November 11, 2026

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

Recent Developments

The information set forth below is not complete and should be read in conjunction with the information contained on the "Supplementary business and financial disclosure" page of the U.S. investor website of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("CBA" or the "Bank") at https://www.commbank.com.au/about-us/investors/us-investors.html (the "U.S. Investor Website"). References in this "Recent Developments" release to the "Group" refer to the Bank and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. This "Recent Developments" release supplements and, to the extent inconsistent with any information previously included on the U.S. Investor Website, amends and supersedes such information.

This "Recent Developments" release contains certain forward-looking statements which involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements, including economic forecasts and assumptions and business and financial projections, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in the Group's Annual U.S. Disclosure Document for the year ended June 30, 2026 included on the U.S. Investor Website (the "2026 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document").

References to "$" are to Australian Dollars.

Trading Update for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2026

Unless otherwise noted, all financial results are presented on a "continuing operations" basis and comparisons against the results for the quarter ended September 30, 2026 (the "quarter") are to the average of the results from the two quarters of the second half of financial year 2026 (the "2H26 quarterly average"). All comparisons of the quarter to the 2H26 quarterly average are not comparable to, and should not be taken to be comparable to, comparisons to the quarter ended June 30, 2026. References to "2H26" mean the second fiscal half year ended June 30, 2026. References to the prior comparative quarter refer to the quarter ended September 30, 2025.

The unaudited net profit after tax ("statutory basis") and unaudited net profit after tax ("cash basis") figures presented have been rounded to the nearest $100 million.

The sources for the volume growth statistics presented are the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's ("APRA") Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution ("ADI") Statistics. The related CBA business lending system multiple estimate is based on the Group's Business Banking growth rate (excluding Institutional Banking and Markets) over published APRA Total Business Lending data (excluding estimated Institutional Lending balances).

Refer to Annex A for a reconciliation of key financials.

Summary

On November 11, 2026, the Group advised of the following results for the quarter:

- Unaudited net profit after tax ("statutory basis") was approximately $2.8 billion.

- Unaudited net profit after tax ("cash basis")[1] was approximately $2.8 billion, flat on the 2H26 quarterly average and up 8% on the prior comparative quarter.

- Operating income increased 3% in the quarter, driven by lending and deposit volume growth and the benefit of 1.5 additional days in the quarter, partly offset by lower other operating income primarily due to weaker Markets trading income. Excluding movements in liquid assets, underlying net interest margin was broadly stable in the quarter.

- Operating expenses increased 3% primarily due to wage and IT vendor inflation, 1.5 additional days in the quarter, and higher cloud computing volumes and software licensing, partly offset by timing of marketing and vendor spend.

- Operating performance increased 2% on the 2H26 quarterly average, and 8% on the prior comparative quarter (an increase of 5% excluding notable items).[2]

- Loan impairment expense was $300 million, or 11bpts of average Gross Loans and Acceptances ("GLAA"). Collective provisions increased by $105 million in the quarter. Credit quality remains sound and collective provision coverage as a percentage of Credit Risk Weighted Assets remains strong at 1.35%.

- Strong balance sheet settings were maintained, with a customer deposit funding ratio of 79%, Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") of 132% and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") of 115%.

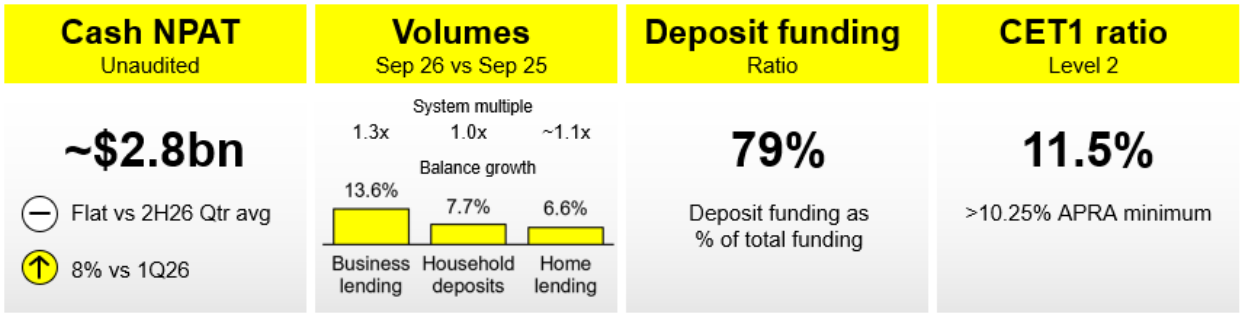
- New long-term wholesale funding of $14 billion has been issued this financial year to date across multiple markets and products.

- Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") (Level 2) ratio of 11.5% as at September 30, 2026, up 36bpts excluding the payment of $4.5 billion in 2H26 dividends (-85bpts) to over 780,000 shareholders.

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1 Except as expressly noted, this update is based on the Group's net profit after tax ("cash basis"), which is prepared on a different basis than Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). It is not a measure based on cash accounting or cash flows. Net profit after tax ("cash basis") is used by management of the Group to present what it believes to be a clear view of the Group's underlying operating results, excluding certain items that the Group believes introduce volatility and/or one-off distortions of the Group's performance. The items excluded from cash profit, such as hedging and IFRS volatility and losses or gains on acquisition, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of businesses and associates, are calculated consistently period on period and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments. For a more detailed description of these items, refer to page 6 of the 2026 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document.

