Basel III Pillar 3

Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures
as at 30 September 2025

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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The release of this announcement was authorised by the Disclosure Committee.

Contents

1 Introduction

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the authority of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth).

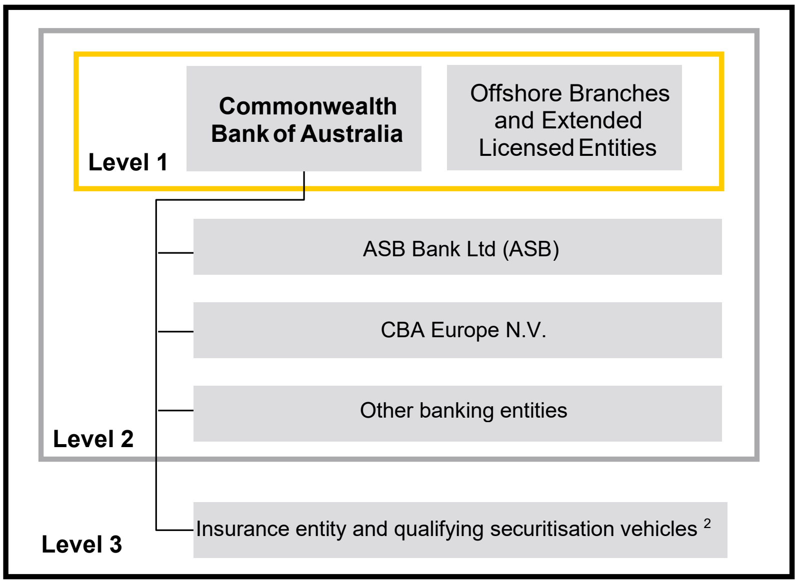
This document is prepared for CBA and its subsidiaries (the Group) in accordance with the Board approved policy and APRA's Prudential Standard for Public Disclosures (APS 330). Australian ADIs are required to comply with the "Disclosure requirements" Standard issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), subject to certain modifications by APRA[1].

The document presents information on the Group's capital adequacy, risk weighted assets (RWA) calculations, Group's leverage and liquidity ratios in accordance with prescribed regulatory methodologies.

For capital adequacy the Group reports information on credit risk (including securitisation), traded market risk, interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)[1] and operational risk.

The Group is required to report its assessment of capital adequacy on a Level 2 basis. Level 2 is defined as the Consolidated Banking Group excluding an insurance entity and certain entities through which securitisation of the Group's assets is conducted.

APS 330 reporting structure



The Group is predominantly accredited to use the Advanced Internal-Ratings Based (AIRB) approach for credit risk and the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) for operational risk. The Group is also required to assess its traded market risk and IRRBB requirements under Pillar 1 of the Basel capital framework.

This document is unaudited and has been prepared consistent with information that has been supplied to APRA.

The Group's Pillar 3 documents including disclosures of capital instruments are available on the Group's corporate website: commbank.com.au/regulatorydisclosures.

1 The revised APS 117 *Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book* (APS 117) came into effect on 1 October 2025. Disclosures in relation to interest rate risk in the banking book will be provided in the Group's 31 December 2025 Pillar 3 report.

2 Securitisation that meets APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation* (APS 120).

2 Overview

Capital Position

As at 30 September 2025, the Group's Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios were 11.8%, 13.3% and 20.3%, respectively.

The Group's CET1 ratio increased 33 basis points in the quarter after allowing for the impact of the 2025 final dividend (-87 basis points). This increase was primarily driven by capital generated from earnings (+51 basis points) and other regulatory adjustments (+3 basis points), partly offset by a net increase in total RWAs (-21 basis points).

Further details on the movements in RWA are provided on page 4.

The CET1 Capital ratio for Level 1 as at 30 September 2025 was 11.7% (30 June 2025: 12.4%).

Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios (Level 2)	30 Sep 25 %	30 Jun 25 %
Common Equity Tier 1	**11.8**	12.3
Additional Tier 1	**1.5**	1.6
Tier 1	**13.3**	13.9
Tier 2	**7.0**	7.0
Total Capital	**20.3**	20.9

Group Regulatory Capital Position	30 Sep 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**58,933**	60,967
Additional Tier 1 Capital	**7,907**	7,907
Tier 1 Capital	**66,840**	68,874
Tier 2 Capital	**35,068**	34,829
Total Capital	**101,908**	103,703
Risk Weighted Assets	**501,446**	496,145

Capital Initiatives

The following significant capital initiatives were undertaken during the quarter ended 30 September 2025:

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) in respect of the 2025 final dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase of shares. The participation rate for the DRP was 14.8%.

Tier 2 Capital

The Group issued EUR1,000 million subordinated notes in August 2025 and redeemed AUD1,400 million subordinated notes in September 2025, both Basel III compliant Tier 2 Capital.

Overview (continued)

Risk Weighted Assets

Total RWA increased by $5.3 billion on the prior quarter to $501.4 billion, driven by increases in both credit risk RWA and operational risk RWA whilst IRRBB RWA and traded market risk RWA remained relatively stable.

