



# Fixed Income Investor Discussion Pack

For the half year ended 31 December 2025

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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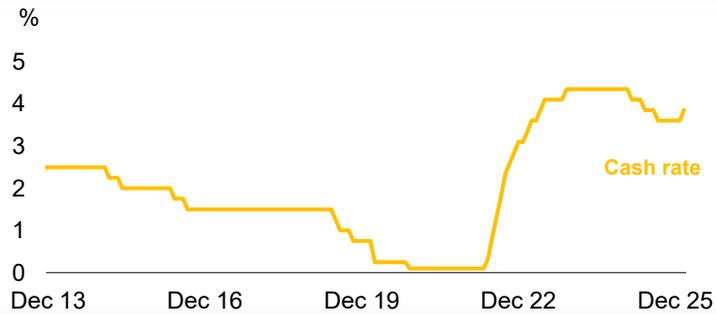
The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

# The Australian economy

Australian economy growing around its speed limit and inflation is too high

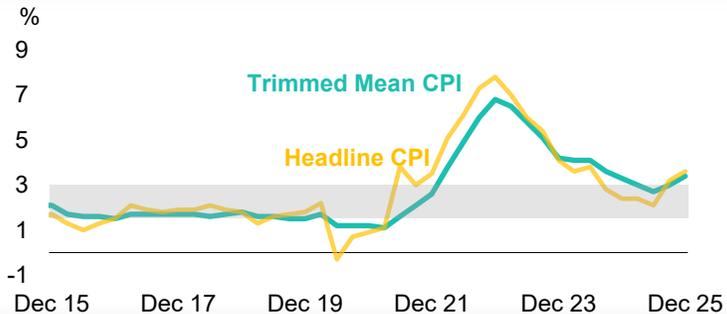
## RBA is hiking interest rates again<sup>1</sup>

RBA cash rate



## As inflation is too high<sup>1</sup>

Annual growth in inflation



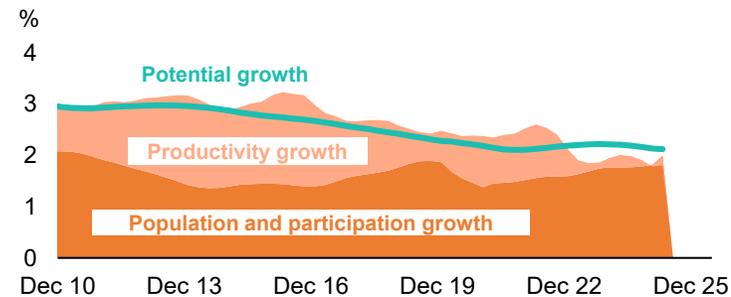
## With the economy growing at its limit<sup>2</sup>

Annual growth in GDP



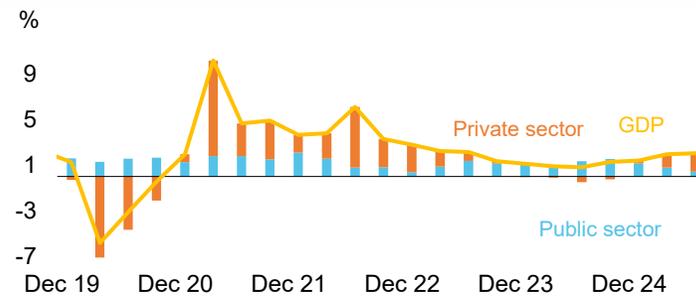
## Productivity the main drag<sup>2</sup>

Annual growth in productivity and population



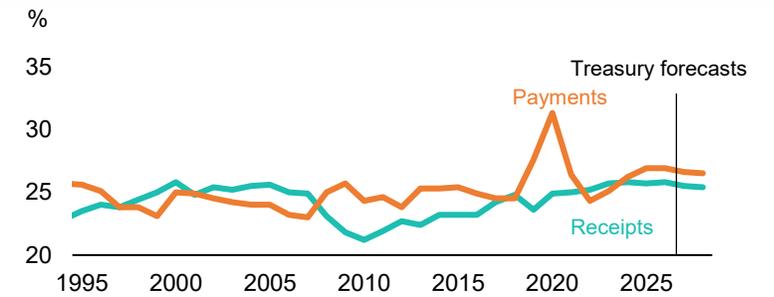
## Public sector to private sector well underway<sup>3</sup>

Annual growth contribution in GDP components



## But public spending should continue to support<sup>4</sup>

Annual growth in Federal government payments and receipts



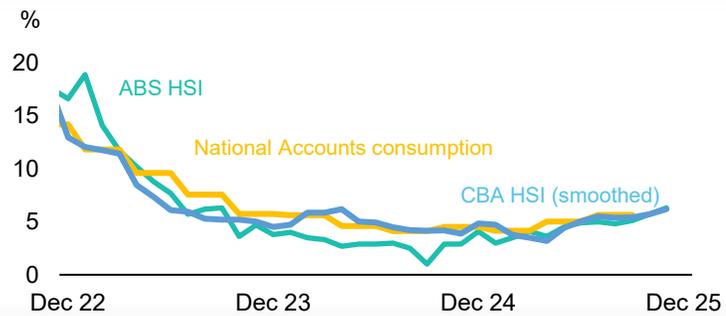
1. Source: RBA. 2. Source: CBA, ABS. 3. Source ABS. 4. Source: Federal government.

# The Australian economy

Australian households are saving and spending

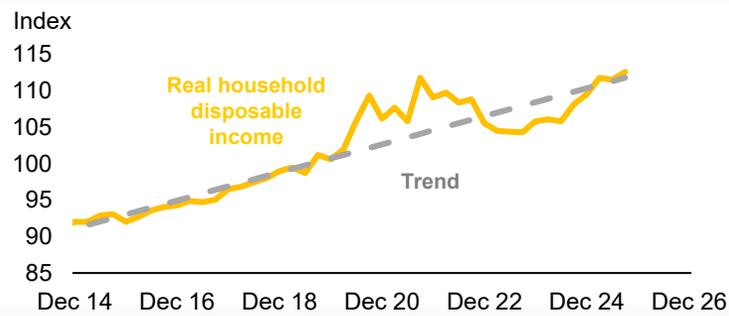
## All measures of consumer spending has lifted<sup>1</sup>

Nominal household spending annual growth



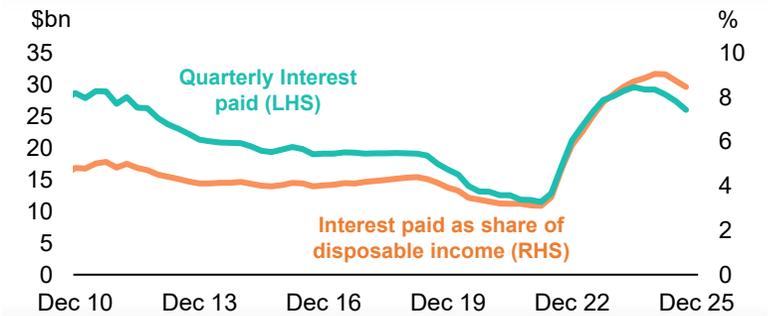
## As real household disposable income growth rises<sup>1</sup>

Real household disposable income index and trend



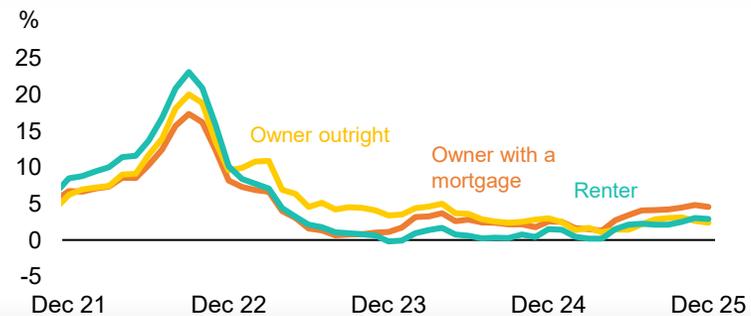
## Housing debt servicing costs moderate<sup>2</sup>

Share of household disposable income and dollars



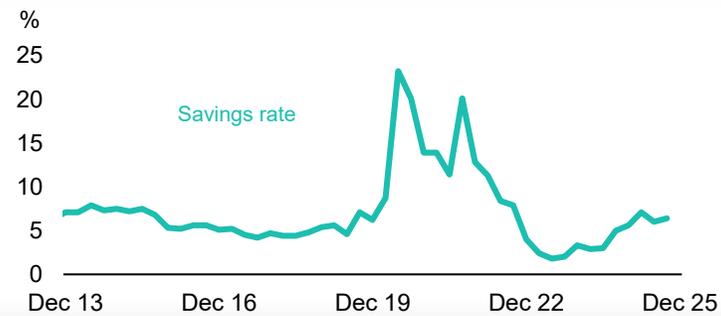
## Renters and mortgagees improving<sup>3</sup>

Per capita household consumption (annual growth smoothed)



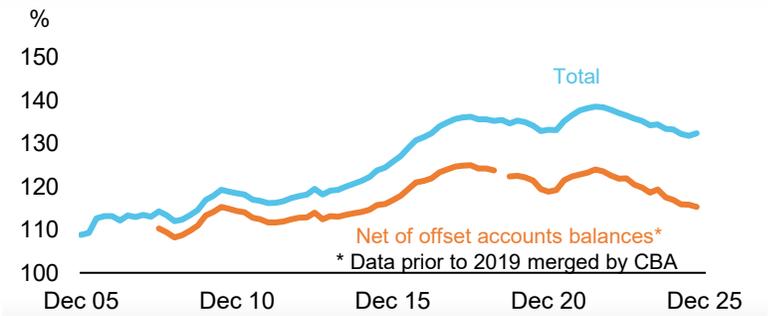
## Households have rebuilt savings<sup>2</sup>

Household saving rate



## Household debt levels have eased<sup>4</sup>

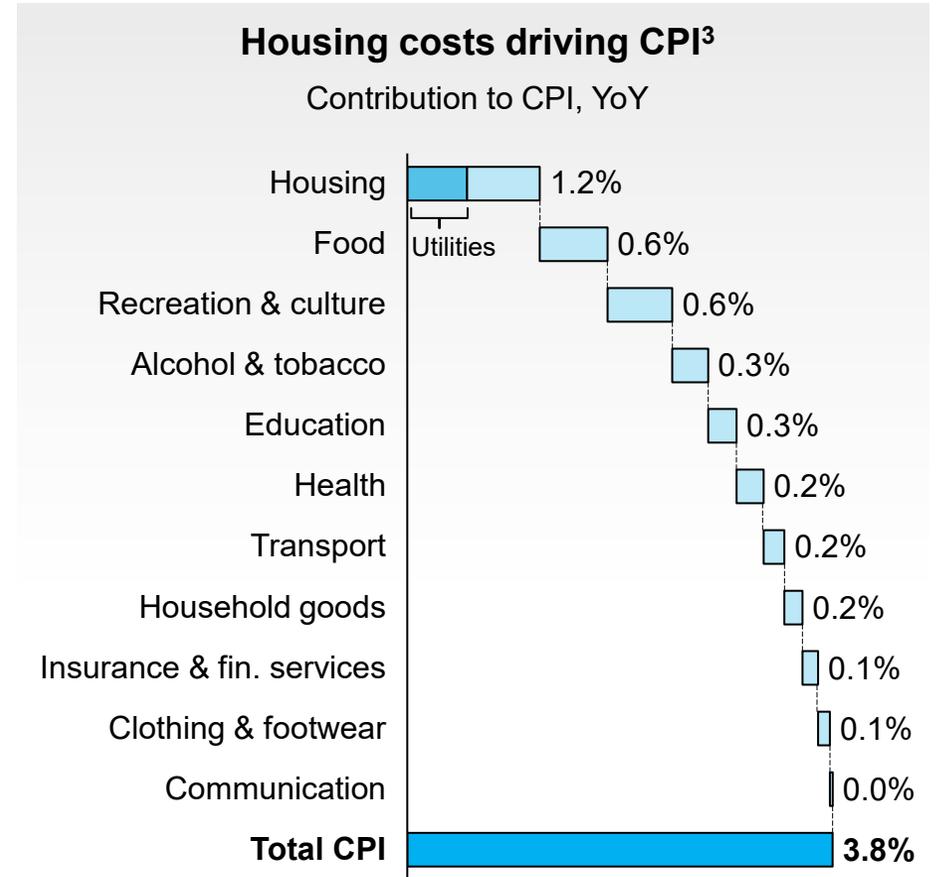
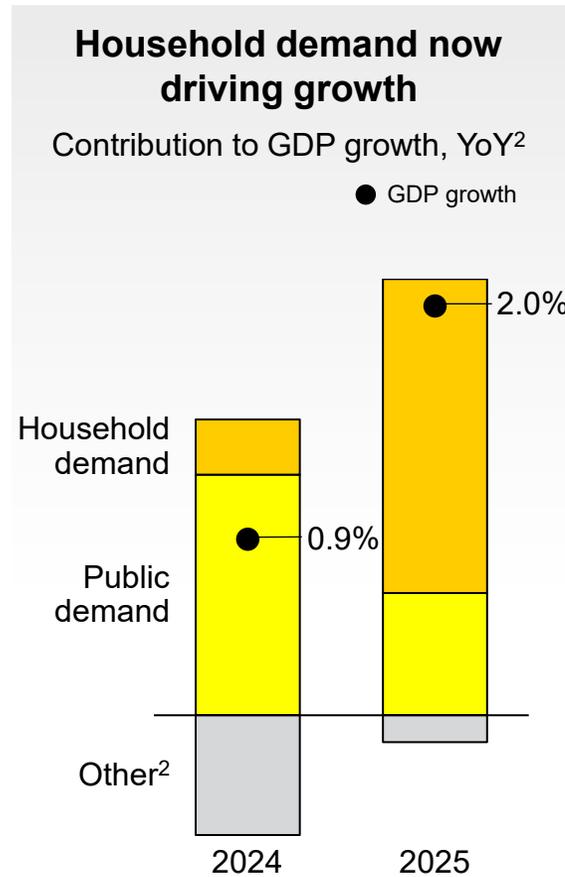
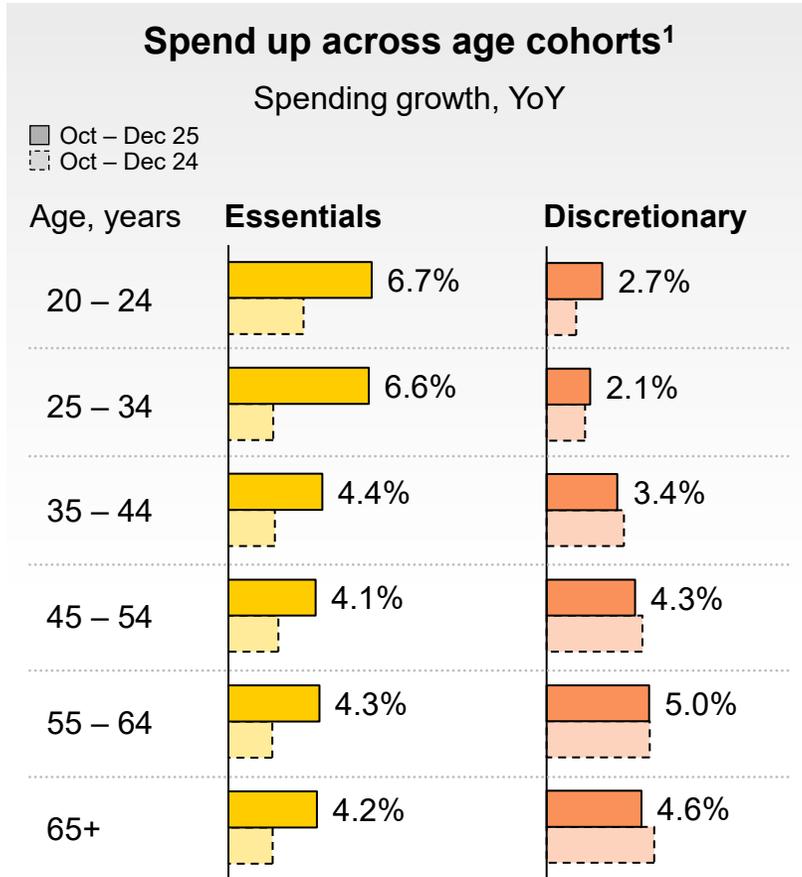
Household credit to household disposable income



1. Source: ABS, CBA. 2. ABS. 3. Source: CBA Household Spending Insights. 4. Source: ABS, RBA APRA, CBA.

# Households driving a growth rebound

Shift in economic demand from public sector to households



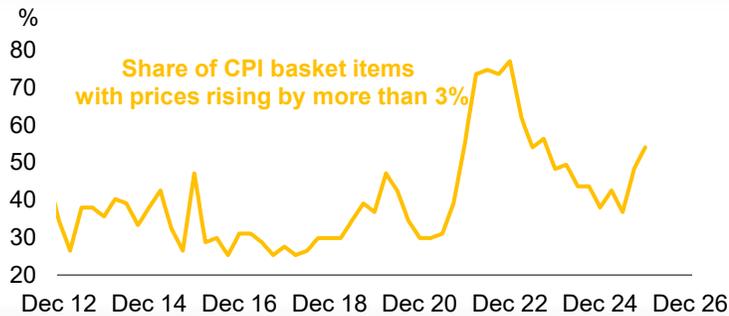
1. On a nominal basis. Per customer, 13 weeks to end of quarter. Consistently active card customers and CBA branded products only. Based on consumer debit and credit card transactions data, excluding StepPay. 2. Source: ABS. Jun and Sep quarterly average. Other includes net trade, change in inventories and business demand. Reversal in Other due to net trade, partly offset by inventories. 3. Source: ABS, CBA. Dec 2025 vs Dec 2024, monthly Consumer Price Index.