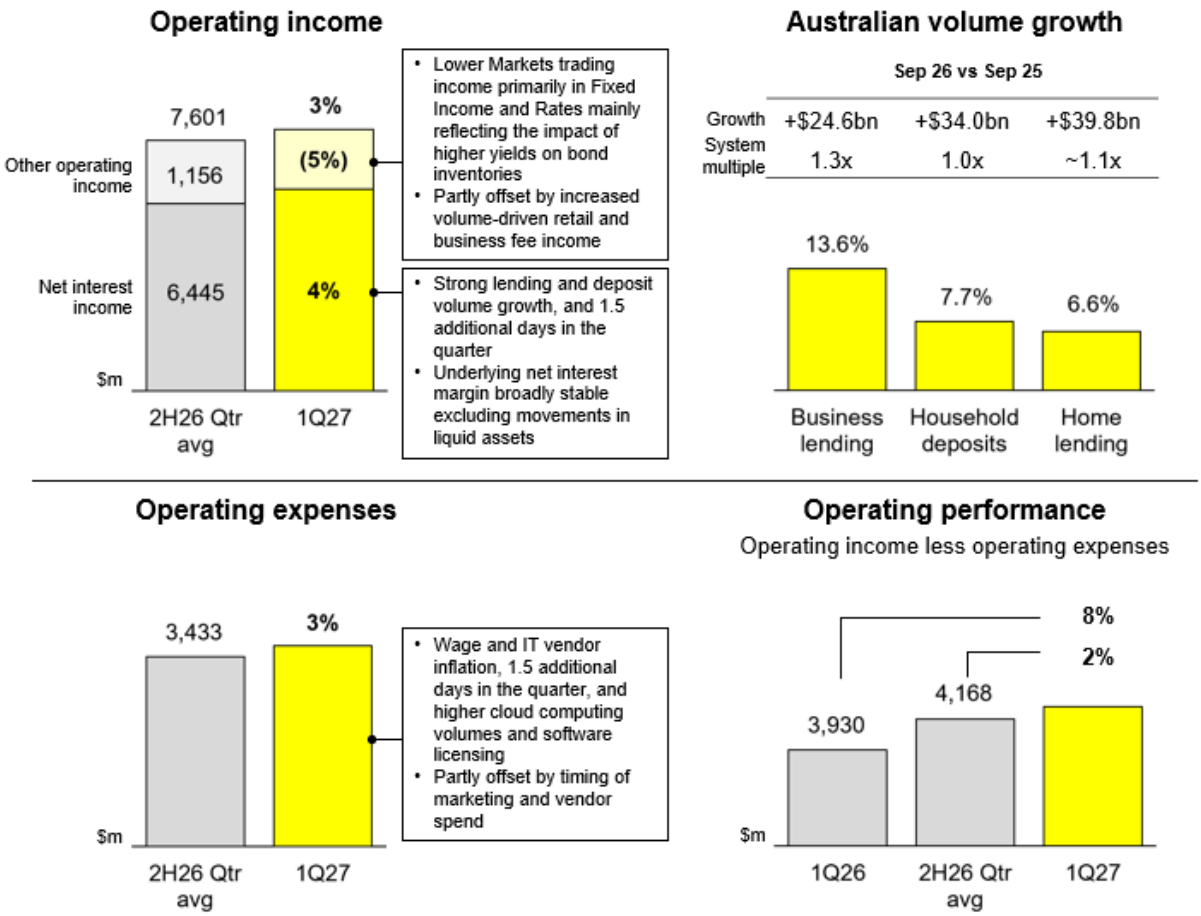
2 Excludes notable items in 1Q26 which largely relate to the settlement of the ASB *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* (NZ) class action proceedings (NZ$136 million).



Note regarding system multiple: Home lending growth system multiple has been adjusted for the impact of Westpac's divestment of the RAMS mortgage portfolio.

Note regarding CET1 ratio: APRA minimum is inclusive of 1% default countercyclical capital buffer which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0% to 3.5%.

Operating Performance



- Operating income increased 3% in the quarter, with higher net interest income partly offset by lower other operating income.

- Net interest income was 4% higher, reflecting lending and deposit volume growth, earnings on the replicating portfolio, benefit from reduced cash rate lag impact and 1.5 additional days in the quarter, partly offset by lending competition and unfavorable deposit mix. Excluding movements in liquid assets, underlying net interest margin was broadly stable.

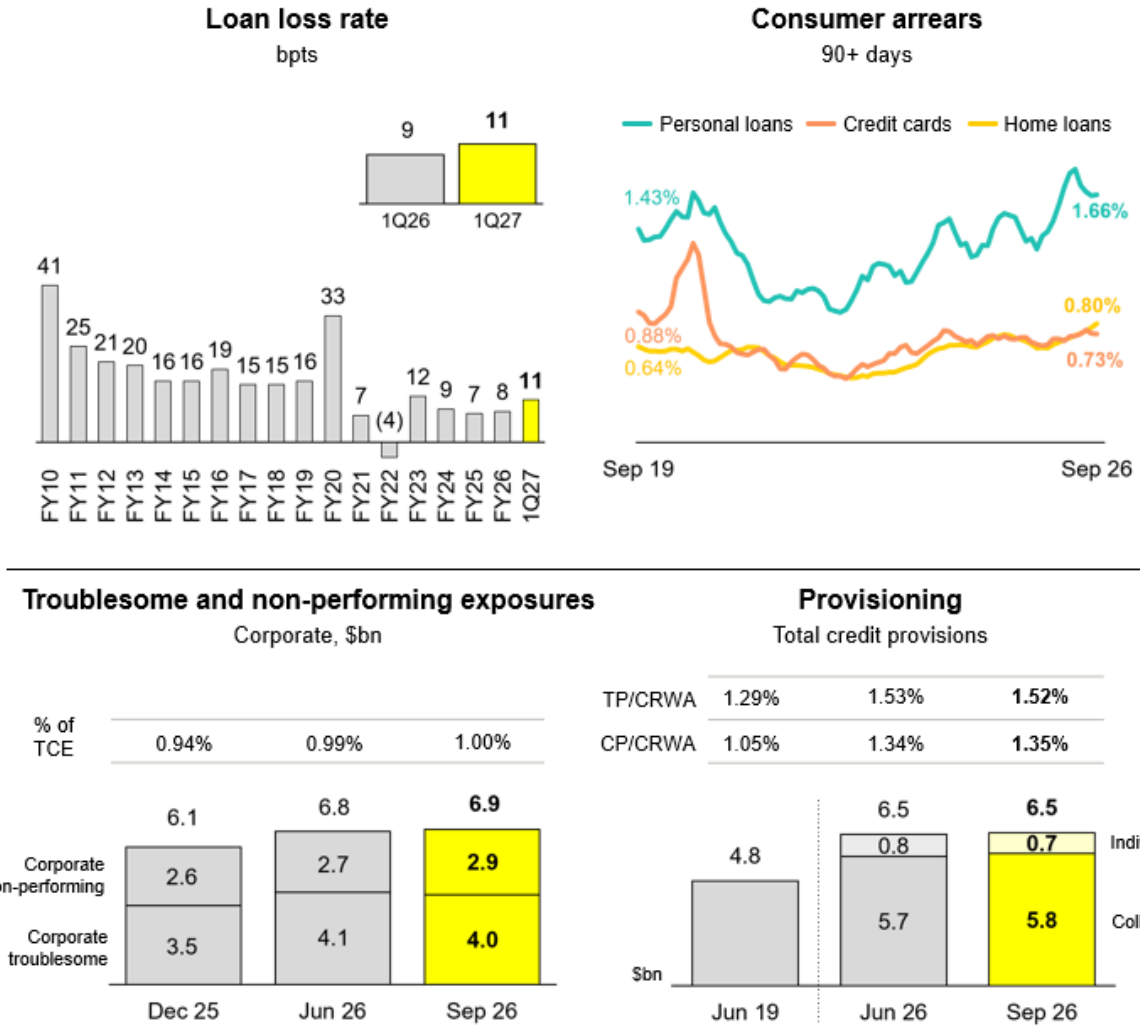
- Strong volume growth was delivered across home lending and household deposits. In the quarter, home loan application volumes (including Bankwest) remained lower by 16% versus the prior comparative period, with new funding of $44 billion. Home loans grew $39.8 billion at approximately 1.1x system for the 12 months to September 2026. Proprietary mix for CBA home loans represented 62% of new business flows for the quarter, excluding Bankwest and Residential Mortgage Group. Household deposits grew $34.0 billion at 1.0x system for the 12 months to September 2026. Retail transaction accounts increased by more than 135,000 in the quarter, driven by both new and existing customer account openings.