Risk Weighted Assets	30 Sep 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
Credit Risk	**400,939**	398,928
of which: IRB (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**365,936**	363,693
of which: counterparty credit risk and other [1]	**35,003**	35,235
Traded Market Risk	**9,700**	9,752
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book	**39,766**	39,841
Operational Risk	**51,041**	47,624
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**501,446**	496,145

1 Includes credit valuation adjustment, securitisation, standardised portfolios and settlement risk RWA.

Credit Risk RWA

Credit risk RWA increased $2.0 billion or 0.5% on the prior quarter to $400.9 billion. The key drivers of credit risk RWA movement include:

- Volume growth (increase of $6.6 billion) across domestic residential mortgages, commercial portfolios, New Zealand and financial institutions; and
- Data and methodology (increase of $2.0 billion) primarily due to an increase in the self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor; partly offset by
- Credit quality improvement (decrease of $3.4 billion) from lower risk weights for domestic residential mortgages and corporate portfolios;
- Foreign currency movements (decrease of $3.0 billion); and
- Derivatives and other (decrease of $0.2 billion).

Traded Market Risk RWA

Traded market risk RWA remained stable at $9.7 billion.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

IRRBB RWA remained stable at $39.8 billion.

Operational Risk RWA

Operational risk RWA increased $3.4 billion or 7.2% on the prior quarter to $51.0 billion following the annual update of the business indicator component of operational risk capital based on the Group's 2025 financial report. The increase was driven by higher average net interest income over the years ended 30 June 2025, 2024 and 2023 due to higher interest rates and lending growth.

Leverage Ratio

The Group's leverage ratio, defined as Tier 1 Capital as a percentage of total exposures, was 4.5% as at 30 September 2025. The decline in the leverage ratio in the quarter was primarily driven by the impact of the 2025 final dividend and higher exposures, partly offset by capital generated from earnings.

The minimum leverage ratio requirement for IRB banks, such as CBA, is 3.5%.

Summary Group Leverage Ratio	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
Tier 1 Capital ($M)	**66,840**	68,874
Total Exposures ($M) [1]	**1,478,547**	1,453,694
Leverage Ratio (%)	**4.5**	4.7

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

Overview (continued)

Group Liquidity and Funding Ratios

Group Liquidity and Funding Ratio	30 Sep 25 %	30 Jun 25 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	**133**	130
Net Stable Funding Ratio	**116**	115

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requires Australian ADIs to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day Net Cash Outflows (NCO) projected under an APRA prescribed severe liquidity stress scenario. Over the September 2025 quarter, excess liquid assets averaged $49 billion and the average LCR increased from 130% to 133%. The increase in average LCR was due to higher HQLA, partially offset by an increase in NCO. This is driven by growth in customer deposits resulting in a funding surplus over the September 2025 quarter.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is the ratio of the amount of Available Stable Funding (ASF) to the amount of Required Stable Funding (RSF) over a one year horizon. Factors prescribed by APRA are used to determine the stable funding requirement of assets and the stability of alternative sources of funding. The Group's NSFR was 116% at 30 September 2025, up 1% from the prior quarter.

3 Risk Weighted Assets

RWA are calculated using the AIRB approach for the majority of the Group's credit risk exposures and using the Foundation or Standardised approach as required under the Australian prudential standards. For CBA's New Zealand Subsidiary, ASB, RWA are calculated using the RBNZ prudential rules subject to certain APRA-prescribed adjustments. The Group must use the External Ratings-based Approach where a securitisation exposure is externally rated by an External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) or for which an inferred rating is available. Where the Group cannot use the External Ratings-based Approach, the Group must use the Supervisory Formula Approach.

OV1: Overview of RWA

The following table provides an overview of total RWA by risk type and approach with further details on movements in RWA being provided on page 4.

		RWA			Minimum capital requirements [1]
		30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25	31 Mar 25	30 Sep 25
		$M	$M	$M	$M
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**385,583**	383,003	372,431	30,846
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	**19,647**	19,310	18,490	1,572
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (FIRB) approach [2]	**39,217**	39,625	35,540	3,137
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	**8,577**	9,033	8,845	686
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (AIRB) approach [2] [3]	**318,142**	315,035	309,556	25,451
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**7,547**	8,053	7,772	603
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	**6,805**	7,348	7,125	544
9	Of which: other CCR	**742**	705	647	59
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	**3,665**	3,841	4,162	293
15	Settlement risk	**4**	–	–	–
16	**Securitisation exposures in banking book**	**4,140**	4,031	3,719	332
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	**1,511**	1,329	1,416	121
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	**2,629**	2,702	2,303	211
20	**Market risk**	**9,700**	9,752	6,869	776
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA) [4]	**1,172**	1,834	1,355	94
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA) [5]	**8,528**	7,918	5,514	682
	Interest rate risk in the banking book	**39,766**	39,841	41,914	3,182
24	**Operational risk**	**51,041**	47,624	47,624	4,084
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	**–**	–	–	–
26	Output floor applied (%)	**72.5**	72.5	72.5	n/a
27	Floor adjustment	**–**	–	–	n/a
29	**Total**	**501,446**	496,145	484,491	40,116

1 Minimum total capital requirement in accordance with APS 110 *Capital Adequacy* is 8% of RWA.

2 Includes non-retail overlays of $nil (30 June 2025 and 31 March 2025: $0.5 billion) and IPRE risk weight floor of $3.0 billion (30 June 2025: $2.6 billion; 31 March 2025: $2.9 billion).

3 Includes a $5.2 billion self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor (30 June 2025: $2.4 billion; 31 March 2025: $nil).

4 Represents specific market risk RWA in relation to interest rate risk.

5 Includes internal model approach RWA in relation to VaR of $1.7 billion (30 June 2025: $1.6 billion; 31 March 2025: $1.4 billion) and SVaR of $6.8 billion (30 June 2025: $6.3 billion; 31 March 2025: $4.1 billion).

