adequacy – Tier 2 – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**7.0**	6.6	5.5	4.0	4.1
Capital adequacy – Total – Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**20.9**	20.9	20.0	17.6	19.8
Leverage Ratio Basel III (APRA)	(%)	**4.7**	5.0	5.1	5.2	6.0
Liquidity Coverage Ratio – "Quarterly average"	(%)	**130**	136	131	130	129
Net interest margin	(%)	**2.08**	1.99	2.07	1.90	2.08
Other information						
Full-time equivalent employees from continuing operations		**51,346**	48,887	49,454	48,906	44,019
Full-time equivalent employees including discontinued operations		**51,346**	48,887	49,454	48,906	45,833
Branches/services centres (Australia)		**659**	709	741	807	875
Agencies (Australia)		**3,363**	3,445	3,491	3,526	3,535
ATMs		**1,819**	1,916	1,956	2,095	2,492
EFTPOS terminals (active)		**201,534**	209,861	206,188	189,977	203,938
Productivity from continuing operations [1]						
Total operating income per full-time equivalent employee	($)	**554,376**	555,853	548,692	502,985	544,038
Employee expense/total operating income	(%)	**28.0**	27.6	26.4	26.8	25.3
Total operating expenses/total operating income – "cash basis"	(%)	**45.7**	45.0	43.7	46.5	46.6
Productivity including discontinued operations [1]						
Total operating income per full-time equivalent employee	($)	**554,464**	556,689	550,136	510,785	539,131
Employee expense/total operating income	(%)	**28.0**	27.5	26.4	26.7	25.4
Total operating expenses/total operating income – "cash basis"	(%)	**45.7**	45.0	43.8	46.5	47.4

1 The productivity metrics have been calculated on a cash basis.

Profit reconciliation

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Profit reconciliation	Net profit after tax "cash basis" $M	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1] $M	Hedging and IFRS volatility $M	Net profit after tax "statutory basis" $M
	Full year ended 30 Jun 2025			
Group				
Interest income [2]	**65,110**	–	–	**65,110**
Interest expense	**(41,087)**	–	–	**(41,087)**
Net interest income	**24,023**	–	–	**24,023**
Net 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/(loss) before tax	**14,743**	(263)	69	**14,549**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(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. 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.

Profit reconciliation	Net profit after tax "cash basis" $M	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1] $M	Hedging and IFRS volatility $M	Net profit after tax "statutory basis" $M
	Full year ended 30 Jun 2024			
Group				
Interest income [2]	**61,044**	–	–	**61,044**
Interest expense	**(38,220)**	–	–	**(38,220)**
Net interest income	**22,824**	–	–	**22,824**
Net other operating income	**4,350**	(271)	18	**4,097**
Total operating income	**27,174**	(271)	18	**26,921**
Operating expenses	**(12,218)**	(119)	–	**(12,337)**
Loan impairment expense	**(802)**	–	–	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**14,154**	(390)	18	**13,782**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(4,318)**	18	(1)	**(4,301)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**9,836**	(372)	17	**9,481**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**11**	(98)	–	**(87)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**9,847**	(470)	17	**9,394**

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.

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Climate disclosures appendix

This section describes the basis of preparation, reporting boundaries, calculations, methodologies, assumptions and key references used to prepare our climate disclosures.

In this section

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2. Financed emissions	392
3. Sector-level financed emissions goal and target methodology	400
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1. Basis of preparation

The climate disclosures relate to Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) and its subsidiaries (together the Group or the Bank). CBA includes activities provided under the Bankwest and Unloan brands, unless otherwise stated. Our wholly owned subsidiary, ASB Bank Ltd (ASB), is not included within our climate-related processes and disclosures, unless otherwise stated. ASB is required to report in line with New Zealand's regulatory climate reporting regime. ASB has its own governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, targets and processes for managing its climate-related risks and opportunities. This information can be found in ASB's Sustainability Report and Climate Statement. For climate metrics, goals and targets included in our climate disclosures any significant exclusions are noted within our reporting boundaries on page 391 or are noted within the report.

The climate disclosures section contains climate-related metrics and exposures that relate to the full year ended 30 June 2025 with comparisons to the full year ended 30 June 2024, unless otherwise stated. Financed emissions and sector-level goal and target progress are lagged due to customer emissions reporting cadences, and are therefore for the full year ended 30 June 2024 with comparisons to the full year ended 30 June 2023.

The Bank's climate disclosures have been prepared with reference to incoming Australian mandatory climate reporting standards and market practice. Our focus for the next 12 months will be on preparing for compliance with mandatory climate reporting obligations, which applies to our reporting period beginning on 1 July 2025.

We have applied the operational control approach to define our organisational boundary for our greenhouse gas emissions inventory. Our greenhouse gas emissions inventory is prepared with reference to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3 Standard), Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations and Partnership for Carbon Accounting for Financials (PCAF) Part A Financed Emissions Standard. Our Australian Scope 1 and 2 emissions are prepared in accordance with the National Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reporting Measurement Determination. For more information, see pages 392–399 and 419–428, respectively.

The presentation currency is Australian dollars (AUD), which aligns to the presentation currency used in the consolidated financial statements, with amounts disclosed in billion dollars, rounded to the nearest one decimal place, unless otherwise stated.

Certain derived values (including percentages) are calculated using exact underlying raw data. As a result, these derived values may not sum due to rounding and recalculating these numbers may lead to a different result.

Timing of climate impacts can vary, for the Bank we define the following time horizons, which have been applied to our climate scenarios and climate risk materiality assessment (CRMA):

- Current term (within the next 12 months).
- Short term (~3 years) to align with the Bank's strategic planning cycle.
- Medium term (~10 years) to align with the timeframe of when the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) physical impacts begin to diverge for the low versus high warming futures.
- Long term (~30 years) to align with the Bank's home loan portfolio where home loans can be contractually agreed to for up to 30 years.

Learn more about climate scenario analysis and the CRMA on pages 149–158.

Changes in comparatives and prior year restatements

We may restate previously reported climate-related metrics, goals and targets contained in this report. This may occur in circumstances, including but not limited to, changes in data availability or calculation methodologies, identification of material discrepancies or significant changes in our business model. Where we identify such a circumstance, we assess whether restating prior period information is necessary. This decision is based on whether the circumstances materially affects the metric, alters its interpretation or is needed for consistency across reports. Our assessment of materiality is based on a 5% threshold, generally applied at the total metric level, such as operational emissions or financed emissions.

Any restatements made will be clearly identified throughout the report, and where a restatement is impractical, this will also be identified.

For more information on our financed emissions restatement policy, see pages 393–394.

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Reporting boundaries

The below table outlines the entity-level reporting boundaries for our metrics. This is used for identifying data and/or exposures to be considered for inclusion in each metric. Inclusion within the boundary reflects the scope of assessment and does not imply there were exposures present in any given period. Further detail on specific sector boundaries are provided in the sections that follow.

Metric	CBA	ASB[1]	Further detail see page(s)
Sector-level goals			
Australian housing	✓		401
Australian commercial property – office, retail and industrial	✓		401
Transport – Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)	✓		402
Transport – aviation	✓		402
Heavy industry – steel, alumina, aluminium and cement	✓		403–404
Sector-level targets			
Power generation	✓		402
Upstream oil and gas extraction	✓		404
Thermal coal mining	✓		404
Transport – shipping	✓		403
Financed emissions	✓	✓	392–399
CBA Sustainability Funding Target (SFT)	✓		416–418
ASB Sustainability Funding Target[2] (SFT)		✓	See ASB's report
Operational emissions	✓	✓	419–428

Subsequent events

No transactions, other events or conditions occurring after the end of the reporting period and before the date of authorisation of issue of this document have taken place that need to be disclosed in this report.

Assurance

PwC has provided limited assurance over CBA's 30 June 2024 progress towards our 10 sector-level financed emissions goals and five sector-level financed emissions targets and the 30 June 2025 progress towards CBA's SFT. PwC has also provided reasonable assurance for our total Group Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions and total energy consumption for Australia, and limited assurance for percentage of electricity procured for the Group. Additionally, limited assurance has been provided for selected sustainability metrics in our Australian operations, including water, total waste and office paper used.

PwC's Assurance Reports are available at the end of this report on pages 430–437.

1 ASB is not included in our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets. Given ASB is captured by mandatory climate reporting in New Zealand, ASB has set its own sector-level target for New Zealand dairy. Progress and performance on its sector-level target will be published in ASB's disclosure.

2 ASB's SFT of NZ $6.5 billion against a 2022 baseline is tracked separately to CBA's $70 billion SFT. See ASB's disclosure for more information.

2. Financed emissions

This methodology is used for the financed emissions table on pages 164–165 of the Metrics and targets section.

This year we continued to evolve our internal capabilities to calculate our financed emissions to support our ability to report on and deliver against our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets. This included simplifying the data we use to estimate financed emissions for the Australian agriculture sector, updating the calculations for the Australian commercial property sector to incorporate updates to Federal Government datasets and other changes to more closely align with the PCAF Standard.

The scope of our financed emissions calculations

The table below summarises the key methodological decisions that underpin our financed emissions methodology.

Methodology decision	Methodology choice
Scope – financial products and services	The in-scope portfolio excludes finance and insurance, and government administration and defence ANZSICs. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.
Scope – PCAF asset classes	Business loans and unlisted equity, residential mortgages, commercial real estate, project finance and motor vehicle loans are in scope.
Scope – customer emissions	Customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions for all sectors in scope except for Australian agriculture and power generation, which include Scope 1 emissions only. Customer Scope 3 emissions for upstream oil and gas extraction, thermal coal mining or heavy industry. In power generation, upstream oil and gas extraction, thermal coal mining and heavy industry, where we have identified that a customer owns but does not operate certain assets, we include a proportion of the emissions related to the operation of those assets within these customers' Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, following the equity share approach. In aviation and shipping, where we have identified that a customer leases aircraft or vessels, we include the emissions associated with the aircraft or vessel in the customer's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Measurement – attribution	For business loans and project finance, the attribution factor numerator is in-scope drawn lending and the attribution factor denominator is total company equity plus debt or enterprise value including cash (EVIC). For housing, the attribution factor is loan-to-value ratio (LVR), which is the outstanding loan amount divided by the value at origination. For Australian commercial property, the attribution factor is outstanding loan amount divided by property value. For road transport, the attribution factor is outstanding loan amount divided by the vehicle value at origination.
Measurement – customer emissions	Following the PCAF data hierarchy, we prioritise the use of customer-level emissions data, followed by activity and economic estimation. For our business lending portfolio, we use reputable third-party data providers to increase our coverage of customer emissions data. This includes Bloomberg, Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS) and United States Energy Information Administration (US EIA). For customers in-scope of our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets, we also conduct primary research for customer emissions data.
Reporting period	Financed emissions lag behind our Annual Report by one year given customer reporting cadences. Our 2025 climate disclosures presents financed emissions as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 (our prior comparative period). When collecting customer emissions, financial or activity data, we use the reported information closest to but prior to the reporting period date.

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Scope – financial products and services

We continue to calculate the financed emissions of our business lending portfolio (including project finance), Australian commercial property, Australian and New Zealand housing, New Zealand commercial property and Australian motor vehicle finance. The in-scope portfolio excludes finance and insurance, and government administration and defence ANZSICs. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.

We have observed recent developments in financed emissions frameworks including the publication of 'Part B' of the PCAF Standard, which includes a new methodology for facilitated emissions. In 2025 we explored methods to estimate facilitated emissions, however we do not currently report facilitated emissions or include these in our goals or targets due to relatively low materiality and methodology limitations.

At this stage, we do not estimate emissions for the sovereign debt asset class due to the concentration of our exposure in Australia and the lack of an established methodology for sub-sovereign and municipal counterparties. We do not calculate insurance-associated emissions, as they are not relevant to our current business operations.

Scope – customer emissions

In general, we calculate our financed emissions using estimates of customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions.[1] We consider the availability of Scope 3 data and methodologies on a sector-by-sector basis.[2] This year we have continued to include Scope 3 emissions for our thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, and heavy industry portfolios, reflecting a relatively high coverage of customer-reported activity data or Scope 3 emissions across these sectors. Due to limited availability of customer-reported emissions we do not include Scope 3 emissions for some business lending sectors prescribed by PCAF for inclusion from 2023 onwards, such as other mining, other manufacturing and transport. We do not estimate Scope 3 emissions for commercial property and Australian housing due to limited available embodied carbon emissions data and methodologies.

In aviation and shipping, it is common for customers to lease aircraft and vessels. The emissions associated with these aircraft and vessels would represent Scope 3 emissions for the customer. Where we identify such leases, for clarity of presentation and consistency with our sector-level financed emissions goal and target, we include the emissions associated with the aircraft or vessel in the customer's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. For more information on Scope 3 measurement, see pages 402–403.

In line with the PCAF Standard, when we refer to our financed emissions this is absolute gross emissions. Where data allows, we aim not to reflect our customers' use of carbon credits, or customers' avoided emissions or emissions removal. Where we use customer-reported emissions in our estimates, our efforts are largely dependent on the availability of gross reported emissions by third-party data providers, such as NGERS, Bloomberg and US EIA. Where we rely on estimation using emissions factors, we prioritise the use of gross emissions where available, such as Exiobase (extracted from the PCAF database) and Australian National Greenhouse Accounts. Due to the scale of our portfolio, we may not always be able to confirm that emissions data is presented on a gross basis, this may improve over time with the adoption of mandatory reporting standards.

Limitations with diversified companies and data availability

To estimate our financed emissions, we generally allocate each customer to a specific sector, using ANZSIC codes. Where emissions intensity multipliers are used, we calculate the emissions for that customer based on their allocated sector. Accordingly, if a customer is diversified across business activities, the estimate of their emissions may lead to an under- or overstatement of financed emissions at the sector level.

Financed emissions calculations use point-in-time financial data and also use emissions data reflecting a 12-month period. There can be lags in customer emissions data which impacts alignment of timing with financial data.

Financed emissions restatement policy

Financed emissions methodologies and data continue to evolve. We may consider changing our baseline or restating prior periods in circumstances including, but not limited to, changes in calculation methodologies or scope of goals and targets, new information, changes in data availability and assurance expectations, identification of material discrepancies, or significant changes in our or our customers' business model.

Where we identify such a circumstance, through the preparation of our disclosures, we consider materiality in determining whether or not to change our baseline or restate prior periods. Factors that are considered include materiality in relation to the Bank's total reported financed emissions for the relevant period, and in relation to reported progress towards a relevant sector-level goal or target. Our assessment of materiality is guided by consideration of the Corporate GHG Protocol, which

1 Absolute emissions for Australian agriculture and power generation includes Scope 1 only.

2 The PCAF Standard provides a set of NACE codes for identification of these sectors. NACE is the abbreviation for the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.

points to a 5% of total inventory threshold as a 'rule of thumb' for determining materiality, but also notes that the full context should be considered. As such, where a recalculation falls beneath that 5% threshold, we may also consider the circumstances of the recalculation to guide our assessment. In circumstances where a restatement impacts a sector-level goal or target, or our progress towards a sector-level goal or target, we then provide an explanation and drivers of this change. Restatements are brought to the attention of the relevant management-level governance committee prior to inclusion in external reporting.

Emissions measurement approach

Estimating emissions for business lending

For the business lending portfolio (including project finance), we follow the PCAF business loans data hierarchy. This approach enables the assignment of a data quality score from one to five (highest to lowest) which accounts for the varying levels of estimations and uncertainty in a customer's emissions. The table below outlines the options and formulas applied for any sectors where the measurement framework applied is PCAF business loans. All sectors in the business lending asset class follow this methodology. Where we have refined the approach for a sector, such as for Australian agriculture, more information is provided below. The business lending asset class does not include commercial property, housing and motor vehicle finance.

Data quality score	Option	Formula	Estimation methodology
1 or 2	Customer emissions	$\frac{\text{In-scope drawn lending}}{\text{Total company equity + debt or EVIC}^{1}}$ x Customer emissions	Emissions are estimated based on customer-specific emissions data, which have been verified[2] by a third-party auditor (data quality score of 1) or are unverified (data quality score of 2). This approach is applied to all sectors, where customers can be identified in reputable emissions data sources (Bloomberg, NGERS and US EIA). For customers included in our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets we may also collect emissions from other sources, including directly from customers.
3	Customer activity – based estimation	$\frac{\text{In-scope drawn lending}}{\text{Total company equity + debt or EVIC}}$ x Customer activity x Activity emissions factor	Emissions are estimated based on primary activity data for the company's production and emissions factors specific to the production. Where customer production and financials data were available, this approach was applied to estimate emissions for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, and power generation.
4	Economic estimation – $revenue	$\frac{\text{In-scope drawn lending}}{\text{Total company equity + debt or EVIC}}$ x Customer revenue x Sector revenue emissions factor[3]	Emissions are estimated based on sector-level economic emissions intensity factors (tCO_2-e/$revenue). Where company revenue and financials are known, this method was applied to customers not in-scope of a sector-level financed emissions goal or target.
5	Economic estimation – $lent	In-scope drawn lending x Sector asset emissions factor[3]	Emissions are estimated based on sector-level economic emissions intensity factors (tCO_2-e/$lent). This method is applied to all sectors where customer emissions, production or financial data is not available.

1 EVIC is defined by PCAF as the sum of market capitalisation of ordinary shares at fiscal year end, the market capitalisation of preferred shares at fiscal year end, and the book value of total debt and minorities' interests. No deduction of cash or cash equivalents are made to avoid the possibility of negative enterprise values.

2 Where we have reported emissions, but have not confirmed verification by a third-party auditor, we assign a data quality score of 2. At this stage, this includes emissions sourced from databases such as NGERS and Bloomberg.

3 Revenue and sector asset emissions factors are sourced from Exiobase and extracted from the PCAF Database, excluding New Zealand, Australian agriculture and sectors for which we have set financed emissions goals or targets. Refer to the PCAF Database Terms of Use for more information at: https://db.carbonaccountingfinancials.com/docs/PCAF%20Database_Terms%20of%20Use_042023.pdf. For information on emissions factors for Australian agriculture, refer to page 397. For information on emissions factors for sectors for which we have set financed emissions goals or targets, refer to pages 400–405. For our New Zealand portfolio, sector revenue and sector asset emissions factors are derived using data from Statistics New Zealand, Ministry for Environment, and Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority.

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Estimating emissions for the housing sector

For the Australian and New Zealand housing portfolios, we measure the emissions for on-balance sheet loans for the purchase and refinance of residential property. Home Equity Loans (HELs) and Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOCs)[1] are not included in financed emissions for this sector given these products are considered consumer loans for general purposes, with unknown use of proceeds. Australian home loans used to construct or renovate a house are also included once construction is complete, and the customer has received their final draw down. New Zealand housing includes home loans used to construct or renovate a house at the date of the first draw down. Due to data limitations we currently include guarantor properties in our Australian housing portfolio.[2]

We measure the emissions of our loans associated with CBA, Bankwest, ASB, Unloan and Residential Mortgage Group (RMG).

Australian housing

We include material greenhouses gases related to Australian housing, reported in CO_2-e, including: Scope 1 emissions relating to the burning of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating; and Scope 2 emissions from the use of grid electricity in the household.

To calculate Australian housing emissions, the following steps are used:

1. Collect location-specific average energy consumption benchmarks.[3] For electricity these are stratified by state, climate zone and household size, for gas these are stratified by state and household size, for LPG these are stratified by state.
2. Calculate an estimate of household size, by multiplying the number of bedrooms (sourced from an external data provider) by the ratio of average number of people per household (2.5) and average number of bedrooms per dwelling (3.1), sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census data.[4] If number of bedrooms is not available, we apply a portfolio-based state average by dwelling type (apartment or house).
3. Calculate the estimated energy consumption for each household by assigning the relevant benchmarks.
4. Calculate an estimate of absolute emissions for each household by multiplying the energy consumption by a relevant emissions factor.[5]
5. Attribute our share of the household emissions by multiplying the household emissions by the outstanding loan value divided by the value of the security at origination.

Where number of bedrooms and property location is known we assign a PCAF score of 4, where unknown we assign a PCAF Score of 5.

New Zealand housing

We include material greenhouse gases related to New Zealand housing, reported in CO_2-e, including: Scope 1 emissions relating to the burning of natural gas, LPG, wood, and coal for cooking and heating; and Scope 2 emissions from the use of grid electricity in the household.

To calculate New Zealand housing emissions, the following steps are used:

1. Collect New Zealand's total residential energy consumption from the 2023 Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment Energy Balance Report.
2. Calculate energy consumption per dwelling by dividing the total energy consumption from step 1 by the number of dwelling units in New Zealand, sourced from Stats NZ.
3. Calculate energy consumption per square metre by dividing the energy consumption per dwelling from step 2 by the average floor area. The average floor area is calculated using building consent data from Stats NZ.
4. Calculate an emissions factor per square metre by multiplying the energy consumption per square metre calculated in step 3 by the relevant emissions factor from the latest Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions Guidance (2025).
5. Calculate an estimate of absolute emissions for each household by multiplying the emissions factor by building floor area. If floor area is not available we apply the portfolio average floor area per dollar lent.
6. Attribute our share of the household emissions by multiplying the household emissions by the LVR, or the outstanding loan value divided by the value of the security at origination.
7. Where floor area is known we assign a PCAF score of 4, where unknown we assign a PCAF score of 5.

1 HELs and HELOCs include Viridian Line of Credits (VLOCs), ASB Orbit and ASB HomePlus products.

2 The inclusion of guarantor properties in the Australian housing portfolio has been assessed as immaterial.

3 Electricity and gas benchmarks are based on the Australian Energy Regulator electricity and gas benchmark dataset 2020. LPG benchmarks are based on the Australian Energy Statistics residential sector statistics. WA and NT did not have benchmark data, therefore benchmark data for QLD and NSW was used as they have similar climate zones. For NT and WA regions where the climate zone was 1, 2 or 3, QLD data was used. For WA with climate zone 4 or greater, NSW was used.