- We have continued to focus on growing our Business Banking franchise by strengthening our transaction banking relationships, with business transaction accounts up 6% versus the prior comparative period. Supported by these deeper customer relationships, business lending continued to grow above system, with a disciplined and well-diversified approach across sectors.

- Other operating income decreased 5%, driven by lower Markets trading income primarily in the Fixed Income and Rates portfolios, mainly reflecting the impact of higher yields on bond inventories, partly offset by increased volume-driven retail and business fee income.

- Operating expenses increased 3% primarily driven by wage and IT vendor inflation, 1.5 additional days, and higher cloud computing volumes and software licensing, partly offset by timing of marketing and vendor spend.

Provisions and Credit Quality

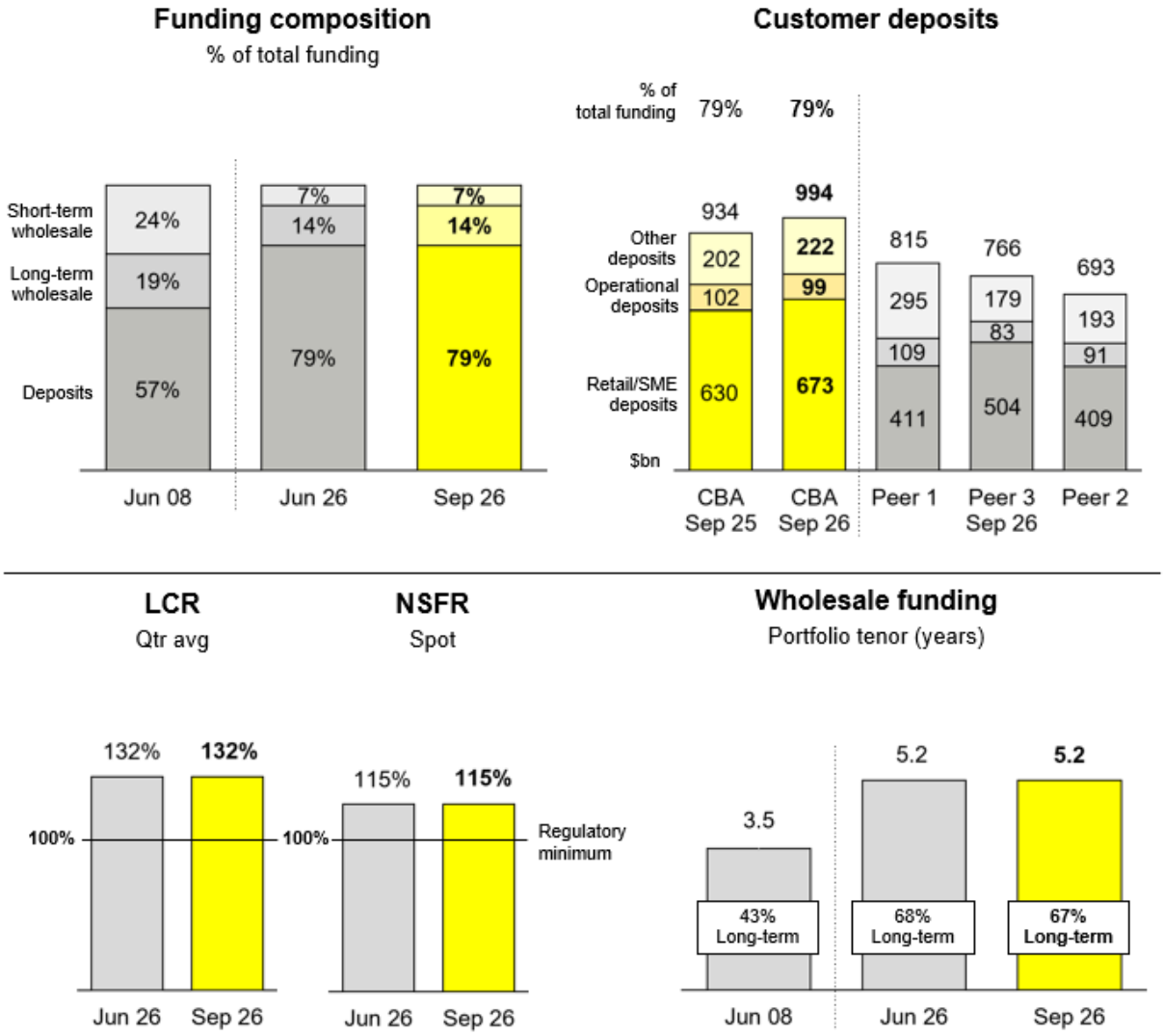


Note regarding loan loss rate:	Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average GLAA annualized.
Note regarding consumer arrears:	Group consumer arrears including New Zealand.
Note regarding troublesome and non-performing exposures:	Non-performing exposures are exposures in default as defined in regulatory standard *APS 220 Credit Risk Management.* Corporate troublesome exposures are defined as exposures to corporate customers where profitability is weak and the capacity to meet financial commitments is diminished. These customers are at higher risk of default over the next 12 months.
Note regarding TCE:	Comparatives for Total Committed Exposures ("TCE") have been restated to conform to presentation in the current period, following the implementation of a new counterparty credit risk measurement framework, incorporating revised methodologies and calibration assumptions for the measurement of committed exposures on derivative products. The restatement reflects changes to the models, methodology and systems used to measure counterparty credit risk and does not represent a change in the underlying counterparty positions at those reporting dates.
Note regarding TP, CRWA and CP:	Total Provisions ("TP") as a ratio of Credit Risk Weighted Assets ("CRWA") and Collective Provisions ("CP") as a ratio of CRWA. CRWA on Basel III basis. June 2026 and September 2026 represent CRWA based on revised APRA capital framework effective from January 1, 2023.

- Loan impairment expense was $300 million in the quarter, or 11bpts of average GLAA.