Exposure at default (EAD) and credit RWA by approach

The table below provides an overview of EAD and credit RWA by asset class. Details on the key drivers of the movement in credit RWA are provided on page 4.

	30 September 2025					
	EAD post CRM and post CCF			RWA		
Asset Category	Credit Risk $M	Counterparty credit risk [1] $M	Total $M	Credit Risk $M	Counterparty credit risk [1] $M	Total $M
Subject to AIRB approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate) [2]	188,057	1,534	189,591	98,595	716	99,311
SME retail	19,908	6	19,914	11,484	5	11,489
Residential mortgage [3]	704,075	–	704,075	151,655	–	151,655
Qualifying revolving retail	22,826	–	22,826	5,092	–	5,092
Other retail	9,068	–	9,068	9,080	–	9,080
Total subject to AIRB approach	**943,934**	**1,540**	**945,474**	**275,906**	**721**	**276,627**
Subject to FIRB approach						
Corporate - large [2]	49,839	4,234	54,073	26,924	2,293	29,217
Sovereign	150,275	4,978	155,253	2,539	90	2,629
Financial institution	35,960	16,547	52,507	9,754	3,889	13,643
Total subject to FIRB approach	**236,074**	**25,759**	**261,833**	**39,217**	**6,272**	**45,489**
Specialised lending	**5,654**	**112**	**5,766**	**4,595**	**93**	**4,688**
Subject to standardised approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	1,086	3	1,089	1,104	4	1,108
SME retail	906	57	963	680	57	737
Sovereign	1	–	1	1	–	1
Residential mortgage	18,502	–	18,502	7,401	–	7,401
Other retail	323	–	323	324	–	324
Other assets [4]	17,782	3,650	21,432	6,391	171	6,562
Total subject to standardised approach	**38,600**	**3,710**	**42,310**	**15,901**	**232**	**16,133**
RBNZ regulated entities	**131,048**	**1,278**	**132,326**	**49,968**	**229**	**50,197**
Total credit risk and counterparty credit risk	**1,355,310**	**32,399**	**1,387,709**	**385,587**	**7,547**	**393,134**
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)						**3,665**
Securitisation exposures in the banking book			**24,739**			**4,140**
Total			**1,412,448**			**400,939**

1 Includes central counterparties.
2 Includes a IPRE risk weight floor of $3.0 billion.
3 Includes a $5.2 billion self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor.
4 Includes immaterial contributions from other standardised asset classes, including Domestic public sector entities, Commercial property, Land acquisition, development and construction, and Bank.

Risk Weighted Assets (continued)

Exposure at default (EAD) and credit RWA by approach (continued)

	30 June 2025					
	EAD post CRM and post CCF			RWA		
Asset Category	Credit Risk $M	Counterparty credit risk [1] $M	Total $M	Credit Risk $M	Counterparty credit risk [1] $M	Total $M
Subject to AIRB approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate) [2]	183,130	1,876	185,006	96,933	889	97,822
SME retail	19,633	5	19,638	11,323	4	11,327
Residential mortgage [3]	691,020	–	691,020	149,143	–	149,143
Qualifying revolving retail	22,784	–	22,784	5,210	–	5,210
Other retail	8,924	–	8,924	9,023	–	9,023
Total subject to AIRB approach	**925,491**	**1,881**	**927,372**	**271,632**	**893**	**272,525**
Subject to FIRB approach						
Corporate - large [2]	51,010	4,116	55,126	27,667	2,232	29,899
Sovereign	140,363	3,942	144,305	2,447	56	2,503
Financial institution	35,029	17,546	52,575	9,511	4,288	13,799
Total subject to FIRB approach	**226,402**	**25,604**	**252,006**	**39,625**	**6,576**	**46,201**
Specialised lending	**5,796**	**122**	**5,918**	**4,675**	**101**	**4,776**
Subject to standardised approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	944	1	945	930	1	931
SME retail	866	1	867	650	1	651
Sovereign	1	–	1	1	–	1
Residential mortgage	18,365	–	18,365	7,432	–	7,432
Other retail	329	–	329	331	–	331
Other assets [4]	16,370	3,824	20,194	6,091	252	6,343
Total subject to standardised approach	**36,875**	**3,826**	**40,701**	**15,435**	**254**	**15,689**
RBNZ regulated entities	**137,306**	**1,328**	**138,634**	**51,636**	**229**	**51,865**
Total credit risk and counterparty credit risk	**1,331,870**	**32,761**	**1,364,631**	**383,003**	**8,053**	**391,056**
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)						**3,841**
Securitisation exposures in the banking book			**24,781**			**4,031**
Total			**1,389,412**			**398,928**

1 Includes central counterparties.
2 Includes non-retail overlays of $0.5 billion and IPRE risk weight floor of $2.6 billion.
3 Includes a $2.4 billion self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor.
4 Includes immaterial contributions from other standardised asset classes, including Domestic public sector entities, Commercial property, Land acquisition, development and construction, and Bank.

Risk Weighted Assets (continued)

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

The Group is predominantly accredited to use its own internal models to determine the capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and IRRBB. APRA's ADI capital framework has been calibrated such that the capital requirements using the internal model methods tend to be lower than standardised capital requirements. This calibration has the policy objectives of encouraging investment by banks in advanced modelling capabilities and associated technology, data and specialist skills and enabling banks to more accurately allocate capital for risk.

The Group's total RWA is above the 72.5% minimum set by the BCBS and APRA as a safeguard to ensure that the capital benefit for advanced banks is not excessive and does not unfairly disadvantage standardised banks.