4 Number of bedrooms table, 2021 Census All Persons QuickStats.

5 Based on the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts published in the year of the reporting period.

Estimating emissions for the Australian commercial property sector

Australian commercial property consists of secured and unsecured loans that are classified as being for the purchase and refinance of commercial property based on the customer's ANZSIC classification.[1] Due to data availability this includes general corporate finance to customers whose primary business activity is commercial real estate.

We include material greenhouse gases related to Australian commercial property operations, reported in CO_2-e, including: Scope 1 emissions relating to the burning of gas; and Scope 2 emissions from the use of grid electricity in the building. To calculate Australian commercial property emissions, the following steps are used for our secured portfolio where building type and location are known:

1. Where National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) whole building data exists for a property, collect electricity and gas consumption values from the NABERS ratings register.
2. Where NABERS whole building data does not exist for a property, but where building type and location are known:
    a. Collect Australian energy consumption benchmarks for electricity and gas, stratified by building type, climate zone and Statistical Area Level 4.[2]
    b. Calculate the estimated energy consumption for each property by assigning the relevant benchmarks.
3. Calculate an estimate of absolute emissions for each property by multiplying the energy consumption by a relevant emissions factor.[3]
4. Attribute our share of the property emissions by multiplying the property emissions by the attribution factor which is the outstanding loan value[4] divided by the value of the property.[5]

Where property data is not available, the portfolio average is used to estimate emissions. We do this at a customer level by applying the average Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per customer where building data is available.

We assign a PCAF data quality score of 2 where NABERS whole building data exists, and a score of 5 in all other cases. Our estimation of emissions for commercial buildings is dependent on the coverage and accuracy of available property-level information. We expect to refine our approach over time, including incorporating new sources of property-level data as these become available.

Estimating emissions for the New Zealand commercial property sector

New Zealand commercial property consists of lending for specific corporate purposes, where the property is used for commercial purposes such as retail, hotels, office space, industrial or large multi-family rentals.

We include material greenhouse gases related to New Zealand commercial property operations, reported in CO_2-e, including: Scope 1 emissions relating to the burning of gas; and Scope 2 emissions from the use of electricity in the building.

To calculate New Zealand commercial property emissions, the following steps are used:

1. Electricity and gas consumption values are provided on a per metre squared and per premise category from the Building Research Association of New Zealand (BRANZ) Building Energy End-Use Study report.
2. The premise category emissions intensity per square metre are mapped to ASB's commercial real estate industry categories. Residential buildings use the emissions factors derived for the residential mortgage asset class.
3. An emissions intensity per square metre for each premise type is calculated by multiplying the energy consumption per square metre (from step 1) by a relevant emissions factor from the latest Ministry for the Environment Measuring Emissions Guidance (2025).
4. Calculate an estimate of absolute emissions for each building by multiplying the emissions intensity by the floor area of each building.
5. Attribute our share of the commercial property emissions by multiplying the commercial property emissions by the outstanding loan value divided by the value of the security at origination. Where the property data is unavailable, the portfolio average is used to estimate emissions.
6. We assign a PCAF score of 4 where property data is available, and a score of 5 in all other cases.

1 Australian commercial property exposure includes ANZSIC 771 Property operators and developers (excluding developers, vacant land, caravan parks and camping grounds) and property trusts identified in ANZSIC 732 Deposit taking financiers. The ANZSIC classification system does not provide this granularity. We use our internal industry classification system to identify these exposures.

2 Benchmarks derived by dividing the electricity and gas consumption data and the number of buildings by building type, climate zone and Statistical Area Level 4 from the 2024 Commercial Building Baseline Study (CBBS).

3 Based on the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts published in the year of the reporting period.

4 Where loans were linked to multiple securities, the drawn exposure was apportioned to each security using the valuation amounts as weights.

5 In line with PCAF, where we are unable to use value at origination, due to data availability, the value of the security is fixed at the most recent value available at the time the financed emissions goal for this sector was set. In addition, we have excluded aged valuations data for certain exposures in order to ensure that the valuation is relevant to our baseline year for the goal.

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Estimating emissions for the Australian motor vehicle finance sector

Australian motor vehicle finance consists of financing for the specific purpose of purchasing motor vehicles, including passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, motorcycles, buses and heavy vehicles.[1] Emissions from these vehicles are CO_2 only, or CO_2-e subject to data limitations. This is comprised of Scope 1 tailpipe emissions relating to fuel consumption; and Scope 2 emissions from the use of grid electricity to power EVs.

To calculate Australian motor vehicle finance emissions, the following steps are used:

1. Source vehicle type[2], make and model from internal systems.
2. Collect average emissions intensity (gCO_2/vehicle km) for each vehicle make and model from reputable external sources including Glass's and the Green Vehicle Guide.[3] Where data is not available, emissions factors for each vehicle type derived from Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics (BITRE) are used.[4] Where vehicle type, make and model are unknown but the vehicle has been verified as an EV or hybrid, then the emissions intensity is conservatively assumed to be 120 gCO_2/vehicle km.[5]
3. Collect average energy consumption (Wh/vehicle km) for each power EV make and model, from the Green Vehicle Guide. Calculate the average Scope 2 emissions intensity (gCO_2-e/vehicle km) by multiplying this by a relevant emissions factor.[6]
4. Collect average annual distance travelled for each vehicle type from BITRE.[7]
5. Calculate an estimate of absolute emissions for each vehicle by multiplying the distance travelled by the emissions intensity.
6. Attribute our share of absolute emissions by multiplying the absolute emissions by the attribution factor (outstanding loan value divided by the value of the asset at origination). Where value at origination is not known, for example, unsecured loans, an attribution factor of 100% is assumed.

Where the vehicle make and model is known we assign a PCAF score of 3. Where the vehicle make and model is unknown but the specific vehicle type is known (for instance, buses or verified passenger cars) then we assign a PCAF score of 4. In all other cases we assign a PCAF score of 5.

Estimating emissions for the Australian agriculture sector

Australian agriculture consists of loans for the primary purpose of agriculture primary production.[8]

Our financed emissions estimation for Australian agriculture includes Scope 1 emissions only. For livestock, this includes the most material emissions sources of enteric fermentation, manure management and agricultural soils. For grains and cropping, this includes agriculture soils, field burning of agriculture residues, urea application, liming and rice cultivation. Scope 2 emissions, land-use change and removals emissions are not included due to data and methodology availability. We continue to explore introducing estimates of our land-use change and removals emissions.

For a small portion of our Australian agriculture customers, we are able to use customer reported emissions. In all other cases we estimate financed emissions using economic emissions factors. From this year, we no longer apply the customer activity-based emissions estimation method for this sector due to data limitations. We have restated the prior comparative period to conform with this methodology change.

The following steps are used to calculate Australian agriculture emissions using economic emissions factors:

1. Collect commodity specific revenue emissions factors (tCO_2e/$revenue).[9]
2. Convert these revenue emissions factors to commodity specific asset emissions factors (tCO_2e/$) by multiplying the revenue emissions factors by a commodity asset turnover ratio.[10]
3. Calculate financed emissions by multiplying the in-scope drawn lending amount by the relevant asset emissions factor. Commodity specific asset emissions factors are allocated to our exposures based on each customer's ANZSIC classification. For customers classified under a mixed farming ANZSIC, we derive a relevant asset emissions factor by averaging the commodity specific revenue emissions factor of each applicable commodity within the ANZSIC and multiply it by the relevant asset turnover ratio.
4. We assign a PCAF data quality score of 1 or 2 where customer reported emissions data exists, and a score of 5 in all other cases.

Agriculture data is complex, our estimation for Australian agriculture is dependent on publicly available data for estimation and coverage and accuracy of available customer information. We may refine our approach over time, including incorporating new sources of customer emissions as these become available.

1 Motor vehicle finance includes commercial asset finance and consumer personal loans. Legacy Bankwest personal loans are excluded due to data limitations.
2 Vehicles are mapped to the following BITRE vehicle types: Passenger and light commercial vehicles (passenger cars, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles), buses and heavy vehicles (rigid and articulated trucks). Refer to page 429 for source.
3 Emissions factors are sourced from Glass's and from the Green Vehicle Guide. See page 429 for source websites.
4 Emissions factors by vehicle type derived from the BITRE yearbook. See page 429 for source.
5 Based on product eligibility criteria as of July 2024. This threshold was reduced to 75 gCO_2/vehicle km in 2025. At this time, we retain the original threshold at this time. See page 429 for source.
6 Based on the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts.
7 Average distance travelled by vehicle type sourced from the BITRE yearbook. See page 429 for source.
8 Australian agriculture exposures include ANZSIC subdivision 01 (Agriculture), excluding lending by ASB.
9 Commodity specific emissions factors derived by dividing the relevant Scope 1 emissions sourced from the 2023 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Paris Agreement inventory by commodity economic data (gross value of farm value) sourced from the corresponding Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Science (ABARES) agriculture commodities statistical tables.
10 Commodity asset turnover ratio derived by dividing the three-year average of cash receipts by the sum of the average farm business equity and debt sourced from ABARES National farm survey data.

Financed emissions sector methodology

			Emissions measurement		
Sector	Emissions scopes	GHG	Methodology	Attribution	Inclusions criteria
Housing					
Australian housing	1, 2	CO_2-e	PCAF: Mortgages	Outstanding loan value/ value at origination	Australian residential mortgages, excluding HELs and HELOCs
New Zealand housing	1, 2	CO_2-e	PCAF: Mortgages	Outstanding loan value/ value at origination	ASB residential mortgages, excluding Orbit and Homeplus products
Commercial property					
Australian commercial property	1, 2	CO_2-e	PCAF: Commercial real estate	Outstanding balance/ property value [1]	ANZSIC 771 Property operators and developers (excluding developers, vacant land, caravan parks and camping grounds) and property trusts identified in ANZSIC 732 (Deposit taking financiers)
New Zealand commercial property	1, 2	CO_2-e	PCAF: Commercial real estate	Outstanding balance/ property value at origination	ANZSIC 771 Property operators and developers (excluding developers, vacant land, caravan parks and camping grounds) and property trusts identified in ANZSIC 732 (Deposit taking financiers)
Motor vehicle finance					
Australian motor vehicle finance	1, 2	CO_2 [2]	PCAF: Motor vehicle loans	In-scope drawn lending/ asset value at origination	Asset finance (including consumer personal loans [3]) to road vehicles including passenger and light commercial vehicles, motorcycles, buses and heavy vehicles

1 In line with PCAF, where we are unable to use value at origination due to data availability the value of the security is fixed at the most recent value available at the time that the financed emissions goal for this sector was set. In addition, we have excluded aged valuations data for certain exposures in order to ensure that the valuation is relevant to our baseline year for the goal.

2 Absolute emissions for Australian motor vehicle finance are CO_2 only, or CO_2-e, subject to data limitations.

3 Due to data limitations, vehicle financing within legacy Bankwest personal loan products, which are no longer offered, are excluded from scope.

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		Emissions measurement			
Sector	Emissions scopes	GHG	Methodology	Attribution	Inclusions criteria [1]
Business lending					
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1, 2 [2, 3]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC Division A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)
Australian agriculture	1	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC subdivision 01 (Agriculture)
New Zealand agriculture	1, 2 [3]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC subdivision 01 (Agriculture)
Mining	1, 2, 3 [4]	CO_2-e [5]	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC Division B (Mining)
Upstream oil and gas extraction	1, 2, 3 [4]	CO_2 [5]	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 1511, 1512 and 1200, or >5% revenue threshold [6]
Thermal coal mining	1, 2, 3 [4]	CO_2 [5]	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 1101 and 1102, or >5% revenue threshold [6]
Electricity gas and water supply	1, 2 [2]	CO_2-e [5]	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC Division D (Electricity, gas and water supply)
Power generation	1	CO_2 [5]	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 3611, ≥$1 million TCE [7], or >5% revenue threshold [6]
Manufacturing	1, 2, 3 [8]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC Division C (Manufacturing)
Heavy industry	1, 2, 3	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 2721, 2722, 2711, 2631, or >5% revenue threshold [6]
Transport and storage	1, 2 [9]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC Division I (Transport and storage)
Shipping	1, 2 [9]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 6301, 6302, 6303, 7742 ≥$5 million TCE
Aviation	1, 2 [9]	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	ANZSIC: 6401, 6402, 6403, 7742 ≥$5 million TCE
Other business lending	1, 2	CO_2-e	PCAF: Business loans	In-scope drawn lending/ total equity + debt or EVIC	All other business lending exposures

1 For customers captured in sector-level financed emissions goal or target reporting, scope of sector is aligned to sector-level goal or target inclusion criteria. For power generation, thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, and heavy industry if a customer is excluded based on the sector inclusion criteria they are reallocated to the respective parent category. For all other customers, customers are reported based on ANZSIC classification.

2 Absolute emissions for Australian agriculture and power generation includes Scope 1 only, for more details on our methodology refer to pages 392–399.

3 In New Zealand agriculture only Scope 1 biological methane and nitrous oxide emissions have been included when emissions reports have been obtained for customers in the dairy sector.

4 Scope 3 is 'Use of Sold Products' (Category 11 only) and is measured only for upstream oil and gas extraction and thermal coal mining.

5 Absolute emissions for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, and power generation are CO_2 only, or CO_2-e, subject to data limitations.

6 Diversified customers outside of the listed ANZSIC codes that are identified, based on business knowledge, as having more than 5% of their revenue from the relevant business activity ('Sector scope') are included within the scope of the goal or target.

7 Counterparties with exposure less than the specified threshold are generally excluded from the sector-level target unless it is identified they have available information (emissions or financials) or were previously included in the sector-level target.

8 Scope 3 is measured only for heavy industry.

9 Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets only) emissions of aviation and shipping lessors (reflecting the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of their lessees) are included within Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our financed emissions disclosure.

3. Sector-level financed emissions goal and target methodology



This methodology is used for the sector-level goal and target graphs on pages 116–129 of the Strategy section.

We take a sector-level approach to measure and track the alignment of our financed emissions with pathways to limiting global warming to 1.5°C. For sectors where we have set sector-level financed emissions goals or targets, we aim to measure customer emissions across a defined component of the sector scope that captures the most material emissions within the value chain, and set reduction goals and targets that are consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, based on science. In order to achieve this, there are a series of additional methodological considerations for our sector-level financed emissions goals and targets. The table on page 405 summarises key choices.

Defining the sector scope

For each sector, this involves setting boundaries to define the emissions a customer is responsible for and collecting the required data to measure the emissions. We use ANZSIC codes as well as business knowledge to assign customers to the most appropriate part of the value chain. The table on page 405 defines the sector scope for each of our sector-level goals and targets.

Selecting goal and target metrics

In line with Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) guidance, we set goals and targets using absolute emissions or physical intensity. However, we may choose to use other metrics, for example absolute financing, where relevant.

We have found:

- Absolute emissions goals or targets are most appropriate in sectors where science indicates the output has to be reduced substantially and, in some cases, completely by 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Data limitations may also support setting an interim goal or target based on absolute emissions, for example in the shipping sector.
- Emissions intensity goals or targets are appropriate when the output in question may in fact grow, but at a decreasing emissions intensity. These intensity goals or targets should be based on physical metrics, for example kWh for power generation or m^2 for housing.

For emissions intensity goals or targets, an aggregation method is required to produce a portfolio metric. For power generation, heavy industry, aviation and road transport we use the attributed generation or production method. This approach divides the total attributed emissions by the total attributed activity. For Australian housing and Australian commercial property, we calculate a portfolio emissions intensity by dividing the total attributed emissions by the total attributed living area or floor area, respectively.

Selecting reference scenarios

When selecting reference scenarios, three criteria are important to us:

1. Consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
2. From credible, independent and reputable sources and are informed by science, with limited or no overshoot [1] and a conservative reliance on negative emissions technologies.
3. Providing geographical and sectoral relevance.

We analyse various scenarios which are widely used by the industry. In May 2021, the International Energy Agency (IEA) published the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario (NZE 2050) which shows a pathway for the global economy to achieve net zero emissions 20 years earlier than the previous Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). We have selected the IEA NZE (2021), which is consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as our reference scenario for thermal coal mining, power generation, upstream oil and gas extraction, aviation and shipping. The NZBA identifies the IEA NZE (2021) as a scenario that meets the objectives of the NZBA commitment. A global 1.5°C-aligned reference scenario does not necessarily reflect Australia's starting point or emissions trajectory.

To address this and in the absence of a consistent set of Australia-specific sectoral reference scenarios aligned with the IEA NZE (2021) – our reference scenario for global portfolios – we have sought alternative reference scenarios for portfolios with exposures concentrated in Australia. [2] This includes scenarios produced by Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) tools,

1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines a 'No overshoot' 1.5°C pathway as: those that give at least 50% probability based on current knowledge of limiting global warning to below 1.5°C. The IPCC defines a 'Limited overshoot' 1.5°C pathway as: those that limit warming to below 1.6°C and return to 1.5°C by 2100.

2 Including exposures to customers that operate in Australia but also have global operations.

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Mission Possible Partnership (MPP) and United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment-commissioned Inevitable Policy Response (IPR). These scenarios build on the IEA NZE (2021).

In 2024, the IEA published an updated World Energy Outlook which included an updated NZE scenario. We reviewed the emissions trajectory of that scenario and have chosen to retain the 2021 version as our reference scenario for thermal coal mining, upstream oil and gas extraction, as well as for our more recent goal and target for the aviation and shipping sectors. We will continue to monitor the latest climate science to ensure relevance of our selected reference scenarios and we expect to update them over time. This includes, at minimum, an annual review process to assess updates to relevant reference scenarios and target setting tools. In accordance with NZBA guidance we expect to perform a review of each target every five years from the time it was set. Certain circumstances, such as significant updates to the relevant science or government policies, may also trigger a review.

Diversified customers

Where customers have diversified business activities across multiple sector-level goals and/or targets, we seek to isolate the relevant sectoral component of their emissions. Subject to data availability, the relevant sectoral component of their emissions is calculated using customer-reported emissions or with reference to their production in that sector-level goal or target sector.

Approach by sector

Australian housing

The goal metric is an intensity metric ($kgCO_2$-e/m^2) calculated by dividing attributed Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions ($kgCO_2$-e) from Australian housing (as described on page 395) by attributed living area (m^2). Attributed living area is calculated as household floor space (as provided by an external data provider) multiplied by the outstanding loan value divided by the value of the security at origination. Where living area data is not available we apply a portfolio average based on property specific attributes such as state, building type and number of bedrooms.

The selected reference scenario is from the SBTi Residential Buildings target-setting tool (consultation draft, Version 1), using our financed emissions intensity (38.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2) for the base year of 2021. We have used our own portfolio emissions intensity for the base year as an appropriate Australian average figure was not available at the time the goal was set.

Australian commercial property – Office, retail and industrial

Australian commercial property consists of secured and unsecured loans that are classified as being for the purchase and refinance of commercial property based on the customer's ANZSIC classification. Due to data availability this includes general corporate finance to customers whose primary business activity is commercial real estate. Separate goals are presented for three key sub-sectors: office, retail and industrial. This recognises each sub-sector's individual materiality and differing energy consumption patterns, and enables decarbonisation strategies that are most relevant to each sub-sector. Where CBA had less than $5 million of exposures to a customer at the reporting date, the customer was excluded from the scope of the goal in order to focus data collection efforts on more material exposures. Where building data is available, we assign each in-scope exposure to a sub-sector based on a mapping between our internal building type classification and the building type classifications used within the 2024 CBBS.[1] Where building data is not available, we assign the in-scope exposure to a sub-sector based on the distribution of the portfolio with building data. In our 2024 Climate Report we referred to the 2022 CBBS. This year we have updated our approach to incorporate the 2024 CBBS.

The goal metric is an intensity metric ($kgCO_2$-e/m^2). Where building data is available, this is calculated by dividing attributed Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions ($kgCO_2$-e) from Australian commercial property (as described on page 396) by attributed floor area (m^2). Attributed floor area is calculated as floor space (where available from NABERS) multiplied by the attribution factor, or outstanding loan value divided by the value of the security.[2] Where floor area data is not available, we apply an average floor area, sourced from the 2024 CBBS, based on property specific attributes such as location and building type. Where building data is not available, emissions intensity is estimated using the sub-sectoral average.[3]

The selected reference scenario is from the SBTi Buildings target-setting tool (Version 1.0), using the SBTi tool's Australian pathways for 'office', 'retail shopping mall', and 'other' for office, retail and industrial buildings, respectively. We have changed our base year from 2022 to 2024 as the 2024 CBBS does not provide the information necessary to update 2022 figures or use 2023 figures. We use national average emissions intensity for each building type (office: 62.7 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2, retail: 60.2 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2, industrial: 37.2 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2) for the SBTi tool base year of 2024, derived from the 2024 CBBS and National Greenhouse Accounts emissions factors published in 2024.

1 Office: CBBS 'offices', Retail: CBBS 'retail and wholesale trade buildings', Industrial: CBBS 'warehouses', 'factories & other secondary production buildings', 'agricultural and aquacultural buildings' and 'other industrial buildings not elsewhere classified'.

2 In line with PCAF, where we are unable to use value at origination due to data availability, the value of the security is fixed at the most recent value available at the time the financed emissions goal for this sector was set. In addition, we have excluded aged valuations data for certain exposures in order to ensure the valuation is relevant to our baseline year for the target.

3 Financed emissions for these exposures without building data are estimated in accordance with our financed emissions methodology outlined on pages 392–399.

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Power generation

The power generation sector includes the generation of electricity. These are our customers who generate significant revenue from electricity generation. This includes customers with more than 5% of revenue from thermal coal electricity generation. Customers with less than $1 million of exposures are generally excluded. For power generation, the alignment metric is $kgCO_2$/MWh, an intensity metric reflects the critical role of power generation in the economy. Where data is not available, emissions are estimated using the customer's reported generation and grid specific physical emissions intensity factors from the relevant regional body, for example National Greenhouse Accounts for Australia or equivalent source outside of Australia. Zero Scope 1 emissions are assumed for renewable customers unless customer reported emissions are available.