- Total provisions were flat at $6.5 billion, with higher collective provisions primarily reflecting the impact of lower house prices on the mortgage portfolio, offset by lower individual provisions for corporate exposures. Provision coverage remains strong, with a collective provision coverage ratio of 1.35%.
- Home loan arrears increased by 7bpts during the quarter, reflecting cost-of-living pressures from higher inflation and interest rates. The reported rate was also affected by slower resolution following earlier pauses in late-stage collections activity. Personal loan arrears improved modestly by 6bpts, with seasonal improvements partly offset by cost-of-living pressures. Credit card arrears remained flat.
- Corporate troublesome and non-performing exposures were slightly higher at $6.9 billion, or 1.00% of TCE. Corporate non-performing exposures increased $0.2 billion due to the downgrade of a small number of single-name exposures, partly offset by a decrease of $0.1 billion in corporate troublesome exposures.

Funding and Liquidity



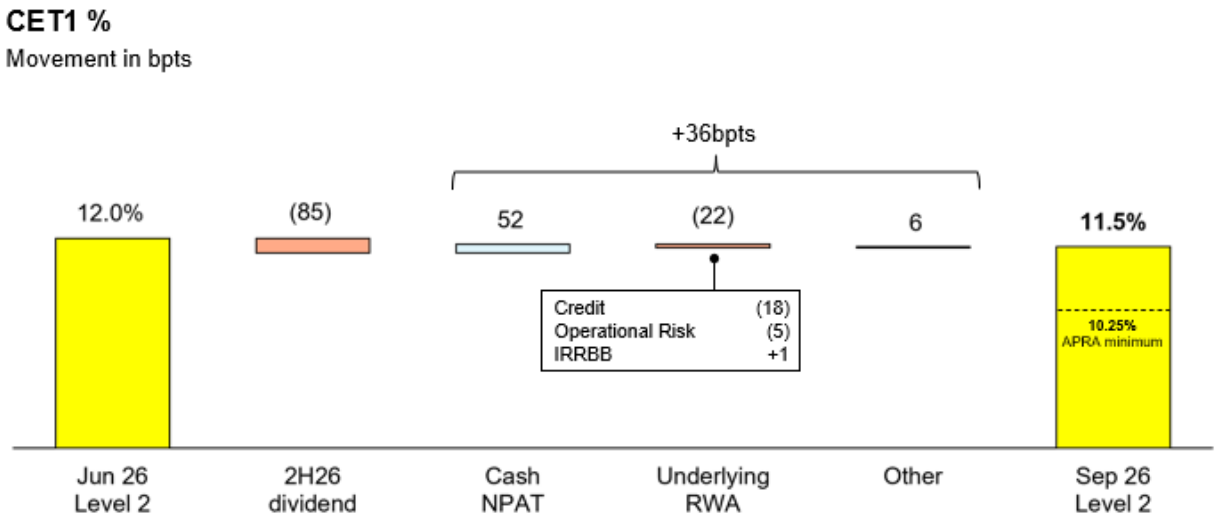
Note regarding customer deposits: CBA data as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2026. Peer data based on regulatory disclosures as at September 30, 2026.

- Balance sheet settings remained strong. Customer deposits increased $59.4 billion since September 2025, representing 79% of total funding. The proportion of short-term wholesale funding remained well below historic levels.

- The Bank's long-term wholesale funding position remained conservative, accounting for 67% of total wholesale funding with a weighted average portfolio tenor of 5.2 years. New long-term wholesale funding of $14 billion has been issued this financial year to date across multiple markets and products.

- The Bank's LCR and NSFR remained well above regulatory minimums.

Capital



Note regarding rounding:	Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided.
Note regarding APRA Minimum:	Inclusive of 1% default countercyclical capital buffer which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0% to 3.5%.
Note regarding 2H26 Dividend:	Includes the on-market purchase of shares in respect of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
Note regarding Cash NPAT:	Excludes equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from investments, which are neutral from a regulatory capital perspective due to the offsetting changes in capital deductions.
Note regarding Underlying risk weighted assets ("RWA"):	Excludes impact of foreign exchange ("FX") movements on CRWA, which is included in 'Other'.
Note regarding Other:	Includes the impact of intangibles, FX impact on CRWA, equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from associates, movements in reserves and other regulatory adjustments.

- The Bank's CET1 (Level 2) ratio was 11.5% as at September 30, 2026, well above APRA's minimum regulatory requirement of 10.25%.

- In the quarter, the CET1 (Level 2) ratio increased 36bpts after the impact of the 2H26 dividend payment (-85bpts), with capital generated from earnings (+52bpts) and other items (+6bpts), partly offset by an increase in total RWA (-22bpts). Other items included the impact of revaluation gains on the high-quality liquid assets portfolio, higher capitalized software, movements in reserves and other regulatory adjustments.

- CRWA (excluding FX) increased by $8.1 billion (-18bpts) in the quarter, primarily driven by strong lending volume growth across commercial portfolios and domestic residential mortgages. Operational Risk RWA increased by $2.2 billion (-5bpts), reflecting higher operating income over the three-year rolling period of the standardized calculation approach. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book RWA decreased by $0.4 billion (+1bpt), with the impact of higher swap rates more than offset by the benefit of balance sheet interest rate risk management.

- The Bank has completed the purchase of approximately $560 million of shares on market to neutralize the impact of the 2H26 Dividend Reinvestment Plan, reflecting a participation rate of 12.4%.

CBA Executive Team Update

On September 15, 2026, the Group announced that Vittoria Shortt will be stepping down as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of ASB Bank Limited ("ASB"), CBA's wholly-owned subsidiary, and that the ASB Board has appointed Sinead Taylor, currently Group Executive Institutional Banking and Markets at CBA, as ASB's next Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. Ms. Taylor will commence on December 12, 2026.

Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at September 30, 2026

On November 11, 2026, the Group released its Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at September 30, 2026. That release is attached as Annex B hereto.

Annex A

Key financials reconciliation	2H26 $m	2H26 Qtr avg $m	Movement 1Q27 vs 1Q26	Movement 1Q27 vs 2H26 Qtr avg
Total operating income	15,203	7,601	5%	3%
Operating expenses excl. notable items	(6,865)	(3,433)	5%	3%
Notable items	-	-	(large)	-
Total operating expenses	(6,865)	(3,433)	1%	3%
Operating performance	8,338	4,168	8%	2%
Loan impairment expense	(469)	(234)	36%	28%
Cash NPAT from continuing operations	5,537	2,768	8%	Flat

Annex B

Basel III Pillar 3 Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at September 30, 2026

Basel III Pillar 3

Capital Adequacy and Risk Disclosures as at 30 September 2026

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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

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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).