# The Australian economy

Capacity constraints evident with unemployment rate holding steady, large investment pipelines

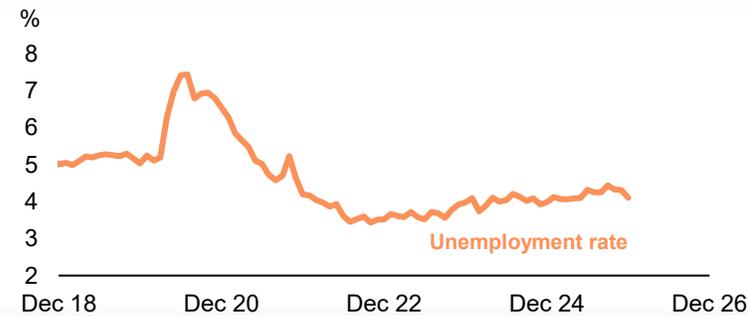
## Half of prices rising by more than 3%<sup>1</sup>

Share of CPI basket



## Labour market still tight<sup>1</sup>

Unemployment rate



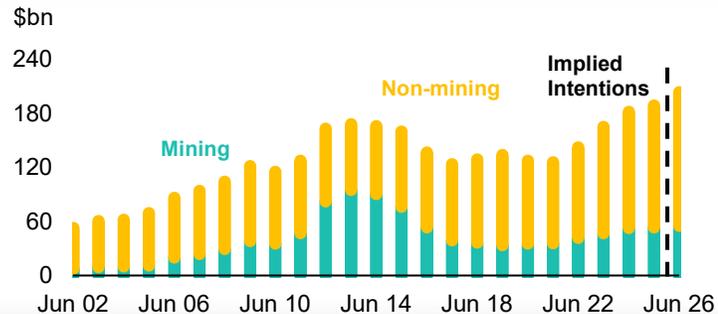
## Wages growth above 3% still<sup>2</sup>

Annual wages growth by CBA and ABS



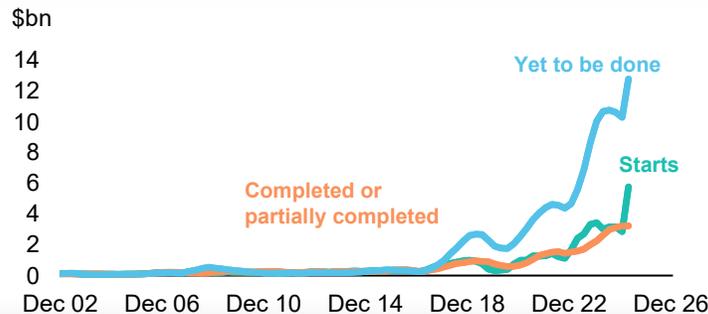
## Investment pipeline rising<sup>2</sup>

Capital investment intentions



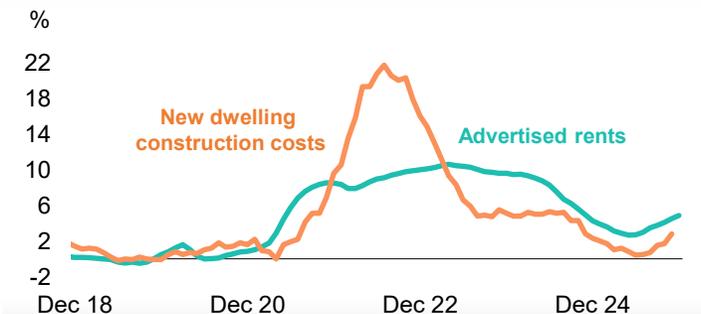
## Largely driven by data centres<sup>2</sup>

Rolling annual total



## Cost of building new houses rising again<sup>2</sup>

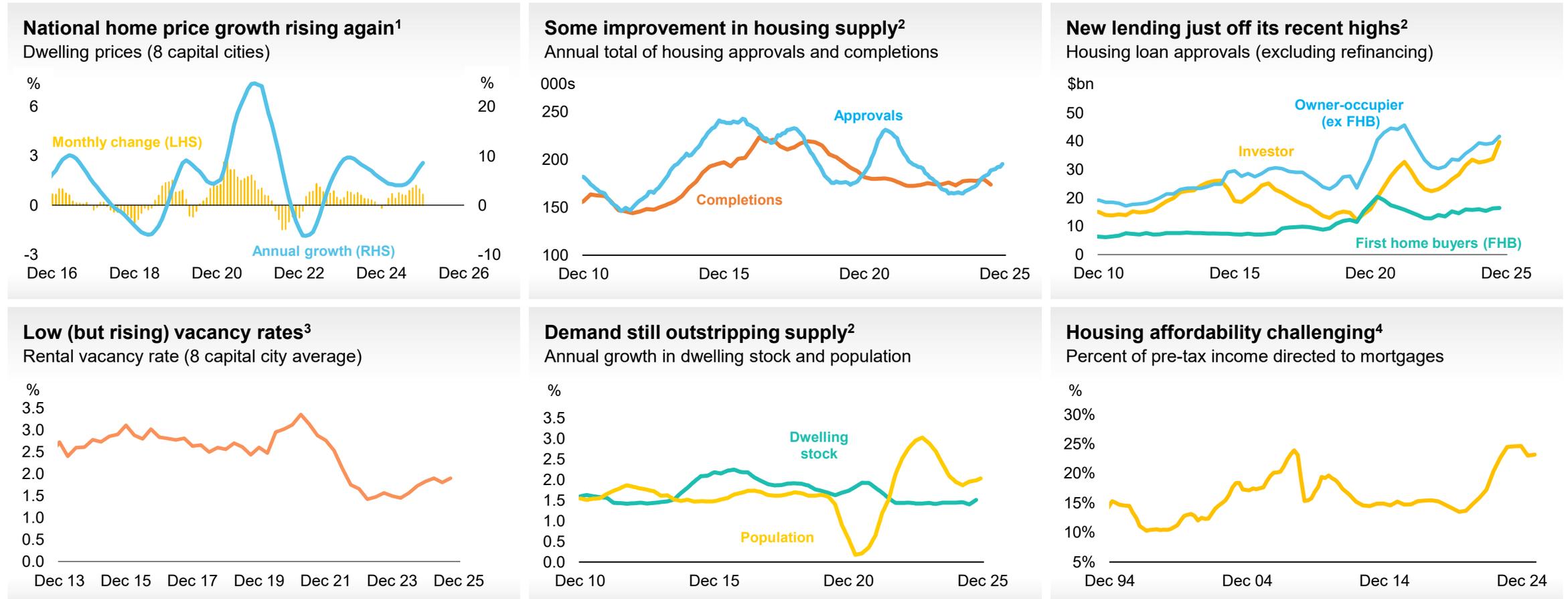
Annual growth in new dwelling construction costs and rents



1. Source: ABS. 2. Source: ABS and CBA.

# Housing sector

Home prices rose strongly in 2025 on demand and lower interest rates

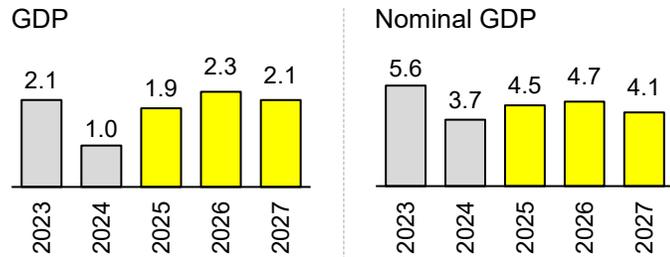


1. Source: Cotality. 2. Source: ABS. 3. Source: REIA. 4. Source: RBA, ABS, APRA and CBA. Dual average full-time income household buying median priced dwelling.

# Key Australian economic indicators<sup>1</sup> (Dec CY)

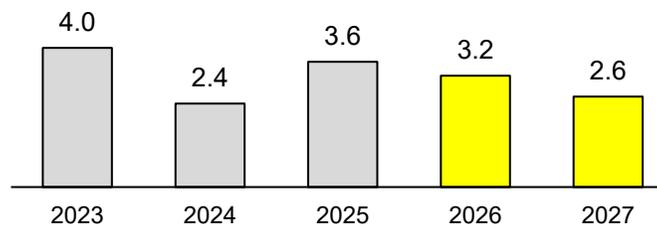
## GDP %

Calendar year average



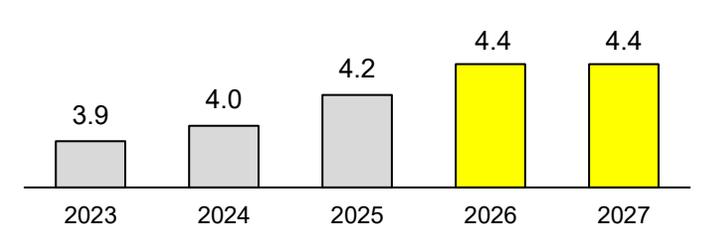
## Headline CPI %

Year on year, December quarter

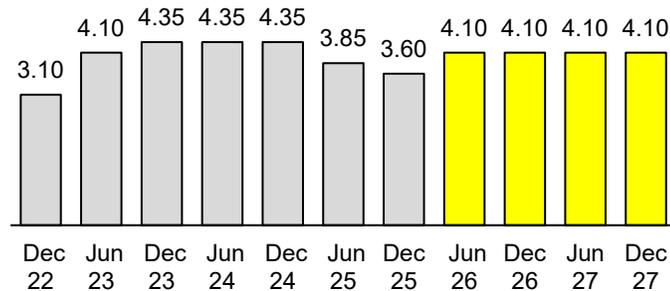


## Unemployment rate %

December quarter average

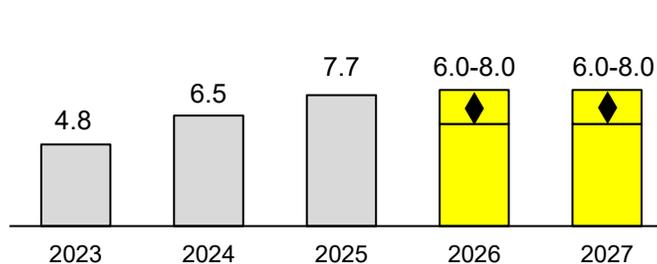


## Cash rate %



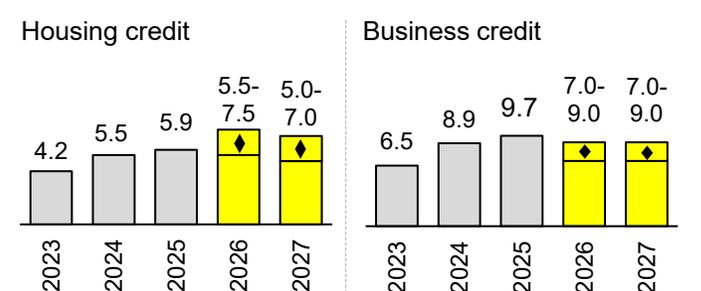
## Total credit growth %

12 months to December



## Selected credit growth %

12 months to December



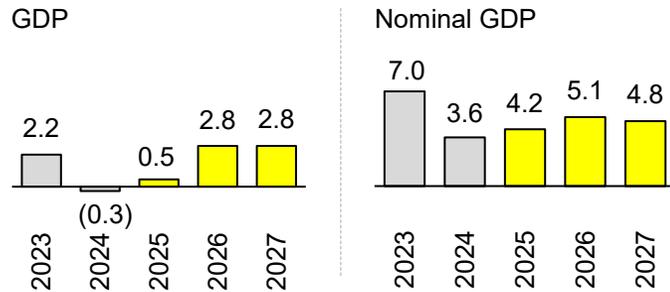
Actual Forecast, CBA Global Economic & Markets Research

1. Source: ABS, RBA and CBA Global Economic and Markets Research.

# Key New Zealand economic indicators (December CY)<sup>1</sup>

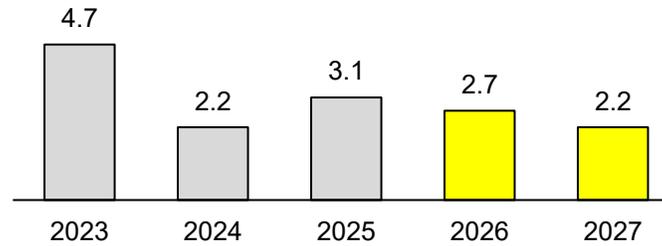
## GDP %

Calendar year average



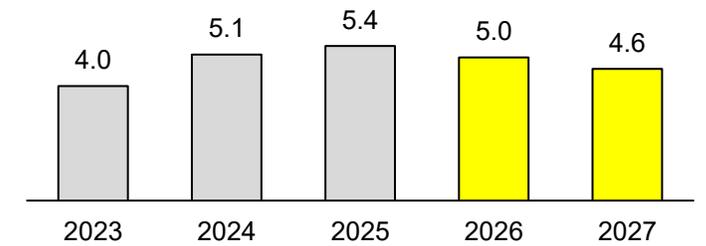
## CPI %

Year on year, December quarter

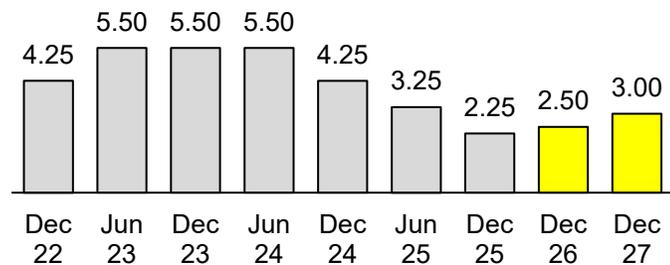


## Unemployment rate %

December quarter average

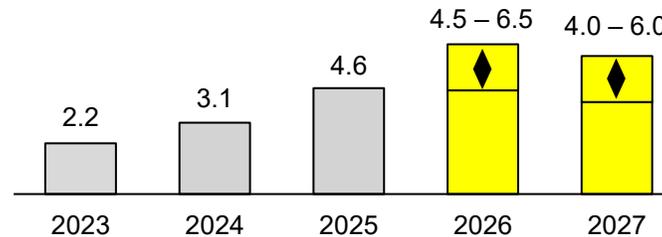


## Cash rate %



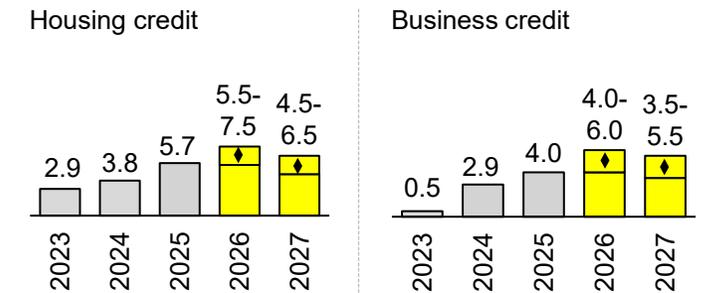
## Total credit growth %

12 months to December



## Selected credit growth %

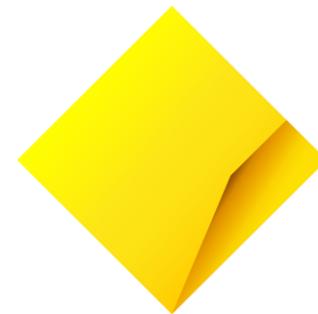
12 months to December



Actual Forecast, ASB Economics

1. Source: Statistics NZ, RBNZ and ASB Economics.

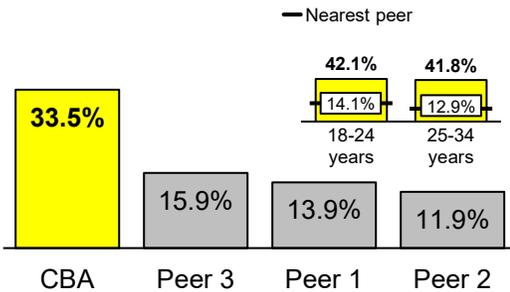
# Summary



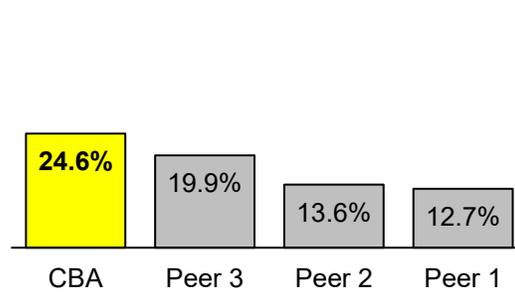
# Why CBA?

Leading franchise – strong balance sheet settings – supports sustainable shareholder returns

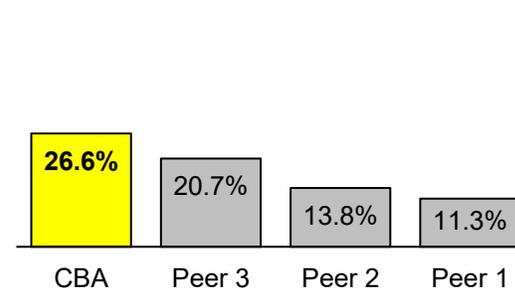
## Retail MFI share<sup>1</sup>



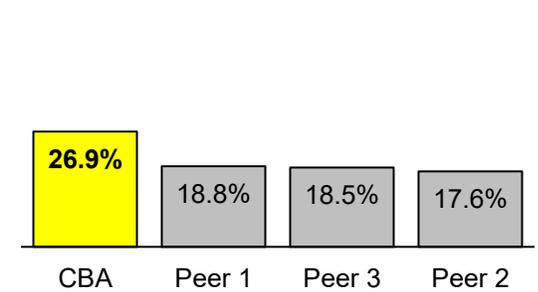
## Home lending share<sup>2</sup>



## Household deposits share<sup>3</sup>

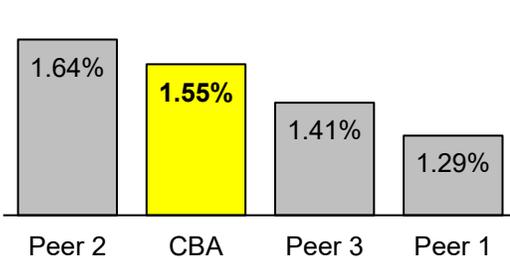


## Business MFI share<sup>1</sup>



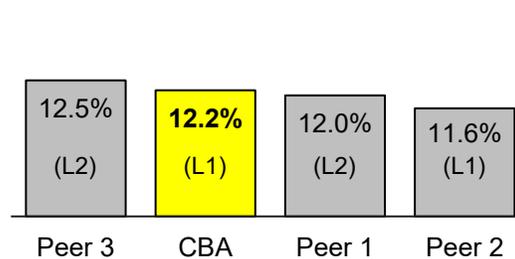
## Provisioning

Total provision coverage to Credit RWA<sup>4</sup>  
Peers as at September 2025



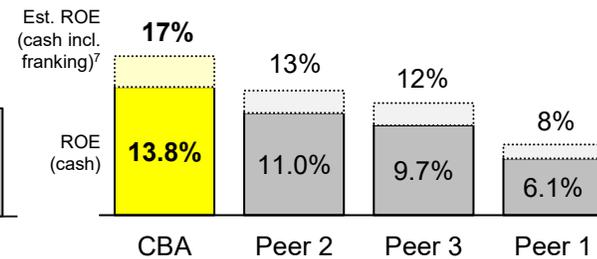
## CET1 capital

Capital binding constraint<sup>5</sup>  
Peers as at September 2025



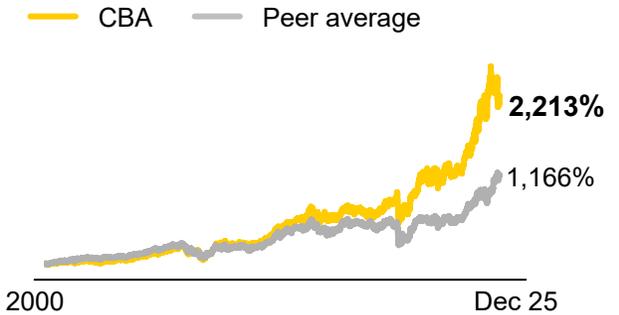
## ROE (cash)<sup>6</sup>

Peers as at September 2025



## Shareholder returns

Total shareholder return<sup>8</sup>



1. Refer to glossary at the back of this presentation for further details. 2. CBA source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates. Peer source: Peer APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) balance divided by RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates system balance. 3. Source: APRA MADIS. 4. Total provisions divided by credit risk weighted assets. Excludes provisions on debt securities fair valued through other comprehensive income for comparability. 5. Binding constraint is the lower of Level 1 and Level 2 CET1 capital ratio. 6. Return on equity (ROE) on a cash (or equivalent) continuing operations basis over average ordinary equity. Peer ROEs are for the six months to September 2025 and CBA ROE is for the six months to December 2025. 7. Estimated ROE (cash) including the benefit from franking credits which is recognised as 70% of the Australian tax generated in FY25 for peer banks, and in 2H25 and 1H26 for CBA. 8. Source: Bloomberg, 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2025. Peer average is the average of major bank peers.