We track the portfolio emissions intensity against the IEA NZE (2021) however, we calculate the power generation target against the IEA SDS for OECD nations, based on total electricity and heat sectors CO_2 emissions divided by total electricity generation. Our 2030 target of 105 $kgCO_2$/MWh is 33% below the equivalent figure in the global IEA NZE (2021) scenario. We originally tracked towards this value based on the IEA SDS for OECD nations and chose to retain it as our 2030 target as it represents a lower emissions intensity than the IEA NZE (2021) transition pathway in 2030.

Transport – Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)

The Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle) sector includes lending for the finance of passenger vehicles and light commercial vehicles.[1] Passenger vehicles include both cars and motorcycles. We have chosen a combined goal, recognising that many light commercial vehicles are used primarily as passenger vehicles and the decarbonisation profile is expected to be similar across these vehicle types.

The goal metric is an intensity metric (gCO_2/vehicle km) calculated by dividing the attributed Scope 1 emissions (gCO_2) from motor vehicle finance (as described on page 397) by attributed distance travelled (vehicle km). Distance travelled currently reflects average distance travelled by vehicle type based on data published by BITRE. Attributed distance travelled reflects distance travelled multiplied by the attribution factor, where the attribution factor is the outstanding loan amount divided by the value of the security at origination. Where valuation data is unavailable, 100% attribution is assumed.

Our sector-level financed emissions goal for road transport is a Scope 1 intensity goal, to align to the scope of the reference scenario. However, we include Scope 2 absolute emissions for this sector within our financed emissions disclosure.

The selected reference scenario is the IPR RPS (2021), which models a 34% reduction in annual emissions per 'car' between 2020 and 2030. This emissions intensity reduction is applied to the 2020 Australian national average emissions intensity (262 gCO_2/vehicle km) for passenger vehicles (motorcycles and cars) and light commercial vehicles which has been calculated using data published by BITRE.[2]

Transport – Aviation

The aviation sector includes customers that are commercial airline operators that offer scheduled services, and aircraft lessors to such operators.[3] Where CBA had less than $5 million of TCE to a customer at the reporting date, the customer was excluded from the scope of the goal in order to focus data collection efforts on more material exposures.

For aviation the goal metric is an intensity metric (gCO_2/revenue passenger km) calculated by dividing attributed 'tank-to-wake' emissions[4] (Scope 1 for operators and Scope 3[3] for lessors), in gCO_2, by attributed revenue passenger kilometres (RPK). This reflects the continued role of aviation in a decarbonising world. We source emissions and RPK data from airline sustainability reporting for exposures to airlines or lessors where the lessee is known. Where data is not available, including for lessors where the lessees are unknown, emissions intensity is estimated using the portfolio average. Where CO_2 data is unavailable, we use CO_2-e.

However, we include Scope 2 (Scope 3 'indirect electricity' for lessors) absolute emissions for this sector, which are generally minimal, within our financed emissions disclosure.

Attribution follows the PCAF business lending methodology. For lessors where the lessee is known, the attribution factor denominator is the total equity and debt or EVIC of the lessee and the attribution factor numerator is drawn lending exposure to the lessee. As lending in our aviation portfolio generally relates to specific aircraft within an airline's fleet, we may seek to improve the accuracy of our financed emissions estimates for this sector over time by substituting airline level data with aircraft specific data and adapting our attribution approach accordingly.

We track the portfolio emissions intensity against the IEA NZE (2021) global pathway for aviation. A global reference scenario is appropriate given the global nature of our portfolio.

1 Motor vehicle finance includes commercial asset finance and consumer personal loans. Legacy Bankwest personal loans are excluded due to data limitations.

2 Note that emissions by vehicle type are reported by BITRE on a CO_2-e basis. BITRE reported that CO_2 represented over 98% of direct road transport emissions in 2022. See page 429 for source.

3 The decision to include lessors was made because of the materiality of these customers and reflecting common practice in the sector to lease assets rather than own directly. We acknowledge the PCAF Standard is not prescriptive on approaches to attribute our lessor customers' Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) emissions. We believe this is the most appropriate methodology available at this time given the data available and the nature of our portfolio.

4 Subject to data availability, reported emissions may include other activities such as ground operations.

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Transport – Shipping

The shipping sector includes customers that operate ocean-going vessels, and ocean-going vessel lessors to such operators.[1] Where CBA had less than $5 million of TCE to a customer at the reporting date, the customer was excluded from the scope of the target to focus data collection efforts on more material exposures.

For shipping the target metric is absolute financed emissions, calculated based on attributed 'tank-to-wake' emissions[2] (Scope 1 for operators and Scope 3[1] lessors), in $MtCO_2$. Where CO_2 data is unavailable, we use CO_2-e. We have selected an absolute emissions metric for this interim target due to data limitations. For exposures to shipping companies, we source emissions data from customers' sustainability reporting. For lessors, where the lessee is known we source emissions data from the lessee's sustainability reporting. Where data is not available, including for lessees, emissions are estimated using the average emissions intensity per dollar of drawn lending for customers with available emissions data.

Our sector-level financed emissions target for shipping is a Scope 1 (Scope 3 'tank-to-wake' for lessors) target, to align to the scope of the reference scenario. However, we include Scope 2 (Scope 3 'indirect electricity' for lessors) absolute emissions for this sector, which are generally minimal, within our financed emissions disclosure.

Attribution follows the PCAF business lending methodology. For lessors where the lessee is known, the attribution factor denominator is the total equity and debt or EVIC of the lessee and the attribution factor numerator is drawn lending exposure to the lessee.

We track the portfolio emissions against the IEA NZE (2021) global pathway for shipping. A global reference scenario is appropriate given the global nature of our portfolio.

Heavy industry – Steel

The steel sector includes production of steel with iron and steel mills. For steel, the alignment metric is tCO_2-e/tonne steel production. An intensity metric reflects the role of metals production in a decarbonising world. This goal has been set without a baseline as there were no customers with drawn lending at the time the goal was set.

Our sector-level financed emissions goal for steel is a Scope 1 and 2 intensity goal, to align to the scope of the reference scenario. There were no customers with drawn exposure in this sector as at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2023 or 30 June 2024. If there were, we would include Scope 3 absolute emissions for such customers within the heavy industry sector presented in our financed emissions disclosure.

The selected reference scenario is from the SBTi Steel target-setting tool (consultation draft, version 2.2), using an emissions intensity of 1.91 tCO_2/tonne steel for the base year of 2021, sourced from the World Steel Association.[3] The scrap ratio numbers used in the tool are sourced from the IEA with 31% for the base year and 37% in the goal year (2030).[4]

Heavy industry – Alumina and aluminium

The alumina and aluminium sector includes the refining of bauxite to form alumina and the smelting of alumina to produce aluminium. This excludes secondary production such as aluminium recycling. For both alumina and aluminium, the alignment metric is tCO_2-e/tonne aluminium production. This follows industry convention in expressing alumina production in terms of aluminium equivalents. We use the industry-accepted factor of 1.9 tonnes alumina production per 1.0 tonne of aluminium for this conversion. An intensity metric reflects the role of metals production in a decarbonising world.

For Scope 1 and 2, where a company does not report emissions for alumina and aluminium separately, we estimate emissions to alumina and aluminium by applying a location-specific emissions factor for alumina emissions intensity and aluminium emissions intensity to available data on the customer's refining and smelting production activity, respectively.

Our sector-level financed emissions goals for alumina and aluminium are Scope 1 and 2 intensity goals, to align to the scope of the reference scenario. However, we include Scope 3 absolute emissions for these customers within the heavy industry sector presented in our financed emissions disclosure. Where a customer does not report Scope 3 emissions these are estimated by multiplying the customer's reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions by a Scope 3 emissions factor. The Scope 3 emissions factor represents the ratio of Scope 1 and 2 emissions to Scope 3 emissions for the portfolio of customers in the alumina and aluminium sector for which we have a complete set of reported Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

The selected reference scenarios are the MPP Oceania 1.5°C alumina and aluminium pathways.

1 The decision to include lessors was made because of the materiality of these customers and reflecting common practice in the sector to lease assets rather than own directly. We acknowledge the PCAF Standard is not prescriptive on approaches to attribute our lessor customers' Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) emissions. We believe this is the most appropriate methodology at this time given the data available and the nature of our portfolio.

2 Subject to data availability, reported emissions may include other activities such as land-based operations.

3 World Steel Association, Sustainability Indicators. See page 429 for source.

4 See page 429 for source and license.

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Heavy industry – Cement

The cement sector includes manufacturing portland, natural and other hydraulic cement from crushed limestone and clay or shale. For cement, the alignment metric is tCO_2-e/tonne cement production. An intensity metric reflects the role of cement production in buildings and construction. We define cement as cementitious product, which aligns with the GHG Protocol's 'specific CO_2 per ton of cementitious product' definition. This means that our sector-level financed emissions goal for cement is a Scope 1 and Scope 2 intensity goal. This aligns with the boundary of the reference scenario used for the goal. Emissions and production associated with imported clinker and clinker purchased from third parties (typically reported as Scope 3) are not included in the goal. However, we include Scope 3 absolute emissions for cement sector customers within the heavy industry sector presented in our financed emissions disclosure.

The selected reference scenario is from the SBTi Cement target-setting tool (Version 2.1.2), using an emissions intensity of 0.708 tCO_2-e Scope 1 emissions/tonnes of cement, for the base year of 2021, sourced from the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).[1] While this baseline and resulting sector-level pathway only accounts for Scope 1 emissions, we adopt a conservative approach by comparing it against our annual intensity metric which is inclusive of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Upstream oil and gas extraction

Upstream oil extraction refers to entities whose principal operations include the exploration and development of oil fields for the purposes of extracting and producing crude oil. This does not include midstream or downstream activities. Upstream gas extraction refers to entities whose principal operations include exploration, ownership, development and management of gas fields, that are used for the purpose of natural gas production. For upstream oil and gas extraction the target metric is absolute emissions. Where a customer reports emissions, we assign emissions to upstream oil and gas extraction using a 'pro-rata' share based on the customer's production of oil and gas and the emissions factor for each activity, respectively, expressed in 'million barrels of oil equivalent'. Where customer-level emissions data is not available, the customer's reported production data is multiplied by an activity emissions intensity factor[2] to estimate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions are estimated by first converting production, in barrels of oil equivalent, to energy content using an energy content factor from third-party sources such as Energy Institute's Statistical Review of World Energy and then multiplying the energy content by emissions factors from the National Greenhouse Accounts.

We calculate our upstream oil and gas extraction targets using the percentage decrease of emissions from combustion activities, oil and natural gas respectively between 2020 and 2030 from the IEA NZE (2021) scenario.

Thermal coal mining

The thermal coal mining sector includes companies that mine thermal coal. We include all thermal coal mining customers with more than 5% of their revenue coming directly from the sale of thermal coal in our 2030 target. For thermal coal mining the target metric is absolute emissions. Where customer-level emissions data is not available, the customer's reported production data is multiplied by a physical emissions intensity factor[2] to estimate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Scope 3 emissions are estimated by multiplying production by National Greenhouse Accounts energy content and emissions factors for bituminous coal. Where a customer reports coal emissions, we assign emissions to thermal coal mining using a 'pro-rata' share based on the customer's production of thermal coal as a proportion of total coal: coal emissions x (thermal coal production/total coal production).

We calculate our thermal coal mining target using the percentage decrease of emissions from coal combustion activities between 2020 and 2030 from the IEA NZE (2021) scenario. Our E&S Framework details our commitments regarding thermal coal mining financing. We have set a 2030 interim target for thermal coal mining, to reduce our financed emissions in thermal coal mining by 100% from our 2020 baseline. This represents a faster reduction than the IEA NZE (2021) scenario.

1 See page 429 for source and license.

2 Scope 1 and 2 emissions factors are calculated from the portfolio of customers where CBA has both production and emissions data.

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Sector-level goal and target methodology

	Sector inclusions [1]		Sector-level goal and target setting				
Sector	Inclusions criteria	Sector scope	Emissions scope	Metric	Reference scenario	Aggregation	Baseline year
Australian housing	Australian residential mortgages, excluding HELs and HELOCs	Building operations	1, 2	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	SBTi	Attributed floor-space	FY21
Australian commercial property	Office, retail and industrial buildings in ANZSIC 771 (Property operators and developers) and property trusts (within ANZSIC 732, Deposit taking financiers), ≥$5 million TCE	Building operations	1, 2	$kgCO_2$-e/m^2	SBTi	Attributed floor-space	FY24
Power generation	ANZSIC: 3611, ≥$1 million TCE [2], or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Generation	1	$kgCO_2$/MWh	IEA NZE (2021)	Attributed-generation	FY20
Upstream oil and gas extraction	ANZSIC: 1200, 1511, 1512, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Upstream	1, 2, 3	Absolute emissions ($MtCO_2$)	IEA NZE (2021)	n/a	FY20
Thermal coal mining	ANZSIC: 1101, 1102, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Mining	1, 2, 3	Absolute emissions ($MtCO_2$)	Custom (0 by 2030); Compare to IEA NZE (2021)	n/a	FY20
Heavy industry							
Steel	ANZSIC: 2711, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Primary steel production	1, 2	tCO_2-e/t-steel	SBTi	Attributed-production	n/a [4]
Alumina	ANZSIC: 2721, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Primary alumina refining	1, 2	tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	MPP Oceania	Attributed-production	FY21
Aluminium	ANZSIC: 2722, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Primary aluminium smelting	1, 2	tCO_2-e/t-aluminium	MPP Oceania	Attributed-production	FY21
Cement	ANZSIC: 2631, or >5% revenue threshold [3]	Cement production (on-site)	1, 2	tCO_2-e/t-cement [5]	SBTi	Attributed-production	FY22
Transport							
Australian road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance)	Passenger and light commercial vehicle financing (within asset finance & personal loans [6])	Vehicle operations	1	gCO_2/v-km	IPR RPS	Attributed-distance travelled	FY23
Aviation	ANZSIC: 6401, 6402, 6403, 7742 ≥$5 million TCE	Aircraft operations	1 (For lessors: 3) [7]	gCO_2/RPK	IEA NZE (2021)	Attributed-RPK	FY23
Shipping	ANZSIC: 6301, 6302, 6303, 7742, ≥$5 million TCE	Vessel operations	1 (For lessors: 3) [7]	Absolute emissions ($MtCO_2$)	IEA NZE (2021)	n/a	FY23

1 If a customer is within an ANZSIC code but is not assigned to the relevant 'Sector scope', based on business knowledge they are not included within the goal or target.

2 Counterparties with TCE less than the specified threshold are generally excluded from the sector-level target unless it is identified they have available information (emissions or financials) or were previously included in the sector-level target.

3 Diversified customers outside of the listed ANZSIC codes that are identified, based on business knowledge, as having more than 5% of their revenue from the relevant business activity ('Sector scope') are included within the scope of the goal or target.

4 For steel, this goal has been set without a baseline as there were no customers with drawn lending at the time the target was set.

5 We define cement as cementitious product, which aligns with the GHG Protocol's 'specific CO_2 per ton of cementitious product' definition. This means that emissions and production associated with imported clinker (typically reported as Scope 3) are not included.

6 Due to data limitations, vehicle financing within legacy Bankwest personal loan products, which are no longer offered, are excluded from scope.

7 Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) only.

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4. Approach to climate scenario analysis

Climate scenario analysis is a rapidly evolving field, with global scenarios regularly produced and updated. We use assumptions and inputs drawing from credible, global climate scenarios produced by the NGFS and obtain input from external experts when necessary. We review our choice of scenarios to check, in our view, they have plausible and appropriately severe outcomes; are consistent with legislative requirements and market practices, including use by peer banks; and they have appropriate sector and geographic data readily available.

We use a combination of credible, long-term global climate scenarios that provide consistent inputs and assumptions for differing futures, as well as a range of acute scenarios to explore the impact of individual severe physical and transition events that could impact the Bank in any given year. This approach helps us to consider the changing impacts on the Bank's financial prospects and risk profile over time, due to long-term chronic physical risks; increasingly frequent and severe acute physical risks; evolving transition risks arising from regulatory change, technological advancements and evolving stakeholder expectations; and opportunities that may arise to improve climate resilience and finance the transition. Depending on the nature of changes in the scenarios, in some cases, we may look to rerun previous analyses using updated information.

Input used in climate scenario analysis

Input/assumption	Details
Relevance to CBA's assessment of our resilience to climate-related changes, developments or uncertainties	• The Bank may be exposed to both physical and transition risks through the provision of deposit and lending services to retail, business and institutional customers. • The long-term scenarios are based on the NGFS scenarios which are a set of climate-related scenarios designed to help financial institutions and policymakers assess the risks associated with climate change and the transition to a lower-carbon economy. They are therefore directly relevant for use in assessing the resilience of the Bank's strategy and business model in the short, medium and long term, to the impacts of a changing climate. • Acute event scenarios were also run to consider severe but plausible climate-related events that could impact the profitability of the Bank in any given year.
Diversity of scenarios	• The long-term scenarios included a high transition risk scenario (Net zero 2050); higher transition risk scenario (Delayed transition) and a high physical risk scenario (Current policies) to enable the assessment of a range of plausible climate physical and transition risk outcomes and to address the uncertainty of potential developments associated with the trajectory of climate change. • The acute event scenarios assessed the impact of different acute physical climate events (cyclone and drought) and a transition event (NSW electricity disruption), on a diverse range of the Bank's portfolios (retail, non-retail and agriculture).
Climate-related physical or transition risks	• The assessment of financial risk for each of the scenarios focused primarily on either the physical risks or transition risks relevant to that scenario. • For the strategic and non-financial risk types in the CRMA the scenario factored in both the transition and physical risks, where relevant or material. For example, under the physical risk scenario (Current policies) conduct risk may be heightened due to decisions the Bank may make in relation to pricing and lending practices in high physical risk zones. Under the high transition risk scenario (Delayed transition) conduct risk is also expected to be heightened for the same reasons in the short and medium term due to physical impacts from existing greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.
Alignment to the latest international agreement on climate change	• The Delayed transition and Net zero 2050 scenarios are aligned to the Paris Agreement's overarching goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
Time horizons used	• The long-term scenarios extend out to 2050, with the CRMA assessing risks at the following time horizons: – Current term (within the next 12 months). – Short term (~3 years) to align with the Bank's strategic planning cycle. – Medium term (~10 years) to align with the timeframe of when the NGFS physical impacts begin to diverge for the low versus high warming futures. – Long term (~30 years) to align with the Bank's home loan portfolio where home loans can be contractually agreed to for up to 30 years. • The acute event scenario time horizons vary by scenario based on the time expected for the economic- and credit-related impacts to flow through to the Bank.

Scenario modelling approach and key assumptions

Long-term scenarios and CRMA

Modelling approach	• The Bank selected three NGFS scenarios (Net zero 2050, Delayed transition and Current policies) for long-term scenario analysis and engaged an economic advisory firm (Oxford Economics) to develop macroeconomic forecasts aligned to the NGFS scenarios using their proprietary models. Tailoring of these variables was performed at a national level, with more granular analysis performed for a selection of higher transition and physical risk exposed industries and regions to capture parts of the Bank's portfolio which may not follow national-level trends. • Industry segments with more granular macroeconomic inputs were selected based on the portfolio exposure to physical and transition risks analysis (on page 144), and included: – Agriculture (dairy and livestock) – Air and road transport – Heavy industry – Non-renewable power generation – Coal mining – Petroleum product wholesaling and retailing – Upstream oil and gas exploration and production • Regional segments for more granular macroeconomic inputs were selected by considering materiality as well as portfolio exposure to physical and transition risk analysis. They are a composite of Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) and Statistical Area Level 4s (SA4s): – Sydney – Rest of New South Wales – Melbourne – Rest of Victoria – South-East Queensland (Greater Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba) – Rest of Queensland – Western Australia – Adelaide • The macroeconomic variables were then input to the Bank's suite of stress testing models to arrive at balance sheet and credit loss results extending out to 2050.
Scope of operations	• Macroeconomic inputs associated with each long-term scenario were applied to all retail and non-retail portfolios of the Bank, including ASB. • The CRMA assessed the impacts of climate change on our financial, non-financial and strategic risk types. This included consideration of impacts on our business model, financial and non-financial risk, strategy, and climate-related risks and opportunities.
Reporting period	• The scenario analysis and CRMA were carried out during the last quarter of the 2025 reporting period.

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Long-term scenarios – key variables and assumptions

	Net zero	Delayed transition	Current policies
Scenario drivers			
The global NGFS scenario narratives and datasets (version 5) were used to provide forecasts in global electrification and supply mix, climate-related technology developments and global policy implementation, under each scenario.			
Global electrification and electricity supply mix	NGFS Net zero (REMIND-MAgPIE) parameters were used	NGFS Delayed transition (REMIND-MAgPIE) parameters were used	NGFS Current policies (REMIND-MAgPIE) parameters were used
Technology developments	Swift and widespread deployment of a range of low-carbon technologies, such as renewable energy sources (solar, wind, etc.), energy storage, electric vehicles, and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) which is kept to a minimum.	Slow technology change until 2030, followed by a fast-paced introduction of low-carbon technology, with the level of action differing across countries and regions. Use of CDR technologies is assumed to be low.	Assumes low-carbon technology change is slow.
Climate-related policies in jurisdictions the entity operates	Assumes the immediate and mostly globally aligned introduction of a range of ambitious climate policies that focus on mandating a rapid reduction of emissions.	Assumes existing policies are maintained until 2030, followed by a rapid and disorderly introduction of a higher volume of stricter carbon and energy regulations, laws, rules and licence conditions across multiple jurisdictions with short implementation time periods.	Assumes no further policy change beyond currently implemented policies.