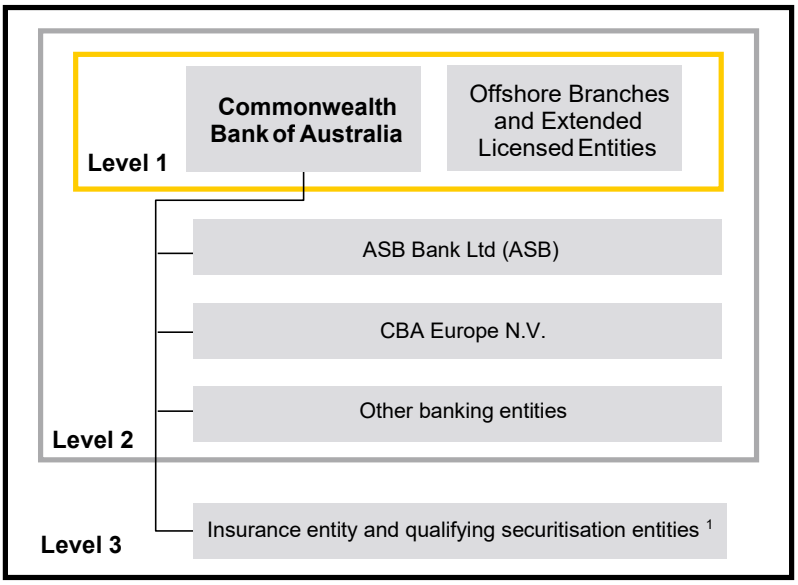
This document is prepared for CBA and its subsidiaries (the Group) in accordance with the Board approved policy and APRA's Prudential Standard APS 330 *Public Disclosure* (APS 330). Australian ADIs are required to comply with the "Disclosure requirements" Standard issued by the Basel Committee on Banking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

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) 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 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 2026, the Group's Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios were 11.5%, 13.0% and 20.5%, respectively.

The Group's CET1 ratio increased by 36 basis points in the quarter after allowing for the impact of the 2026 final dividend (-85 basis points). This increase was driven by capital generated from earnings (+52 basis points) and other items (+6 basis points), partly offset by a net increase in total RWA, excluding foreign currency movements on credit RWA (-22 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 2026 was 11.6% (30 June 2026: 12.1%).

Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios (Level 2)	30 Sep 26 %	30 Jun 26 %
Common Equity Tier 1	**11.5**	12.0
Additional Tier 1	**1.5**	1.5
Tier 1	**13.0**	13.5
Tier 2	**7.5**	7.3
Total Capital	**20.5**	20.8

Group Regulatory Capital Position	30 Sep 26 $M	30 Jun 26 $M
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**61,222**	62,762
Additional Tier 1 Capital	**7,907**	7,907
Tier 1 Capital	**69,129**	70,669
Tier 2 Capital	**39,743**	38,159
Total Capital	**108,872**	108,828
Risk Weighted Assets	**531,411**	522,407

Capital Initiatives

The following significant capital initiatives were undertaken during the quarter ended 30 September 2026:

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) in respect of the 2026 final dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase of shares. The participation rate for the DRP was 12.4%.

Tier 2 Capital

The Group issued the following Basel III compliant subordinated notes:

- GBP650 million in August 2026;
- SGD325 million in August 2026;
- USD1,250 million in September 2026; and
- CNH2 billion in September 2026.

The Group redeemed the following Basel III compliant subordinated notes:

- AUD1,500 million in August 2026; and
- JPY14 billion in September 2026.

The following capital initiatives were undertaken by the Group subsequent to the reporting period ended 30 September 2026:

- In October 2026, the Group redeemed $1,180 million of CommBank PERLS XIII Capital Notes that are Basel III compliant Additional Tier 1 Capital.

Risk Weighted Assets

Total RWA increased by $9.0 billion or 1.7% on the prior quarter to $531.4 billion, reflecting higher credit risk and operational risk RWA, partly offset by lower IRRBB and traded market risk RWA.

Risk Weighted Assets	30 Sep 26 $M	30 Jun 26 $M
Credit Risk	**429,945**	422,703
of which: IRB (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**394,791**	387,838
of which: counterparty credit risk and other [1]	**35,154**	34,865
Traded Market Risk	**6,944**	7,004
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book	**41,247**	41,659
Operational Risk	**53,275**	51,041
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**531,411**	522,407

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

Credit Risk RWA [1]

Credit Risk RWA increased $7.2 billion or 1.7% on the prior quarter to $429.9 billion. Key drivers include:

- Volume growth (increase of $8.4 billion) mainly in commercial portfolios and domestic residential mortgages;
- Credit quality deterioration (increase of $0.3 billion);
- Foreign currency movements (decrease of $0.9 billion);
- Data & methodology (decrease of $0.8 billion); and
- Derivatives and other (increase of $0.3 billion).

1 Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided.

Traded Market Risk RWA

Traded Market Risk RWA decreased by $0.1 billion or 1% on the prior quarter to $6.9 billion.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

IRRBB RWA decreased $0.4 billion or 1% on the prior quarter to $41.2 billion.

Operational Risk RWA

Operational Risk RWA increased $2.2 billion or 4.4% on the prior quarter to $53.3 billion following the annual update of the business indicator component of operational risk capital based on the Group's 2026 financial report. The increase was driven by higher average net interest income over the financial years ended 30 June 2026, 2025 and 2024 reflecting 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 4.4% as at 30 September 2026. The decline in the leverage ratio in the quarter was primarily driven by the impact of the 2026 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 26	30 Jun 26
Tier 1 Capital ($M)	**69,129**	70,669
Total Exposures ($M) [1]	**1,554,886**	1,543,856
Leverage Ratio (%)	**4.4**	4.6

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).

Group Liquidity and Funding Ratios

Group Liquidity and Funding Ratio	30 Sep 26 %	30 Jun 26 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	**132**	132
Net Stable Funding Ratio	**115**	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 2026 quarter, excess liquid assets averaged $46 billion and the average LCR remained flat at 132%. The increase in HQLA was offset by an increase in NCOs, primarily reflecting increased wholesale funding within the 30-day period.

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 115% at 30 September 2026, which remained flat compared to the prior quarter driven by higher ASF from retail and SME deposits, offset by higher RSF from lending growth.