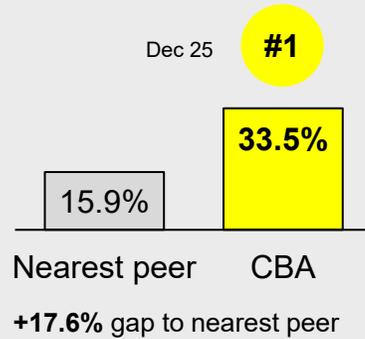
# Franchise strength

Building stronger, deeper customer relationships – strengthening long-term franchise

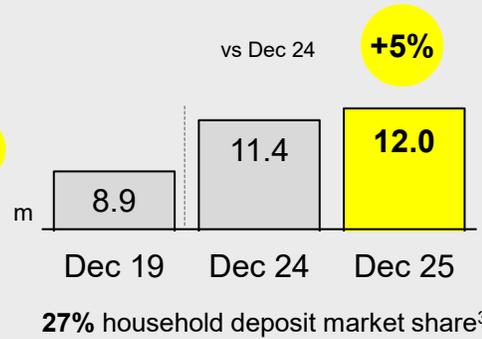
## Retail

1 in 3  
Australians

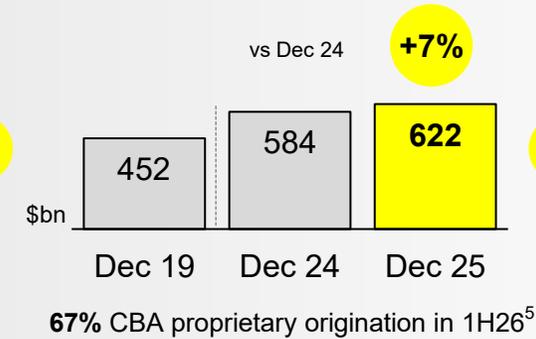
### Retail MFI share<sup>1</sup>



### Retail transaction accounts<sup>2</sup>



### Home lending<sup>4</sup>



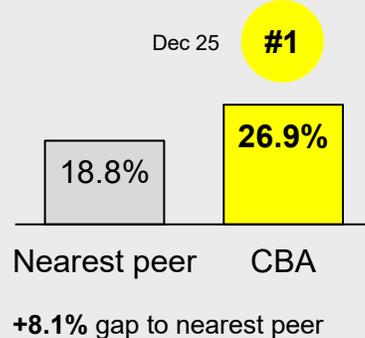
### Home loans with a transaction account

**>97%**

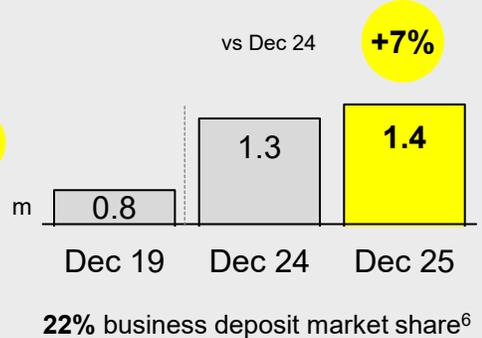
## Business

1 in 4  
Australian  
businesses

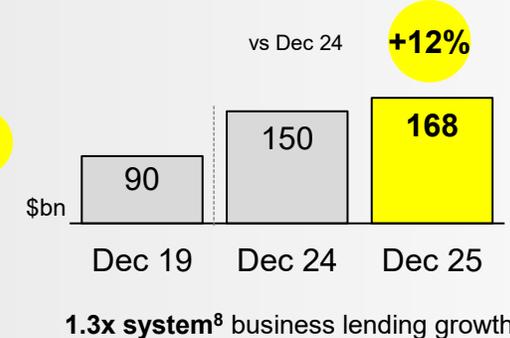
### Business MFI share<sup>1</sup>



### Business transaction accounts



### Business lending<sup>7</sup>



### Business loans with a transaction account

**~90%**

# Supporting our customers and communities

Delivering better outcomes



## Supporting customers

- Supporting our customers with ongoing cost-of-living pressures
- Provided more than 63,000 tailored payment arrangements for customers most in need of support<sup>1</sup>
- Helped our customers buy more than 79,000 homes<sup>2</sup> and provided support for first-home buyers
- Committed to supporting regional Australia – largest regional branch footprint in Australia<sup>3</sup>



## Protecting communities

- Investing over \$1 billion to help protect our customers against fraud, scams, cyber threats & financial crime<sup>4</sup>
- Real-time intelligence using AI bots to engage & help disrupt scammers – over 2,900 AI bots in our disruption fleet<sup>5</sup>
- Identified and alerted customers of suspicious card activity – ~40k alerts sent daily<sup>6</sup>
- 95% increase in intelligence we have contributed to the Anti-Scams Intelligence Loop helping to protect Australians<sup>7</sup>



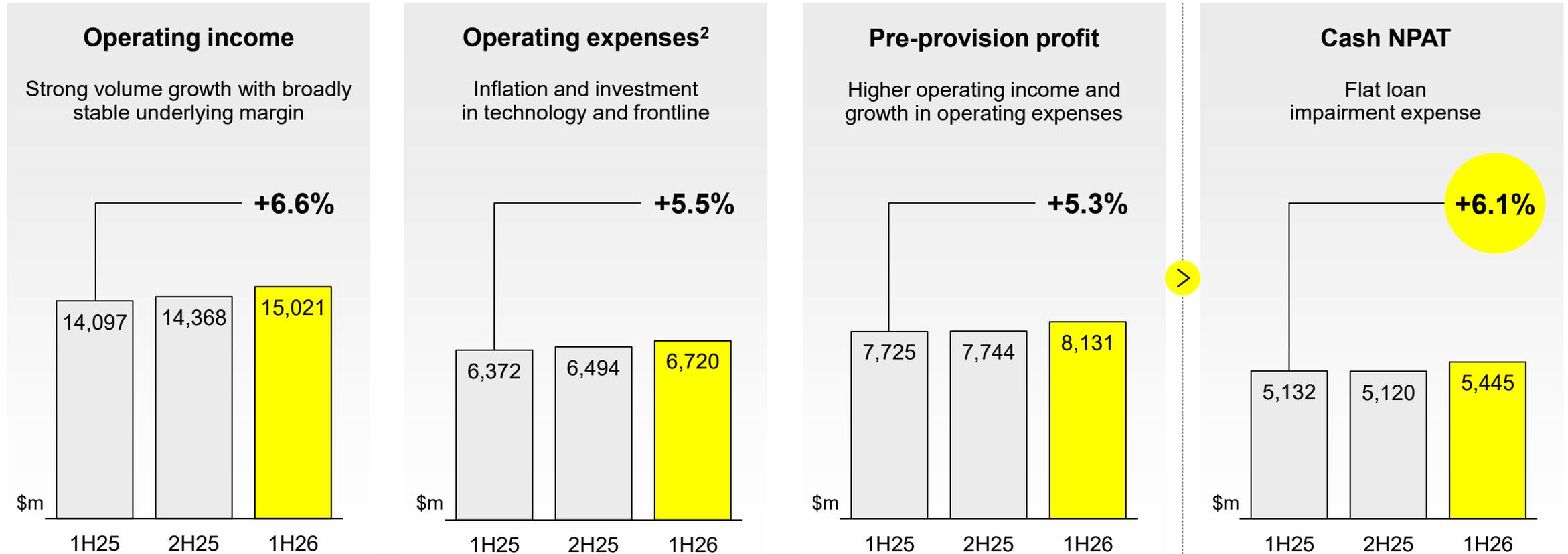
## Strengthening Australia

- Lent \$25 billion<sup>8</sup> to businesses to help them grow
- Advocating for a safe, efficient and innovative payment system that supports domestic institutions
- Maintained balance sheet strength to help support customers and financial stability
- Returned \$4.4 billion to shareholders, benefitting over 14 million Australians<sup>9</sup>

1. Payment arrangements in 1H26, defined at account level. 2. 1H26. 3. Commitment to keep all regional branches open until at least the end of July 2027. Largest regional branch footprint with 281 regional branches. 4. Includes expenditure on operational processes and upgrading functionalities in 1H26, annualised. 5. As at 31 December 2025. 6. Average daily suspicious card activity alerts sent in 1H26. 7. 1H26 vs 1H25. 8. Business Banking business lending, new funding and drawdowns in 1H26. 9. Includes the 2H25 dividend paid to more than 800,000 direct shareholders and indirectly benefitting over 14 million Australians through their superannuation.

# Financials<sup>1</sup>

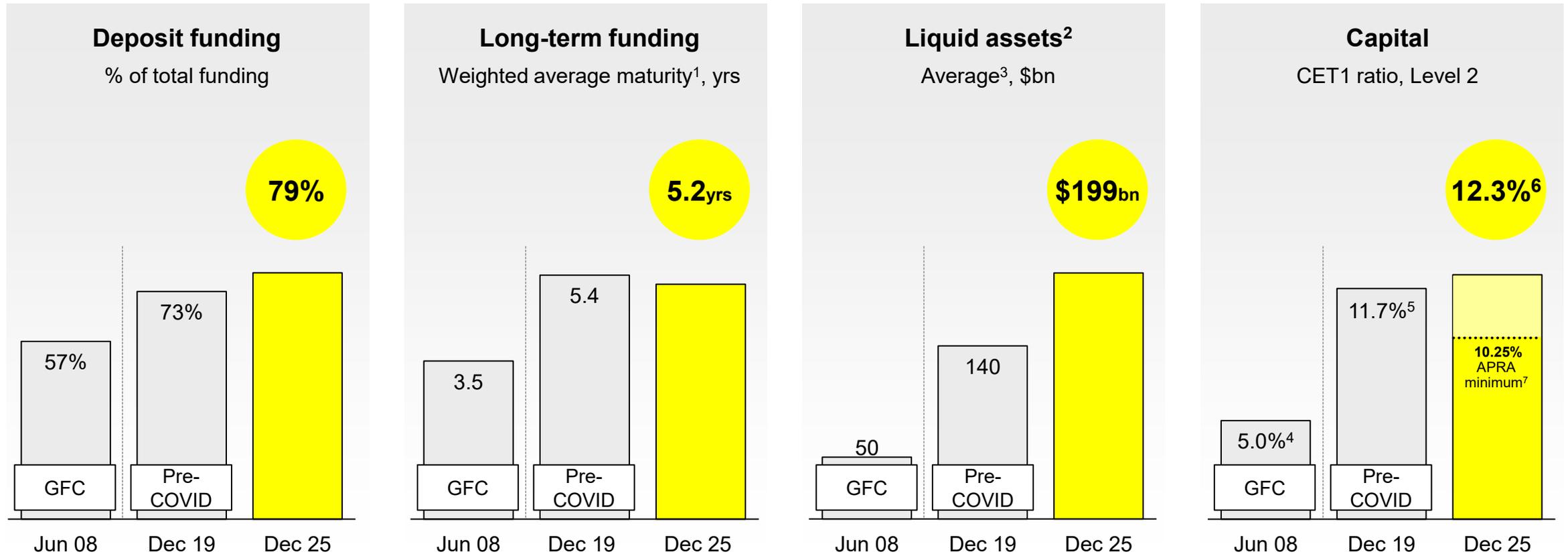
Cash NPAT up 6% – strong operational performance, disciplined growth, investment in the franchise



1. Presented on a continuing operations basis. 2. Operating expenses excluding restructuring and notable items. For 1H26 this relates to provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ, an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review, and domestic customer remediation. For 2H25 this related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision.

# Balance sheet strength

Long-term, conservative approach – well placed for a range of scenarios



1. Represents the Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months as at reporting date. WAM includes RBNZ term lending facilities drawdowns where applicable. 2. Liquid assets include high quality liquid assets as defined by APRA in Australian Prudential Standard *APS210 Liquidity*. Refer to glossary for definition. 3. Six month average balance as at 30 June 2008, quarterly average balance as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2025. 4. Pro-forma CET1 under the capital framework effective until 31 December 2022. 5. Capital framework effective until 31 December 2022. 6. APRA's capital framework effective from 1 January 2023. 7. Inclusive of 1% default countercyclical capital buffer which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0% to 3.5%.

# Credit risk

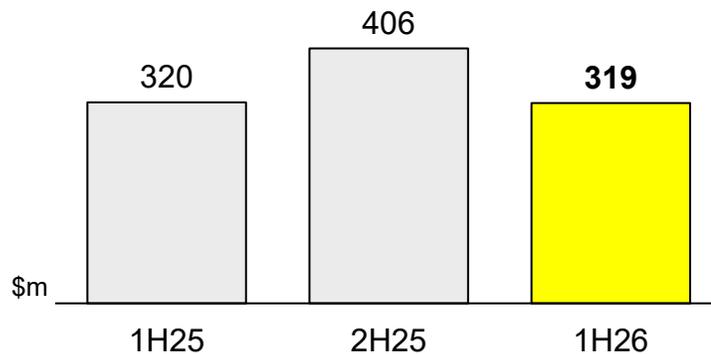
Impairment expense remains low – improving arrears, lower corporate TNPE – sound credit quality



## Loan impairment expense

Loan loss rate, bpts<sup>1</sup>

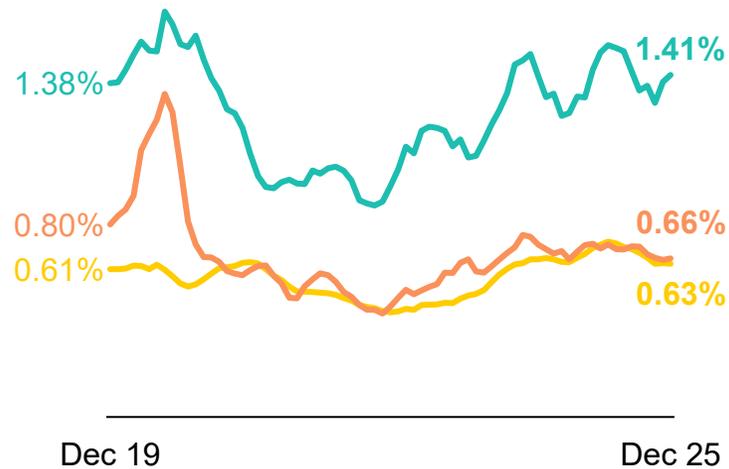
|              | 1H25     | 2H25     | 1H26     |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Consumer     | 3        | 6        | 7        |
| Corporate    | 16       | 13       | 4        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>6</b> |



## Arrears<sup>2</sup>

90+ days

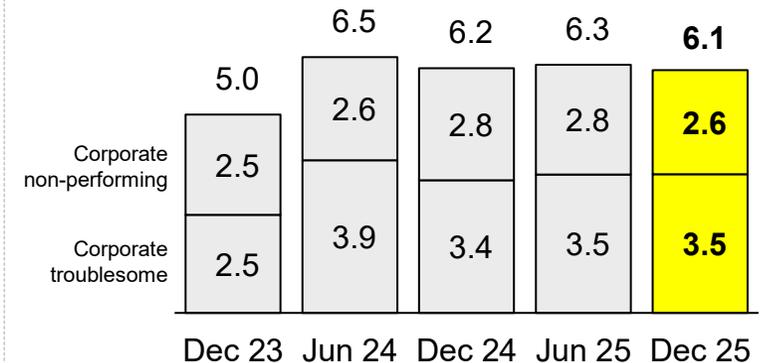
Home loans Personal loans Credit cards



## Troublesome & non-performing exposures<sup>3</sup>

Corporate, \$bn

% of TCE: 0.80% 1.11% 1.01% 0.97% **0.90%**



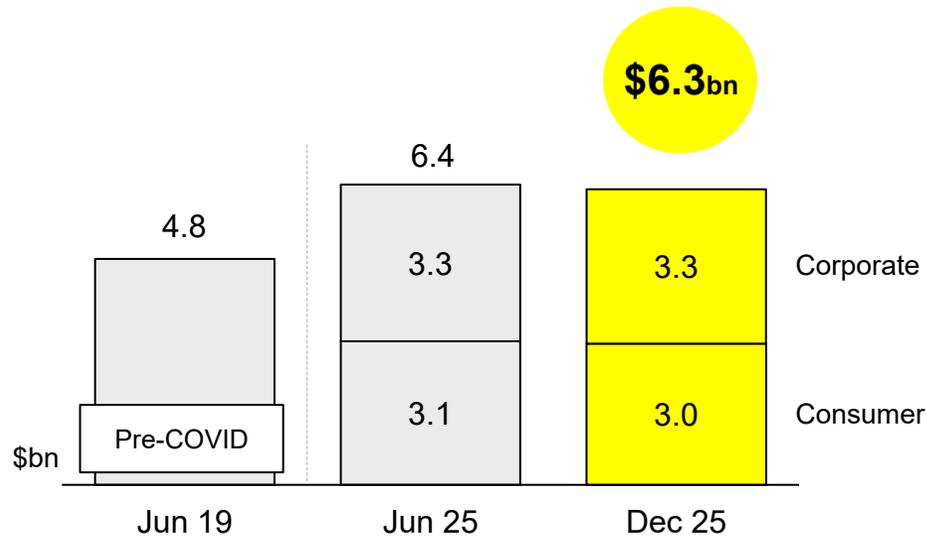
1. Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average Gross loans and acceptances (bpts) annualised. 2. Group consumer arrears including New Zealand. 3. Non-performing exposures are exposures in default as defined in regulatory standard *APS220 Credit Risk Management*. Corporate troublesome exposures 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.