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Macroeconomic trends and variables

The following key Australian economic trends underpin the long-term scenario forecasts:

- Manufacturing's role in the Australian economy is assumed to continue declining over the next three decades, driven by continued declines in competitiveness, and slowing growth in complementary agriculture and mining industries.
- Global climate action has begun to drive a shift in investment away from Australian coal and towards critical minerals needed for the climate transition. This trend is assumed to continue over the forecast period.
- Professional and financial services are assumed to continue increasing their share of the Australian economy, with demand for these services and IT support rising. Increasing transport and infrastructure requirements will drive demand for engineering services.
- Ongoing investment in additional healthcare capacity over the last decade is expected to continue to service the ageing population.

The following table represents the key Australian national average economic variables applied for each scenario. Variables applied for some high transition or physical risk regions and industries vary substantially from the Australian national average. These variables represent key assumptions specifically generated for these scenarios and should not be interpreted as projections or predictions of future economic conditions.

	Net zero	Delayed transition	Current policies
Unemployment rate	Begins rising immediately, peaking at ~6% around 2035 and declining steadily thereafter reaching current levels by 2050.	Remains flat and begins rising shortly after 2030, peaking at ~6% around 2040 and declining steadily to ~5% by 2050.	Gradually increases until 2040, with steeper increases thereafter reaching ~6.5% by 2050.
Cash rate	Assumed to remain low on the basis it will only be raised if inflation persistently remains outside target bands as a result of this scenario.	Assumed to remain low on the basis it will only be raised if inflation persistently remains outside target bands as a result of this scenario.	Assumed to increase over time in line with increasing inflation, with more steep increases from 2035 (up by ~2% by 2050 from the current position).
GDP	Slower GDP growth until ~2030, with a steady increase in GDP thereafter. **Average annual Australian GDP growth** Short term – 1.1% Medium term – 1.9% Long term – 2.2%	Steady increase to 2030, then stagnating until ~2040 and steadily increasing thereafter. **Average annual Australian GDP growth** Short term – 2.6% Medium term – 1.3% Long term – 2.0%	Steady increase to ~2040, with the pace of growth still increasing thereafter but at a slower rate. **Average annual Australian GDP growth** Short term – 2.6% Medium term – 2.1% Long term – 1.1%
House price index	National average house prices are assumed to continue growing steadily, at similar rates, for differing reasons under each scenario. House prices under the Delayed transition and Net zero scenarios are driven by household income as interest rates are assumed to be unaffected. Under current policies, house prices remain high due to continued housing supply shortages which are exacerbated by more frequent severe weather events that damage property at a time when construction activity is in high demand.		

Profit and loss and balance sheet assumptions

- The Bank's financials, including profit and loss and balance sheet, were modelled assuming no change in current market dynamics. This gives a high-level view of the relative differences in how the balance sheet may evolve under the different long-term scenarios. Balance sheet growth and as a result, profitability, is aligned to economic growth as presented in the scenarios.
- The macroeconomic variables outlined above are key drivers of credit risk models. Credit losses are modelled to respond in line with changes in the macroeconomic variables.

Acute event scenarios – Key variables and assumptions

Series of severe cyclones over South-East Queensland

Modelling approach	• An external actuarial consulting and analytics firm was engaged to model the paths of two severe (Category 4) cyclones making landfall in the South-East Queensland (QLD) region in consecutive years, providing estimated damages at a property level associated with wind, storm surge and cyclone induced flooding. • Each of these Category 4 cyclones is currently individually assessed as 1-in-200-year events, however the probability of two severe cyclone events in successive years in this location is currently extremely low. • Property-level damage and regional assumptions were run through the Bank's home loans stress testing models to assess expected credit losses. • To model non-retail credit losses, the Bank's industry subject matter experts considered the impact of damages and business disruption on the credit profile of industries with higher inherent risk of impact from floods and cyclones. Adjusted credit ratings were run through the Bank's non-retail stress testing model to assess expected credit losses.
Timeframe	A five-year timeframe was selected to reflect the time expected for the economic and credit-related impacts to flow through to customers.
Data as at	The cut-off date for the data used for modelling was December 2024.
Scope of operations	• The retail scope of this scenario included CBA and Bankwest residential mortgages and Viridian Line of Credit (VLOC) accounts within the cyclone impacted regions in South-East QLD. • The non-retail scope focused on cyclone impacted regions across the following industries: commercial property; agriculture and forestry; mining oil and gas; manufacturing; transport and storage; business services; construction; wholesale trade and retail trade.
Key inputs and assumptions	• **Damage from cyclone events** – Damage ratios were modelled by an external provider and applied in year one and year two. The modelling considered a range of factors including distance from cyclone path, windspeed and topography. • **Insurance coverage (retail)** – The likelihood of insurance was modelled by an external provider. This data was complemented by underinsurance assumptions derived from research. • **Insurance coverage (non-retail)** – Overall insurance rate assumptions were internally developed and allocated using random sampling. • **Insurability declines** – Following each cyclone, insurance premiums were increased by ~20% and take-up rates were reduced. • **Mortgage repayment stress** – The ability of borrowers to make mortgage repayments was stressed through factoring in the extent to which costs for demolition, repair and alternate property rental during repair are covered by insurance, and the repair period. Customers were assumed to have defaulted where the costs to repair and sell the property exceeded the equity in the property, or where the customer was in negative equity. • **Unemployment rates** – A significant rise in unemployment rates was assumed to occur in the cyclone years with an increase of 8% and 20% from 2024 by the end of year two for Brisbane and regional South-East QLD, respectively. Unemployment improves from year three as infrastructure is repaired and jobs are created during the rebuild. • **Residential building value declines** – Aligned to damage ratios applied to each property. A linear return to pre-cyclone values over the repair period is assumed. • **Residential land value declines** – Varied by flood risk ratings for each property up to reductions of 35%. Land values were assumed to recover within a year in Brisbane, quicker than regional areas which were assumed to recover in five years. • **Insurance companies and re-insurers** – Assumed to remain solvent. • **Government support** – Assumed to be limited. • **Business disruption** – Infrastructure damage, including to roads and rail lines, interrupts supply chains causing local production to decline by: – 10% across non-impacted areas of QLD for three months after each cyclone. – 30% in moderate and severe impacted zones for three months after each cyclone.

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Long-term drought impacting the agriculture portfolio

Modelling approach	• The selection of the drought affected areas and the segmentation of these areas into lower and higher drought impact was based on data from both the Bank's productivity mapping tool and climate stress index tool (PMT-CSI tool) and the Water Resources Institute, Aqueduct (Version 4) dataset, which identifies areas expected to suffer from high water stress in the future under their 2030 pessimistic scenario. • Macroeconomic and financial variables corresponding to the scenario were designed in collaboration with environmental risk teams and agribusiness credit risk experts. Property value parameters were adjusted based on their allocation to low or high impact regions. • The impact of macroeconomic and financial variables was assessed to arrive at final agriculture ANZSIC-level credit rating movements. These ANZSIC rating movements and relevant macroeconomic variables were subsequently processed through the Bank's non-retail stress testing model to estimate expected credit losses for customers in both high-impact and low-impact regions. • For adjacent agriculture industries such as food manufacturing and wholesaling, ANZSIC rating movements were directly provided by agribusiness subject matter experts and applied to the non-retail stress test model to estimate expected credit losses.
Timeframe	A 10-year timeframe was selected to reflect a long-term drought, with similar duration to Australia's millennium drought.
Data as at	The cut-off date for the data used for modelling was December 2024.
Scope	• The scope of this scenario was limited to the CBA Australian agriculture portfolios, and included adjacent industries such as food wholesaling and manufacturing. Forestry and fishing industries were excluded. • Regional exclusions are shown in grey on page 153, and are based on the PMT-CSI tool and the Water Resources Institute, Aqueduct (Version 4) dataset, where regions were assessed as having low or negligible risk. By design of the scenario, NT, TAS and North-West WA were also excluded (also shown in grey on page 153).
Physical or transition risk	This scenario only assessed the impact of physical climate risks.
Key inputs and assumptions	• **Farm productivity** – Assumed to decline by ~10% in year one, then 20% in year two and 50% in years three to 10. • **Cash rate** – Debt financing is important to the farm sector, both to fund new investment and to help manage variability in farm revenue. The event is therefore assumed to occur during a time when the cash rate is increasing for reasons unrelated to the drought. The Australian cash rate is assumed to steadily increase during years one to four settling at 7% from years four to seven and then declining to 5% by year 10. • **Property value impacts** – Properties in high-impact regions initially maintain their value due to government support and no action taken by banks. Deterioration in value commences towards the end of year four and continues until the cumulative reduction peaks at ~40% in year eight. The low-impact areas are assumed to increase in value by 10%. • **International commodity prices** – Assumed to remain stable. • **Government support** – Assumed in the form of a mix of income assistance, concessional loans, tax relief, and water and transport subsidies. However, after four years it is assumed to be insufficient to compensate for the combination of rising interest rates and declining revenue.

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Extended electricity outage in New South Wales

Modelling approach	• The Bank's industry subject matter experts developed productivity and pricing variables at an ANZSIC industry level, (segmented by NSW and the other states connected to the National Electricity Market), as well as key national macroeconomic variables. • These variables were used by the Bank's industry subject matter experts to determine ANZSIC industry-level credit rating movements which were applied within the Bank's non-retail stress testing model to estimate expected credit losses. • For mortgages, the macroeconomic parameters were applied to the Bank's home loans stress testing models to determine the expected credit losses.
Timeframe	A four-year timeframe was selected to reflect the time expected for the economic- and credit-related impacts to flow through to customers.
Data as at	The cut-off date for the data used for modelling was December 2024.
Physical or transition risk	Only transition risk impacts were considered for this scenario.
Scope	• This scenario was limited to retail and manufacturing customers based on the high energy consumption of these sectors. • Commercial and services, electricity, gas, water and waste services customers are also high energy consuming sectors but were not assessed based on the assumption that electricity to customers in these sectors would not be curtailed.
Key inputs and assumptions	• **Electricity supply is prioritised** – For residential, commercial and services. High energy consuming activities in manufacturing, for example aluminium, mining and electricity, and gas sectors in NSW are curtailed. • **Business productivity impacts** – Productivity of high energy intensive sectors is reduced as follows: – Aluminium: -50% in year one, -30% from 2024 levels in year two and -10% from 2024 levels in year three. – Other manufacturing: -30% in year one, -15% from 2024 levels in year two and no impact in year three. – Mining: -10% in year one, -5% in year two from 2024 levels and no impact in year three. • **Supply chain impacts** – The compounding impact of supply chain disruptions from this scenario are incorporated into productivity decline assumptions. No productivity declines are assumed due to long term reduction in market share to local or international customers. • **Electricity prices: Wholesale** – Electricity price shock is experienced by those exposed to the wholesale electricity price, for example electricity retailers and small-to-medium size industrial businesses. The scenario assumes approximately four times increase in prices in year one, approximately two times increase in prices in year two and a return to 2024 levels in year three. • **Electricity prices: Retail and commercial** – Prices lag the wholesale price by a year as price increases are passed through to contracted prices and increase at a less extreme level, where only the wholesale component of the price is impacted. No impact in year one, increase of 30% in year two, and decrease of 10% from year two levels in year three. • **Gas prices –** Assumed to remain high as gas is needed for gas-fired power generation. • **Macroeconomic impacts** – Although localised increases in unemployment occur, the national unemployment rate increases only marginally due to the impact to mining and manufacturing in NSW. Higher inflation leads to an increase in the cash rate by up to 1% over two years and then stabilises. No impact to house prices are assumed.

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Key sources of scenario uncertainty and limitations

There are a range of uncertainties when looking to model scenarios and their climate-related impacts. Understanding uncertainty within climate modelling allows us to focus on reducing it where possible, accepting it where necessary, and interpreting and communicating results in an appropriate manner.

We consider the risks of relying on uncertain information when making decisions based on climate scenario analysis and we aim to avoid false precision in modelled outcomes, for example by rating physical risk across an entire portfolio rather than expecting single address results to be equally robust.

There are limitations and uncertainties associated with projections of future climate scenarios, given the limitations of current scientific understanding of the climate system, its cascading impact to the broader economy and society, and complexity of climate risk modelling. The table below highlights a non-exhaustive list of some of the key sources of uncertainty and the range of limitations.

Modelling area	Key sources of uncertainty and limitations
Long-term climate scenarios	• Global climate models are highly complex and can be used to simulate possible future climates under various scenarios, such as different global warming trends. While they are grounded in physical principles and evaluated against past observations, their projections carry uncertainty due to the complexity of the climate system. • Economic variables for long-term scenarios are projected over a 25-year time horizon, with assumptions regarding factors such as policy and technology. There is considerable uncertainty over the pace and impact of climate change on the environment (physical risk) as well as how global and domestic governments will act to address it (transition risk). These projections could therefore be inaccurate. • Long-term scenarios do not attempt to predict the timing and extent of individual acute physical or transition events that could materially impact the Bank's financial performance in any given year. Rather, the cumulative effect of such events is factored into macroeconomic variables used to model these trends. Although this approach enables a clearer view of any trends over time, it underestimates potential losses to the Bank because it does not account for localised declines, or direct impacts on asset values from severe climate physical or transition events that could occur in any given year. • Climate transition risk can materialise in a variety of ways including through direct exposure to carbon prices or indirect impacts from reduced demand. This creates significant difficulty in modelling or quantifying impacts. • The tailoring of the NGFS scenarios to the Australian context, at a national level and at a more granular level for higher transition and physical risk exposed industries and regions, was performed by the economic advisory firm (Oxford Economics) using their proprietary models. These global economic and industry models make assumptions about aspects such as trade, competitiveness, capital markets, interest rates and commodity prices, and may assume certain relationships observed in past data that may not continue under future climate conditions. Assumptions made about Australia's specific conditions, including government policies, energy generation mix, geographic dispersion and general macroeconomic conditions may not be correct. • Long-term scenarios extending out to 2050 require balance sheet assumptions over the next 25 years. CBA strategy and balance sheet composition may vary from assumptions used. • The interaction of global climate and socioeconomic variables, and the impact of new technological developments on structural economic relationships are unknown and may result in modelled outcomes not being realised.
Severe cyclones affecting South-East Queensland	• There is limited historical data in relation to damages to property, supply chain impacts and economic impacts resulting from a cyclone, or series of cyclones in Australia of this magnitude, over a populated area. As a result, should this scenario ever eventuate, actual impacts may vary significantly from assumptions in this scenario. • Assumptions on insurance coverage have been used in this scenario. Actual insurance coverage could vary significantly from these assumptions. • Retail insurance assumptions are based on external models of current household insurance premiums and affordability which may vary over time. It is also unknown how customers and insurers would behave under the modelled scenario. As a result, actual changes in insurance availability to customers, price increases, uptake by customers and any impact of the Australian Cyclone Reinsurance Pool could significantly differ from assumptions in this scenario.

Modelling area	Key sources of uncertainty and limitations
Severe cyclones affecting South-East Queensland (continued)	• High-level assumptions regarding the resilience of individual homes to withstand severe weather events have been made as the individual building characteristics of properties in the portfolio are not known. As a result, the damages sustained by an individual property or portfolio of properties could be significantly different from the assumptions in this scenario. • Location data was used in the analysis. Where location was unknown, postcode-level averages were applied. As a result there could be significant differences between the modelled results and what could occur in reality. • Property values can be impacted by numerous factors, including availability of dwelling supply to meet increasing demands, resilience of individual homes to withstand severe weather events, availability and cost of insurance, and the risk of future severe weather impacts. Assumptions about the recovery of property values following this series of events may therefore be incorrect. • Analysis of cyclone impacts to non-retail portfolios was completed at the postcode level. This relied on location data which may be incomplete. As a result, there could be significant differences between modelled results and what could occur in reality. • Indirect impacts have not been considered, such as the perceived view of increase in risk events on surrounding non-impacted households, which could result in insurance withdrawal/unavailability and house price decreases for non-impacted households.
Long-term drought impacting the agriculture portfolio	• This scenario makes numerous assumptions over a period of 10 years to explore the downside impacts on the agriculture sector. As a result, actual impacts may vary significantly from assumptions in this scenario. • **Farm values** can be impacted by numerous factors, including the quality of the farmland, water rights and the resilience to withstand future severe weather events. The decline in property values in high drought impact areas has been assumed to explore the downside for this scenario. As a result, actual impacts may vary significantly from assumptions in this scenario. • **Government support** is assumed to be insufficient after year four to compensate for the combination of rising interest rates and declining revenue. This assumption may be incorrect as the Bank is not able to predict the extent and duration of Government support. • Analysis of agricultural exposures in drought impacted regions was completed at the postcode level. This relied on location data which may be incomplete. As a result there could be significant differences between the modelled results and what could occur in reality.
Extended electricity outage in New South Wales	• The national energy market is highly complex and the Bank has limited insight on how the government would respond in this scenario. This scenario was based on the Bank's subject matter expert expectations of how electricity usage would be curtailed. As a result, productivity impacts could vary significantly from this scenario. • This scenario was based on the Bank's subject matter expert expectations of how electricity prices could be impacted in this scenario. As a result, electricity price changes could vary significantly from this scenario. • The Bank has limited insight on interstate electricity market interdependencies under a scenario of this nature. As a result, the impact of NSW electricity generation outages on our exposures in other states could vary significantly from this scenario.
Loss assessments	• Modelling climate impacts to individual counterparties or estimating potential impacts to a client's credit worthiness arising from a climate event is significantly complex and subject to considerable variability and judgement. For example, business structure; generation mix; emissions intensity; energy intensity; product mix; technology mix; geographic dispersion; supply chains; and physical location can all impact a business' or sectors' exposure to climate change. • Historical observations of credit losses under catastrophes may not be consistent with losses under future scenarios. For example, if insurance coverage was to change differently to our forecasts or government support were to decline. • As climate impacts become more prominent and severe, the relationship between physical catastrophes and asset prices could change in unexpected ways. • There have been no historical climate events in Australia similar in nature or scale to the acute scenarios performed this year against which modelled outcomes can be benchmarked for reasonableness.

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5. Our portfolio exposure to physical and transition risks

Our assessment of the Bank's financial exposure to climate risk considers the extent to which regions or industries we lend to are currently exposed to elevated physical and/or transition risks. On page 144 we have analysed sub-sectors of our Group TCE that may be exposed to elevated climate-related physical or transition risk.

The footnotes below outline our key judgements, assumptions, inclusions and exclusions in the presentation of the table on page 144.

1. During the year we have revised the scope of our consumer portfolio to include Unloan home loans. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2. Excluding consumer, sub-sectors are primarily based on a customer's ANZSIC classification. Where this does not provide the granularity required, additional classification is undertaken using business knowledge. Our total sector exposures represent the Group including ASB.
3. Identification of physical risk in Australian home loans was based on modelled loss rates (cyclone, flood and fire), property location and topography (sea-level rise). The Bank applies a physical risk score based on the estimated risk of a hazard to the property. For example, properties are characterised as having a 'high' flood risk if they are located within an approximately 1-in-50-year flood zone.
4. Identification of high transition risk in Australian home loans was based on where local economies are assessed as heavily reliant on the fossil fuel value chain. For the non-consumer portfolio, high transition risk identification is performed at the sub-sector, or grouped ANZSIC level, based on greater impact from policy, technology and market changes under the transition to a lower-carbon economy. This framework was developed based on United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative's industry guidance.
5. Of the consumer portfolio, only Australian home loans, excluding HELs and HELOCs including VLOCs, were assessed for physical and transition risks. The assessed portfolio also excludes RMG. A number of exposures were exposed to multiple risks however are summarised independently in this report. The totals do not reflect double counting in these exposures.
6. Coal terminals include customers whose main business is the operation of ports and terminals that are principally used for transporting and exporting coal.
7. LNG terminals include direct exposures to customers focused on LNG terminal activities only. It does not include customers with diversified operations which include LNG terminals in their business mix.
8. Air transport includes certain exposures to customers that lease aircraft to airline operators as the transition risk is considered comparable.
9. Includes transport ships, tankers, LNG and Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessel categories. Note, the tanker vessel category includes exposure to oil tankers and chemical tankers. This category also includes exposure to transport equipment leasing to the oil and gas shipping industry as the transition risk is considered comparable.
10. Pipeline transport and gas supply sectors include all of our direct exposures to oil and gas pipelines.
11. Scope of sector aligned to customers captured in sector-level financed emissions goals and targets reporting, and ASB where applicable. Diversified customers are reported based on ANZSIC classification.
12. Non-renewable power generation includes customers whose main business is power generation and where <90% of generation is from renewable sources. We assess changes to customer classification using a rolling three-year generation average.
13. Some non-consumer sectors may be exposed to elevated physical risk. However, identification of elevated physical risk at the sector and sub-sector level is currently out of scope of this analysis because exposure to acute physical risk and extreme weather events is largely location dependent. This requires additional data availability and granularity to accurately capture. Physical risks are likely to impact additional sectors not identified above.

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6. CBA Sustainability Funding Target

Target: $70 billion in cumulative sustainability funding by 2030

We report on the exposures we have identified as meeting our established eligibility criteria for our Sustainability Funding Target (SFT).

This year we made no refinements to the SFT or the associated eligibility criteria. We acknowledge the recent release by the Australian Sustainable Finance Institute of the Australian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and intend to consider this as we review our eligibility criteria over the coming year. We expect to capture any changes to eligibility prospectively, with the nature of any changes disclosed in the year they are made.

Unless specified below, we use total lending exposure which excludes commitments at offer, derivatives, guarantees, operating leases and trading securities to calculate the cumulative funding since 30 June 2020. We include new qualifying lending and refinance balances if the exposure has not already been included in the cumulative progress. If the exposure has already been included, but the refinance leads to an increase in balance, we include the incremental balance. The assessment of changes in balance is undertaken in local currency and converted to Australian dollars in the period corresponding to the change. Definitions and details on eligibility are outlined in the table below.