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 Reserve Bank of New Zealand (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 26 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Mar 26 $M	30 Sep 26 $M
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**414,143**	407,278	399,355	33,131
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	**19,352**	19,440	19,274	1,548
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (FIRB) approach [2]	**47,196**	46,823	43,745	3,776
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	**9,587**	8,810	8,166	767
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (AIRB) approach [2] [3]	**338,008**	332,205	328,170	27,040
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**7,618**	7,580	7,657	609
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	**6,549**	6,617	6,825	524
9	Of which: other CCR	**1,069**	963	832	85
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	**3,621**	3,517	3,461	290
15	Settlement risk	**–**	–	2	–
16	**Securitisation exposures in banking book**	**4,563**	4,328	4,137	365
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	**1,617**	1,600	1,531	129
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	**2,946**	2,728	2,606	236
20	**Market risk**	**6,944**	7,004	7,519	556
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA) [4]	**1,771**	1,806	1,645	142
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA) [5]	**5,173**	5,198	5,874	414
	Interest rate risk in the banking book	**41,247**	41,659	44,366	3,300
24	**Operational risk**	**53,275**	51,041	51,041	4,262
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**	**531,411**	522,407	517,538	42,513

1 Minimum total capital requirement in accordance with APS 110 *Capital Adequacy* is 8% of RWA.
2 Includes an IPRE risk weight floor of $3.1 billion (30 June 2026: $2.4 billion; 31 March 2026: $2.6 billion).
3 Includes an $8.3 billion RWA overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgage PD model (30 June 2026: $8.2 billion; 31 March 2026: $8.1 billion).
4 Represents specific market risk RWA in relation to interest rate risk.
5 Includes internal model approach RWA in relation to VaR of $1.2 billion (30 June 2026: $1.1 billion; 31 March 2026: $1.3 billion) and SVaR of $4.0 billion (30 June 2026: $4.1 billion; 31 March 2026: $4.5 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 2026					
	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]	209,901	911	210,812	109,723	562	110,285
SME retail	20,902	4	20,906	13,062	3	13,065
Residential mortgage [3]	749,652	–	749,652	161,035	–	161,035
Qualifying revolving retail	23,048	–	23,048	5,256	–	5,256
Other retail	8,461	–	8,461	8,649	–	8,649
Total subject to AIRB approach	**1,011,964**	**915**	**1,012,879**	**297,725**	**565**	**298,290**
Subject to FIRB approach						
Corporate - large [2]	63,524	5,016	68,540	33,219	2,339	35,558
Sovereign	145,837	5,712	151,549	2,723	127	2,850
Financial institution	41,851	19,148	60,999	11,254	4,030	15,284
Total subject to FIRB approach	**251,212**	**29,876**	**281,088**	**47,196**	**6,496**	**53,692**
Specialised lending	**6,554**	**65**	**6,619**	**5,354**	**57**	**5,411**
Subject to standardised approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	653	42	695	672	45	717
SME retail	1,008	59	1,067	759	59	818
Sovereign	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential mortgage	19,502	–	19,502	7,706	–	7,706
Other retail	654	–	654	659	–	659
Other assets [4]	11,774	4,272	16,046	6,157	198	6,355
Total subject to standardised approach	**33,591**	**4,373**	**37,964**	**15,953**	**302**	**16,255**
RBNZ regulated entities	**127,609**	**932**	**128,541**	**47,915**	**198**	**48,113**
Total credit risk and counterparty credit risk	**1,430,930**	**36,161**	**1,467,091**	**414,143**	**7,618**	**421,761**
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)						**3,621**
Securitisation exposures in the banking book			**27,829**			**4,563**
Total			**1,494,920**			**429,945**

1 Includes central counterparties.
2 Includes an IPRE risk weight floor of $3.1 billion.
3 Includes an $8.3 billion RWA overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgage PD model.
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 2026					
	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]	202,145	920	203,065	105,134	543	105,677
SME retail	20,567	4	20,571	12,796	3	12,799
Residential mortgage [3]	741,170	–	741,170	159,139	–	159,139
Qualifying revolving retail	23,059	–	23,059	5,351	–	5,351
Other retail	9,411	–	9,411	9,425	–	9,425
Total subject to AIRB approach	**996,352**	**924**	**997,276**	**291,845**	**546**	**292,391**
Subject to FIRB approach						
Corporate - large [2]	62,642	4,939	67,581	32,898	2,321	35,219
Sovereign	150,227	4,893	155,120	2,655	100	2,755
Financial institution	41,554	19,567	61,121	11,270	4,051	15,321
Total subject to FIRB approach	**254,423**	**29,399**	**283,822**	**46,823**	**6,472**	**53,295**
Specialised lending	**5,912**	**106**	**6,018**	**4,834**	**91**	**4,925**
Subject to standardised approach						
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	1,020	8	1,028	991	9	1,000
SME retail	1,161	69	1,230	873	68	941
Sovereign	–	1	1	–	1	1
Residential mortgage	19,110	–	19,110	7,649	–	7,649
Other retail	328	–	328	330	–	330
Other assets [4]	13,615	3,353	16,968	6,175	182	6,357
Total subject to standardised approach	**35,234**	**3,431**	**38,665**	**16,018**	**260**	**16,278**
RBNZ regulated entities	**128,247**	**1,016**	**129,263**	**47,758**	**211**	**47,969**
Total credit risk and counterparty credit risk	**1,420,168**	**34,876**	**1,455,044**	**407,278**	**7,580**	**414,858**
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)						**3,517**
Securitisation exposures in the banking book			**26,068**			**4,328**
Total			**1,481,112**			**422,703**

1 Includes central counterparties.
2 Includes an IPRE risk weight floor of $2.4 billion.
3 Includes an $8.2 billion RWA overlay relating to the Australian Residential Mortgage PD model.
4 Includes immaterial contributions from other standardised asset classes, including Domestic public sector entities, Commercial property, Land acquisition, development and construction, and Bank.

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 APRA as a safeguard so 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 2026			
		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)	394,791	19,352	**414,143**	634,493
2	Counterparty credit risk	7,179	439	**7,618**	17,139
3	Credit valuation adjustment	n/a	3,621	**3,621**	3,621
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	–	4,563	**4,563**	4,563
5	Market risk	5,173	1,771	**6,944**	6,944
	Interest rate risk in banking book	41,247	–	**41,247**	–
6	Operational risk	n/a	53,275	**53,275**	53,275
7	Residual RWA	n/a	–	**–**	–
8	**Total**	**448,390**	**83,021**	**531,411**	**720,035**

		30 June 2026			
		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)	387,838	19,440	**407,278**	621,245
2	Counterparty credit risk	7,198	382	**7,580**	17,401
3	Credit valuation adjustment	n/a	3,517	**3,517**	3,517
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	–	4,328	**4,328**	4,328
5	Market risk	5,198	1,806	**7,004**	7,004
	Interest rate risk in banking book	41,659	–	**41,659**	–
6	Operational risk	n/a	51,041	**51,041**	51,041
7	Residual RWA	n/a	–	**–**	–
8	**Total**	**441,893**	**80,514**	**522,407**	**704,536**

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 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 26	30 Jun 26
		$M	$M
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**387,838**	380,081
2	Asset size [1]	**8,430**	10,111
3	Asset quality	**262**	(1,621)
4	Model updates	**–**	9
5	Methodology and policy	**(806)**	–
6	Acquisitions and disposals	**–**	–
7	Foreign exchange movements	**(933)**	(742)
8	Other	**–**	–
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**394,791**	387,838

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.