# Provisioning<sup>1</sup>

Strong provision coverage maintained – elevated geopolitical tensions and global macroeconomic uncertainty

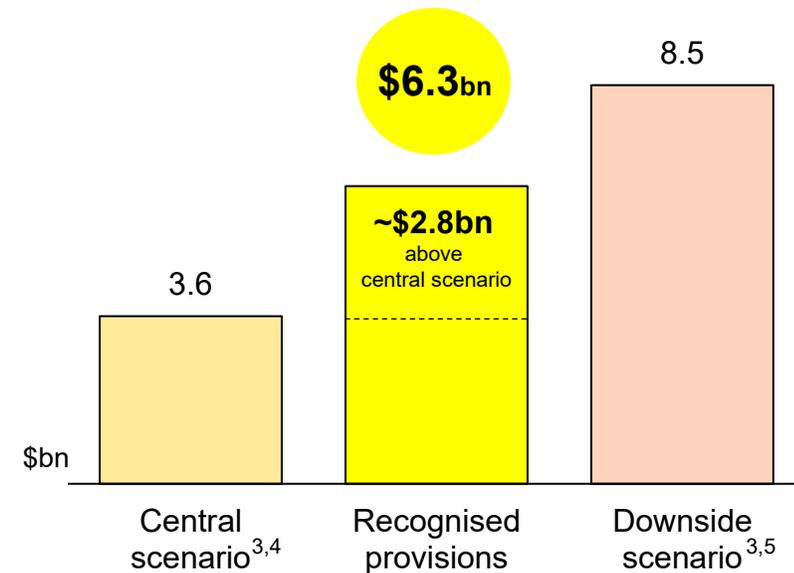
## Total credit provisions

|          |       |                    |                          |
|----------|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| TP/CRWA: | 1.29% | 1.60% <sup>2</sup> | <b>1.55%<sup>2</sup></b> |
|----------|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|



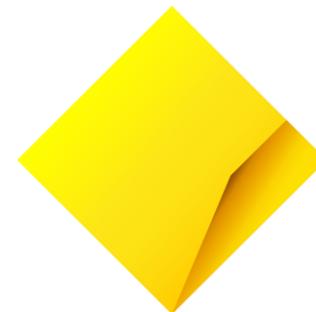
## Provisions and scenarios

Dec 25



1. The Group uses four alternative macroeconomic scenarios to reflect a range of possible future outcomes in estimating the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for significant portfolios, scenarios are updated based on changes in both the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment. 2. APRA capital framework effective from 1 January 2023. 3. Assuming 100% weighting holding all assumptions including forward-looking adjustments constant and includes individually assessed provisions. 4. Central scenario is based on the Group's internal economic forecasts and market consensus as well as other assumptions used in business planning and forecasting. 5. The downside scenario contemplates the potential impact of possible, but less likely, adverse macroeconomic conditions, resulting from significant inflationary pressures which leads to disorderly asset price declines, a sharp increase in credit spreads, corporate defaults and high unemployment. This is exacerbated by a breakdown in global trade and compounded by geopolitical risks.

**Funding, liquidity  
& capital**

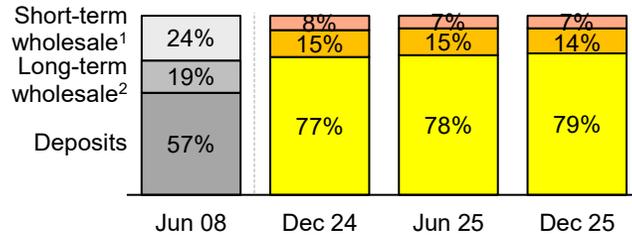


# Funding overview

Long-term conservative funding settings maintained

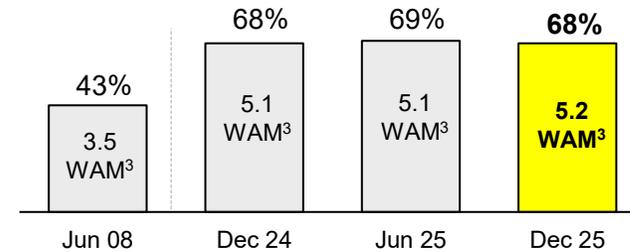
## Funding composition

% of total funding



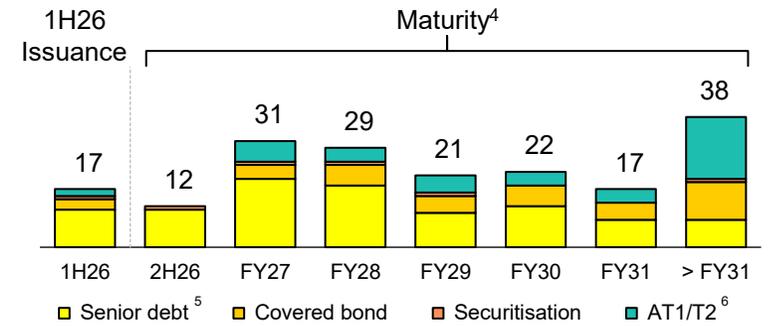
## Wholesale funding<sup>2</sup>

Long-term as % of total wholesale funding

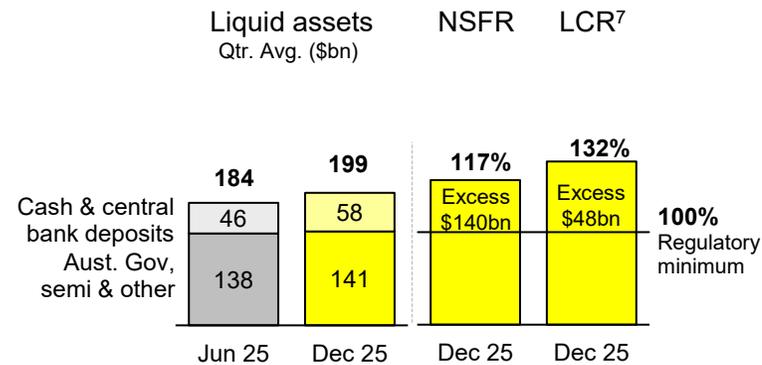


## Funding profile

\$bn

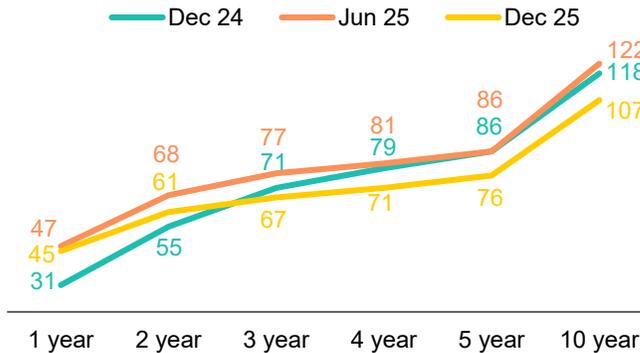


## Liquidity metrics



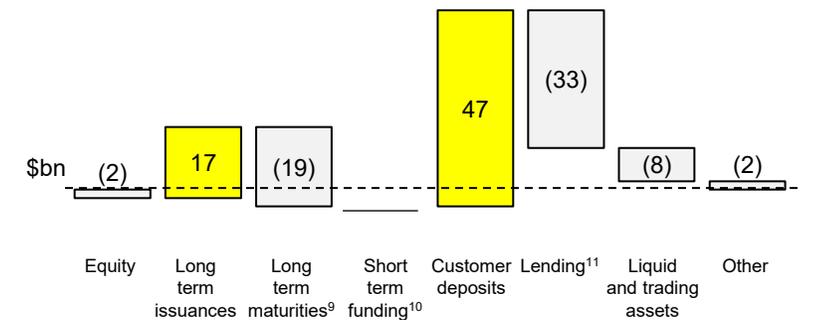
## Indicative wholesale funding costs<sup>8</sup>

bpts



## Sources and uses of funds

6 months to December 25

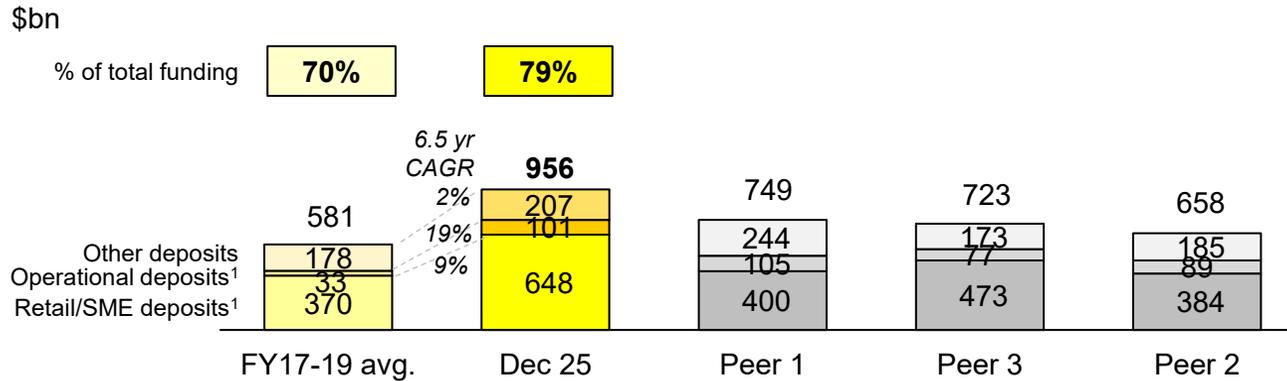


1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Refer to sources, glossary and notes at the back of this presentation for further details.

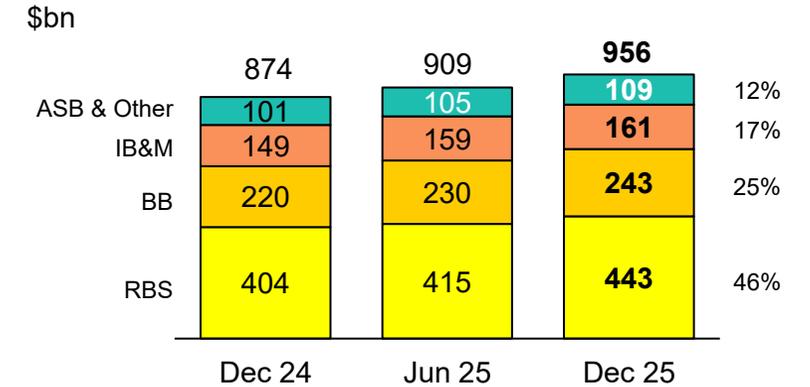
# Deposit funding

Highest share of customer deposits in Australia – 79% deposit funded

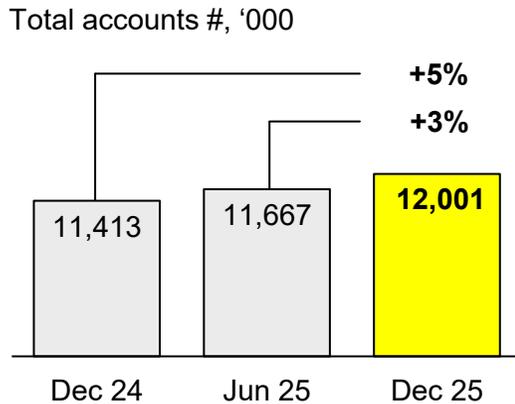
## Customer deposits vs peers<sup>1</sup>



## Customer deposits by segment<sup>4,5</sup>



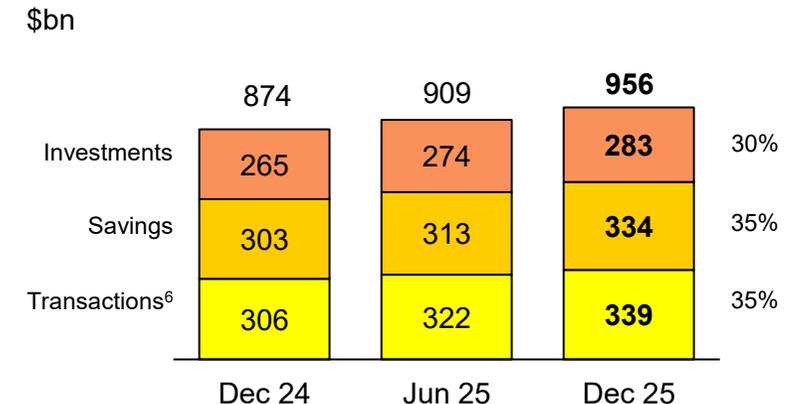
## Retail transaction accounts<sup>2</sup>



## Retail deposit mix<sup>3</sup>



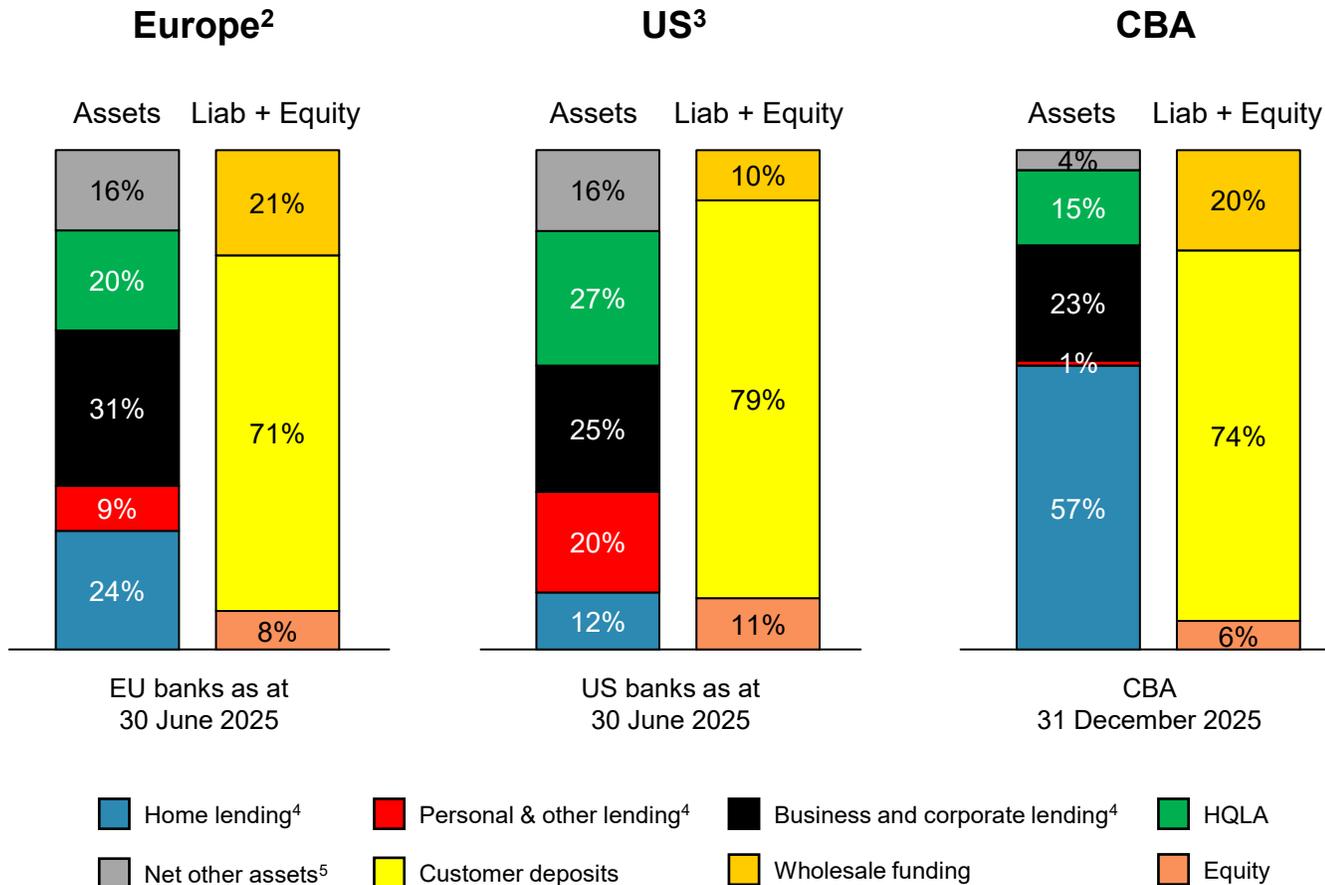
## Customer deposits by product<sup>4</sup>



1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Refer to sources, glossary and notes at the back of this presentation for further details.

# Balance sheet composition<sup>1</sup>

CBA has stable, high-quality assets and conservative funding settings



Assets – CBA has a stable, high-quality asset profile:

- High proportion of well-secured home lending assets
- Very low proportion of higher-risk unsecured consumer finance and personal lending
- HQLA primarily consists of cash and deposits with central banks, government and semi-government securities; all bonds held are fully hedged for interest rate risk

Funding – CBA has proactively maintained conservative funding settings:

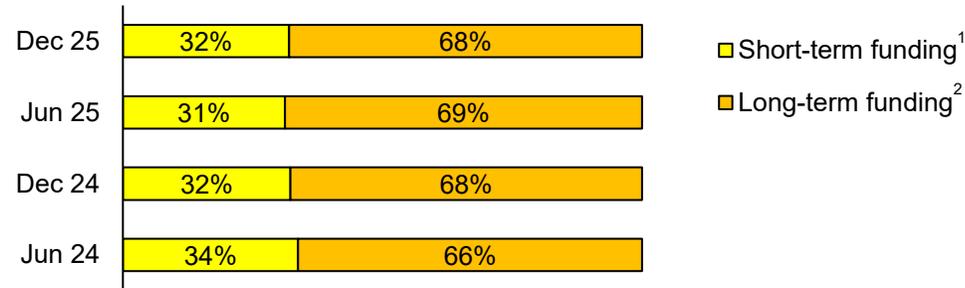
- Low proportion of short-term funding which provides flexibility through tighter financial conditions
- Long-term wholesale funding has a weighted average maturity of 5.2 years and is diversified by product and currency; track record of good access to global funding markets
- Large proportion of customer deposits funding including a high proportion of stable household deposits

1. Based on published consolidated bank balance sheet disclosures, with the exception of other assets, which are presented net of other liabilities, and High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) which is based on regulatory disclosures. 2. European Banking Authority data comprising 119 banks. 3. Federal Reserve data comprising commercial banks in the US. 4. Lending includes gross loans and advances. 5. Includes unencumbered marketable securities that do not qualify as HQLA, pledged securities and other assets net of trading and other liabilities.