Category	Definition	Included assets	Exclusions	Exposure type
Renewable energy	Lending to domestic and offshore entities involved in providing and manufacturing equipment, the development, construction, operation, distribution and maintenance of large scale renewable energy projects and assets that improve energy efficiency	1. Entity's main business is renewable energy generation (at least 90% of revenue, or where unavailable, an alternative measure such as energy generation from the energy mix, is from eligible renewable sources, from renewable generation), or proceeds of financing restricted to renewable energy generation is sourced from the following: – Wind, solar (photovoltaics, concentrated solar power/solar thermal), hydro, geothermal, wave, tidal, landfill gas (if asset is classified as an eligible generator under the Australian Renewable Energy Target). 2. Entities whose operations involve transmitting and distributing renewable electricity, entities whose operations involve storage facilities including large scale energy storage facilities and batteries, as well as, manufacturing facilities dedicated wholly to onshore and offshore development of renewable technology. 3. Solar, wind and hydro-powered equipment including panel installations. 4. Batteries used to store energy for commercial use and charging equipment. An exposure that is at the head company level can still be included if the purpose of the CBA product is to be used for the needs of certain assets/projects/subsidiaries of the counterparty that fit the above criteria.	Exposures <$1 million except for those assets eligible under included assets 3 and 4	Total lending exposure

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Category	Definition	Included assets	Exclusions	Exposure type
Low carbon transport	Lending related to low carbon transport and supporting infrastructure	1. Low carbon/clean transport defined as the following public/private vehicles: – Electric and hydrogen passenger and freight vehicles. – Electric off-road machinery and engines. – Trains: non-diesel rolling stock and vehicles for electrified trams, trolley buses and cable cars. – Buses: electric or hydrogen buses. 2. Supporting infrastructure, such as: – Large scale supporting infrastructure including charging and alternative fuel infrastructure and batteries. – Dedicated infrastructure for electrified transport. – Public walking and cycling infrastructure. – Bus rapid transit system. – All infrastructure for electrified freight rail.	Hybrid fuel-efficient vehicles	Total lending exposure
Low carbon commercial buildings	Lending secured by ≥5 Star NABERS Energy or Green Star rated commercial buildings	1. Commercial buildings that are ≥5 Star NABERS Energy or Green Star rated at time of origination. Where origination date is unknown, NABERS assessment is undertaken as at reporting date. 2. Commercial buildings that have achieved a ≥5 NABERS Energy or Green Star rating after origination, if at origination there was a demonstrated intention to achieve the rating. 3. Includes projects under construction or property upgrade, based on expected NABERS Energy rating. Apportionment undertaken on loans with multiple underlying securities so that only the balance attributed to securities that satisfy the definition are counted. Apportionment is based on the property value that satisfies the definition divided by the portfolio value of all securities held as collateral against the loan.	Unsecured loans Exposures <$1 million	Total lending exposure
Energy efficient residential buildings[1]	Mortgage loans related to new construction/ major renovation of residential buildings that are considered energy efficient under accepted standards	Mortgage loans to finance the construction of new residential buildings or major renovations. The National Construction Code requires qualifying constructions and major renovations to meet a minimum thermal efficiency NatHERS rating. Construction loans have progressive payments as the work progresses with drawdowns within the reporting period being included.	Excludes Bankwest Residential buildings that are not funded with a progressive drawdown	Total funded balance
Pollution and waste management	Lending related to municipal and commercial activities that contribute to soil remediation, waste prevention and collection (excluding hazardous waste), waste reduction and waste recycling	1. The development, operation and upgrade of physical recycling facilities for metals, plastic or paper. 2. Recycling or composting to divert waste from landfill. 3. Organic waste treatment and composting. 4. Organic waste to energy power generation projects. 5. Landfill gas collection power generation projects for closed landfills with 75% or more gas capture efficiency.	Unsecured loans Exposures <$1 million	Total lending exposure
Sustainability-Linked Loans	Loans with predetermined targets to facilitate environmentally or socially sustainable outcomes	Sustainability-Linked Loans are instruments which incentivise the borrower's achievement of ambitious, predetermined sustainability performance targets. The use of proceeds in most instances will be for general corporate purposes.	Exposures <$1 million	Total lending exposure

1 We paused reporting contributions to this asset class in FY24 and may consider any potential future contributions as part of our review in FY26.

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Category	Definition	Included assets	Exclusions	Exposure type
Land and agriculture	Lending for assets or agricultural practices that are designed to improve certain environmental outcomes	Assets financed through the Agri Green Loan, which include: 1. Solar, batteries or bioenergy. 2. Electric or hydrogen vehicles. 3. Farm building upgrades. 4. Environmental plantings, vegetation and waterway protection, precision use of chemicals, water efficiency and management of manure waste streams. 5. Rotational grazing, restoration of degraded soils, erosion restoration and prevention, and regenerative cropping practices.	Unsecured loans	Total lending exposure
Affordable and social housing	Lending related to the acquisition, construction and/or operation of activities that expand the access to adequate, safe, affordable housing	This may include: 1. Financing housing associations or community housing providers. 2. Financing for specialist accommodation such as disability housing or retirement villages. 3. Financing sponsors through government led initiatives to increase the supply of affordable housing, where accommodation is provided at no more than 80% of the current market rental rate. Target populations include households with income below limits defined by Australian states and territories, low socioeconomic groups, victims of domestic or family violence, and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Includes: • Loans to organisations that derive 90% or more of their revenues from activities in the above list of eligible categories. • Assets that operate or are under construction to operate.	Unsecured loans Exposures <$1 million	Total lending exposure
Other social assets	Lending that facilitates and supports economic activity which mitigates social issues and challenges, and/or achieves positive social outcomes	Eligible social projects should be directed towards specified target populations, for example those outlined in the Social Loan Principles. Eligible assets include funding or financing related to the acquisition, construction, equipment or operation of activities that expand: 1. Health, healthcare and wellbeing. 2. Educational and vocational training. 3. Affordable basic infrastructure. 4. Employment generation and programs designed to prevent and/or alleviate unemployment stemming from socioeconomic inequality including employment services. Includes: 1. Assets that operate or are under construction to operate. 2. Loans to organisations that derive 90% or more of their revenues from activities in the above list of eligible categories.	Unsecured loans Exposures <$1 million	Total lending exposure
Energy efficiency (No longer reported as a standalone asset class from 1 July 2023)	Lending for assets that improve energy efficiency or generate renewable energy excluding those that are reported under other categories	1. Solar, wind and hydro powered equipment including panel installations. 2. Batteries used to store energy for commercial use and charging equipment.	Unsecured loans Excludes exposures to assets reported under other categories	Total lending exposure

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7. Group operational emissions

Environmental management systems and certifications

We measure and manage the environmental impacts of our activities under our operational control using an environmental management system. Envizi is the platform used for Australia, India and our other overseas locations to manage environmental data and measure operational emissions. For New Zealand, ASB measures its operational emissions using in-house emissions calculators.

Certifications

- ISO 9001:2015 – Quality Management System. Scope of certification: the Management of delivery of retail capital works incorporating sustainability and digital engineering aspects.
- ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management System. Scope of certification: the provision of property operations and facilities management across Australian operations for the Group, including commercial office spaces, retail banking branches, data centres, SST (ATMs).
- ISO 50001:2018 – Energy Management System. Scope of certification: the provision of property operations and facilities management across Australian operations for the Group including commercial office spaces, retail banking branches, data centres, SST (ATMs).

Operational emissions targets

Our operational emissions targets publicly document the measurement, target setting and our progress to reduce emissions over time. We set our targets in conjunction with an environmental consultant and periodically review to ensure they remain representative of the Bank's operations; however, we do not currently have our targets validated by a third party. Our external auditor provides reasonable assurance for Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions and limited assurance for selected Scope 3 operational emissions over point-in-time performance and we report these against the targets. Our operational targets are gross absolute emissions reductions, with carbon offsets not included in progress tracking.

Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions reduction target: This target is based on a 1.5˚C trajectory. Emissions relate to the consumption of natural gas, stationary fuel, refrigerant and electricity used in retail, commercial and data centre properties under the Group's operational control, and business use of tool-of-trade vehicles. Market-based reporting is used to reflect the impact of sourcing electricity needs from renewable sources. Electricity emissions are reported where we are unable to purchase renewable electricity due to data limitations.

Scope 3 operational emissions reduction target: This target encompasses selected Scope 3 emissions sources and is based on a 1.5˚C trajectory, excluding flights, which is based on a well-below 2˚C trajectory. To ensure the baseline is representative of a typical year, Scope 3 business travel emissions are adjusted to FY19 values to normalise for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions as a result of sources outside the Group's operational control, but support the Group's business activities. Base building, business use of private vehicles and work from home emissions are excluded. Due to data limitations, New Zealand emissions exclude upstream stationary and transport fuels, and freight emissions. Only flight emissions are included for limited other overseas operations due to data limitations at the time of target setting.

Organisational boundaries, calculations and emissions factors

Organisational boundaries

We set our organisational boundary and measure our operational emissions with reference to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, accounting for the operations, facilities and subsidiaries owned or controlled by the Group. We take an operational control approach to establish our boundary for reporting our operational emissions inventory. We have extended our boundary to include selected Scope 3 emissions sources beyond our operational control that occur as part of the Group's value chain activities and where reliable data is available.

Australia: Encompasses our Australia-based operations, including Bankwest, and includes commercial, retail and residential properties, data centres, ATMs and our company fleet. We have extended our boundary to include selected Scope 3 emissions sources beyond our operational control.

New Zealand: Encompasses the subsidiaries, operations and facilities owned or controlled by ASB and includes our corporate offices, regional centres, data centres, branches and ATMs. We have extended our boundary to include selected Scope 3 emissions sources beyond our operational control. CBA New Zealand emissions for these categories have been assessed as not material.

India: Includes our commercial office and operations in India.

Other overseas: Represents Group operations and controlled entities outside Australia, New Zealand and India, and includes all other offices located in North America, Asia and Europe.

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Calculating operational emissions

Group operational emissions for 2025 have been measured and prepared, in all material respects, with reference to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).

For Australia, India, and other overseas, invoices or reports are received from the relevant data source and are loaded into Envizi. The platform then calculates the emissions using the relevant emissions factors. Emissions factors are reviewed by a third party for CBA and updated in Envizi.

For ASB in New Zealand, invoices or reports are received from the relevant data source and the relevant emissions factors are applied to calculate the emissions using in-house emissions calculators.

Scope 1 emissions

Scope 1 operational emissions are direct emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company. This relates to the Group's consumption of natural gas, stationary fuel and refrigerants used in retail, commercial and data centre properties under the Group's operational control and business use of tool-of-trade vehicles, during the reporting period. The consumption data is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on historical information or pro-rata consumption. Emissions are calculated using the relevant emissions factors noted in this section. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

The tables below outline Scope 1 operational emissions sources reported within our Annual Report.

For a reconciliation between Scope 1 operational emissions reported and those included within our Scope 1 and 2 target, see page 428.

Australia

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Stationary fuel – natural gas	Emissions from the consumption of natural gas in retail and commercial properties in Australia under the Group's operational control as defined under the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (*NGER Act*) during the reporting year.	• Natural gas usage invoices	MJ (gas)	NGA (2024)
Stationary fuel – diesel	Emissions from the consumption of stationary diesel in commercial properties and data centre in Australia under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Diesel usage reports	L (fuel)	NGA (2024)
Transport fuels	Mobile combustion emissions from the burning of diesel, ethanol E10 and petrol fuel from the business use of our tool-of-trade vehicle fleet in Australia under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• SG Fleet monthly report	L (fuel)	NGA (2024)
Refrigerants	Fugitive emissions from installation, servicing and disposal of air conditioning units based on top up of refrigerants from contractors maintaining the equipment in retail and data centre properties in Australia under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• HVAC contractors	kg (refrigerant)	NGA (2024) and IPCC (2014)

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New Zealand

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Stationary fuels – fossil gas and diesel stationary	Direct emissions from fossil gas and diesel use across ASB's corporate sites in New Zealand under ASB's operational control.	• Fossil gas usage invoices • Diesel usage report	kWh (gas) L (fuel)	Ministry for the Environment (MfE) NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Transport fuels	Direct emissions from the consumption of diesel and petrol from our business use of our tool of trade vehicle fleet in New Zealand.	• SG Fleet monthly report and transactional listing	L (fuel)	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Refrigerants	Fugitive emissions from the leakage of refrigerant gases in air conditioning units based on top up of refrigerants from contractors maintaining equipment in ASB's corporate sites in New Zealand under ASB's operational control. Refrigerant emissions from retail branches are excluded.	• HVAC contractors	kg (refrigerant)	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)

India

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Stationary fuel – diesel	Emissions from the consumption of stationary diesel in commercial office in India under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Diesel usage reports	L (fuel)	DESNZ (2025)
Refrigerants	Fugitive emissions from installation, servicing and disposal of air conditioning units based on top up of refrigerants from contractors maintaining the equipment in commercial office in India under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• HVAC contractors	kg (refrigerant)	NGA (2024) and IPCC (2014)

Other overseas

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Stationary fuel – natural gas	Emissions from the consumption of natural gas in our office in the United Kingdom under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Natural gas usage invoices	MJ (gas)	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (2024)

Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 operational emissions are indirect emissions from the Group's purchase of electricity used in retail, commercial, residential and data centre properties, SSTs (ATMs) and charging of the EV fleet under the Group's operational control during the reporting period. The consumption data is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on historical information or pro-rata consumption. Emissions are calculated using the relevant emissions factors noted in this section. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

We use a location-based and market-based reporting approach. Location-based methodology reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs, while a market-based methodology reflects emissions from electricity that we have purposefully chosen to purchase.

The tables below outline Scope 2 operational emissions sources reported within our Annual Report.

For a reconciliation between Scope 2 operational emissions reported and those included within our Scope 1 and 2 target, see page 428.

Australia

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Purchased electricity	Indirect emissions from the electricity used by retail, commercial and residential properties, data centres, ATMs and EV fleet during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer • Odometer estimates and OEM efficiency rating	kWh	NGA (2024)

New Zealand

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Purchased electricity	Indirect emissions from the electricity used by ATMs, retail, corporate and data centre properties in New Zealand under ASB's operational control and charging of ASB's EV fleet.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer • Zilch EV charging report • Transactional listing	kWh	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)

India

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Purchased electricity	Indirect emissions from the electricity used in our commercial offices in India under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer	kWh	IEA (2024); Published for 2025

Other overseas

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Purchased electricity	Indirect emissions from the electricity used by all other overseas offices under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act* during the reporting year.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer	kWh	IEA (2024); Published for 2025 eGRID (2023) DESNZ (2024)

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Selected Scope 3 emissions

Selected Scope 3 operational emissions are all other indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

The tables below outline all selected Scope 3 operational emissions sources and the emissions factors used to calculate emissions reported within our Annual Report.

For a reconciliation between Scope 3 operational emissions and those within our Scope 3 target, see page 428.

Australia

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Annual and Climate Report production	Indirect emissions generated from the production and distribution of annual and climate reports for the prior reporting financial year. This includes the emissions associated with the use of professional services, printing and stationary, mailing services and waste generated.	• Supplier spend invoices	$ (AUD)	DESNZ (2024) and IELab (2022)
Annual General Meeting	Indirect emissions resulting from the Group's Annual General Meeting for the prior reporting financial year. This includes emissions associated with accommodation, security, real estate, catering, media, printing, postal, photography, taxi, hire car and business services.	• Supplier spend invoices	$ (AUD)	IELab (2022)
Office copy paper	Indirect emissions generated from the Group's use of copy paper in the Group's commercial operations and retail branches under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting year.	• Monthly paper transactions report	GSM (paper weight)	EPA Victoria (2021) and Indufor (2026)
Stationary fuels – natural gas and diesel	Indirect emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed in retail, commercial and data centre properties in Australia under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act*.	• Diesel usage reports • Natural gas usage invoices	L (fuel) MJ (gas)	NGA (2024)
Electricity – transmission and distribution	Indirect emissions associated with the electricity lost through transmission and distribution of purchased electricity used by the Group in Australia.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer	kWh (electricity)	NGA (2024)
Freight	Indirect emissions generated from Australian freight contracts and calculated emissions provided in reporting provided by suppliers.	• Quarterly courier emissions report	tCO_2-e (courier)	Supplier specific factor
Waste	Indirect emissions generated from our waste to landfill from commercial, retail and data centres properties during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia.	• Cleaning contractor waste report • Landlord/base building waste report	Tonnes (waste) kg (waste)	NGA (2024)
Water	Indirect emissions generated from the water usage at our commercial, retail and data centres properties during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia.	• Utility bills • Landlord bills • Water meter reading report	kL (water)	AusLCI (2023)
Hotel accommodation	Indirect emissions from hotel accommodation used by employees and calculated based on the number of night stays.	• Monthly hotels report	Days/nights stay	DESNZ (2025)

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Business travel – transport	Indirect emissions from hire car and taxi use, business use of private vehicles, and business flights.	• CBA operating expense management system • Monthly transactions report • Monthly flights report	$ (expenditure) L (fuel) Flight ticket class/airport codes Passenger kilometres (pkm)	NGA (2024) DESNZ (2025) National Transport Commission (2023)
Employee commuting	Indirect emissions generated by employees commuting to their respective offices. Emissions based on combination of parking bay utilisation in select major commercial offices, ABS – Census of Population and Housing (2016) and building speedgate data to determine FTE working from offices along with commuting transport modes.	• Group FTE report • CBA speedgate data • HR employee leave data • CBA commercial offices parking bay data	FTE (employees)	NGA (2024) DESNZ (2025)
Working from home emissions	Indirect emissions generated by an incremental number of employees working from home. From FY22 onwards, working from home emissions are based on FTE allocated to commercial offices (previously desk occupancy), in conjunction with building speedgate data to determine FTE working from home.	• Group FTE report • CBA speedgate data • HR employee leave data	FTE (employees)	NGA (2024) DESNZ (2025)
Base building	Indirect emissions generated from the Group's proportion (by net lettable area) of base building electricity and natural gas usage for the Group's Australian commercial offices.	• Landlord utilities invoices/reports	kWh (electricity) MJ (natural gas)	NGA (2024)
Purchased electricity – data centres	Indirect emissions from the electricity consumption in the Group's Australian data centres not under the Group's operational control as defined under the *NGER Act*.	• Invoice PDFs from landlord/ retailer	kWh (electricity)	NGA (2024)

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New Zealand

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Office paper	Indirect emissions generated through photocopy paper purchased in commercial operations, for example, regional centres and branches under our operational control. This excludes non-photocopy paper such as papers used for customer communication, for example, letters and mail envelopes or office stationery.	• Monthly paper reports	kg (paper)	EPA Victoria (2021)
Upstream fuel and energy	Indirect emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed, that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.	• Emissions calculated from Scope 1 natural gas, diesel, refrigerants and Scope 2 electricity	kWh (electricity) L (fuel)	UK Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Transmission and distribution losses	Indirect emissions associated with the generation of electricity purchased and natural gas that are consumed in transmission and distribution.	• Emissions calculated from Scope 1 natural gas and Scope 2 electricity	kWh (electricity and gas)	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Freight	Indirect emissions generated from outbound freight services.	• Mail volume report • Transactional listing	Postage volume $ (expenditure)	NZ Post 2024 emissions factors Auckland Council spend based emissions factors (year ending 2019, postal and courier services), adjusted for inflation
Waste (commercial operations)	Indirect emissions generated from waste to landfill from properties under ASB operational control.	• Landlord/base building waste report • ASB's employment record • Construction waste report	kg (waste to landfill or construction waste)	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Hotel accommodation	Indirect emissions from hotel accommodation used by employees and calculated based on the duration of stay and location.	• Monthly travel report	Days/nights stay	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Business travel – transport	Indirect emissions from business flights, business use of private vehicles, rental car and taxi use.	• Monthly travel report • ASB's operating expense management system • Transactional listing	Flight ticket class/airport codes $ (expenditure for taxi and rental car) pkm km for business use of private vehicles	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025) Auckland Council spend based emissions factor (year ending 2019, road passenger transport), adjusted for inflation

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Employee commuting	Indirect emissions generated by ASB staff commuting to work.	• ASB's employment record for FTE • Premises access percent • HR employee leave data • Employee commute survey	FTE (employees), number of working days and method of transport	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)
Working from home emissions	Indirect emissions generated from ASB staff working from home.	• ASB's employment record for FTE • Premise access percent • Employee leave data	FTE (employees) and number of working days	MfE NZ, Measure Emissions Guide (2025)

India

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Office copy paper	Indirect emissions generated from the Group's use of office copy paper in our commercial office in India under the Group's operational control during the reporting year.	• Monthly paper transactions report	kg (paper weight)	EPA Victoria (2021) and Indufor (2016)
Stationary fuel – diesel	Indirect emissions associated with the extraction and transportation of fuels consumed in our commercial office in India.	• Diesel usage reports	L (fuel)	NGA (2024)
Electricity – transmission and distribution	Indirect emissions associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity used by the Group's office in India.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer	kWh (electricity)	IEA (2024); Published for 2025
Freight	Indirect emissions generated from Indian courier contracts.	• Quarterly courier emissions report	$ (aggregate costs)	IELab (2022)
Water	Indirect emissions generated from the water usage at our commercial office in India.	• Utility bills • Landlord bills • Water meter reading report	kL (water	AusLCI (2023)
Hotel accommodation	Indirect emissions from hotel accommodation used by employees and calculated based on the number of night stays.	• Monthly hotels report	Days/nights stay	DESNZ (2025)
Business travel – transport	Indirect emissions from hire cars and business flights from the Group's operations in India.	• Monthly flights report	Flight ticket class/airport codes pkm	NGA (2024) DESNZ (2025)
Employee commuting	Indirect emissions generated by employees commuting to our office in India.	• CBA Group FTE report • CBA speedgate data	FTE (employees)	NGA (2024) DESNZ (2025)
Work from home emissions	Indirect emissions generated by employees working from home in India.	• CBA Group FTE report • CBA speedgate data	FTE (employees)	NGA (2024)

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Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Base building	Indirect emissions generated from CBA's proportion (by net lettable area) of base building electricity usage for our commercial office in India.	• Landlord utilities invoices/reports	kWh (electricity)	NGA (2024)

Other overseas

Scope category	Description	Data source	Units	Emissions factor source
Purchased electricity	Indirect emissions associated with the electricity used by an overseas office, not captured within our Scope 2 emissions.	• Estimation based on NLA	kWh	eGRID (2023)
Electricity – transmission and distribution	Indirect emissions associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity used by all the Group's other overseas offices.	• Invoice PDFs/ EDIs from electricity retailer	kWh (electricity)	IEA 2024; Published for 2025 DESNZ (2024) eGRID (2023)
Natural gas – extraction and distribution	Indirect emissions associated with the extraction and distribution of natural gas used in the Group's office in the UK.	• Supplier invoices	kWh $ (local currency)	DESNZ (2025)
Business travel – transport	Indirect emissions from business flights from all the Group's other overseas offices.	• Monthly flights report	Flight ticket class/airport codes pkm	DESNZ (2025)
Hotel accommodation	Indirect emissions from hotel accommodation used by employees and calculated based on the number of night stays.	• Monthly hotels report	Days/nights stay	DESNZ (2025)
Other	Indirect emissions estimated from base building electricity, freight, transport, use of office copy paper, waste, water, employees commuting to work and employees working from home in the Group's other overseas operations.	• Estimated based on: – Average base building ratio of Australian commercial sites – Australian FTE equivalency		

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Reconciliation of 2025 Group operational emissions reporting

(tCO_2-e)	As reported on pages 167–168	Emissions represented within our operational reduction targets as reported on page 131	Reason for difference
Scope 1	5,592	5,328	Other overseas and India emissions are excluded from the operational emissions target baseline as we were unable to source reliable data at the time.
Scope 2 (market-based)	125	100	ASB offsite ATMs were reclassified as Scope 2 in FY23. They are reported under Scope 3 in the target for baseline comparison purposes. Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) could not be purchased due to metering limitation.
Scope 3	62,063	22,390	The operational emissions target excludes the following: • emissions where we cannot influence reductions. • emissions where we were unable to source reliable data or emissions were based on estimates at the time of target setting. • emissions from upstream leased asset electricity.