The following table provides details of the comparison of modelled and standardised RWA by risk type. Details on the key drivers of the movements in RWA are provided on page 4.

		30 September 2025			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
		$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	365,936	19,647	**385,583**	581,750
2	Counterparty credit risk	7,197	350	**7,547**	16,232
3	Credit valuation adjustment	n/a	3,665	**3,665**	3,665
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	–	4,140	**4,140**	4,140
5	Market risk	8,528	1,172	**9,700**	9,700
	Interest rate risk in banking book	39,766	–	**39,766**	–
6	Operational risk	n/a	51,041	**51,041**	51,041
7	Residual RWA	n/a	4	**4**	4
8	**Total**	**421,427**	**80,019**	**501,446**	**666,532**

		30 June 2025			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
		$M	$M	$M	$M
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	363,693	19,310	**383,003**	574,094
2	Counterparty credit risk	7,659	394	**8,053**	17,034
3	Credit valuation adjustment	n/a	3,841	**3,841**	3,841
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	–	4,031	**4,031**	4,031
5	Market risk	7,918	1,834	**9,752**	9,752
	Interest rate risk in banking book	39,841	–	**39,841**	–
6	Operational risk	n/a	47,624	**47,624**	47,624
7	Residual RWA	n/a	–	**–**	–
8	**Total**	**419,111**	**77,034**	**496,145**	**656,376**

The difference between internally modelled RWA and the associated full standardised approach RWA for credit risk is mainly driven by residential mortgage and corporate (including large and SME corporate) asset classes.

4 Credit Risk

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

The following table summarises the movements of credit RWA under the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Approach. The table excludes derivative and SFTs exposures subject to counterparty credit risk requirements, equity and securitisation exposures. Details on the key drivers of the movements in credit RWA are provided on page 4.

		RWA amounts	
		Quarter ended	
		30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
		$M	$M
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**363,693**	353,941
2	Asset size [1]	**6,576**	8,641
3	Asset quality	**(3,383)**	(1,958)
4	Model updates [2]	**2,840**	2,540
5	Methodology and policy	**(795)**	(201)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	**–**	–
7	Foreign exchange movements	**(2,995)**	730
8	Other	**–**	–
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**365,936**	363,693

1 Includes organic changes in book size (including origination of new businesses and maturing loans) but excludes changes in book size resulting from acquisition or disposal of entities.

2 Includes a $2.8 billion increase in the self-imposed residential mortgage risk weight floor (30 June 2025: $2.4 billion).

CRB(e)(ii): Credit exposures by portfolio type and industry sector

The following tables provide supplementary breakdown of exposures by industry sector. The tables exclude derivative and SFTs exposures subject to counterparty credit risk requirements, equity and securitisation exposures.

	30 September 2025							
	Industry Sector							
	Consumer	Finance & Insurance	Business Services	Agriculture & Forestry	Construction	Mining, Oil & Gas	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Transport & Storage
Portfolio Type	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	–	2,719	11,994	20,841	7,473	3,103	22,935	19,254
Sovereign	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial institution	–	35,960	–	–	–	–	–	–
SME retail [1]	–	396	2,106	1,475	3,039	120	2,897	1,325
Residential mortgage	722,577	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail	22,826	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other retail	9,391	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised lending	–	–	–	2	–	24	423	760
Other assets [2]	2,659	83	15	26	18	–	23	7
RBNZ regulated entities	81,698	2,690	1,717	10,659	1,150	14	3,766	844
Total credit exposures	**839,151**	**41,848**	**15,832**	**33,003**	**11,680**	**3,261**	**30,044**	**22,190**

	Industry Sector (continued)							
	Manufacturing	Commercial Property [3]	Government Admin. & Defence	Health & Community Services	Entertainment Leisure & Tourism	Electricity Gas & Water	Other	Total
Portfolio Type	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	14,678	86,933	–	12,261	17,299	8,819	10,673	**238,982**
Sovereign	–	–	150,276	–	–	–	–	**150,276**
Financial institution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**35,960**
SME retail	1,094	1,643	–	1,118	1,356	48	4,197	**20,814**
Residential mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**722,577**
Qualifying revolving retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**22,826**
Other retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9,391**
Specialised lending	163	–	–	–	55	4,130	97	**5,654**
Other assets [2]	36	54	–	16	11	–	14,834	**17,782**
RBNZ regulated entities	1,285	10,466	12,022	1,799	791	811	1,336	**131,048**
Total credit exposures	**17,256**	**99,096**	**162,298**	**15,194**	**19,512**	**13,808**	**31,137**	**1,355,310**

1 SME retail business lending secured by residential property has been allocated by industry.
2 Includes immaterial contributions from other standardised asset classes, including Domestic public sector entities, Commercial property, Land acquisition, development and construction, and Bank.
3 Commercial Property includes Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and excludes Business Services.