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 2026 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)	–	2,402	14,742	23,054	8,574	4,004	26,364	21,787
Sovereign	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial institution	–	41,851	–	–	–	–	–	–
SME retail [1]	–	409	2,239	1,419	3,334	121	3,008	1,345
Residential mortgage	769,154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail	23,048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other retail	9,115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised lending	–	–	96	2	–	–	426	616
Other assets [2]	2,633	14	22	39	17	2	46	23
RBNZ regulated entities	78,470	2,304	1,630	10,594	1,165	22	3,356	889
Total credit exposures	**882,420**	**46,980**	**18,729**	**35,108**	**13,090**	**4,149**	**33,200**	**24,660**

	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)	16,032	101,639	–	13,755	20,135	9,622	11,968	**274,078**
Sovereign	–	–	145,837	–	–	–	–	**145,837**
Financial institution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**41,851**
SME retail [1]	1,115	1,744	–	1,210	1,462	57	4,447	**21,910**
Residential mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**769,154**
Qualifying revolving retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**23,048**
Other retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9,115**
Specialised lending	154	–	–	–	58	5,108	94	**6,554**
Other assets [2]	18	70	–	7	8	1	8,874	**11,774**
RBNZ regulated entities	1,229	11,185	11,959	1,600	834	880	1,492	**127,609**
Total credit exposures	**18,548**	**114,638**	**157,796**	**16,572**	**22,497**	**15,668**	**26,875**	**1,430,930**

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.

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

	30 June 2026 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)	–	2,181	13,732	22,915	8,308	3,986	26,050	20,272
Sovereign	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial institution	–	41,554	–	–	–	–	–	–
SME retail [1]	–	408	2,206	1,419	3,269	123	2,980	1,351
Residential mortgage	760,280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail	23,059	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other retail	9,739	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised lending	–	–	–	2	–	–	471	640
Other assets [2]	2,722	21	26	51	22	4	50	43
RBNZ regulated entities	79,282	2,330	1,711	10,564	1,179	22	3,428	906
Total credit exposures	**875,082**	**46,494**	**17,675**	**34,951**	**12,778**	**4,135**	**32,979**	**23,212**

	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)	15,835	98,379	–	13,053	19,987	9,166	11,943	**265,807**
Sovereign	–	–	150,227	–	–	–	–	**150,227**
Financial institution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**41,554**
SME retail [1]	1,108	1,707	–	1,178	1,436	57	4,486	**21,728**
Residential mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**760,280**
Qualifying revolving retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**23,059**
Other retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9,739**
Specialised lending	156	–	–	–	57	4,491	95	**5,912**
Other assets [2]	20	89	–	13	10	–	10,544	**13,615**
RBNZ regulated entities	1,288	10,875	11,944	1,674	807	843	1,394	**128,247**
Total credit exposures	**18,407**	**111,050**	**162,171**	**15,918**	**22,297**	**14,557**	**28,462**	**1,420,168**

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.

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 2026		
	Non performing exposures [1]	Specific provision balance	Actual losses for the quarter [2]
Industry Sector	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Consumer	9,128	725	134
Finance & Insurance	22	8	–
Business Services	223	65	2
Agriculture & Forestry	356	33	1
Construction	300	106	–
Mining, Oil & Gas	15	10	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	511	240	25
Transport & Storage	177	78	6
Manufacturing	206	58	66
Commercial Property	345	44	1
Health & Community Services	339	103	10
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	254	111	3
Electricity, Gas & Water	–	–	–
Other	158	34	16
Total	**12,034**	**1,615**	**265**

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 2026.

Non-performing exposures and provisions (continued)

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

	30 June 2026		
Industry Sector	**Non performing exposures [1] $M**	**Specific provision balance $M**	**Actual losses for the quarter [2] $M**
Consumer	8,387	579	133
Finance & Insurance	36	8	3
Business Services	208	58	2
Agriculture & Forestry	340	31	5
Construction	261	99	22
Mining, Oil & Gas	18	13	–
Wholesale & Retail Trade	535	244	5
Transport & Storage	179	74	5
Manufacturing	238	119	5
Commercial Property	238	26	1
Health & Community Services	288	91	–
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	198	109	2
Electricity, Gas & Water	–	–	1
Other	168	38	6
Total	**11,094**	**1,489**	**190**

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 2026.

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 2026		
Portfolio	**Non performing exposures [1] $M**	**Specific provision balance $M**	**Actual losses for the quarter [2] $M**
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	2,010	519	69
Sovereign	–	–	–
Financial Institution	10	2	–
SME Retail	477	165	10
Residential Mortgage	7,904	457	5
Qualifying Revolving Retail	89	60	46
Other Retail	134	104	81
Specialised Lending	148	127	21
Other Assets	16	8	–
RBNZ Regulated Entities	1,246	173	33
Total	**12,034**	**1,615**	**265**

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 2026.

	30 June 2026		
Portfolio	**Non performing exposures [1] $M**	**Specific provision balance $M**	**Actual losses for the quarter [2] $M**
Corporate (incl. Large and SME corporate)	1,736	509	31
Sovereign	–	–	–
Financial Institution	24	3	–
SME Retail	455	153	17
Residential Mortgage	7,200	313	3
Qualifying Revolving Retail	86	56	34
Other Retail	134	109	91
Specialised Lending	166	147	1
Other Assets	33	10	(4)
RBNZ Regulated Entities	1,260	189	17
Total	**11,094**	**1,489**	**190**

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 2026.

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 26 $M	30 Jun 26 $M
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	**1,344,421**	1,334,876
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	**–**	–
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	**(4,071)**	(3,378)
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)	**(19,947)**	(19,543)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**1,320,403**	**1,311,955**
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)	**6,485**	5,848
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	**21,993**	21,025
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	**–**	–
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	**1,241**	1,039
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	**(1,179)**	(976)
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**28,540**	**26,936**
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	**112,444**	109,933
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	**(35,645)**	(32,218)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	**3,598**	3,039
17	Agent transaction exposures	**–**	–
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**80,397**	**80,754**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	**242,872**	240,163
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	**(117,326)**	(115,952)
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)**	**125,546**	**124,211**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**69,129**	70,669
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,554,886**	1,543,856
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**4.4**	4.6
25a	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**4.4**	4.6
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	**76,799**	77,715
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)	**1,554,886**	1,543,856
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)	**1,554,886**	1,543,856
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)	**4.4**	4.6
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)	**4.4**	4.6

6 Liquidity Risk

LIQ1: 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 132% in the September 2026 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 $0.9 billion or 0.5% over the quarter mainly driven by an increase in wholesale funding, partly offset by higher lending growth.