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8. External sources

We have referred to external sources throughout our climate disclosures to inform our views.

Page 105	**2.** Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW): Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023. **3.** https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/energy-efficiency/buildings/residential-buildings (accessed July 2025); https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/energy-efficiency/buildings/commercial-buildings (accessed July 2025); and DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023.
Page 116	**2.** https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/energy-efficiency/buildings/residential-buildings (accessed July 2025). **5.** SBTi Buildings Target-Setting Tool, Draft for Public Consultation, Version 1.
Page 118	**2.** https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/energy-efficiency/buildings/commercial-buildings (accessed July 2025). **6.** SBTi Buildings Target-Setting Tool, Version 1.0.
Page 119	**2.** SBTi Buildings Target-Setting Tool, Version 1.0.
Page 120	**2.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023. **5.** United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment Inevitable Policy Response (IPR) Required Policy Scenario (RPS) (2021). **6.** Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) Electric vehicle projections 2024 Commissioned for the Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) draft 2025 Input, Assumptions and Scenarios Report.
Page 121	**2.** International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2024. **5.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2021.
Page 122	**2.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023. **5.** SBTi Steel Draft for Public Consultation Target-Setting Tool, Version 2.2.
Page 123	**2.** Mission Possible Partnership (MPP): Making Net-Zero Aluminium Possible. **3.** SBTi Cement Target-Setting Tool, Version 2.1.2.
Page 124	**1.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023. **2.** AEMO: 2024 Integrated System Plan for the National Electricity Market, page 3. **5.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2021.
Page 125	**4.** DCCEEW (2024): Australian Energy Statistics 2022-2023.
Page 126	**1.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023.
Page 127	**2.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2021.
Page 128	**1.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023. **4.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2021.
Page 129	**1.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2024. **4.** IEA: World Energy Outlook 2021.
Page 133	**1.** DCCEEW: Australian National Greenhouse Gas Accounts, Paris Agreement Inventory, and Australia's emissions projections 2023.
Page 397	**2.** Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics (BITRE), Road Vehicles, Australia January 2024. **3.** https://www.glassguide.com.au/ and https://www.greenvehicleguide.gov.au (accessed February 2025). Content © Commonwealth of Australia is incorporated here. The Green Vehicle Guide data has been used with permission from the copyright owner, who has not evaluated the Green Vehicle Guide data as altered and incorporated, and therefore gives no warranty regarding its accuracy, quality, timeliness, completeness, currency or suitability for any particular purpose. **4.** BITRE: Australian Infrastructure and Transport Statistics Yearbook 2024. **5.** https://www.commbank.com.au/personal-loans/energy-efficient-discount.html (accessed July 2024). **7.** BITRE: Australian Infrastructure and Transport Statistics Yearbook 2024.
Page 402	**2.** BITRE: Australian Infrastructure and Transport Statistics Yearbook 2024.
Page 403	**3.** https://worldsteel.org/steel-topics/sustainability/sustainability-indicators (accessed July 2023). **4.** https://www.iea.org/energy-system/industry/steel (accessed July 2023).
Page 404	**1.** DCCEEW: Safeguard Mechanism: Prescribed production variables and default emissions intensities.

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To the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Independent Assurance Report on selected subject matter information for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Bank) and its controlled entities (together the Group) in its 2025 Annual Report

The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia engaged us to perform independent reasonable and limited assurance, as applicable, in respect of selected Environmental, Social and Governance metrics and selected Sustainability Funding Target and Sector-level performance metrics (the Subject Matter Information) presented in the Commonwealth Bank of Australia 2025 Annual Report (the '2025 Annual Report').

Subject Matter Information and Criteria

Specifically, we were engaged to assure the following subject matter information:

- Limited Assurance over selected Sustainability Information (the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information), as outlined in Appendix 1 (i),
- Reasonable Assurance over selected Sustainability Information (the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information), as outlined in Appendix 1 (ii),
- Limited Assurance over selected Climate Subject Matter Information (the Limited Assurance Climate Information), as outlined in Appendix 1 (iii).

together, the Subject Matter Information.

The criteria used by the Group to prepare the selected Limited and Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information is set out within the Climate disclosures appendix on pages 419 to 427 and the Glossary on pages 438 to 451 ('the Sustainability Criteria'). Specifically, the Sustainability Criteria is identified within the Climate disclosures appendix and the Glossary by way of the following sentence: *This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.*

We assessed the Limited and Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information against the Sustainability Criteria. The Limited and Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information needs to be read and understood together with the Sustainability Criteria, as at 30 June 2025 and the year/period then ended, or as otherwise specified in the Selected Sustainability Information set out on pages 95 to 99 and pages 167 to 169.

The criteria used by the Group to prepare the selected Limited Assurance Climate Information is set out as follows (the Climate Criteria):

1. In the Sustainability Funding Target table presented on pages 416 to 418 of the 2025 Annual Report; and
2. In the Methodology presented on pages 392 to 405 as it relates to sector-level performance metrics and PCAF quality scores.

The Sustainability Criteria and Climate Criteria are collectively referred to as 'the Criteria'.

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Our limited assurance conclusion and reasonable assurance opinion are with respect to the Subject Matter Information for the years ended or periods as at, as outlined in Appendices 1 (i), (ii) and (iii), and do not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in, or linked from, the 2025 Annual Report.

Responsibilities of Management

Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of the Subject Matter Information in accordance with the Criteria. This responsibility includes:

- determining appropriate reporting topics and selecting or establishing suitable criteria for measuring, evaluating and preparing the underlying Subject Matter Information;
- ensuring that those criteria are relevant and appropriate to the Group and the intended users; and
- designing, implementing and maintaining systems, processes and internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter Information, which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, against the Criteria.

The maintenance and integrity of the Group's website is the responsibility of the Group's management; the work carried out by us does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Subject Matter Information or Criteria when presented on the Group's website.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standard Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* relevant to assurance engagements, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

Our firm applies Australian Standard on Quality Management ASQM 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information*, or *Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our responsibilities

Limited Assurance Subject Matter Information

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information, as outlined in Appendix 1 (i), and the Limited Assurance Climate Information, as outlined in Appendix 1 (iii), based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

Our engagement has been conducted in accordance with the Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements (ASAE) 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and ASAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether anything has come to our attention to indicate that the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information and Limited Assurance Climate Information, have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria, for the years ended or periods as at, as outlined in Appendices 1 (i) and (iii).

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion.

The procedures we performed in carrying out our limited assurance in respect of Limited Assurance Sustainability Information, as per Appendix 1 (i), were based on our professional judgement and included:

- Performing enquiries with respect to capturing, collating, calculating and reporting the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information;
- Assessing the appropriateness of selected estimates, assumptions and methodologies applied by management in the preparation of the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information;
- Calculating the arithmetic accuracy of a sample of calculations of the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information;
- Undertaking analytical procedures over the performance data utilised within the calculations and preparation of the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information; and
- Comparing the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information to relevant underlying sources on a sample basis.

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The Limited Assurance Sustainability Information includes a deduction from the Group's emissions for the year of 1,000 tonnes of CO_2-e relating to offsets. We have performed procedures as to whether these offsets were acquired during the year (or when actual emissions are unknown before the year end, until the issuance of the assurance report post year-end) and arrangements are in place for their surrender, as well as performed procedures over the calculation of net emissions. We have not, however, performed any procedures regarding the external providers of these offsets, and express no conclusion about whether the offsets have resulted, or will result, in a reduction of 1,000 tonnes of CO_2-e.

The procedures we performed in carrying out our limited assurance in respect of the selected Limited Assurance Climate Information, as per Appendix 1 (iii), were based on our professional judgement and included:

- Undertaking enquiries with management regarding the process and controls for capturing, collating and reporting the Limited Assurance Climate Information;
- Agreeing a sample of lending exposures and their categorisation back to source systems and documentation;
- Agreeing a sample of external data used in the estimation and attribution of emissions to third party sources (i.e. customers financial and non-financial data), however our scope did not include performing procedures over the underlying data provided by third-parties;
- Assessing the reasonableness of any material estimates made in preparing the Limited Assurance Climate Information;
- Reperforming a sample of calculations undertaken in preparing the selected Limited Assurance Climate Information and the appropriate application of the Climate Criteria in those calculations; and
- Reviewing the presentations and disclosures of the selected Climate Subject Matter Information and Climate Criteria in the 2025 Annual Report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information, as outlined in Appendix 1 (ii), based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

Our engagement has been conducted in accordance with the Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements (ASAE) 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and ASAE 3410 *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether anything has come to our attention to indicate that the Selected Sustainability Information has not been prepared, in all material respects, for the years ended or periods as at, as outlined in Appendix 1 (ii).

A reasonable assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information. In making those risk assessments, we considered internal control relevant to the Group's preparation of the Group's Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information. Our reasonable assurance engagement also included:

- Evaluating the design and implementation of controls relevant to the selected Sustainability Information; and
- Use of larger sample sizes for substantive procedures undertaken on a sample basis.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our reasonable assurance opinion.

Inherent limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected.

A reasonable or limited assurance engagement is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance of the Subject Matter Information with the Criteria, as a limited assurance engagement is limited primarily to making enquiries of the Group's management and applying analytical procedures; and limited/reasonable assurance engagement procedures are not performed continuously throughout the period and procedures are undertaken on a test basis.

Additionally, non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time. In addition, greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because

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of evolving knowledge and information to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

It is acknowledged by stakeholders globally, including regulators, that there are significant limitations in the availability and quality of emissions data from third parties, resulting in the extensive use of proxy and third-party data. In addition, the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials ("PCAF") has established a 'data quality score card' and associate guidance for entities to measure their own data quality per asset class. The application of this data quality score card to determine a data quality score per asset class is inherently subjective. It is anticipated that the principles and methodologies used to measure and report the Climate Subject Matter Information will develop over time and may be subject to change in line with market practice and regulation, impacting comparability year-on-year.

The uncertainties and limitations are laid out in more detail in the Climate Criteria.

The assurance conclusion and opinion expressed in this report have been formed on the above basis.

Our limited assurance conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed, as described under 'Our responsibilities' and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information and Limited Assurance Climate Information have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Sustainability and Climate criteria for the years ended or periods as at, as outlined in Appendices 1 (i) and (iii).

Emphasis of matter – Estimation of 'Selected Scope 3 emissions'

The estimation of 'Selected Scope 3 emissions' within the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information, as per Appendix 1 (i), reported by the Group comprises selected sources of operational Scope 3 emissions only.

We draw attention to the Climate disclosures appendix on pages 423 to 427 which sets out these assumptions and data sources for different Scope 3 emissions sources. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our reasonable assurance opinion

In our opinion, in all material respects, the Group has prepared the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information, in accordance with the Sustainability Criteria as at 30 June 2025 and the year/period then ended, or as otherwise specified in the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information set out in Appendix 1 (ii).

Use and distribution of our report

We were engaged by the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia on behalf of the Group to prepare this independent assurance report having regard to the criteria specified by the Group and set out in this report. This report was prepared solely for the Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the purpose of providing limited or reasonable assurance, as applicable, in respect of the Subject Matter Information and may not be suitable for any other purpose.

We accept no duty, responsibility or liability to anyone other than the Group in connection with this report or to the Group for the consequences of using or relying on it for a purpose other than that referred to above. We make no representation concerning the appropriateness of this report for anyone other than the Group and if anyone other than the Group chooses to use or rely on it they do so at their own risk.

This disclaimer applies to the maximum extent permitted by law and, without limitation, to liability arising in negligence or under statute and even if we consent to anyone other than the Group receiving or using this report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Elizabeth O'Brien
Partner

Sydney
13 August 2025

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Appendix 1 – Subject Matter Information

i. Limited Assurance on Selected Sustainability Information (the Limited Assurance Sustainability Information)

Selected Limited Assurance Sustainability Information	For the year ended 30 June 2025, or as otherwise specified
Greenhouse gas emissions – Selected Scope 3 emissions (Location-based, Group)	67,383 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1, Scope 2 and Selected Scope 3 emissions (Market-based, Group)	67,780 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Location-based, India)	2,315 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Location-based, Other overseas)	530 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Selected Scope 3 emissions (Location-based, Australia)	54,158 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Selected Scope 3 emissions (Location-based, New Zealand)	5,008 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Selected Scope 3 emissions (Location-based, India)	5,984 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Selected Scope 3 emissions (Location-based, Other overseas)	2,233 tCO_2-e
Renewable electricity procurement (%)	
– Australia	100%
– New Zealand	93%
– India	100%
– Other overseas	100%
Total fuel consumption – Australia	49,916 gigajoules
Electricity consumption – property and fleet – Australia	311,292 gigajoules
Renewable electricity purchased – Australia	302,785 gigajoules
Electricity generated from on-site solar panels – Australia	8,507 gigajoules
Total renewable energy consumption – Australia (renewable electricity purchased and electricity generated on on-site solar panels)	311,292 gigajoules
Total waste (commercial and data centres operations) – Australia	789 tonnes
Total water – Australia	228,326 kilolitres
Office paper usage (retail and commercial operations) – Australia	199 tonnes
Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (as at 30 June 2025)	51,346
Graduates	350
Headcount (as at 30 June 2025)	55,850
Employee turnover (voluntary) (for the period ended 30 June 2025)	8.4%
Employee turnover (involuntary) (for the period ended 30 June 2025)	2.9%
Employment type (headcount) (as at 30 June 2025)	
– Full-time	33,504
– Part-time	6,444
– Casual	826
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	0.42%
Absenteeism	10.2 days
Health, safety and wellbeing training	55,768
People engagement index – CBA (as at November 2024 and May 2025)	85% / 85%
Employees working flexibly (as at September 2024)	85.4%

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Selected Limited Assurance Sustainability Information	For the year ended 30 June 2025, or as otherwise specified
Employees with caring responsibilities (as at September 2024)	59.5%
Employees who have accessed parental leave (including Female and Male)	2,372
ESG training completed (headcount)	48,987
Employee training (hours per employee)	
– Executive Managers and above roles (Total)	26.1 hours
– Executive Managers and above roles (Female)	27.2 hours
– Executive Managers and above roles (Male)	25.3 hours
– Others (Total)	30.2 hours
– Others (Female)	31.1 hours
– Others (Male)	29.2 hours
– Average per employee (Total)	30.0 hours
– Average per employee (Female)	31.0 hours
– Average per employee (Male)	29.0 hours
Women in workforce (as at 30 June 2025)	52.9%
Women in Manager and above roles (as at 30 June 2025)	44.8%
Women in Executive Manager and above roles (as at 30 June 2025)	45.1%
Gender pay equity – female to male base salary comparison (as at 31 March 2025)	
– Executive General Manager	0.98
– General Manager	1.00
– Executive Manager	0.98
– Manager/Professional	0.99
– Team Member	1.01
Age diversity (as at 30 June 2025)	
– <25 years	6.6%
– 25–34 years	31.9%
– 35–44 years	33.8%
– 45–54 years	18.0%
– 55–64 years	8.3%
– 65+ years	1.2%
Indigenous workforce (ancestry) (as at September 2024)	1.4%
Employees with disability or neurodivergence (as at September 2024)	7.9%
Employees who identify as LGBTQIA+ (as at September 2024)	4.2%
CBA Customers (as at 30 June 2025)	14.8m
Complaints received (#)	480,378
Complaints received – resolved within five days (%)	89%
Escalated complaints to an external dispute resolution (EDR) scheme	6,804
Escalated to an external dispute resolution (EDR) scheme – Privacy complaints	130
Total community investment	$338.9m
Community Investment – cash contributions	$25.1m
Community Investment – program management costs	$27.3m
Community Investment – forgone revenue	$282.2m
Community Investment as a percentage of cash net profit before tax	2.3%

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Selected Limited Assurance Sustainability Information	For the year ended 30 June 2025, or as otherwise specified
Community Investment – value of time volunteering	$4.3m
Next Chapter Interactions	18,748
Indigenous cultural development (training completion rate) (as at 30 June 2025)	35.7%
Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) – calls received	341,980
Australian Indigenous supplier spend – Direct spend ($'000)	$62,100
Australian Indigenous supplier spend – Directed spend ($'000)	$594
Training completion rate – Code of Conduct (as at 30 June 2025)	99.9%
Training completion rate – mandatory learning (as at 30 June 2025)	99.9%
Substantiated misconduct cases	1,959
Misconduct cases resulting in termination	184
SpeakUp Program disclosures	408
Whistleblower disclosures	68
Digitally active customers	9.8m
CommBank app customers	9.1m
Phishing sites takes down	881
Data breaches reported to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC)	3
Significant IT incidents	8
Cultural diversity – Executive Manager and above roles (as at September 2024)	39.0%

ii. Reasonable Assurance on Selected Sustainability Information (the Reasonable Assurance Sustainability Information)

Selected Sustainability Information	For the year ended 30 June 2025, or as otherwise specified
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1 emissions (Location-based, Group)	5,592 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 2 emissions (Location-based, Group)	58,168 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Location-based, Australia)	58,463 tCO_2-e
Greenhouse gas emissions – Scope 1 and 2 emissions (Location-based, New Zealand)	2,452 tCO_2-e
Total energy consumption – Australia (Total fuel consumption, Electricity consumption, Total energy consumption incl. fuel and electricity)	361,208 gigajoules

iii. Limited Assurance on Selected Climate Subject Matter Information (the Limited Assurance Climate Information)

1. New and incremental financing for the 12 months ended 30 June 2025 ('**FY25 contributions**') of 10.2 billion to Sustainability Funding Target (SFT) by Asset Class as presented in the column entitled '**Of which: FY25 contributions**' in the table on page 172 of the 2025 Annual Report, with the exception of the 'Energy Efficient Residential Buildings' asset class.
2. The following sector-level performance metrics and Partnership for Carbon and accounting Financials ('**PCAF**') data quality scores calculated for the following sectors and presented on pages 116 to 129 and pages 162 to 163 of the 2025 Annual Report:

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Sector-level performance metrics	Attributed emissions	PCAF Data quality score as at 30 June 2024
Attributed emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Australian Housing sector**;	35.0 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2;	Scope 1 & 2: 4.2
Attributed emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Australian Commercial Property – Office sector**;	58.1 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2;	Scope 1 & 2: 4.9
Attributed emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024 in the **Australian Commercial Property – Retail sector**;	48.6 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2;	Scope 1 & 2: 5.0
Attributed emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024 in the **Australian Commercial Property – Industrial sector**;	30.8 $kgCO_2$-e/m^2;	Scope 1 & 2: 5.0
Attributed emissions (Scope 1) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Power Generation sector**;	91 $kgCO_2$/MWh;	Scope 1: 2.1
Attributed emissions (Scope 1) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Australian Road (passenger and light commercial vehicle finance) sector**;	234 gCO_2/Vehicle km;	Scope 1: 3.8
Attributed emissions (Scope 1 for operators and Scope 3 for lessors) intensity for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024 in the **Transport – Aviation sector**;	93 gCO_2/revenue passenger km;	Scope 1: 3.9
Attributed absolute emissions (Scope 1 for operators and Scope 3 for lessors) for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024 in the **Transport – Shipping sector**;	0.20 $MtCO_2$;	Scope 1: 3.8
The following management assertions regarding attributed emissions for the preceding 12 months:		
(i) There was no drawn lending exposure to the **Steel sector** as at 30 June 2024;	(i) N/A	(i) N/A
(ii) **Alumina sector** emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024;	(ii) **less than 1.7** tCO_2-e/ tonne of aluminium production	(ii) Scope 1 & 2: 2.0
(iii) **Aluminium sector** emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024;	(iii) **more than 10%** above 7.5 tCO_2-e/ tonne of aluminium production	(iii) Scope 1 & 2: 2.0
(iv) **Cement sector** emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) intensity for drawn lending exposures as at 30 June 2024;	(iv) **less than 0.7** tCO_2-e/ tonne of cement production	(iv) Scope 1 & 2: 2.0
Attributed absolute emissions for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Upstream Oil Extraction sector**;	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of **less than 0.1** $MtCO_2$; and Scope 3 emissions of **0.1** $MtCO_2$;	Scope 1 & 2: 2.0 Scope 3: 2.1
Attributed absolute emissions for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Upstream Gas Extraction sector**;	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of **less than 0.1** $MtCO_2$; and Scope 3 emissions of **0.3** $MtCO_2$;	Scope 1 & 2: 2.0 Scope 3: 2.1
Attributed absolute emissions for the preceding 12 months based on drawn lending exposure as at 30 June 2024 in the **Thermal Coal Mining sector** comprising:	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of **less than 0.1** $MtCO_2$; and Scope 3 emissions of **less than 0.1** $MtCO_2$;	Scope 1 & 2: 2.2 Scope 3: 3.5