Credit Risk (continued)

CRB(e)(ii): Credit exposures by portfolio type and industry sector (continued)

	30 June 2025							
	Industry Sector							
Portfolio Type	Consumer $M	Finance & Insurance $M	Business Services $M	Agriculture & Forestry $M	Construction $M	Mining, Oil & Gas $M	Wholesale & Retail Trade $M	Transport & Storage $M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	–	2,388	11,313	20,627	7,398	3,272	22,649	19,511
Sovereign	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial institution	–	35,029	–	–	–	–	–	–
SME retail [1]	–	391	2,036	1,479	2,955	120	2,816	1,305
Residential mortgage	709,385	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail	22,784	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other retail	9,253	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised lending	–	–	–	2	–	28	375	847
Other assets [2]	2,650	84	20	19	18	1	14	14
RBNZ regulated entities	84,769	2,872	1,774	11,029	1,252	13	3,931	1,031
Total credit exposures	**828,841**	**40,764**	**15,143**	**33,156**	**11,623**	**3,434**	**29,785**	**22,708**

	Industry Sector (continued)							
Portfolio Type	Manufacturing $M	Commercial Property [3] $M	Government Admin. & Defence $M	Health & Community Services $M	Entertainment Leisure & Tourism $M	Electricity Gas & Water $M	Other $M	Total $M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	13,977	84,848	–	12,225	17,117	8,995	10,764	**235,084**
Sovereign	–	–	140,364	–	–	–	–	**140,364**
Financial institution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**35,029**
SME retail [1]	1,064	1,635	–	1,063	1,332	44	4,259	**20,499**
Residential mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**709,385**
Qualifying revolving retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**22,784**
Other retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9,253**
Specialised lending	164	–	–	–	54	4,229	97	**5,796**
Other assets [2]	37	40	–	8	7	–	13,458	**16,370**
RBNZ regulated entities	1,475	11,026	13,518	1,916	830	781	1,089	**137,306**
Total credit exposures	**16,717**	**97,549**	**153,882**	**15,212**	**19,340**	**14,049**	**29,667**	**1,331,870**

1 SME retail business lending secured by residential property has been allocated by industry.
2 Includes immaterial contributions from other standardised asset classes, including Domestic public sector entities, Commercial property, Land acquisition, development and construction, and Bank.
3 Commercial Property includes REITs and excludes Business Services.

Non-performing exposures and provisions

CRB(f)(i): Non-performing exposures, related provisions and actual losses by industry sector

The following table provides information about non-performing exposures, specific provisions and actual losses by industry.

	30 September 2025		
	Non performing exposures [1]	Specific provision balance	Actual losses for the quarter [2]
Industry Sector	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Consumer	7,946	590	106
Government Administration & Defence	–	–	–
Finance & Insurance	20	12	–
Business Services	249	55	–
Agriculture & Forestry	293	29	1
Mining, Oil & Gas	7	2	–
Manufacturing	263	80	7
Electricity, Gas & Water	–	–	38
Construction	296	115	8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	402	204	(2)
Transport & Storage	237	114	2
Commercial Property	407	35	–
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	241	123	6
Health & Community Services	353	117	1
Other	140	38	11
Total	**10,854**	**1,514**	**178**

1 Excludes non-performing exposures in securitisation entities that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation*.
2 Losses stemming from lower risk IPRE lending and overall losses from IPRE lending are less than 0.3% and 0.5% of outstanding IPRE exposures, respectively, in each of the past 3 years to 30 September 2025.

Credit Risk (continued)

Non-performing exposures and provisions (continued)

CRB(f)(i): Non-performing exposures, related provisions and actual losses by industry sector (continued)

	30 June 2025		
	Non performing exposures [1]	Specific provision balance	Actual losses for the quarter [2]
Industry Sector	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Consumer	8,205	592	111
Government Administration & Defence	–	–	–
Finance & Insurance	23	12	5
Business Services	177	59	6
Agriculture & Forestry	343	35	5
Mining, Oil & Gas	9	2	–
Manufacturing	236	93	36
Electricity, Gas & Water	–	–	–
Construction	329	117	5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	365	216	5
Transport & Storage	217	88	4
Commercial Property	353	30	–
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	217	121	5
Health & Community Services	361	115	–
Other	144	37	10
Total	**10,979**	**1,517**	**192**

1 Excludes non-performing exposures in securitisation entities that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation*.
2 Losses stemming from lower risk IPRE lending and overall losses from IPRE lending are less than 0.3% and 0.5% of outstanding IPRE exposures, respectively, in each of the past 3 years to 30 June 2025.

Non-performing exposures and provisions (continued)

CRB(f)(ii): Non-performing exposures, related provisions and actual losses by portfolio

The following table provides information about non-performing exposures, related provisions and actual losses by portfolio.

	30 September 2025		
Portfolio	Non performing exposures [1] $M	Specific provision balance $M	Actual losses for the quarter [2] $M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	2,001	563	49
Sovereign	–	–	–
Financial Institution	1	1	–
SME Retail	371	143	17
Residential Mortgage	6,353	307	3
Qualifying Revolving Retail	79	53	34
Other Retail	112	86	61
Specialised Lending	158	135	–
Other Assets	26	1	–
RBNZ Regulated Entities	1,753	225	14
Total	**10,854**	**1,514**	**178**

1 Excludes non-performing exposures in securitisation entities that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation*.
2 Losses stemming from lower risk IPRE lending and overall losses from IPRE lending are less than 0.3% and 0.5% of outstanding IPRE exposures, respectively, in each of the past 3 years to 30 September 2025.

	30 June 2025		
Portfolio	Non performing exposures [1] $M	Specific provision balance $M	Actual losses for the quarter [2] $M
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	1,985	552	57
Sovereign	–	–	–
Financial Institution	2	1	–
SME Retail	354	142	23
Residential Mortgage	6,403	293	6
Qualifying Revolving Retail	80	53	34
Other Retail	118	93	57
Specialised Lending	134	134	–
Other Assets	1	–	–
RBNZ Regulated Entities	1,902	249	15
Total	**10,979**	**1,517**	**192**

1 Excludes non-performing exposures in securitisation entities that meet APRA's operational requirements for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 *Securitisation*.
2 Losses stemming from lower risk IPRE lending and overall losses from IPRE lending are less than 0.3% and 0.5% of outstanding IPRE exposures, respectively, in each of the past 3 years to 30 June 2025.