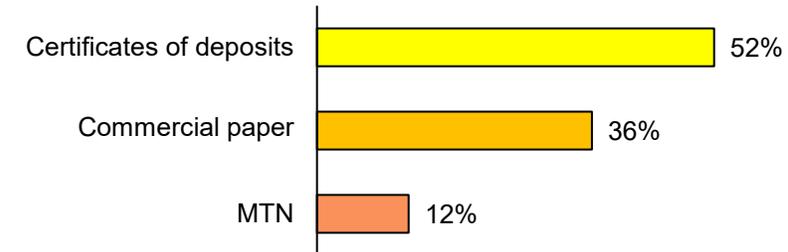
# Wholesale funding

Wholesale funding diversified across differing products, currencies and tenor

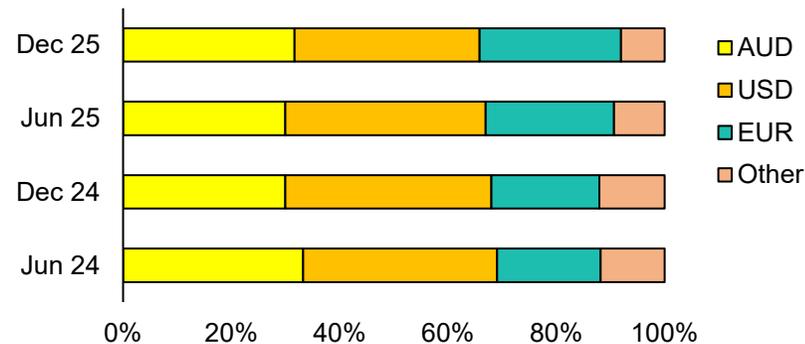
## Portfolio mix



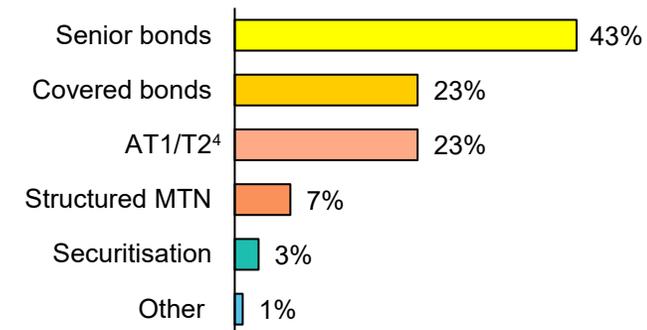
## Short-term funding by product<sup>1,3</sup>



## Long-term funding by currency



## Long-term funding by product<sup>3</sup>

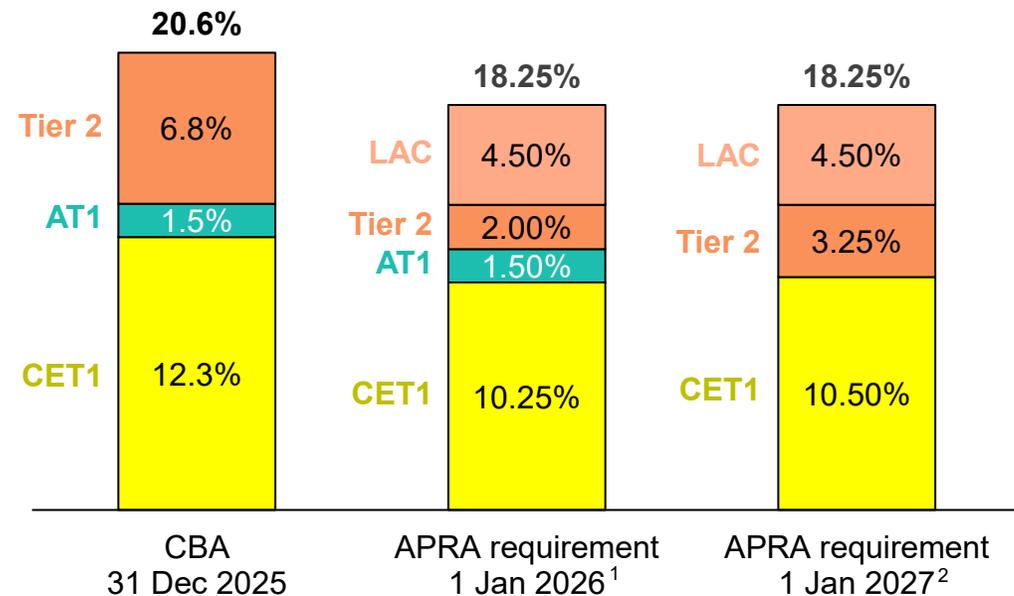


1. Excludes short-term collateral deposits. 2. Represents the carrying value of long-term funding inclusive of hedges. 3. As at 31 December 2025. 4. Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.

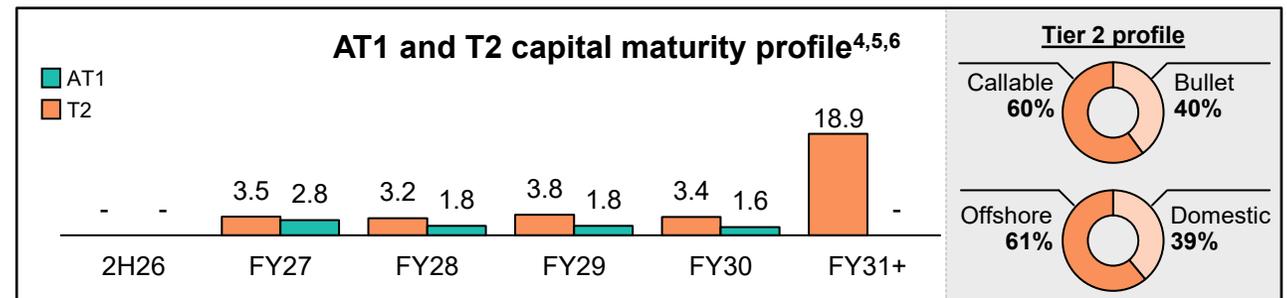
# Total Capital

Well placed to meet APRA revised capital framework effective 1 Jan 2027

- Total Capital ratio of 20.6% as at 31 Dec 25, \$12.0bn above 1 Jan 26 requirement of 18.25%.
- As at 31 Dec 25, Tier 2 was 6.8%. CBA is well positioned to meet APRA requirements under the revised capital framework effective 1 Jan 27 including existing AT1 instruments which will be included as Tier 2.
- Strong Tier 2 credit rating of A-/A2/A- per S&P / Moody's / Fitch at 31 Dec 25.



| \$bn  | 31 Dec 2025 | 1 Jan 2026 Req. of 6.5% | 1 Jan 2027 Req. of 7.75% |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Risk Weighted Assets at 31 December 2025                            | 505         | 505                     | 505                      |
| Tier 2 requirement  | 25.3        | 32.8                    | 39.2                     |
| Existing Tier 2 net of maturities <sup>3</sup>                      | 34.4        | 34.4                    | 32.8                     |
| Existing Additional Tier 1 net of maturities <sup>3</sup>           | 7.9         | 7.9                     | 6.7                      |
| Excess / (shortfall) (excluding Tier 1 capital excess) <sup>3</sup> | 9.1         | 1.6                     | 0.3                      |

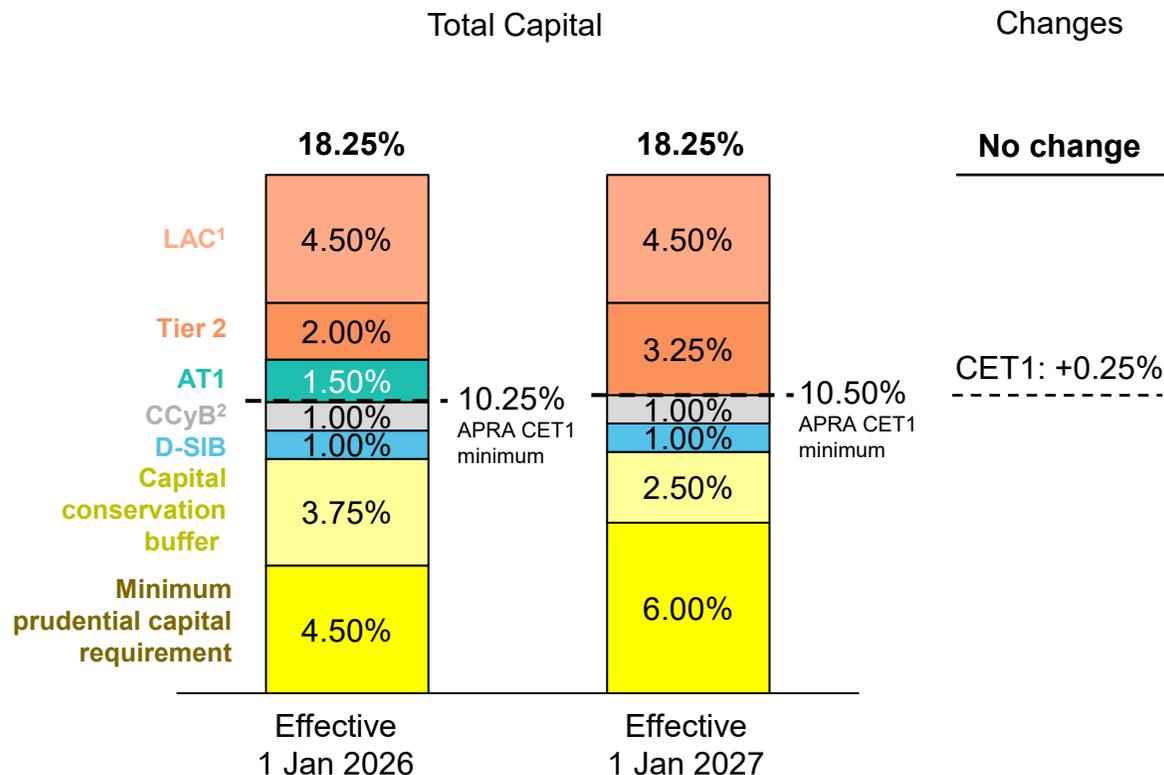


1. Under APRA's LAC requirements, the minimum Total Capital ratio requirement for D-SIBs has increased from 16.75% to 18.25% effective 1 Jan 2026. 2. Under the revised capital framework effective 1 January 2027, large internationally active banks such as CBA will be able to replace the current 1.5% of AT1 Capital with 0.25% of CET1 Capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 Capital, with the Total Capital requirement remaining unchanged. 3. Tier 2 and AT1 balance as at 31 Dec 2025, net of maturities and capital amortisation. The excess/(shortfall) under the 1 Jan 2027 framework reflects existing AT1 instruments which will be included as Tier 2. 4. Represents AUD equivalent notional amount using spot FX translation at date of issue for issuance and spot FX translation at 31 Dec 2025 for maturities. 5. Securities in callable format profiled to first call date. Securities in bullet format profiled based on capital treatment (including amortisation period). 6. Due to rounding, numbers presented may not sum precisely to the total provided.

# Additional Tier 1 Capital

APRA finalised consequential amendments to phase out AT1 Capital effective 1 Jan 2027

## APRA Requirements



- On 4 Dec 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to bank prudential framework to phase out Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1) instruments
- For IRB banks such as CBA, the existing 1.5% of AT1 requirement will be replaced with:
  - 0.25% of CET1, increasing the minimum CET1 requirement to 10.5%; and
  - 1.25% of Tier 2, increasing the implied Tier 2 requirement (including LAC) to 7.75%
- Total Capital requirement remains unchanged
- Revised capital requirement will come into effect from 1 Jan 2027, with outstanding AT1 instruments from this date included as Tier 2 until their first scheduled call date<sup>3</sup>. During the transition period, the legal terms of AT1 instruments will remain in effect, with AT1 Capital absorbing losses ahead of Tier 2 in a resolution event
- From 1 Jan 2027, the leverage ratio and limits on large and related-party exposures will be measured on a CET1 Capital basis. For IRB banks, the minimum leverage ratio requirement will decrease from 3.5% to 3.25%

1. APRA's loss-absorbing capacity (LAC) requirement of 4.5% effective 1 January 2026. 2. Inclusive of 1% default countercyclical capital buffer which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0% to 3.5%. 3. As at 31 Dec 2025, CBA had \$7.9 billion in AT1 outstanding.

# Capital – regulatory changes

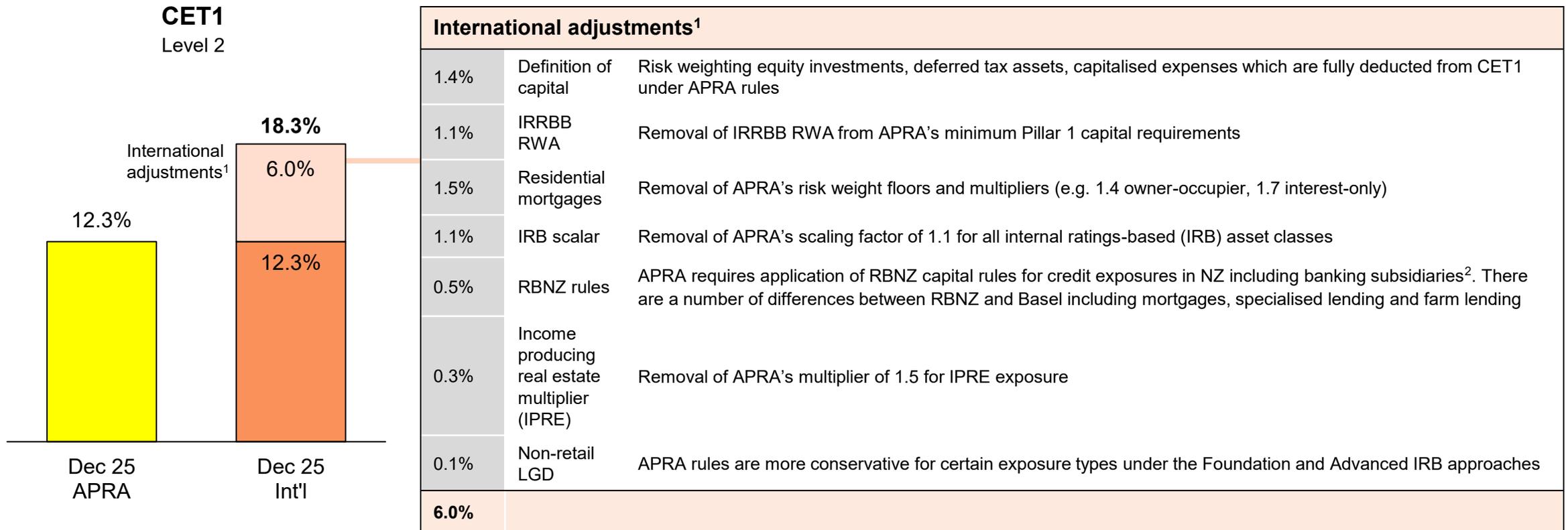
A number of regulatory changes in progress



| Change                               | Implementation   | Details   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Market Risk</b>                   | APS 117 (1 Oct 2025)<br>APS 116 (2026)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-traded: The final revised APS 117 aims to standardise aspects of the calculation of IRRBB capital to reduce volatility over time and variations between ADIs. The revised APS 117 came into effect on 1 Oct 2025.</li> <li>• Traded: APRA is yet to commence consultation on Fundamental Review of the Trading Book.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Loss-absorbing capacity (LAC)</b> | 1 Jan 2026   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAC requirement increasing to 4.5% effective 1 Jan 2026, bringing the Total Capital requirement to 18.25%.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Additional Tier 1 Capital</b>     | 1 Jan 2027   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 4 Dec 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to the bank prudential framework to phase out AT1 Capital instruments.</li> <li>• For IRB banks, the existing 1.5% of AT1 requirement will be replaced with 0.25% of CET1 (minimum CET1 requirement increasing to 10.5%) and 1.25% of Tier 2 (implied Tier 2 requirements (incl. LAC) increasing to 7.75%). Total Capital requirement is unchanged.</li> <li>• From 1 Jan 2027, the leverage ratio and limits on large and related-party exposures will be measured on a CET1 Capital basis. For IRB banks such as CBA, the minimum leverage ratio requirement will decrease from 3.5% to 3.25%.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>RBNZ Capital review</b>           | 2019 requirements currently undergoing phased implementation from Oct 2021 to 1 Jul 2028 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 17 December 2025, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) released the final capital settings for New Zealand deposit takers.</li> <li>• For Group 1 deposit takers such as ASB, the changes include a lower CET1 capital requirement of 12%, removal of AT1 capital instruments and the introduction of a 6% LAC requirement which may be met with Tier 2 capital, increasing the Total Capital requirement to 21%.</li> <li>• All Tier 2 and LAC requirements must be internally issued to the Australian parent bank, such as CBA.</li> <li>• The RBNZ expects to further consult on the components of these changes across 2026 and 2027 prior to publishing the final standards by 31 May 2027, with phased implementation commencing 1 December 2028. CBA is well-positioned to meet the new capital requirements over the implementation period.</li> </ul> |

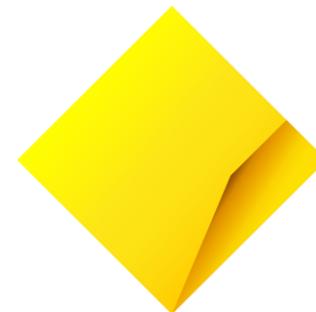
# CET1 – International

APRA's capital framework is more conservative than Basel framework



1. Methodology based on the Australian Banking Association publication 'Basel 3.1 Capital Comparison Study' (March 2023), which compares APRA's capital framework, including RBNZ prudential requirements, with the finalised post-crisis Basel III reforms. 2. Except in respect of the overall scaling factor and Standardised floor, where APRA's rules must be applied.

# Financial overview



# Overview – 1H26 result<sup>1</sup>

## Key outcomes summary

### Financial

|   |               |         |
|---|---------------|---------|
| Statutory NPAT (\$m)                                  | <b>5,412</b>  | +5.3%   |
| Cash NPAT (\$m)                                       | <b>5,445</b>  | +6.1%   |
| ROE (cash)  | <b>13.8%</b>  | +10bpts |
| EPS cents (cash)                                      | <b>326</b>    | +19c    |
| DPS <sup>2</sup> (\$)                                 | <b>2.35</b>   | +10c    |
| Cost to income  | <b>45.9%</b>  | +70bpts |
| NIM   | <b>2.04%</b>  | (4bpts) |
| Operating income (\$m)                                | <b>15,021</b> | +6.6%   |
| Operating expenses (\$m)                              | <b>6,890</b>  | +8.1%   |
| Profit after capital charge (PACC) <sup>3</sup> (\$m) | <b>3,156</b>  | +7.8%   |
| LIE to GLAA <sup>4</sup> (bpts)                       | <b>6</b>      | (1bpt)  |

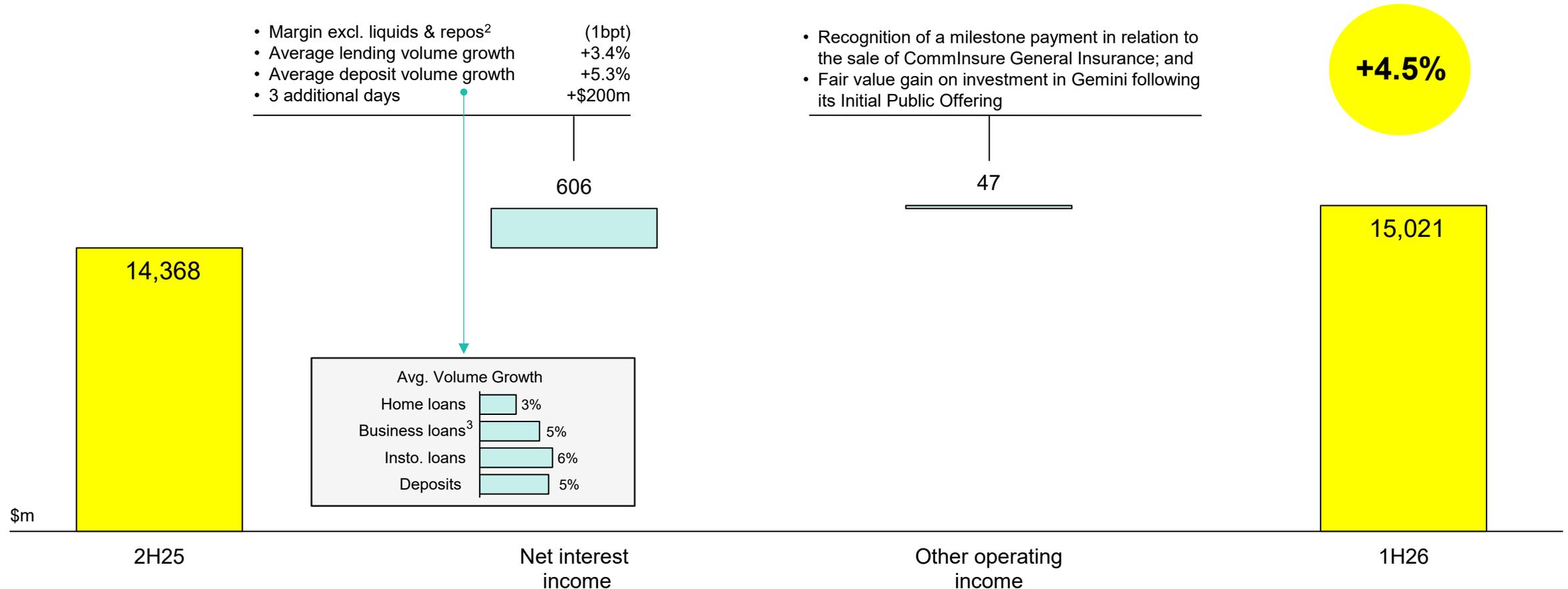
### Balance sheet, capital & funding

|                                       |                    |                  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Capital – CET1 <sup>2,5</sup> (Int'l) | <b>18.3%</b>       | (50bpts)         |
| Capital – CET1 <sup>2</sup> (APRA)    | <b>12.3%</b>       | +10bpts          |
| Total assets (\$bn)                   | <b>1,409</b>       | +7.7%            |
| Total liabilities (\$bn)              | <b>1,331</b>       | +8.0%            |
| Deposit funding                       | <b>79%</b>         | +2%              |
| LT wholesale funding WAM <sup>6</sup> | <b>5.2yrs</b>      | +0.1yrs          |
| Liquidity coverage ratio <sup>7</sup> | <b>132%</b>        | +5%              |
| Leverage ratio (APRA) <sup>2</sup>    | <b>4.7%</b>        | (0.2%)           |
| Net stable funding ratio              | <b>117%</b>        | +1%              |
| Credit ratings <sup>8</sup>           | <b>AA-/Aa2/AA-</b> | Refer footnote 8 |

1. Presented on a continuing operations basis, all movements on the prior comparative period unless otherwise stated. 2. Includes discontinued operations. 3. The Group uses PACC as a key measure of risk-adjusted profitability. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it, and other adjustments. 4. Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average Gross Loans and Acceptances (GLAA) annualised. 5. International capital, refer to glossary for definition. 6. Represents the Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months as at reporting date. WAM includes RBNZ term lending facilities drawdowns where applicable. 7. Quarterly average. 8. S&P, Moody's and Fitch. S&P last published CBA's ratings (unchanged and stable outlook) on 12 August 2025. Moody's last published CBA's ratings (unchanged and stable outlook) on 25 November 2025. Fitch last published CBA's ratings (unchanged and positive outlook) on 24 November 2025.