NCO are modelled under an APRA prescribed 30 day severe liquidity stress scenario. The Group manages modelled NCO by maintaining a large base of stable and operational customer deposits and actively managing its wholesale funding maturity profile as part of its overall liquidity management strategy. Average NCO increased $1.2 billion or 0.8% over the quarter due to an increase in wholesale funding maturities within the 30-day window.

		30 Sep 26 [1]		30 Jun 26 [1]	
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
		$M	$M	$M	$M
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total HQLA [2]		191,462		190,526
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**544,059**	**42,092**	**534,749**	**41,730**
3	Stable deposits	311,580	15,579	305,021	15,251
4	Less stable deposits	232,479	26,513	229,728	26,479
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**206,661**	**85,283**	**204,391**	**83,522**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	103,431	24,906	102,776	24,739
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	93,658	50,805	93,098	50,266
8	Unsecured debt	9,572	9,572	8,517	8,517
9	Secured wholesale funding		**5,358**		**4,604**
10	Additional requirements, of which:	**210,513**	**28,562**	**211,946**	**29,670**
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	6,584	6,584	6,794	6,794
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	–	–	–	–
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	203,929	21,978	205,152	22,876
14	Other contractual funding obligations	–	–	–	–
15	Other contingent funding obligations	**115,278**	**15,480**	**112,945**	**14,653**
16	**Total cash outflows**		**176,775**		**174,179**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	55,776	8,174	55,531	8,035
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	17,857	12,006	16,561	10,834
19	Other cash inflows	11,093	11,093	10,997	10,997
20	**Total cash inflows**	**84,726**	**31,273**	**83,089**	**29,866**
			Total adjusted value		Total adjusted value
21	**Total HQLA**		191,462		190,526
22	**Total net cash outflows**		145,502		144,313
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		132		132
Number of data points used (Business days)			66		62

1 The averages presented are calculated as simple averages of daily observations over the previous quarter.
2 Includes RBNZ securities of $1.7 billion and alternative liquid assets (ALA) of $nil (30 June 2026: RBNZ securities $1.5 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 26 $M	30 Jun 26 $M	31 Mar 26 $M	31 Dec 25 $M	30 Sep 25 $M
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	**61,222**	62,762	59,806	61,922	58,933
2	Tier 1	**69,129**	70,669	67,713	69,829	66,840
3	Total capital	**108,872**	108,828	103,560	104,261	101,908
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**531,411**	522,407	517,538	505,310	501,446
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	**531,411**	522,407	517,538	505,310	501,446
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	**11.5**	12.0	11.6	12.3	11.8
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**11.5**	12.0	11.6	12.3	11.8
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**13.0**	13.5	13.1	13.8	13.3
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**13.0**	13.5	13.1	13.8	13.3
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**20.5**	20.8	20.0	20.6	20.3
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	**20.5**	20.8	20.0	20.6	20.3
	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 (%)	**0.85**	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84
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)	**5.60**	5.60	5.60	5.59	5.59
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) [1]	**7.0**	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.3
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	**1,554,886**	1,543,856	1,522,249	1,497,194	1,478,547
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%)	**4.4**	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.5
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**191,462**	190,526	192,534	198,944	198,331
16	Total net cash outflow	**145,502**	144,313	145,016	150,981	149,112
17	LCR ratio (%)	**132**	132	133	132	133
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	**1,008,530**	997,098	978,454	978,642	954,824
19	Total required stable funding	**877,038**	866,001	846,974	838,178	821,930
20	NSFR ratio (%)	**115**	115	116	117	116

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

8 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 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the Group's disclosure policy.



Alan Docherty

Group Chief Financial Officer

11 November 2026

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* (Cth) 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 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.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The extent to which the Group may be exposed upon default of a borrower.
Extended Licensed 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 Investors 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 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)	The risk that the Group's earnings and economic value are adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The Group's banking book activities include lending, investing in liquid assets, deposit taking, issuing wholesale funding and managing capital. These activities generate interest income and expense and expose the Group to interest rate risk. IRRBB arises from mismatches in the interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities, which can create volatility in both earnings and the economic value of the banking book.
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)	NSFR is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF) defined by APRA. ASF is the portion of an 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.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Non-performing	Credit exposures are classified as non-performing when they are in default. Default is considered to have occurred with regards to a particular borrower or counterparty when either: • they are 90 calendar days or more past-due on a credit obligation to the Group; and/or • the Group considers they are unlikely to pay their credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising available security. A credit exposure that has been classified as non-performing may be reclassified to performing when all of the following criteria are met: • the borrower or counterparty does not have any credit exposure 90 days or more past-due; • the borrower's or counterparty's situation has improved so that full repayment of the credit exposure is likely; • repayments have been made when due over a continuous repayment period of at least 90 calendar days, or at least six months for restructured exposures; and • no individually assessed provision is held.
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.
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 values of the Group's on and off-balance sheet assets are adjusted by risk weights calculated according to various APRA prudential standards.
Scaling Factor	APRA applies a scaling factor of 1.10 to the RWA amounts for credit risk under the IRB Retail, AIRB and FIRB approaches. The same factor is also applied to advanced exposures within RBNZ regulated entities.
Securities Financing Transaction (SFT)	A transaction such as a repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase agreement or a securities lending and borrowing transaction where the value of the transaction depends on the market valuation of securities and the transaction is 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.

Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
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.
Standardised Approach	An alternative 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 2026.

This report may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the financial condition, capital adequacy, operations and business of the Group and certain plans and objectives of the management of the Group. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “would”, “could”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “aim”, “estimate” or other similar words, and include statements regarding the Group’s intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group’s business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy and risk management. Such forward-looking statements speak only as at the date of this report and are provided to assist investors with their understanding of the Group. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Although the Group currently believes the forward-looking statements have a reasonable basis, they are not certain and involve known and unknown risks and assumptions, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, which may cause actual results, conditions or circumstances to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Actual results may vary significantly from those anticipated or suggested by forward-looking statements, due to a range of factors, including but not limited to those outlined in the sections titled ‘Our operating context’ and ‘Managing our risks’ in our 2026 Annual Report, available at commbank.com.au/annualreport. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, particularly in light of: rising macroeconomic uncertainty, heightened geopolitical risks and volatility, increased competitive intensity and the evolving technological landscape.

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