5 Leverage Ratio

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

The table below shows the leverage ratio calculation and includes additional breakdowns of the leverage ratio exposure measure. Refer to page 4 for the details on the movements in the leverage ratio.

		30 Sep 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	**1,270,512**	1,248,216
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	**5,050**	8,253
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	**(2,987)**	(5,177)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	**–**	–
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	**–**	–
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	**(18,628)**	(18,569)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**1,253,947**	**1,232,723**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	**7,873**	9,430
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	**20,992**	20,734
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	**–**	–
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	**852**	2,860
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	**(829)**	(2,799)
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**28,888**	**30,225**
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	**108,931**	101,450
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	**(36,018)**	(31,714)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	**4,049**	3,404
17	Agent transaction exposures	**–**	–
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**76,962**	**73,140**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	**231,872**	229,011
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	**(113,122)**	(111,405)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	**–**	–
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**118,750**	**117,606**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**66,840**	68,874
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,478,547**	1,453,694
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**4.5**	4.7
25a	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**4.5**	4.7
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)**	**3.5**	3.5
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	**72,913**	69,736
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**1,478,547**	1,453,694
30a	Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**1,478,547**	1,453,694
31	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**4.5**	4.7
31a	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	**4.5**	4.7

6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Group calculates its LCR position on a daily basis, ensuring a buffer is maintained over the minimum regulatory requirement of 100% and the Board's risk appetite. The Group maintained an average LCR of 133% in the September 2025 quarter. On a spot basis, the LCR ranged between 126% and 142% over the quarter.

The Group's mix of liquid assets consists of HQLA, such as cash, deposits with central banks, Australian semi-government and Commonwealth government securities. Liquid assets also include securities classified as liquid assets by the RBNZ. Liquid assets are distributed across the Group to support regulatory and internal requirements and are consistent with the distribution of liquidity needs by currency. Average liquid assets increased $14.4 billion or 7.8% over the quarter.

NCO are modelled under an APRA prescribed 30 day severe liquidity stress scenario. The Group manages modelled NCO by maintaining a large base of low LCR outflow customer deposits and actively managing its wholesale funding maturity profile as part of its overall liquidity management strategy. Average NCO increased $8.0 billion or 5.7% over the quarter due to growth in customer deposits and an increase in wholesale funding maturities within the 30-day window.

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

		30 Sep 25 [1]		30 Jun 25 [1]	
		Total unweighted value (average) $M	**Total weighted value (average) $M**	**Total unweighted value (average) $M**	**Total weighted value (average) $M**
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total HQLA [2]		198,331		183,896
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**510,663**	**41,491**	**495,073**	**40,321**
3	Stable deposits	293,396	14,670	286,192	14,310
4	Less stable deposits	217,267	26,821	208,881	26,011
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**204,247**	**87,656**	**188,967**	**80,027**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	101,074	24,359	95,227	22,930
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	92,404	52,528	85,782	49,139
8	Unsecured debt	10,769	10,769	7,958	7,958
9	Secured wholesale funding		**5,469**		**6,258**
10	Additional requirements, of which:	**204,506**	**28,243**	**201,208**	**28,899**
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	7,235	7,235	7,315	7,315
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	–	–	–	–
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	197,271	21,008	193,893	21,584
14	Other contractual funding obligations	–	–	–	–
15	Other contingent funding obligations	**100,970**	**14,000**	**97,971**	**11,537**
16	**Total cash outflows**		**176,859**		**167,042**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	57,411	6,698	52,842	7,315
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	15,721	11,146	16,075	10,921
19	Other cash inflows	9,903	9,903	7,731	7,731
20	**Total cash inflows**	**83,035**	**27,747**	**76,648**	**25,967**
			Total adjusted value		**Total adjusted value**
21	**Total HQLA**		198,331		183,896
22	**Total net cash outflows**		149,112		141,075
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		133		130
Number of data points used (Business days)			65		61

1 The averages presented are calculated as simple averages of daily observations over the previous quarter.

2 Includes RBNZ securities of $0.1 billion and alternative liquid assets (ALA) of $nil (30 June 2025: RBNZ securities $1.3 billion; ALA $nil).

7 Key Metrics

KM1: Key metrics

The table below provides key regulatory metrics in relation to the Group's regulatory capital (including buffer requirements and ratios), RWA, leverage ratio, liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio.

		30 Sep 25 $M	30 Jun 25 $M	31 Mar 25 $M	31 Dec 24 $M	30 Sep 24 $M
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**58,933**	60,967	57,513	58,871	55,618
2	Tier 1	**66,840**	68,874	66,785	68,143	64,890
3	Total capital	**101,908**	103,703	100,229	99,705	95,139
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**501,446**	496,145	484,491	482,369	473,197
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	**501,446**	496,145	484,491	482,369	473,197
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	**11.8**	12.3	11.9	12.2	11.8
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**11.8**	12.3	11.9	12.2	11.8
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**13.3**	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.7
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**13.3**	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.7
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**20.3**	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.1
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**20.3**	20.9	20.7	20.7	20.1
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	**3.75**	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	**0.84**	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	**1.0**	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	**5.59**	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) [1]	**7.3**	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.3
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	**1,478,547**	1,453,694	1,410,610	1,393,974	1,366,087
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%)	**4.5**	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**198,331**	183,896	186,402	175,257	177,435
16	Total net cash outflow	**149,112**	141,075	140,072	138,117	135,187
17	LCR ratio (%)	**133**	130	133	127	131
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	**954,824**	938,762	927,375	909,249	880,872
19	Total required stable funding	**821,930**	813,996	796,982	780,913	767,765
20	NSFR ratio (%)	**116**	115	116	116	115