# Sequential half operating income<sup>1</sup>

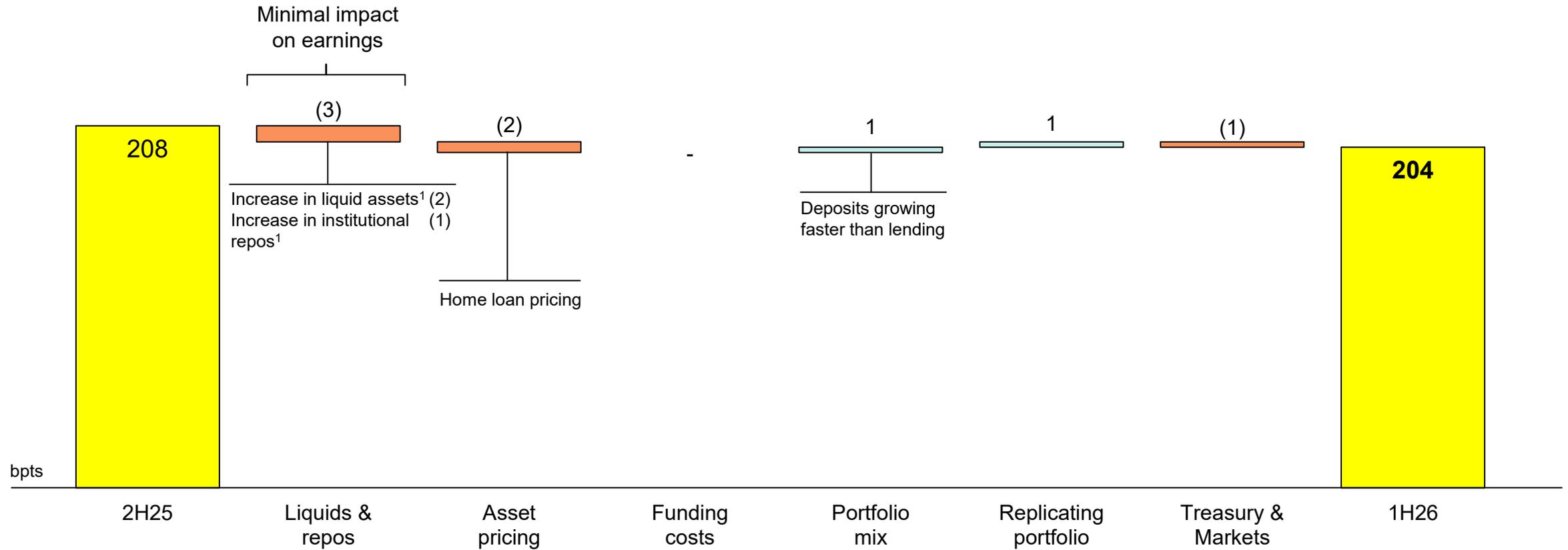
Higher income achieved through disciplined franchise growth – slightly lower margin excluding liquids & repos



1. Presented on a continuing operations basis. 2. Excluding liquid assets and institutional repos which have a broadly neutral impact on net interest income. 3. Includes New Zealand and other business loans.

# Group margin

Lower margin largely due to growth in liquids and repos

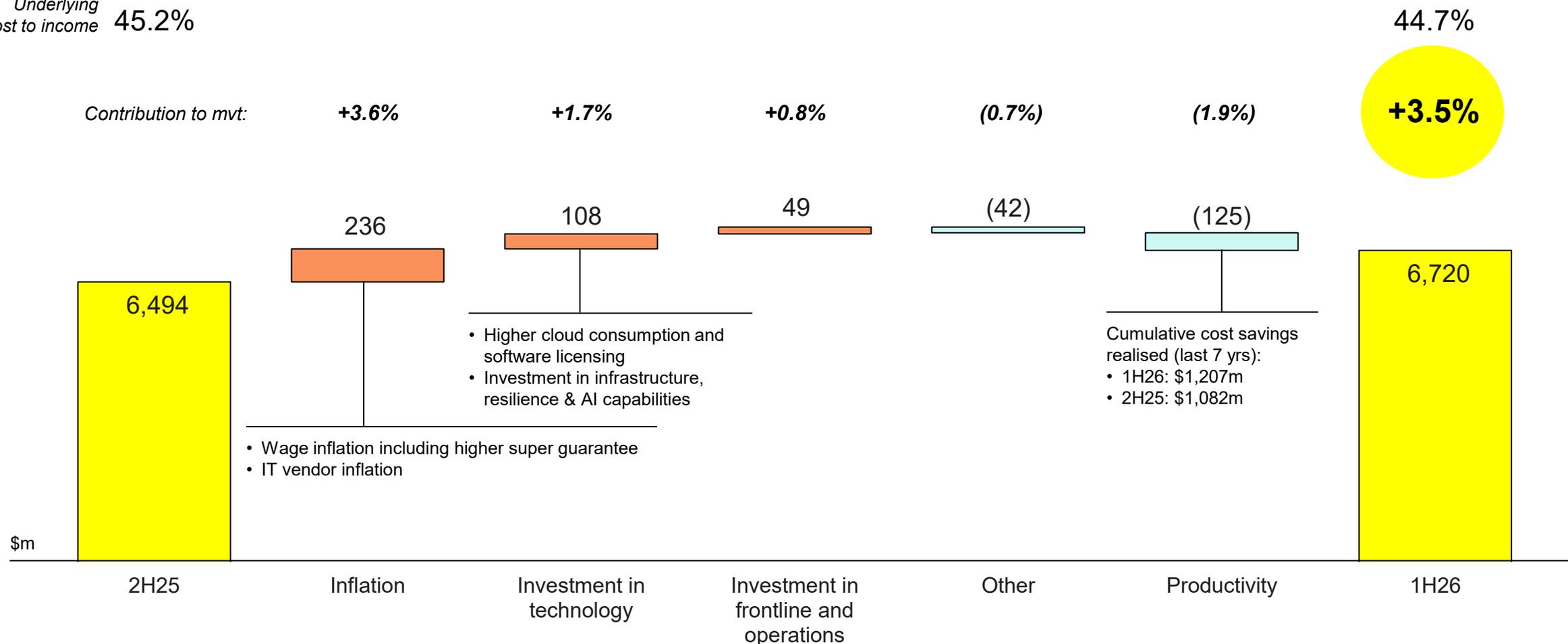


1. +\$13bn increase in average liquid assets and +\$9bn increase in average institutional repos in 1H26 vs 2H25.

# Sequential half operating expenses<sup>1</sup>

Inflation driving higher sequential expense growth – investments largely offset by productivity

Underlying  
cost to income 45.2%



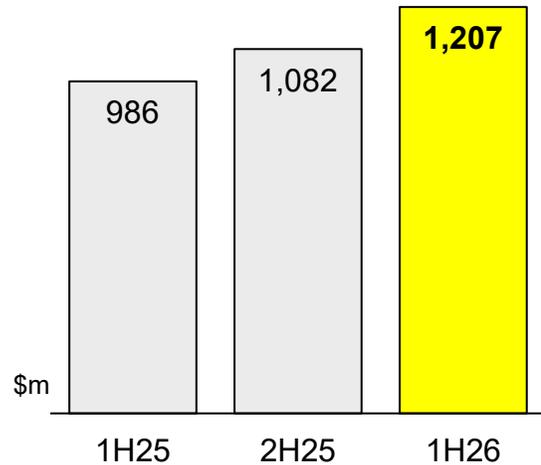
1. Presented on a continuing operations basis excluding restructuring and notable items. For 1H26 this relates to provisions for the settlement of legal proceedings in NZ, an additional goodwill payment made to certain customers as a result of ASIC's Better Banking review, and domestic customer remediation. For 2H25 this related to domestic and NZ customer remediation as well as a Bankwest restructuring provision. Headline operating expenses +4.0% including these items.

# Cost approach

Continued investment in infrastructure, modernisation and AI - mix shift towards productivity and growth

## Cost reduction

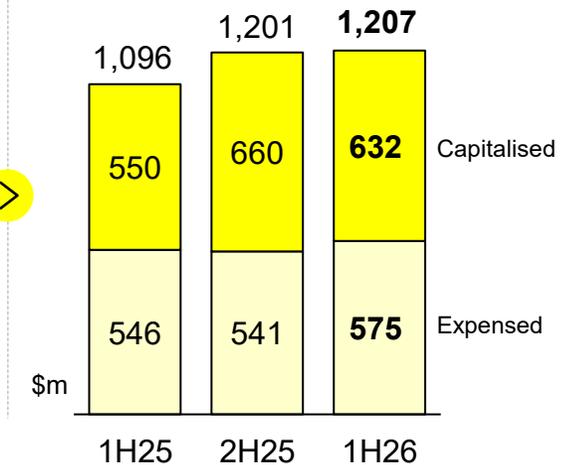
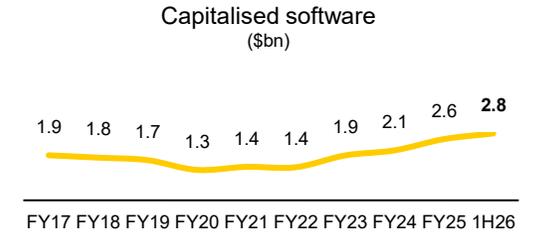
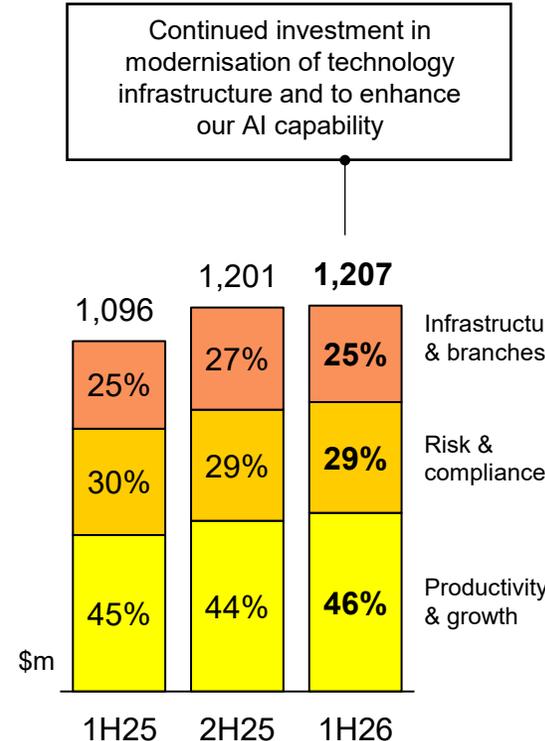
Cumulative savings<sup>1</sup>



Examples

- **AI-powered** messaging solutions streamlining customer interactions
- **Digitisation** of customer identification and verification
- Enhanced **self-service capability** for digital customer transaction disputes
- **Digitisation** of loan and deposit origination
- **Reduced reliance on external vendors** through insourcing, while building world-class capability

## Investment spend



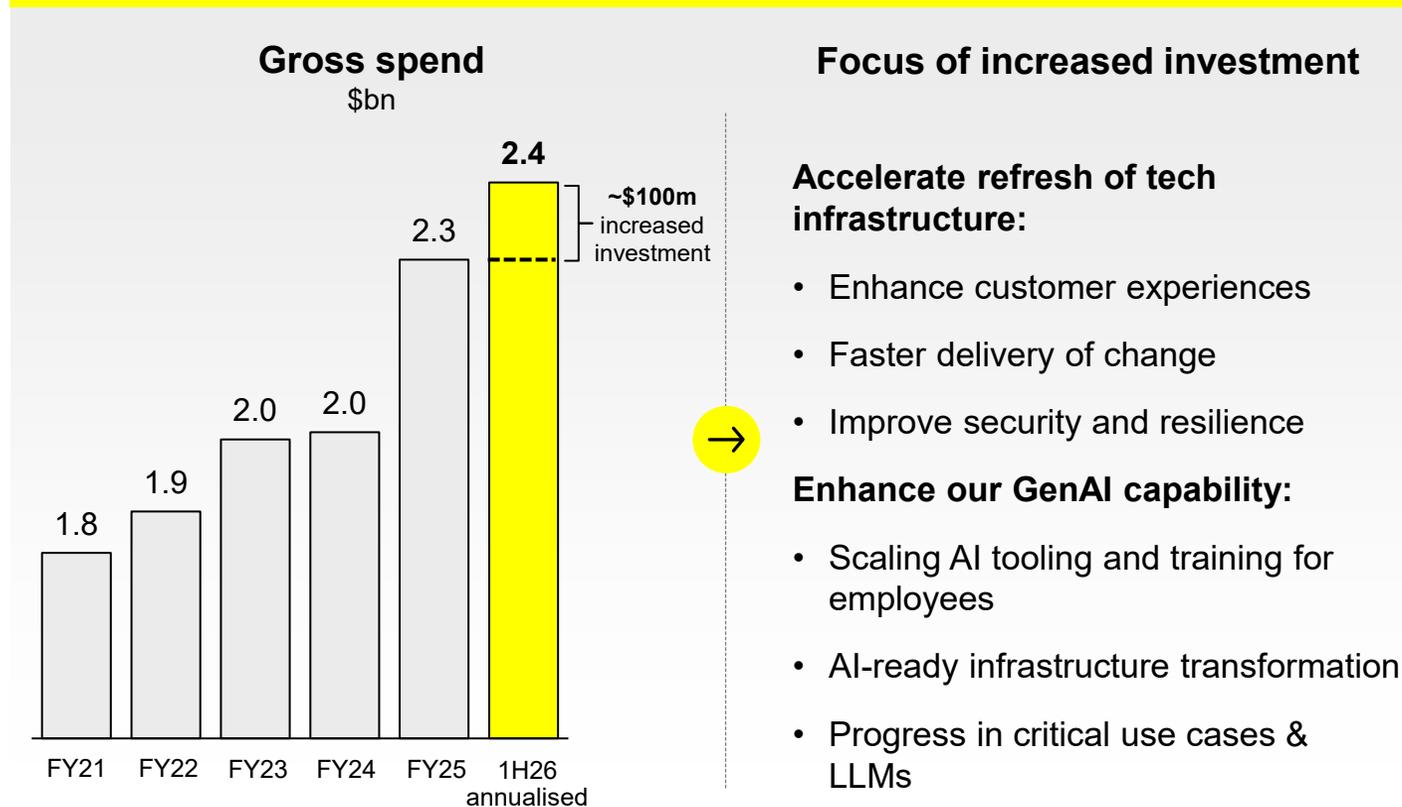
1. Cumulative cost savings since FY19.

# Investment spend

Continued investment in technology to accelerate infrastructure refresh and enhance AI capability



## Investment spend



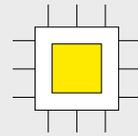
## Delivered in 1H26

- Migration of Core Banking to Cloud – one of the largest and fastest migrations globally
- Launched CommBiz 2.0 Mobile app – delivering an improved user experience and AI-backed security<sup>1</sup>
- 30% more tech changes deployed – significant reduction in critical incidents with recovery time from critical incidents improving 65%<sup>2</sup>
- 85% of customer interactions via unassisted messaging channels resolved by AI<sup>3</sup>
- Ranked #1 APAC bank and #4 globally in AI maturity by the Evident AI Index<sup>4</sup>
- ChatGPT Enterprise access for 33,000 employees

1. Launched August 2025. 2. 1H26 vs 1H25 on a rounded basis. Critical incidents recovery time based on the Mean Time to Recover. 3. Customer interactions via CBA's AI-powered messaging chatbot 'Ceba' as at December 2025. 4. Evident AI Index 2025 published by Evident Insights Index, October 2025.