Glossary

Term	Definition
5x5 risk matrix	An internally developed tool used by the Bank to assess the inherent and residual risk rating of non-financial risks, issues and incidents.
Absenteeism	Absenteeism refers to the average number of sick leave days taken (and carer's leave days for CommSec employees) during the reporting period per Australia-based full-time equivalent employee including Bankwest. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Absolute emissions	GHG emissions, expressed in terms of weight of CO_2 (e.g. tCO_2) or weight of CO_2 equivalent (e.g. tCO_2-e) for a given scope/s.
Acute physical risk	Event-driven climate-related hazards, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods.
Age diversity	Percentage of permanent employees (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), casuals, employees on international assignment and contractors paid directly by the Group, by age group as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (1993).
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.
APS 111	Refers to Prudential Standard APS 111 *Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital*. This Prudential Standard sets out the characteristics that an instrument must have to qualify as Regulatory Capital for an authorised deposit-taking institution and the various regulatory adjustments to be made to determine total Regulatory Capital on both a Level 1 and Level 2 basis.
ASB customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with ASB New Zealand, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates.
Assets under management (AUM)	AUM represent the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Attribution factor or attribution share	The share of total GHG emissions of the borrower or investee that are allocated to the loan or investments.
Australian Indigenous supplier spend (Direct spend)	Direct (first tier) supplier spend (GST-inclusive) includes any approved invoice (including grants) from an Indigenous enterprise during the reporting period. To meet the definition of an Indigenous enterprise, the enterprise must be at least 50% Indigenous-owned. It includes any approved invoices from an Indigenous enterprise that is: registered or certified by Supply Nation; listed by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations; listed by an Indigenous Chamber of Commerce; that provides a Certificate of Indigeneity or a Statutory Declaration that the business is 50% or more Indigenous-owned. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Australian Indigenous supplier spend (Directed spend)	Directed Indigenous Supplier Spend for FY25 includes spend with four Indigenous enterprises through a first tier non-Indigenous supplier (agents) where the Bank has requested spend with the Indigenous supplier (principal) and the transaction can be verified. This metric is calculated based on the actual amount (GST inclusive) spent with the Indigenous supplier (principal). To meet the definition of an Indigenous enterprise, the enterprise must be at least 50% Indigenous-owned. It includes any approved invoices from an Indigenous business that is: registered or certified by Supply Nation; listed by the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC); listed by an Indigenous Chamber of Commerce (ICC); that provides a Certificate of Indigeneity or a Statutory Declaration that the business is 50% or more Indigenous-owned. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Bank of the Year Digital Banking	CBA won Canstar's Bank of the Year – Digital Banking award for 2025 (for the 16th year in a row). Awarded June 2025.
Bankwest customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with Bankwest, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates.
Best Digital Consumer Bank (Major)	CBA was awarded 'Best Digital Consumer Bank (Major)' for the 7th year in a row by RFI Global's Banking & Finance Awards 2025. Presented March 2025. Award is based on information collected from the RFI Global Atlas research program – feedback from over 80,000 business and/or retail customers from January 2024 to December 2024.

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Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Board	The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
Bond facilitation	The arranging or lead management of primary market debt securities issuance. This does not include secondary trading of debt securities.
Business MFI share	RFI Global Atlas Business MFI Share. Data on a six-month roll weighted to the Australian business population. MFI Customer Share is the proportion of all businesses with any business banking, that nominate the financial institution as their main financial institution. Share based on grouped brands as follows: CBA Group includes CBA and Bankwest, ANZ Group includes ANZ and Suncorp from August 2024, NAB Group includes NAB, Westpac Group includes Westpac, St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne.
Carbon capture and storage	A process in which a relatively pure stream of carbon dioxide from industrial and energy-related sources is separated (captured), conditioned, compressed and transported to a storage location for long-term isolation from the atmosphere.
Carbon credit	An emissions unit that is issued by a carbon crediting program and represents an emission reduction or removal of greenhouse gases. Carbon credits are uniquely serialised, issued, tracked and cancelled by means of an electronic registry.
Carbon sequestration	The capture and secure storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. In agriculture, this occurs via photosynthesis by trees and plants and into soils as a carbon sink.
CBA customers	The number of customers who have a relationship with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who is currently associated with an open account as either the owner, joint owner, trustee or primary cardholder. Includes retail, non-retail customers and deceased estates. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Chronic physical risk	Longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g. sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.
Client	A customer who is relationship managed by the Group's Institutional or Business Bank with Financing transactions $5 million or greater.
Climate Active	Climate Active is an ongoing partnership between the Australian Government and Australian businesses to drive voluntary climate action. Climate Active is the only government accredited carbon neutral certification scheme in Australia.
CO_2-e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) is a measurement used to compare emissions from various GHGs based on their global warming potential. Other gas amounts are converted into the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide to provide a single emissions metric. Conversion factors vary based on the underlying assumptions.
CommBank app customers	The total number of customers that have logged into the CommBank mobile app at least once in the month of June for our full year reporting. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	The highest quality of capital available to the Group reflecting the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings and reserves less prescribed deductions.
Community investment – cash contributions	Total funds contributed by the Group (excluding Aussie Home Loans) through donations, charitable gifts, community partnerships and matched giving. Matched giving excludes staff contributions. All amounts are GST inclusive where applicable with the exception of donations and charitable gift transactions which are exempt from GST. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment – forgone revenue	Forgone revenue consists of the aggregate value of fee-free or discounted CBA products and services related to transacting accounts during the reporting period, to a range of customers; including youth, young adults, Government benefit recipients, not-for-profit organisations and older people. This metric relates to monthly account fee and transaction fees and contains some assumptions to estimate the number of active accounts with forgone revenue. This metric does not include discounts on interest rates or revenue forgone as part of CBA's Emergency Assistance Packages. Certain transaction fee waivers are excluded from forgone revenue estimates. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Community investment – program management costs	Total costs incurred by the Group to implement and manage community investment programs including the Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) contact centre, Next Chapter, Women in Focus, school programs as well as other not-for-profit activities during the reporting period. These costs include salary and wages, occupancy, IT and other expenditure. Amounts include approved invoices (including grants) to a registered Australian Indigenous business – refer to Australian Indigenous supplier spend. All amounts are verified transactions, inclusive of GST where applicable, with the exception of transactions which are exempt from GST. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment – value of time volunteering	Total estimated dollar value of volunteering hours contributed by Australia-based CBA and Bankwest employees during the reporting period, excluding terminated employees. Volunteering activities as captured in the Group's leave management system (Workday). Average hourly rates are calculated using Australia-based permanent employees' salaries as at 30 June, excluding the salaries of the Board, the CEO, Group Executives and offshore employees. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Community investment as a percentage of cash net profit before tax	Total community investment as a percentage of the Group's cash net profit from continuing operations before tax during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Conduct captured by The Banking Industry Conduct Background Check Protocol	The Australian Banking Association (ABA) Conduct Background Check Protocol was implemented in June 2017 and assists the ABA's member organisations when hiring to find out information about a job applicant's past employment history and conduct record. The ABA Protocol sets out a series of fact-based questions an ABA subscriber can ask another ABA subscriber about a candidate to help identify any past employment history of misconduct in accordance with the protocol.
Corporate or trade finance	The provision of corporate or trade finance including: • corporate loans including acquisition, trade and bridge finance and reserve-based lending; and • export credit finance to a client
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Cost-to-income ratio	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
CPS 230	Refers to Prudential Standard CPS 230 *Operational Risk Management*. The aim of this Prudential Standard is to ensure that an APRA-regulated entity is resilient to operational risks and disruptions. An APRA-regulated entity must effectively manage its operational risks, maintain its critical operations through disruptions and manage the risks arising from service providers.
CPS 511	Refers to Prudential Standard CPS 511 *Remuneration*. This Prudential Standard outlines regulatory requirements for how APRA-regulated entities design and govern their remuneration frameworks and arrangements, including those of the CEO and Group Executives. Its objective is to ensure that individuals are incentivised to manage risks prudently. The standard also defines the Board's responsibilities pertaining to the remuneration framework and mandates public disclosure of remuneration.
Cultural diversity – Executive Manager and above	The percentage of employees who are Executive Manager and above and have disclosed that they have a culturally diverse background in the Group's annual people and culture survey. Data shown excludes employees who declined to answer. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Customer complaints **– received (#)** **– resolved within five days (%)**	The number of complaints received by the Group during the reporting period, as recorded in the FirstPoint feedback management system, managed via our Internal Dispute Resolution process. Resolution timeliness reports on the percentage of the received complaints that have been resolved within five working days (excluding any open complaints) during the reporting period. Includes Bankwest and CBA/Colonial First State (CFS) or Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CIL) commingled complaints or complaints related to the sale and distribution of CFS/CIL products. CFS is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Data breaches reported to the OAIC	The number of eligible data breaches reported to the OAIC to 30 June as required under Part IIIC of the *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)*. These include incidents where personal information is subject to unauthorised access, disclosure or loss arising from human error, system fault and malicious or criminal attack, resulting in the likelihood of serious harm to the affected individuals. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

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Term	Definition
Deferred shares	Awarded from the 2019 financial year, deferred shares are ordinary shares in CBA, which are restricted until vesting and used for deferred short-term variable remuneration (STVR) arrangements and sign-on awards. These equity awards are subject to forfeiture if the Executive ceases to be employed by the Group prior to the vesting date as a result of resignation or serious misconduct, Board risk and reputation review, and malus and clawback provisions.
DESNZ	The UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
Digitally active customers	The total number of customers who have logged into a core digital asset (NetBank or CommBank mobile app, excludes CommBiz) at least once in the month of June. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Direct emissions	Emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity and/or the borrower.
Dividend payout ratio ("cash basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("cash basis").
Dividend payout ratio ("statutory basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("statutory basis").
DPS	Dividend per share.
DRP	Dividend reinvestment plan.
E&S Framework	The E&S Framework provides a reference point for our stakeholders on the minimum standards we seek to abide by. Our E&S Framework is underpinned by our internal Group Environmental and Social Policy and relevant business unit specific procedures. This year we reviewed the settings in our E&S Policy and updated our E&S Framework.
Earnings per share (EPS) (basic)	Basic earnings per share is the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Earnings per share (EPS) (diluted)	Diluted earnings per share adjusts the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank and the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share, for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Electricity consumption – property and fleet – Australia	Purchased electricity used for retail, commercial, residential and data centre properties, ATMs and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia. The data is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on historical information or pro-rata consumption. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Electricity generated from on-site solar panels – Australia	Comprised of solar energy consumed in the generation of electricity that is equal to the amount generated from solar photovoltaic panels installed on sites within the Group's operational control in Australia. In FY25 there were approximately 86 branches and business centres, and one data centre, with solar panels installed. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Embodied carbon	The carbon emissions associated with materials and construction processes throughout the lifecycle of a building. Includes carbon released during extraction, manufacturing, transportation of materials and construction practices used to construct the building.
Emissions factor	A figure provided by a credible third party that provides an estimated amount of CO_2 emitted for a specific activity (e.g. emissions per barrel of oil combusted). These can be multiplied with production figures to estimate emissions.
Emissions intensity metric	Emissions per a specific unit. There is a difference between economic intensity (e.g. tCO_2-e/$million financing, tCO_2-e/$million company revenue) and physical intensity which compares emissions to a unit of output (e.g. tCO_2-e/MWh, tCO_2-e/t-steel produced).
Emissions scopes	The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard classifies an organisation's GHG emissions into three scopes – Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.
Employee training (hours per employee)	Average completed training hours per employee recorded in CBA's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June, measured by headcount. Training hours are allocated to each training item including face-to-face or online training and excludes external training and video training. Executive Managers, General Managers, Executive General Managers and the Chief Executive Officer are included in 'Executive Managers and above' and 'Others' includes team managers and team members. This metric excludes the training completion rates of the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Employee turnover – involuntary	Refers to all involuntary exits of permanent employees during the reporting period as a percentage of the average permanent headcount paid directly by the Group (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), excluding ASB businesses in New Zealand. Involuntary exits include redundancies and terminations for disciplinary reasons. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employee turnover – voluntary	Refers to all voluntary exits of permanent employees during the reporting period as a percentage of the average permanent headcount paid directly by the Group (full-time, part-time, job share or on extended leave), excluding non-permanent employees and ASB businesses in New Zealand. Voluntary exits are determined to be resignations and retirements. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees who have accessed parental leave (including Female and Male)	Number of employees eligible for parental leave benefits who had started primary or secondary carer parental leave during the reporting period, as recorded in the Group's human resources system. This metric is reported using the information available as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and employees of discontinued operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees with disability or neurodivergence	The percentage of employees who disclosed that they have a disability or that they are neurodivergent in the Group's people and culture survey. In 2024, the disability question in the people and culture survey changed, as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who disclosed that they had a disability, chronic illness or other medical condition. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees who identify as LGBTQIA+	The percentage of employees who disclosed that they identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Asexual, Pansexual or other in the Group's people and culture survey. From 2024, we ask separate questions on sexual orientation and gender identity. Prior to 2024, gender identity and sexual orientation were asked in a single question and as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who identified as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, non-binary/gender diverse or other. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in China and Singapore included from September 2021. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and businesses in Indonesia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees with caring responsibilities	The percentage of employees who selected one or more of the caring responsibility options (including, but not limited to, caring for elderly, children, people with disability, chronic conditions, etc.) in the Group's people and culture survey. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employees working flexibly	The proportion of employees who agreed that they have the flexibility they need to fulfil both work and personal commitments in the Group's people and culture survey. In 2024, the flexibility question in the people and culture survey changed, as a result, numbers prior to 2024 reflect the proportion of employees who disclosed they used one or more of the flexible work options in the previous 12 months. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. Businesses in Indonesia included up to September 2023. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Employment type (headcount)	The number of Australian employees as at 30 June for our full year reporting who are permanent employees working in full-time, part-time or casual positions, including job share or on extended leave. It excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand, fixed term contractors and contingent workers. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Escalated complaints to an external dispute resolution (EDR) scheme **– Total** **– Privacy complaints**	The number of complaints escalated to an EDR scheme for the Group during the reporting period. This includes complaints that have been through the Bank's Internal Dispute Resolution (IDR) process, then escalated to an EDR scheme. The reported metric includes the number of privacy related complaints escalated to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) or Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) for the Group during the reporting period. These complaints are recorded in FirstPoint and managed by the Group Customer Relations and/or Customer Care teams. EDR schemes include, but are not limited to the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) and the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC). Includes Bankwest and CBA/Colonial First State (CFS) or Commonwealth Insurance Limited (CIL) commingled complaints or complaints related to the sale and distribution of CFS/CIL products. CFS is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

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Term	Definition
ESG training completed (headcount)	The number of CBA and Bankwest employees who have completed ESG training modules, measured by headcount, as recorded in the Bank's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Executive Leadership Team (ELT)	The team comprises of the CEO and individuals in the following executive groups: Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Executives	Collective term referring to the individuals in the following executive groups: CEO, Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Facilitated emissions	The GHG emissions associated with the arranging of capital market issuances.
Financed emissions	The emissions financed by a financial institution's loans and/or investments. They are estimated based on an attributed proportion of the financial institution's customers' emissions. These financed emissions are part of the financial institution's Scope 3 (Category 15) emissions.
Financial Independence Hub (participants supported)	A Financial Independence Hub participant is an individual who has received meaningful support, interactions or assistance within the Financial Independence program. This might include, but is not limited to, financial coaching, financial counselling, providing advice, information or education on domestic and family violence and/or financial abuse, referrals to other services within Good Shepherd or to external agencies, or support with tasks. A participant can receive one or more services. An individual may participate (engage) more than once with the Financial Independence Hub and is supported until they no longer need assistance on their journey to financial independence. They are counted as a participant each time they engage to seek support or service.
Fossil fuel extraction	For the Bank, this includes exposures to upstream oil and gas exploration and production, thermal coal mining and metallurgical coal mining.
Fossil fuel financing-related commitments	Fossil fuel financing-related commitments refers to the 11 commitments, the compliance with which we will report upon annually, as stated on pages 6–7 of our 2023 E&S Framework. This year we reviewed the settings in our E&S Policy and updated our 2025 E&S Framework.
Gender pay equity – female to male base salary comparison	Gender pay equity is defined as the ratio of the weighted average base salary (including secondment allowance, where applicable) of males and females for Australia-based employees of the Group, as at 31 March. The data reflects roles in similar functions, role scope and responsibilities. The data refers to permanent employees who are full-time, part-time, on secondment, job sharing or on extended leave. It excludes the CEO, Board members, contractors, casual employees and employees who have not responded with a defined gender. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Gender pay gap	The gender pay gap, as defined by the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA), is the difference in average or median earnings between women and men in the workforce, or in an individual workplace.
Gentailers	Combined retail and power generation companies.
Graduates	The number of graduates who accepted and commenced in a graduate position with CBA or Bankwest during the reporting period. Graduate positions commence in February each year. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Greenhouse gas emissions	The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are those covered by the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol – currently, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).
Greenhouse Gas Protocol	Greenhouse gas protocol establishes comprehensive global standardised frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.
Group	Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries.
Group Executive (GE)	An individual of the Executive Leadership Team (excludes the CEO and the CEO ASB).
Harder-to-abate	Sectors where the reduction of carbon emissions or the transition to net zero by 2050 is either technologically or financially difficult.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Hardship approvals	Total number of CBA hardship approvals during the reporting period for retail accounts across home loans, personal loans and credit cards. A hardship account is defined as an account where the customer takes up an approved hardship solution, due to financial hardship, owing (but not limited) to reasons such as unemployment/underemployment, health, relationship breakdown and over committed. Excludes written off accounts and life arrangements. Excludes Bankwest and ASB New Zealand.
Headcount	Total number of employees, including permanent headcount (full-time, part-time, job share, on extended leave) and contractors (fixed term arrangements) paid directly by the Group as at 30 June 2025. Excludes contingent workers. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Health, safety and wellbeing training	Number of employees who completed health, safety and wellbeing training, as recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June, measured by headcount. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
IEA	International Energy Agency.
IEA NZE	The Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario as published in the IEA's World Energy Outlook.
IEA SDS	The Sustainable Development Scenario as published in IEA's World Energy Outlook until 2021.
Indigenous cultural development (training completion rate)	Percentage of employees, in relation to total headcount, who have completed Indigenous cultural development, as recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. Indigenous cultural development programs included are: Indigenous cultural awareness e-learning; Providing banking services to First Nations customers e-learning; or BlackCard Cultural Learning Program. Includes CBA and Bankwest domestic employees. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand and other overseas operations. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indigenous Customer Assistance Line (ICAL) – calls received	Number of calls received from retail customers via the dedicated ICAL during the reporting period. It excludes calls that were abandoned by CBA retail customers. Excludes Bankwest. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indigenous workforce (ancestry)	Represents the proportion of employees who disclosed that they identify as Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the Group's people and culture survey. Prior to 2024, Indigenous workforce was captured through the ancestry question in the people and culture survey. From 2024, we introduced a standalone question. Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. From September 2022, the data represents the proportion of Australia-based employees only. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in Australia is based on the 2021 Australian Census. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Indirect emissions	Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity.
In-scope drawn lending	Drawn lending which excludes exposures in the finance and insurance, and government administration and defence ANZSICs. Portfolios not assessed include consumer finance (excluding Australian motor vehicle finance) and commercial property outside of Australia and New Zealand.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is the risk that the Bank's profit derived from Net Interest Income (interest earned less interest paid), in current and future periods, is adversely impacted by changes in interest rates. This is measured from two perspectives: firstly by quantifying the change in the net present value of the Balance Sheet's future earnings potential; and secondly as the anticipated change to Net Interest Income earned over 12 months. This calculation is driven by APRA regulations with further detail outlined in the Group's Basel III Pillar 3 report.
IPR RPS	Inevitable Policy Response Required Policy Scenario.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of that entity.
Land-use change	Land-use change involves a change from one land use category to another.
Land-use change and removals emissions	Land-use change emissions are biogenic CO_2 emissions resulting from carbon stock losses and other GHG emissions due to land use change. For example carbon stock losses from the conversion of forest to grassland or cropland (deforestation). Removals are net increases to storage in land carbon pools due to ongoing land management practices (e.g. soil sequestration, afforestation).