1 Represents CET1 capital in excess of the regulatory minimum requirement of 4.5%.

8 Management attestation

Management attestation

Commonwealth Bank of Australia attests that:

Prudential disclosures for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries (the Group) are prepared in accordance with the "Disclosure requirements" Standard made by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, subject to modifications specified in APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 *Public Disclosure* (APS 330). In line with APS 330, the Group maintains a Board-approved disclosure policy that sets out the Group's approach to determining the content of its prudential disclosures, and the internal controls and procedures for disclosures, including review and verification processes. The Group's Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at 30 September 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Group's disclosure policy.

Alan Docherty

Group Chief Financial Officer

11 November 2025

9 Glossary

Term	Definition
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	Additional Tier 1 Capital is a concept defined by APRA and consists of high quality capital that essentially provides a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, is freely available to absorb losses, ranks behind the claims of depositors and other senior creditors in the event of a wind-up, and provides for fully discretionary capital distributions.
Advanced Internal Ratings-based (AIRB) Approach	This approach is used to measure credit risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation. This allows the Group to use internal estimates of PD and LGD (excluding senior unsecured and subordinated corporate exposures), with supervisory estimates to be used for EAD for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
ASB	ASB Bank Limited – a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that is regulated by the RBNZ.
Australian Accounting Standards	The Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority is an independent statutory authority that supervises institutions across banking, insurance and superannuation, and is accountable to the Australian parliament. The regulator of banks, insurance companies and superannuation funds, credit unions, building societies and friendly societies in Australia.
Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI)	ADIs are corporations that are authorised under the Banking Act 1959 to carry on banking business in Australia.
Banking Book	The banking book is a term for assets on a bank's Balance Sheet that are expected to be held to maturity, usually consisting of customer loans to, and deposits from retail and corporate customers. The banking book can also include those derivatives that are used to hedge exposures arising from the banking book activity, including interest rate risk.
Basel III	Refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's framework for more resilient banks and banking systems issued in December 2010 (revised in June 2011), Capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties (July 2012), and the subsequent Basel III reforms finalised in December 2017.
Capital Floor	The capital floor is defined as the higher of total RWA as determined under the IRB approach, and 72.5% of total RWA as calculated under the standardised approach.
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia – the head entity of the Group.
Central Counterparty (CCP)	A clearing house that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, thereby ensuring the future performance of open contracts.
Collective Provision	All loans and receivables that do not have an individually assessed provision are assessed collectively for impairment. The Collective Provision is maintained to reduce the carrying value of the portfolio of loans to their estimated recoverable amounts. These provisions are reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*).
Commercial Property	Basel asset class – a property exposure that is not a residential property or a land acquisition, development and construction exposure.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	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.
Corporate	This includes commercial credit risk where annual revenues are greater than or equal to $75 million but less than $750 million.
Corporate - Large	Basel asset class – applies to commercial credit risk where annual revenues are more than $750 million.
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) Risk	The risk of mark-to-market losses related to deterioration in the credit quality of a derivative counterparty.
Domestic Public Sector Entity	Basel asset class – exposures that do not meet the definition of Sovereign exposures, but have a level of control or ownership by any level of the Australian Government or the RBA, including those which do not have specific revenue-raising powers.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The extent to which the Group may be exposed upon default of a borrower.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Extended Licenced Entity (ELE)	An Extended Licensed Entity is comprised of an ADI and each subsidiary of an ADI as specified in any approval granted by APRA in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 222 *Associations with Related Entities.*
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	For example: Moody's Investor Services, S&P Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings.
Financial Institution	Basel asset class – primarily includes exposures which relate to: banking, the management of financial assets, lending, factoring, leasing, provision of credit enhancements, securitisation, investments, financial custody, central counterparty services, and proprietary trading.
Foundation Internal Ratings-based (FIRB) Approach	This approach is is used to measure credit risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation that allows the Group to use internal estimates of PD and rely on supervisory estimates for LGD and EAD for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
General Provisions	Collective Provisions classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*). All Stage 2 provisions are held on a purely forward-looking basis for future losses presently unidentified; hence all Stage 2 provisions (together with Stage 1) are classified as General Provisions.
Group	Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries.
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	Assets are considered to be high quality liquid assets if they can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value.
Individual provisions	Provisions made against individual facilities where there is objective evidence of impairment and full recovery of principal and interest is considered doubtful. These provisions are as reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*). Also known as individually assessed provisions or IAP.
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.
Level 1	The Parent Bank (Commonwealth Bank of Australia), offshore branches (the Bank) and APRA approved Extended Licensed Entities.
Level 2	The level at which the Group reports its capital adequacy to APRA, being the Consolidated Banking Group comprising the ADI and all of its subsidiary entities other than the insurance business and certain entities through which securitisation of Group assets is conducted. This is the basis on which this report has been produced.
Level 3	The conglomerate group including the Group's insurance entity and qualifying securitisation entities.
Leverage Ratio	Tier 1 Capital divided by total exposures, expressed as a percentage.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	The LCR is a quantitative liquidity measure that is part of the Basel III reforms. It was implemented by APRA in Australia on 1 January 2015. It requires Australian ADIs to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day net cash outflows projected under an APRA-prescribed stress scenario.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	An estimate of the expected severity of loss for a credit exposure following a default event. LGD represents the fraction of EAD that is not expected to be recovered following default.