# Leading in technology and AI

Reimagining banking using our world-class data, AI and analytics platform



## The evolution of AI at CBA

**2015–2020**

- Customer Engagement Engine (CEE) launched
- Centre of Excellence established
- 300 machine learning models in CEE<sup>1</sup>
- AI and analytics platform built: 500 users
- Piloted Australian government Ethical AI principles

**2021–2022**

- CommBank.ai established
- H2O.ai investment and partnership
- 100% improvement in CEE performance
- 1,000 machine learning models in CEE<sup>1</sup>

**2023**

- Established Gen.ai Studio to bring 100+ LLMs into a controlled environment
- First GenAI use case deployed
- #1 APAC bank, #6 globally in AI maturity<sup>2</sup>
- AI policy (including Responsible AI principles)

**2024**

- GenAI powered messaging service
- Generative Responsible AI Toolkit and GenAI playbook launched
- AI Factory launched with AWS
- CommBank Centre for Foundational AI
- #1 APAC bank, #5 globally in AI maturity<sup>3</sup>

**2025**

- Accelerated investment to enhance GenAI capability
- New strategic partnership with OpenAI, expanded partnership in Anthropic to enhance AI adoption
- Established Seattle Tech Hub to accelerate AI adoption
- Expanded collaboration with AWS to deliver global best cloud and AI capabilities
- Launched AI Risk Navigator guidance tool to help identify and manage risks early in the delivery lifecycle

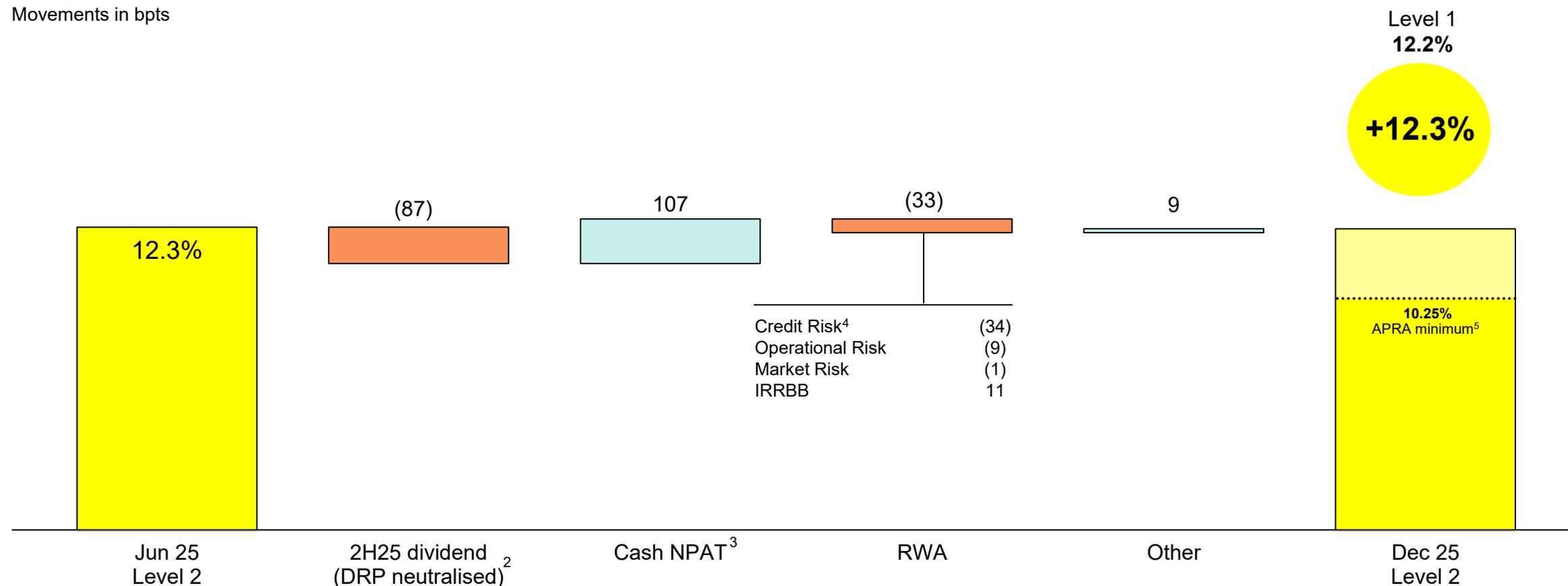
**2026+**

- #1 APAC bank, #4 globally in AI maturity<sup>4</sup>
- ChatGPT Enterprise access for 33,000 employees
- Launched Agentic Engineering Framework
- Distinguished AI scientists and Distinguished Engineers to deepen internal research and accelerate safe deployment of emerging AI technologies
- Scaled AI training and capability to help safely integrate AI. Launched AI Everyday program

# Capital<sup>1</sup>

Strong capital position supporting franchise growth and dividends

Movements in bpts



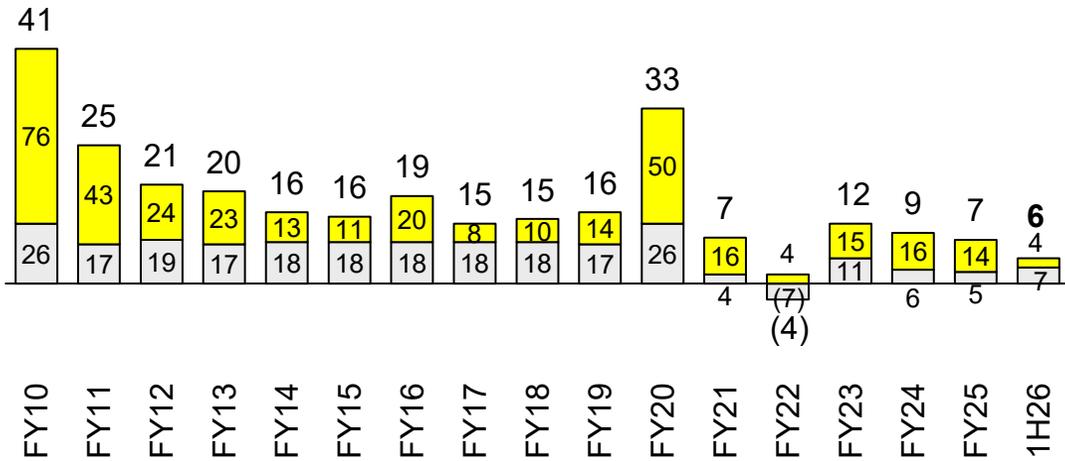
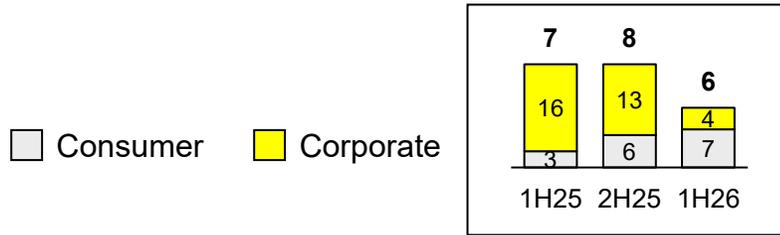
1. Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided. 2. The 2025 final dividend included the on-market purchase of \$643 million of shares (CET1 impact of -13bpts) in respect of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan. 3. Excludes equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from investments, which are neutral from a regulatory capital perspective due to the offsetting changes in capital deductions. 4. Excludes impact of foreign exchange movements on Credit RWA, which is included in 'Other'. 5. Inclusive of 1% default countercyclical capital buffer which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0% to 3.5%.

# Loan losses

Loan impairment expense remains low

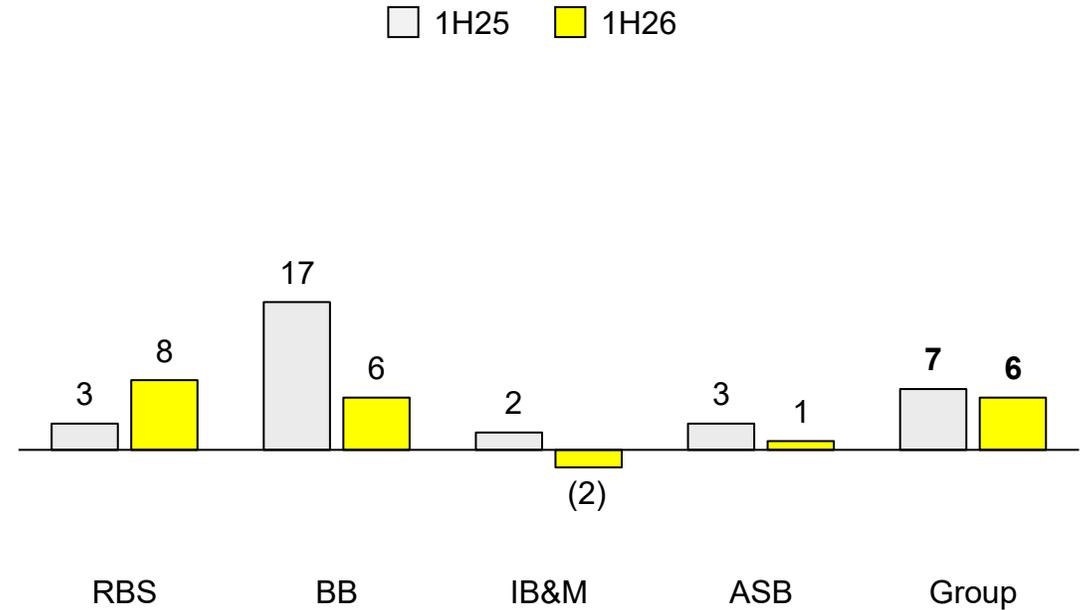
### Loan loss rate<sup>1</sup>

bpts



### Loan loss rate by business unit<sup>1,2</sup>

bpts

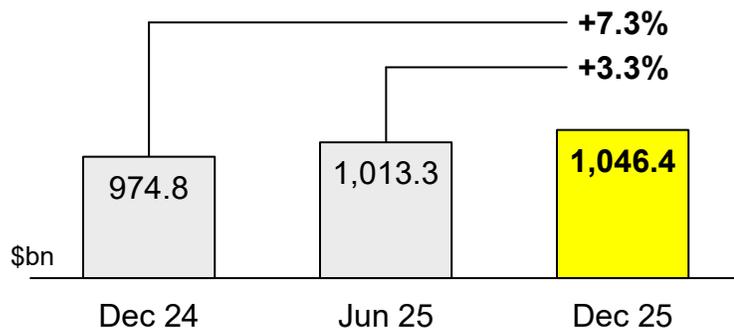


1. Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average Gross loans and acceptances annualised. 2. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

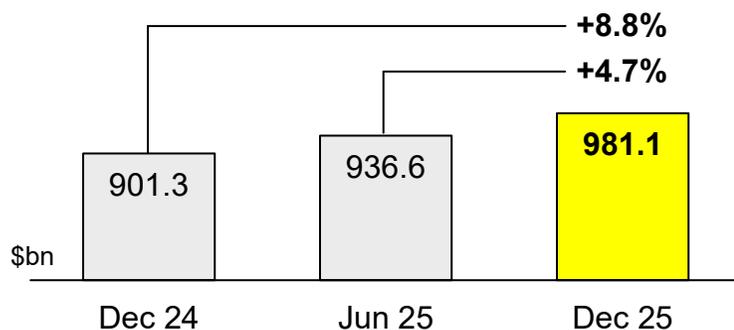
# Balance sheet<sup>1,2</sup>

Disciplined volume growth

## Group lending



## Group deposits



| \$bn  | Dec 24         | Jun 25         | Dec 25         | Dec 25 vs Jun 25 | Dec 25 vs Dec 24 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Home loans  | 685.3          | 707.9          | <b>730.2</b>   | 3.2%             | 6.6%             |
| Consumer finance  | 16.9           | 17.1           | <b>17.2</b>    | 0.8%             | 2.1%             |
| Business loans <sup>3</sup>                             | 183.8          | 194.6          | <b>201.6</b>   | 3.6%             | 9.7%             |
| Institutional loans                                     | 88.9           | 93.7           | <b>97.4</b>    | 3.9%             | 9.6%             |
| <b>Total Group lending</b>                              | <b>974.8</b>   | <b>1,013.3</b> | <b>1,046.4</b> | <b>3.3%</b>      | <b>7.3%</b>      |
| Non-lending interest earning assets                     | 262.7          | 283.1          | <b>305.5</b>   | 7.9%             | 16.3%            |
| Other assets (incl. held for sale)                      | 71.0           | 57.4           | <b>56.8</b>    | (1.0%)           | (20.0%)          |
| <b>Total assets</b>                                     | <b>1,308.6</b> | <b>1,353.8</b> | <b>1,408.7</b> | <b>4.1%</b>      | <b>7.7%</b>      |
| Total interest bearing deposits                         | 791.0          | 822.1          | <b>861.4</b>   | 4.8%             | 8.9%             |
| Non-interest bearing trans. deposits                    | 110.3          | 114.5          | <b>119.6</b>   | 4.5%             | 8.4%             |
| <b>Total Group deposits</b>                             | <b>901.3</b>   | <b>936.6</b>   | <b>981.1</b>   | <b>4.7%</b>      | <b>8.8%</b>      |
| Debt issues   | 167.1          | 170.5          | 169.5          | (0.6%)           | 1.4%             |
| Term funding from central banks <sup>4</sup>            | 3.2            | 1.1            | -              | (98.6%)          | (99.5%)          |
| Other interest bearing liabilities (incl. loan capital) | 106.6          | 119.0          | 139.7          | 17.3%            | 31.1%            |
| Other liabilities (incl. held for sale)                 | 55.1           | 47.7           | 41.2           | (13.6%)          | (25.1%)          |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>                                | <b>1,233.3</b> | <b>1,275.0</b> | <b>1,331.5</b> | <b>4.4%</b>      | <b>8.0%</b>      |

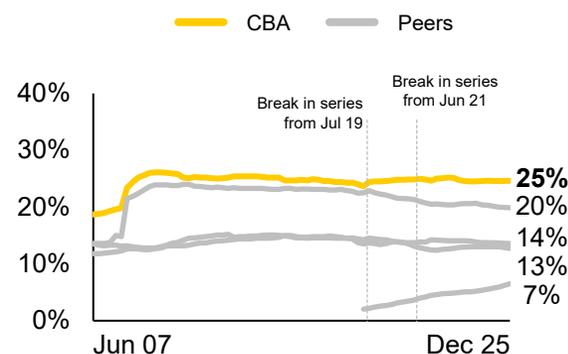
1. Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided. 2. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period. 3. Business loans growth of +3.6% (vs June 2025) driven by Business Banking growth of +5.3%, partly offset by NZ business and rural lending growth of -5.0% (excluding FX, NZ business and rural lending growth of +2.3%). 4. Term funding from central banks balance as at 31 December 2025: \$16 million.

# Market share<sup>1</sup>

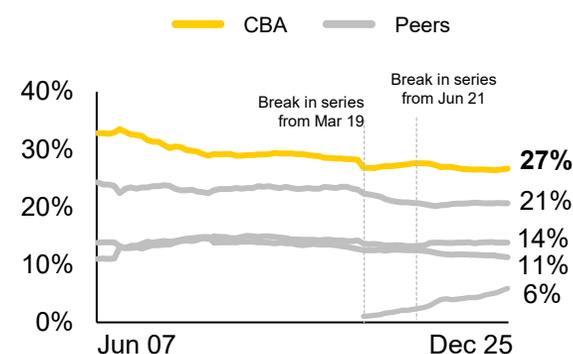
Disciplined approach – strong market share

| %   | Dec 24 | Jun 25 | Dec 25      |
|---|--------|--------|-------------|
| Home loans – RBA <sup>2</sup>                 | 24.6   | 24.6   | <b>24.6</b> |
| Home loans – APRA <sup>3</sup>                | 25.4   | 25.3   | <b>25.4</b> |
| Credit cards – APRA <sup>3</sup>              | 27.7   | 28.2   | <b>28.1</b> |
| Other household lending – APRA <sup>3,4</sup> | 22.9   | 23.7   | <b>23.9</b> |
| Household deposits – APRA <sup>3</sup>        | 26.5   | 26.4   | <b>26.6</b> |
| Business lending – RBA <sup>5</sup>           | 17.2   | 17.6   | <b>17.6</b> |
| Business lending – APRA <sup>3,6</sup>        | 18.7   | 18.9   | <b>19.1</b> |
| Business deposits – APRA <sup>3,6</sup>       | 21.9   | 21.9   | <b>22.1</b> |
| Equities trading <sup>7</sup>                 | 3.3    | 3.3    | <b>3.5</b>  |
| NZ home loans <sup>8</sup>                    | 21.1   | 21.2   | <b>21.4</b> |
| NZ customer deposits <sup>8</sup>             | 18.6   | 18.8   | <b>18.8</b> |
| NZ business and rural lending <sup>8</sup>    | 17.2   | 17.4   | <b>17.3</b> |

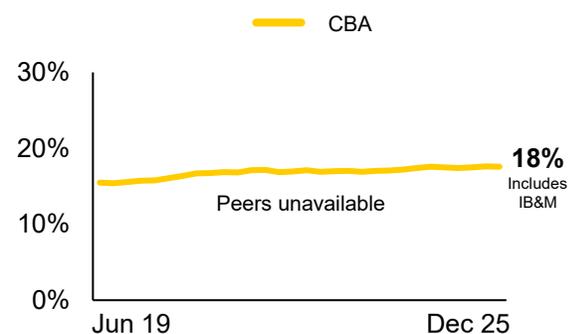
### Home lending<sup>2,9</sup>



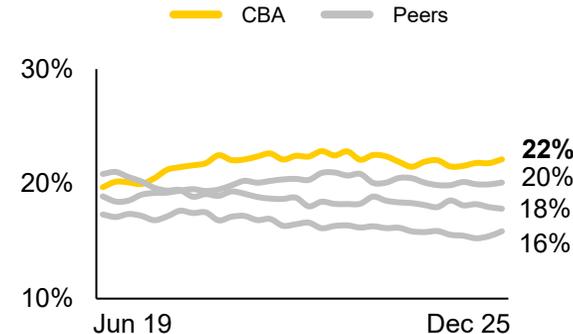
### Household deposits<sup>3,9</sup>



### Business lending<sup>5</sup>



### Business deposits<sup>3,6</sup>



1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Refer to sources, glossary and notes at the back of this presentation for further details.