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Term	Definition
Location-based emissions reporting	Reflects the Group's emissions in the context of its location, on which the consumption/activity for Scope 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions occur. This does not consider renewable electricity procurement represented by the retirement of eligible renewable attribute certificates.
Long-term variable remuneration (LTVR)	Variable remuneration subject to service conditions and performance measures over four years. LTVR awards that remain on foot following satisfaction of service conditions and performance measures are restricted until completion of a risk and compliance review after a further holding period.
Long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR)	Remuneration that is subject to pre-grant and pre-vest assessments and vests subject to service conditions after a period of four and five years for the CEO, and four years for Group Executives and CEO ASB.
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	LTIFR is the reported number of occurrences of lost time arising from injury or disease that have resulted in an accepted workers compensation claim during the reporting period, for each million hours worked by Australia and New Zealand employees. The metric captures claims relating to permanent, casual and contractors paid directly by the Group. It is reported using the information available as at 30 June. Prior year numbers have been restated due to claims received after year-end reporting date. This metric includes data for the now divested Colonial First State business covering the period up to 30 November 2021. These records pertain to workers that were employed by CBA at the time and CBA retains some legal obligations as an employer for that period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Lower-carbon economy	An economic system which produces lower levels of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly those produced from burning fossil fuels.
Market Capitalisation	The total market value of a company's outstanding shares, calculated by multiplying current share price by number of outstanding shares.
Market-based emissions reporting (Australia)	Reflects the large generation certificates (LGCs) purchases redeemed against the electricity used for retail, commercial, residential and data centre properties, ATMs and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period under the Group's operational control in Australia.
Market-based emissions reporting (India)	Reflects the energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchases redeemed against electricity used for the commercial property in India under CBA's operational control.
Market-based emissions reporting (New Zealand)	Reflects the electricity purchased outside of ASB's 100% renewable energy provider, such as offsite ATM's, offsite EV charging and locations where electricity is recharged to ASB.
Market-based emissions reporting (Other overseas)	Reflects the energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchases redeemed against electricity used for the Other Overseas commercial properties.
Misconduct cases resulting in termination	This metric represents closed substantiated misconduct cases which resulted in termination and were managed in Australia by the Workplace Relations team, SpeakUP team and/or Group Investigations team during the reporting period. The metric excludes incidents reported by local associates and joint ventures. There are various internal policies within the Group that govern staff conduct obligations, such as the 'Code of Conduct' which is the guiding framework at CBA. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Most Innovative Major Consumer Bank	CBA was awarded the 'Most Innovative Major Consumer Bank' for the 7th year in a row by RFI Global's Banking & Finance Awards 2025. Presented March 2025. The award is based on information collected from the RFI Global Atlas research program – feedback from over 80,000 business and/or retail customers from January 2024 to December 2024.
MPP	Mission Possible Partnership.
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System.
NatHERS	Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme.
National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors	NGA Factors provide emission factors and methods that help companies and individuals estimate greenhouse gas emissions.
Natural capital	The stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (e.g., plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Natural gas	Gas produced from fossil fuel sources and used primarily for energy production.
Nature	The natural world, with an emphasis on the diversity of living organisms (including people) and their interactions among themselves and with their environment.
Net lettable area	This is a square metre measure of total occupiable floor space of the base building.
Net profit after tax (NPAT) ("cash basis")	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests before non-cash items including hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains or losses on acquisitions, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of controlled business. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance.
Net profit after tax (NPAT) ("statutory basis")	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This is equivalent to the statutory item "Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank".
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	For the major banks, NPS is reported for main bank (MFI) only. "Net Promoter®, NPS®, NPS Prism®, and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld. Net Promoter ScoreSM and Net Promoter SystemSM are service marks of Bain & Company, Inc., NICE Systems, Inc., and Fred Reichheld." NPS refers to customer likelihood to recommend their main financial institution using a scale from 0–10 (where 0 is 'not at all likely' and 10 is 'extremely likely') and NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of Detractors (scores 0–6) from the percentage of Promoters (scores 9–10).
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR more closely aligns the behaviour terms of assets and liabilities. It is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). ASF is the portion of an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution's (ADI) capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one year time horizon. RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off Balance Sheet activities.
Net tangible assets per share	Net assets excluding intangible assets, non-controlling interests and other equity instruments divided by ordinary shares on issue at the end of the period (excluding Treasury Shares deduction). Right of use assets are included in net tangible assets per share.
New Zealand	New Zealand in the context of our financial reporting includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.
Next Chapter Interactions	The total number of interactions with individuals, including non-CommBank customers, in vulnerable circumstances supported by the Next Chapter team during the reporting period. The channels are: inbound calls answered; asynchronous chat opened conversations via the CommBank app; and successful outbound contacts made to support customers who received abusive messages via transaction descriptions. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
NPS – ASB – Business and rural banking	Business Finance Monitor NPS measures the net likelihood of recommendation to others of the business or rural customer's main financial institution. Using a scale of 0 to 10 (0 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 0–6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9–10 raters (promoters). Four-quarter rolling average data is used. The ranking refers to ASB's position relative to the other three main New Zealand banks.
NPS – ASB – Consumer	Retail Market Monitor NPS measures the net likelihood of recommendation to others of the customer's main financial institution. Using a scale of 1 to 10 (1 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 1–6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9–10 raters (promoters). Twelve-month rolling average data is used. The ranking refers to ASB's position relative to the other four main New Zealand banks.
NPS – Bankwest – Consumer	RFI-DBM Atlas Consumer Main Financial Institution (MFI) NPS (refer to definition for Net Promoter Score). Based on Australian population aged 14+ years old, rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest, and Westpac excludes St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne. Bankwest ranking is based on the following nine banks: CBA, ANZ, Westpac, NAB, Adelaide/Bendigo Bank, Suncorp, Bankwest, Bank of Queensland and St George. NPS ranks are based on absolute scores among reported banks and not statistically significant differences.
NPS – CBA – Business	RFI Global Atlas Business MFI NPS. Based on Australian businesses rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.

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Term	Definition
NPS – CBA – Consumer	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI NPS. Based on Australian population aged 14+ years old rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Consumer mobile banking app	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Mobile Banking App NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Mobile Banking App used in the last four weeks. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Consumer online banking	RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Online Banking NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Online Banking used in the last four weeks. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
NPS – CBA – Institutional	RFI Global Atlas Institutional $300 million plus Business MFI NPS: Based on Australian businesses with an annual revenue of $300 million or more for the previous financial year rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a twelve-month rolling average. NPS ranks are based on simple comparisons of scores among major banks, not statistically significant differences. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.
Office paper usage (retail and commercial operations – Australia)	Office paper used in retail and commercial operations under the Group's operational control during the reporting period. Invoiced reams of paper are used to estimate usage by weight. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
One-off cash award	An non-recurring monetary award granted to an employee. The award is made either as a single payment or in multiple tranches and is subject to the employee satisfying any applicable vesting conditions. The award is provided in addition to the employee's regular remuneration.
One-off equity award	An non-recurring equity award granted to an employee. The award vests either in a single tranche or multiple tranches, subject to the employee satisfying any applicable vesting conditions. The award is provided in addition to the employee's regular remuneration.
Operational emissions	Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions (excluding financed emissions) resulting from the operations of our business for the Group, including ASB Banking Group in New Zealand and CBA's operations in India and other overseas locations.
Other overseas	Represents Group operations and controlled entities outside Australia, New Zealand and India.
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement, adopted within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, commits all participating countries to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C, to adapt to changes already occurring, and to regularly increase efforts over time.
Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)	A financial industry-led initiative that helps financial institutions assess and disclose the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with their financial activities.
People engagement index – CBA	People Engagement Index (PEI) measures how engaged our people are, including feelings of personal accomplishment and advocacy of the organisation through two engagement questions in the Group's people and culture surveys. PEI is calculated based on the proportion of employees that agree or strongly agree with two engagement questions in the Group's people and culture survey. These questions are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is 'Strongly Disagree' and 5 is 'Strongly Agree'). Participation and disclosure in the survey is voluntary and can vary from year-to-year. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) was included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Performance rights	Performance rights to ordinary shares in CBA granted under the Group's LTVR arrangements and subject to the satisfaction of performance measures and service conditions.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Phishing sites taken down	The number of phishing sites identified impersonating Group branding (CommBank, Commonwealth Bank, CommBiz, CommSec, NetBank and CBA Group) and taken down by a third-party vendor during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Pre-Provision Profit	Represents net operating income after operating expenses and before loan impairment expense.
Profit After Capital Charge (PACC)	The Group uses PACC, a risk-adjusted measure, as a key measure of financial performance. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it and other adjustments.
RAS	Group Risk Appetite Statement.
Reference scenario	A science-based decarbonisation pathway at the global, regional or national level.
Renewable energy exposure	Renewable energy exposures includes pure-play renewables companies and diversified power generation customers where at least 90% of electricity generated is from renewable sources.
Renewable electricity procurement (%) – Australia	The usage of electricity for operations within Australia, New Zealand, India and Other Overseas generated via renewable sources in compliance with CBA's RE100 commitment and reported as a percentage of renewable electricity procurement. Addressed through the procurement of Large Generation Certificates (LGCs) or Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in local and/or regional jurisdictions for the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Renewable electricity purchased – Australia	Comprised of renewable electricity purchased via power purchase agreements or retail contracts and renewable energy certificates (including small-scale technology certificates (STCs) and Large-scale generation certificates (LGCs)) surrendered in connection with electricity consumed in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
RepTrak reputation score	RepTrak, The RepTrak Company. Data is collected throughout the quarter and reported at quarter end. The reputation score is a calculation based on four statements measuring esteem, admiration and respect, trust and good feeling towards the organisation; expressed as a score ranging from 0–100 to determine the reputational strength of the company.
Restricted share units (RSU)	Rights to ordinary shares in CBA or a cash equivalent, granted under the Group's LTAR arrangements and subject to a pre-grant and pre-vest assessment and service conditions.
Retail MFI Share	Main Financial Institution (MFI) Share measures the proportion of Banking and Finance MFI Customers that nominated each bank as their MFI. In the Roy Morgan Single Source Survey, MFI is a customer-determined response where one institution is nominated as the primary financial institution they deal with (when considering all financial products they hold). Peers include ANZ Group (including Suncorp from August 2024), NAB Group and Westpac Group (including St George Group). CBA Group includes Bankwest. Source: Roy Morgan Single Source survey conducted by Roy Morgan, Australian population 14+ (12 month averages to June for our full year reporting), excluding those unable to identify MFI. Roy Morgan has re-calibrated the results from April 2020 to March 2021 to take into account methodology changes since COVID-19. This has resulted in small differences to some of the previously published figures.
Return on equity – cash basis	Based on net profit after tax ("cash basis") divided by average shareholders' equity.
Return on equity – statutory basis	Based on net profit after tax ("statutory basis") divided by average shareholders' equity.
Ruminant livestock	Herbivorous livestock species, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats, that digest their food multiple times, chewing and regurgitating grass or vegetation more than once and digesting it in various chambers of their stomachs.
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative.
Scope 1 emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions released to the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity, or series of activities at a facility level. Scope 1 emissions are sometimes referred to as direct emissions.
Scope 2 emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions released to the atmosphere from the indirect consumption of an energy commodity.
Scope 3 emissions	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions other than Scope 2 emissions that are generated in the wider economy. They occur as a consequence of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business.

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Term	Definition
Senior leaders	Collective term referring to the individuals in the following executive groups: Executive Leadership team, Executive General Managers and General Managers.
Short-term variable remuneration (STVR)	Variable remuneration granted in the form of a discretionary payment, with reference to the Group's, business unit's and the individual's performance over one financial year. STVR is received as cash and, where applicable, deferred shares.
Signals analysed for potential cyber threats	The average number of weekly observable events in the CBA and Bankwest network that are analysed for potential cyber threats to 30 June. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand.
Significant IT incidents	The number of significant IT incidents during the reporting period causing a critical or significant business impact for the Group. Incidents are categorised according to the Group's IT Incident Management Standard. Excludes ASB New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
SpeakUP Program disclosures	Number of disclosures made to the Group's SpeakUP Program during the reporting period. The disclosures include both whistleblower and non-whistleblower disclosures. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021 and PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which times our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Substantiated misconduct cases	This metric represents closed substantiated misconduct cases managed in Australia by the Workplace Relations team, SpeakUP team and/or Group Investigations team during the reporting period. The metric excludes incidents reported by local associates and joint ventures. There are various internal policies within the Group that govern staff conduct obligations, such as the 'Code of Conduct' which is the guiding framework at CBA. Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which our divestment from the business was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Supplementary cementitious materials	Materials that can partly replace clinker in cement or can be used in concrete to partially replace cement.
Support units	Support units are not business functions and are responsible for enabling the operations of the Bank. Functions that are in support units include Human Resources, Technology, Financial Services, Operations, Risk Management, Marketing & Corporate Affairs, Group Strategy and Legal and Group Secretariat.
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) – associated Scope 3 emissions	SAF is renewable or waste-derived drop-in aviation fuel that meets sustainability criteria, including a life cycle emissions reduction compared to conventional aviation fuel, sourced through Qantas SAF Coalition during the reporting period.
Sustainable finance	For the Bank, this means products, services, tools and other activities that support customers in taking actions that drive improved ESG outcomes.
Tank-to-wake	In the shipping and aviation sectors, 'tank-to-wake' emissions refer to emissions generated from the combustion of fuel.
Total Committed Exposure (TCE)	TCE are defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated post receipt of eligible financial collateral that meets the Group's netting requirements and excludes settlement exposures.
Thermal efficiency	A measure of the thermal performance of a building, based on the amount of heating and cooling required to keep it at a comfortable temperature.
Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification	Toitū facilitates offsetting entities' remaining emissions through verified carbon credits to achieve a neutral balance through Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification.
Total community investment	Total community investment includes cash contributions, value of time volunteering, foregone revenue and program management costs, during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total customers	The combined number of customers who have a relationship with the Group, as at 30 June. A customer is defined as anyone who holds an open account. Includes retail and non-retail customers and deceased estates. Customers who have a relationship with more than one entity (CBA, Bankwest and/or ASB) may be counted more than once.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Total energy consumption (including electricity and fuel) – Australia	Energy consumption is the consumption of natural gas, diesel stationary, transport fuel combusted for the business use of tool-of-trade vehicles and electricity for properties and electric vehicle fleet during the reporting period, under the Group's operational control in Australia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total fuel consumption – Australia	Energy from the use of natural gas and stationary diesel in commercial, retail and data centres properties. Includes energy from the use of fuels such as petrol, diesel and ethanol for transport, under CBA's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	Total FTE of the Group by geographical work locations as at 30 June 2025. FTE includes full-time, part-time, job share employees, employees on extended leave and contractors. One full-time role is equal to 38 working hours per week. New Zealand category refers to ASB employees only. CBA staff based in New Zealand are captured under 'Other'. India FTE prior to FY22 are captured under 'Other'. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information on Total FTE assured by PwC.
Total maximum remuneration	The sum of an employee's base remuneration and superannuation (collectively fixed remuneration) and maximum short-term variable remuneration (STVR), long-term variable remuneration (LTVR) and long-term alignment remuneration (LTAR) opportunity.
Total renewable energy consumption – Australia (renewable electricity purchased and electricity generated from on-site solar panels)	Comprised of energy consumed from renewable electricity purchased and electricity generated from on-site solar panels in Australia during the reporting period. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total waste (commercial and data centres operations) – Australia	Total waste includes landfill waste, recycled waste and secure paper recycled waste generated and collected from commercial buildings and data centre operations during the reporting period, under the Group's operational control in Australia. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Total water – Australia	Water consumption includes tenanted usage from commercial buildings, retail branches and data centre operations during the reporting period under Group's operational control in Australia. Water usage is based on a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average usage per m^2 of net lettable area. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Training completion rate – Code of Conduct	Percentage of employees who have been assigned or completed the 'Code of Conduct' learning module recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. It includes employees who have a learning due date after 30 June for our full year reporting. Excludes the training completion rates of terminated employees and the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Training completion rate – mandatory learning	Percentage of employees who have been assigned or completed the Group mandatory learning modules recorded in the Group's learning management system (PeopleLink) as at 30 June. It includes employees who have a learning due date after 30 June. Excludes the training completion rates of terminated employees and the employees of ASB businesses in New Zealand. The Group's mandatory learning modules are: Code of Conduct; Conflicts of Interest; Valuing Privacy; Health, Safety and Wellbeing; Workplace Conduct (which includes Sexual Harassment); Preventing Insider Trading; Financial Crime (which includes Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing); Fraud; Resolving Customer Complaints; Information Security; Spam Act Awareness and The Group Risk Management Approach. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Transition Plan	A plan that, at a minimum: • contains a time-bound decarbonisation plan which is aligned to the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below two degrees above pre-industrial levels; and • includes the client's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. CBA will engage a third party to assess applicable clients' Transition Plans against the above two requirements.

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Term	Definition
Transition risks	Risks arising from transitioning to a lower-carbon economy due to changes in domestic and international policy and regulatory settings, technological innovation, social adaptation and market changes, which can result in changes to costs, income and profits, investment preferences and asset viability.
Transmission infrastructure	The infrastructure (towers and wires, underground cables, transformers, switching equipment, reactive power devices and monitoring and telecommunications equipment) that is used in the transmission network.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – landfill	Tonnes of waste to landfill generated per annum from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Waste to landfill data is based on combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average tonnes per m^2 of net lettable area. Invoiced amounts are estimated by the total number of bin lifts using density conversion factors or actual weighed amounts where available.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – recycled	Tonnes of recycled waste generated per annum from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Recycled waste data is a combination of invoiced amounts and estimates based on an average tonnes per m^2 of net lettable area. Invoiced amounts are estimated by the total number of bin lifts using density conversion factors or actual weighed amounts where available.
Waste (commercial and data operations) – secure paper recycled	Tonnes of secured paper waste collected from commercial buildings and data centre operations under the Group's operational control in Australia during the reporting period. Secured paper waste is shredded and recycled in a secure process to protect privacy. Based on invoiced volumes which are estimated using average weight per bin collected. In FY22, the process changed to also include onsite volumetric measurement at selected sites.
Water stress	Water stress was informed by the World Resources Institute as ratio of total water demand to available surface and groundwater supplies.
Weighted average number of shares	The calculation includes the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period adjusted by shares issued and bought back weighted for the proportion of the period they were outstanding. It incorporates the bonus element of any rights issue, discount element of any DRP and excludes "Treasury Shares".
Whistleblower disclosures	Number of disclosures made to the Group's SpeakUP Program during the reporting period, which were assessed as whistleblower. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024 and Colonial First State is included up to 1 December 2021, after which time our divestment from these businesses was complete. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Manager and above roles	The percentage of roles at the level of Manager and above (including Branch Managers) filled by women, in relation to the total headcount at these levels as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Senior Leadership (Group Executives)	The percentage of executive roles that are filled by women as at 30 June. These roles are direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Group's activities. For the list of current executives, see pages 54–57.
Women in workforce	The percentage of roles filled by women, in relation to the total headcount as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.
Women in Executive Manager and above roles	The percentage of roles at the level of Executive Manager and above filled by women, in relation to the total headcount at these levels as at 30 June. PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) is included up to 30 April 2024, after which time our divestment from this business was complete. Excludes ASB businesses in New Zealand. This is the Criteria for the accompanying Selected Sustainability Information assured by PwC.

Important notices

Non-IFRS information

Readers should also be aware that certain financial data in this report may be considered "non-International Financial Reporting Standards" (non-IFRS) financial information under Regulatory Guide 230 'disclosing non-IFRS financial information' published by ASIC, including: Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) ("cash basis"), Return on equity – cash basis, Earnings per share ("cash basis"), Dividend payout ratio ("cash basis") and Dividend cover ("cash basis"). Although the Group believes that these "non-IFRS" financial information provide a useful means through which to examine the underlying performance of the business, such "non-IFRS" financial information does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by Australian Accounting Standards or IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other entities. They should be considered as supplements to the financial statement measures that have been presented in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards or IFRS and not as a replacement or alternative for them. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such measures.

Guidance on forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, capital adequacy, operations and business of the Group and certain plans and objectives of the management of the Group. Such forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this report and undue reliance should not be placed upon such statements. Although the Group currently believes the forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, they are not certain and involve known and unknown risks and assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, which may cause actual results, conditions or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements particularly in light of: our operating context (on page 10–11), current economic conditions, geopolitical events, and global banking uncertainty including recent examples of instability in the banking system and regulatory, government and central bank responses.

Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "would", "could", "expect", "intend", "plan", "aim", "estimate", "target", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "objectives", "outlook", "guidance", "goal" or "target" or other similar words, and include statements regarding the Group's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group's business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. To the maximum extent permitted by law, responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, is disclaimed. The Group is under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained within this report, subject to applicable disclosure requirements.

Forward-looking statements may also be made – verbally and in writing – by members of the Group's management in connection to this report. Such statements are also subject to the same limitations, uncertainties and assumptions which are set out in this report.

Further guidance on forward-looking climate information:

In addition to the above, this report contains climate-related and other forward-looking statements and metrics, such as goals and targets (including sector-level financed emissions goals and targets, Scope 1 and 2 operational emissions reduction targets and Sustainability Funding Targets), climate scenarios and emissions intensity pathways, estimated climate projections, forecasts and statements of the Group's current intentions. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a number of uncertainties and factors, including but without limitation:

- the inherent limits in the current scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts;
- a lack of common definitions and standards for climate related-data;
- the availability and quality of historical emissions data;
- a lack of transparency and comparability of climate-related forward-looking methodologies;
- variation in climate-related approaches and outcomes;
- variations and other challenges in climate-related data and methodologies may lead to under or overestimates, and consequently present exaggerated indications of climate-related risks;
- limitations of climate scenario analysis and the models that analyse them;
- reliance on assumptions and future uncertainty (calculations of forward-looking metrics are complex and require many methodological choices and assumptions);
- uncertainty and changes to climate-related policy, laws and regulations including future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations;
- the complexity of calculations may require the assistance of one or more external data and methodology providers;
- climate data, modelling and methodology is rapidly evolving, and this may directly or indirectly affect the metrics and data points used in the preparation of this report, and the goals and targets contained in this report; and
- changes arising out of market practices and standards, including emerging and developing ESG standards.

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American Depositary Receipt (ADR) program

CBA ADRs are negotiable securities issued by BNY, with one ADR representing one CBA ordinary share. They are traded under the symbol CMWAY and are classified as Level 1. They are not listed on any exchange and are only traded over-the-counter via brokers.

ADR Investors who hold ADRs via a broker should contact their US broker directly for queries relating to their holdings.

Registered ADR Holders – held via Computershare – should contact the registry directly:

Computershare Investor Services
P.O. Box 43078
Providence RI 02940-3078
USA

U.S. toll-free telephone: 1-888-BNY-ADRS (1-888-269-2377)
Telephone for international callers: 1-201-680-6825
Website: www-us.computershare.com/investor
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