Net Cash Outflows (NCO)	Net cash outflows in the LCR are calculated by applying prescribed run-off factors on liabilities and various off Balance Sheet exposures that can generate a cash outflow in the next 30 days.
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR more closely aligns the behaviour term 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 ADI's 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.
Non-performing	An exposure that is in default.
Operational Risk under the Standardised Measurement Approach	The methodology used to measure operational risk, utilising an APRA prescribed formulaic approach which is largely dependent on profit or loss from ordinary banking activities.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Other Assets	Basel asset class – primarily includes Cash Items, Investments in Related Entities, Fixed Assets, Lease Assets and Margin Lending.
Other Retail	Basel asset class – primarily includes retail credit exposures not otherwise classed as a residential mortgage, SME retail or a qualifying revolving retail asset.
Past Due	Facilities are past due when a contracted amount, including principal or interest, has not been met when due, or when it is otherwise outside contracted arrangements.
Probability of Default (PD)	The PD reflects a borrower's ability to generate sufficient cash flows in the future to meet the terms of all of its credit obligations to the Group.
Prudential Capital Requirement (PCR)	The regulatory minimum CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios that the Group is required to maintain at all times.
Qualifying Revolving Retail (QRR)	Basel asset class – represents revolving exposures less than $0.1 million to individuals, unsecured and unconditionally cancellable by the Group. Only Australian retail credit cards qualify for this asset class.
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia.
RBNZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
RBNZ regulated entities	All references to RBNZ regulated entities refer to RBNZ regulated subsidiaries and include ASB exposures for which RWA are calculated using the RBNZ's prudential rules subject to certain APRA-prescribed adjustments.
Residential Mortgage	Basel asset class – retail exposures secured by residential mortgage property.
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	The value of the Group's on and off Balance Sheet assets are adjusted by risk weights calculated according to various APRA prudential standards.
Scaling Factor	In order to broadly maintain the aggregate level of capital in the global financial system post implementation of Basel II, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision applies a scaling factor to the RWA amounts for credit risk under the IRB Retail, AIRB and FIRB approaches of 1.10. This is also applied to advanced exposures within RBNZ regulated entities.
Securities Financing Transactions (SFT)	APRA defines securities financing transactions as transactions such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, security lending and borrowing, and margin lending transactions, where the value of the transactions depends on the market valuation of securities and the transactions are typically subject to margin agreements.
Securitisation	Basel asset class – Group originated securitised exposures and the provision of facilities to customers in relation to securitisation activities.
SME corporate	Basel asset class – Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) commercial credit risk where annual revenues are less than $75 million.
SME retail	Basel asset class – Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) commercial credit risk where annual revenues are less than $75 million and exposures are less than $1.5 million.
Sovereign	Basel asset class – primarily claims on Australian and foreign governments, central banks (including the RBA), international banking agencies and regional development banks.
Specialised Lending	Basel asset classes subject to the supervisory slotting approach which include: object finance, project finance and commodity finance.
Specific Provisions	All provisions, both collectively and individually assessed, classified as Stage 3 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 9 Financial Instruments).
Stage 1	On origination, an impairment provision equivalent to 12 months expected credit losses (ECL) is recognised, reflecting the credit losses expected to arise from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
Stage 2	Financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination are transferred to Stage 2 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised. Lifetime ECL is the 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	Non-performing (defaulted) financial assets are transferred to Stage 3 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Standardised Approach	An alternate approach to the assessment of credit, operational and traded market risk whereby an ADI uses external ratings agencies to assist in assessing credit risk and/or the application of specific values provided by regulators to determine RWA.
Stressed Value-at-Risk (SVaR)	Stressed Value-at-Risk uses the same methodology as VaR except that the historical data used is taken from a one year observation period of significant market volatility as seen during the Global Financial Crisis.
Tier 1 Capital	Comprises CET1 and Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 2 Capital	Capital items that fall short of the necessary conditions to qualify as Tier 1 Capital.
Total Capital	Comprises CET1, Additional Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.
Total Exposures (as used in the leverage ratio)	The sum of on Balance Sheet items, derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), and off Balance Sheet items, net of any Tier 1 regulatory deductions that are already included in these items, as outlined in APS 110 *Capital Adequacy* (APS 110) Attachment D.
Trading Book	Exposures, including derivative products and other off Balance Sheet instruments that are held either with a trading intent or to hedge other elements of the trading book.
Value-at-Risk (VaR)	Value-at-Risk is a measure of potential loss using historically observed market volatility and correlation between different markets.

Important information

The material in this report is current as at the date of this report, 11 November 2025.

This report may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, capital adequacy, operations and business of the Group. These can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “would”, “could”, “expect”, “aim”, “estimate” or other similar words, and include statements regarding the Group’s intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group’s business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. Such forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this report and undue reliance should not be placed upon such statements. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Although the Group currently believes the forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, they are not certain and involve known and unknown risks and assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, which may cause actual results, conditions or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements particularly in light of: current economic conditions, the increasingly complex geopolitical setting, competition intensity, and the evolving technological landscape.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, is disclaimed. The Group is under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements contained within this report, subject to applicable disclosure requirements.