# **Business & corporate lending**

# Total committed exposure<sup>1,2</sup>

## Key sectors of interest

|                                     | TCE (\$bn)     |                |                | TNPE (\$bn) |             |             | TNPE % of TCE |             |             | Provisions % of TCE |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | Dec 24         | Jun 25         | Dec 25         | Dec 24      | Jun 25      | Dec 25      | Dec 24        | Jun 25      | Dec 25      | Dec 24              | Jun 25      | Dec 25      |
| Government Administration & Defence | 175.6          | 185.4          | <b>200.5</b>   | 0.0         | 0.0         | <b>0.0</b>  | 0.0%          | 0.0%        | <b>0.0%</b> | 0.0%                | 0.0%        | <b>0.0%</b> |
| Finance & Insurance                 | 111.2          | 115.6          | <b>114.9</b>   | 0.0         | 0.0         | <b>0.0</b>  | 0.0%          | 0.0%        | <b>0.0%</b> | 0.1%                | 0.1%        | <b>0.1%</b> |
| Commercial Property                 | 98.4           | 105.4          | <b>112.9</b>   | 0.7         | 0.8         | <b>0.6</b>  | 0.7%          | 0.7%        | <b>0.5%</b> | 0.4%                | 0.4%        | <b>0.3%</b> |
| Agriculture & Forestry              | 33.6           | 35.0           | <b>35.0</b>    | 1.1         | 1.1         | <b>1.0</b>  | 3.3%          | 3.1%        | <b>2.9%</b> | 0.5%                | 0.6%        | <b>0.6%</b> |
| Transport & Storage                 | 27.4           | 28.5           | <b>29.0</b>    | 0.5         | 0.5         | <b>0.5</b>  | 1.8%          | 1.9%        | <b>1.7%</b> | 0.8%                | 0.8%        | <b>1.0%</b> |
| Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism    | 20.1           | 20.7           | <b>22.4</b>    | 0.4         | 0.4         | <b>0.5</b>  | 2.1%          | 2.0%        | <b>2.3%</b> | 1.9%                | 2.0%        | <b>1.7%</b> |
| Manufacturing                       | 21.6           | 20.9           | <b>22.1</b>    | 0.6         | 0.5         | <b>0.5</b>  | 2.8%          | 2.5%        | <b>2.3%</b> | 1.2%                | 1.3%        | <b>1.3%</b> |
| Wholesale Trade                     | 18.8           | 18.7           | <b>21.1</b>    | 0.7         | 0.6         | <b>0.8</b>  | 3.7%          | 3.3%        | <b>3.8%</b> | 2.1%                | 2.0%        | <b>1.8%</b> |
| Business Services                   | 18.1           | 18.1           | <b>19.7</b>    | 0.3         | 0.4         | <b>0.4</b>  | 1.8%          | 2.1%        | <b>2.2%</b> | 1.0%                | 1.2%        | <b>1.2%</b> |
| Electricity, Gas & Water            | 18.7           | 19.5           | <b>19.2</b>    | 0.0         | 0.1         | <b>0.0</b>  | 0.0%          | 0.7%        | <b>0.2%</b> | 0.4%                | 0.8%        | <b>0.5%</b> |
| Health & Community Services         | 16.3           | 17.8           | <b>18.5</b>    | 0.3         | 0.4         | <b>0.4</b>  | 2.1%          | 2.5%        | <b>2.2%</b> | 1.5%                | 1.2%        | <b>1.2%</b> |
| Retail Trade                        | 16.2           | 17.0           | <b>17.4</b>    | 0.5         | 0.5         | <b>0.4</b>  | 3.2%          | 2.6%        | <b>2.1%</b> | 1.4%                | 1.5%        | <b>1.3%</b> |
| Construction                        | 13.6           | 14.4           | <b>14.9</b>    | 0.6         | 0.6         | <b>0.5</b>  | 4.2%          | 3.8%        | <b>3.3%</b> | 2.8%                | 2.5%        | <b>2.3%</b> |
| Media & Communications              | 6.1            | 6.9            | <b>6.9</b>     | 0.0         | 0.0         | <b>0.0</b>  | 0.7%          | 0.3%        | <b>0.4%</b> | 0.4%                | 0.5%        | <b>0.5%</b> |
| Mining, Oil & Gas                   | 7.2            | 7.4            | <b>6.4</b>     | 0.0         | 0.0         | <b>0.0</b>  | 0.3%          | 0.2%        | <b>0.4%</b> | 0.6%                | 0.6%        | <b>0.6%</b> |
| Education                           | 4.0            | 4.0            | <b>4.2</b>     | 0.1         | 0.1         | <b>0.0</b>  | 2.4%          | 1.9%        | <b>0.9%</b> | 0.5%                | 0.5%        | <b>0.4%</b> |
| Personal & Other Services           | 4.0            | 4.3            | <b>4.2</b>     | 0.1         | 0.1         | <b>0.2</b>  | 1.8%          | 2.1%        | <b>5.1%</b> | 0.8%                | 0.8%        | <b>1.0%</b> |
| Other                               | 5.6            | 5.9            | <b>6.3</b>     | 0.1         | 0.1         | <b>0.1</b>  | 2.3%          | 2.2%        | <b>1.7%</b> | n/a                 | n/a         | <b>n/a</b>  |
| <b>Total - Corporate</b>            | <b>616.5</b>   | <b>645.4</b>   | <b>675.8</b>   | <b>6.2</b>  | <b>6.3</b>  | <b>6.1</b>  | <b>1.0%</b>   | <b>1.0%</b> | <b>0.9%</b> | <b>0.5%</b>         | <b>0.5%</b> | <b>0.5%</b> |
| Consumer                            | 825.7          | 851.6          | <b>878.8</b>   | 7.5         | 8.2         | <b>7.8</b>  | 0.9%          | 1.0%        | <b>0.9%</b> | 0.4%                | 0.4%        | <b>0.3%</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>1,442.3</b> | <b>1,497.0</b> | <b>1,554.6</b> | <b>13.7</b> | <b>14.5</b> | <b>13.9</b> | <b>0.9%</b>   | <b>1.0%</b> | <b>0.9%</b> | <b>0.4%</b>         | <b>0.4%</b> | <b>0.4%</b> |

□ Refer separate slides following

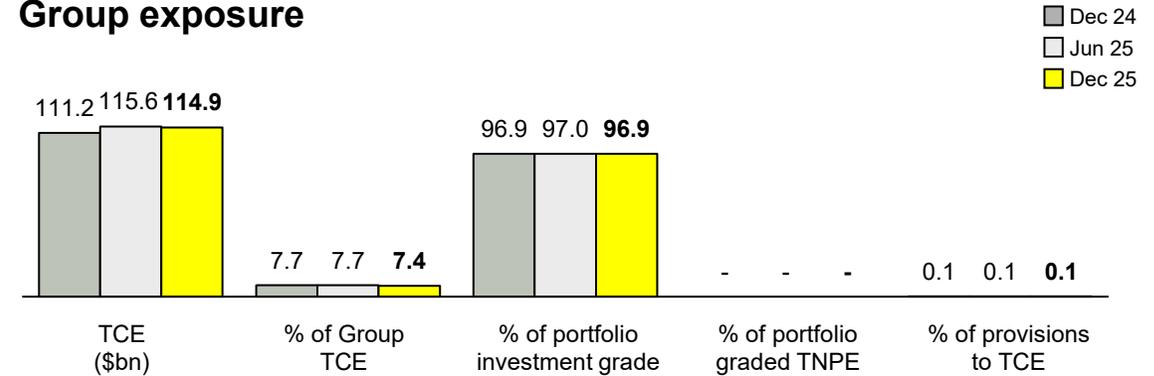
1. Refer to glossary at the back of this presentation for further details. 2. Due to rounding, the numbers presented may not sum precisely to the totals provided.

# Finance & Insurance

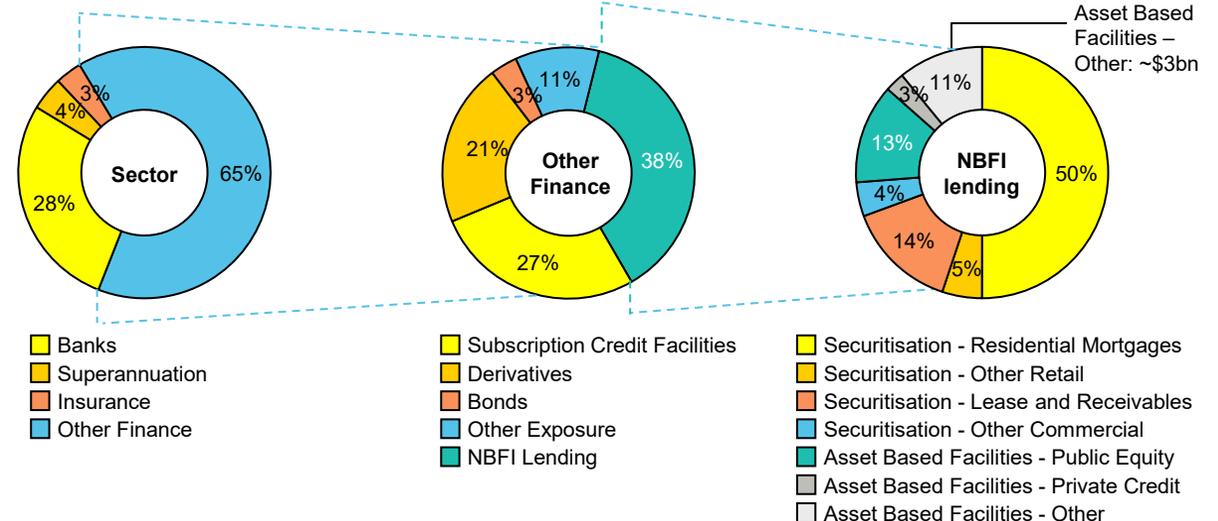
Strong credit quality, diversified products

- The Finance & Insurance sector showed resilient performance, supported by stable demand for banking and insurance services, despite ongoing cost, regulatory, and market volatility pressures.
- Over the half, exposure remained broadly flat, with 96.9% of the portfolio rated investment grade.
- Subscription Credit Facilities<sup>1</sup> are predominantly against investors' uncalled capital and account for ~27% of Other Finance. Credit quality is strong with 100% of the book rated investment grade.
- Lending to Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFI)<sup>2</sup> via Asset Based Facilities<sup>3</sup> and Securitisation accounts for 38% of Other Finance (~24% of the portfolio). Credit quality remains stable with 100% of the exposures rated investment grade reflecting disciplined structuring, client selection and credit standards while continuing to support growth across target clients and assets.
- Asset Based Facilities growth has been modest, reflecting targeted lending to leading fund managers and weighted to underlying asset classes such as Listed Equities and Infrastructure.
- The Bank supports institutional customers in Australia and New Zealand by funding specific assets through securitisation structures and through the provision of securitisation capital markets capability to access global fixed income investors.

## Group exposure



## Profile



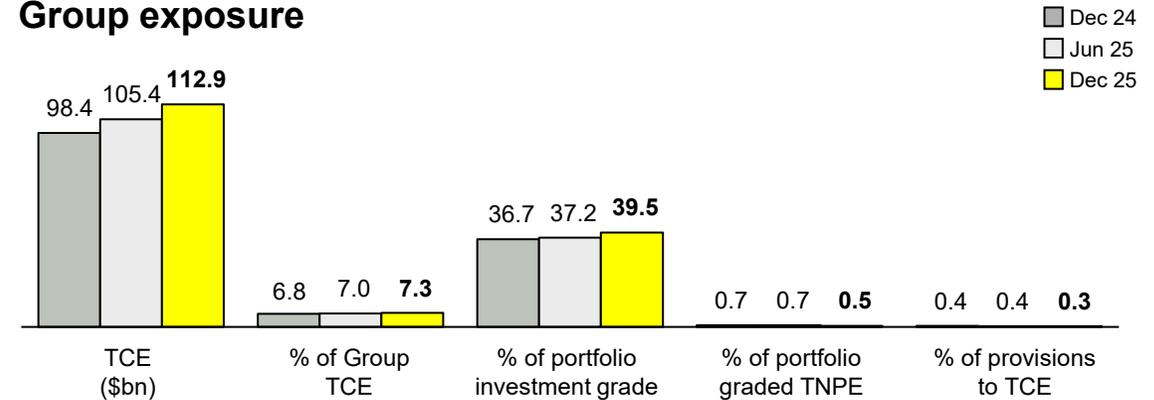
1. Exposure with recourse to the legally binding uncalled capital commitments of the fund's investors. 2. Securitisation exposure that is directly collateralised by the underlying debt obligation, plus Asset Based Facilities. 3. Exposure based on the underlying value and cash flows of the investments in the fund.

# Commercial Property

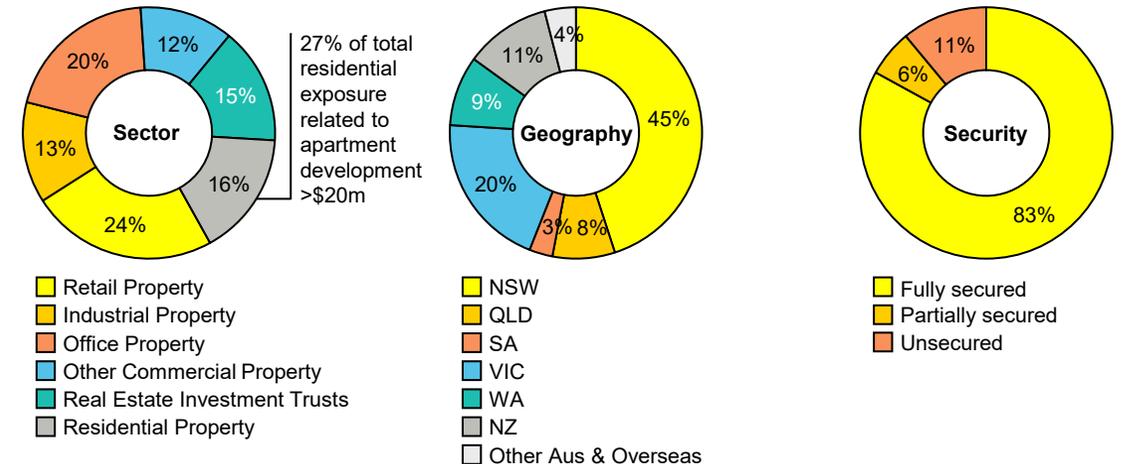
Diversified and well-secured portfolio - market conditions improving - TNPE lower

- Commercial property market conditions have continued to improve with development activity increasing.
- Over the half, exposure grew 7.2%. Growth has been predominantly in Residential Property increasing concentration to the sector to 16%.
- Growth in Residential Property was supported by increasing development approvals, commencements and stabilising construction costs. Conditions remain conducive to support growth in housing supply and investment activity.
- TNPE has reduced over the half and the portfolio remains well secured.
- Leverage remains moderate for the individually risk-rated property investment portfolio, with the weighted average Loan to Valuation Ratio (LVR) at 48%<sup>1</sup>.
- Of the unsecured exposure, 95% is to investment grade customers.
- Office exposures weighted toward Premium/A Grade property. CBD Office values have increased while suburban offices are stable. Elevated vacancy rates persist in certain markets with tighter origination LVRs in place for these locations.
- Retail remains resilient with increased trading activity and low vacancy rates in major cities, as supply of new retail floorspace remains below historic averages. Strong population growth and lower interest rates support increased household spending.
- Maintaining close portfolio oversight with serviceability and Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) origination thresholds continuing to factor in future cash flows. This combined with active management of LVRs has resulted in the portfolio remaining well buffered against further deterioration in asset values.

## Group exposure



## Profile



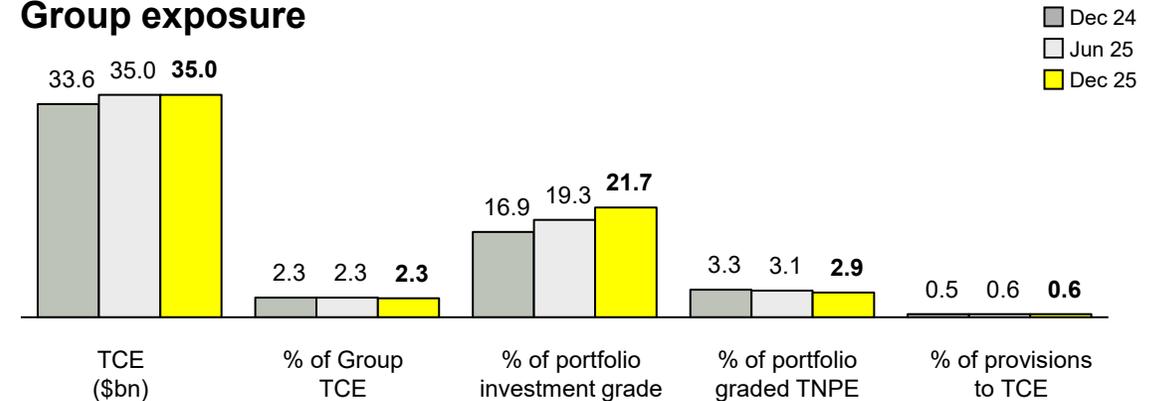
1. As at 31 December 2025. The remaining exposure primarily relates to statistically managed exposures where LVR is not available, and property development.

# Agriculture & Forestry

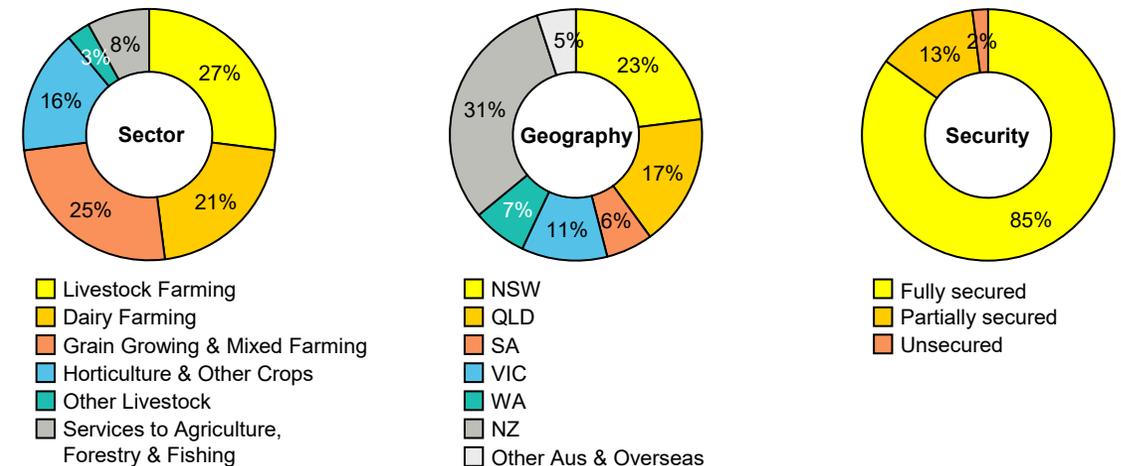
## Stable and well-secured portfolio

- The Agricultural sector remains resilient, supported by strong livestock prices and stable farm values, though domestic grain prices have trended sideways to lower given strong domestic and global harvests. December 2025 ABARES report forecasts 2025–26 winter crop to increase to 66.3m tonnes being the second largest on record, and summer crop to decrease by 15% to 4.5m tonnes which is still 18% above the 10 year average.
- Drought conditions in SA and VIC have eased, while other regions report good soil moisture and a positive outlook. The recent flooding in North QLD and bushfires in Victoria are likely to have some customer impact.
- Improved Australian domestic beef and sheep prices benefitting farmers with full herds and flocks.
- New Zealand climatic conditions are positive, resulting in solid dairy production levels. Strong commodity prices, lower on-farm costs and interest rates have seen credit quality improvements.
- Exposures remained flat over the half, while TNPE reduced to 2.9% of the portfolio. The portfolio remains well secured.
- US tariffs have not impacted continued strong beef exports.

### Group exposure



### Profile

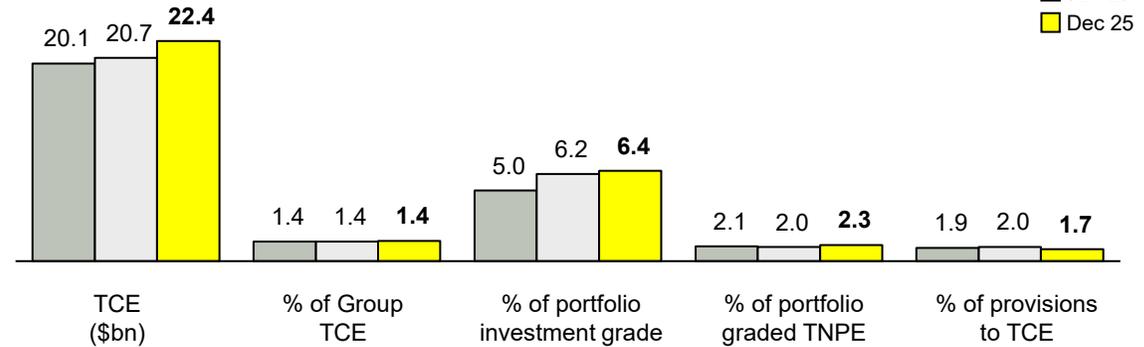


# Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism

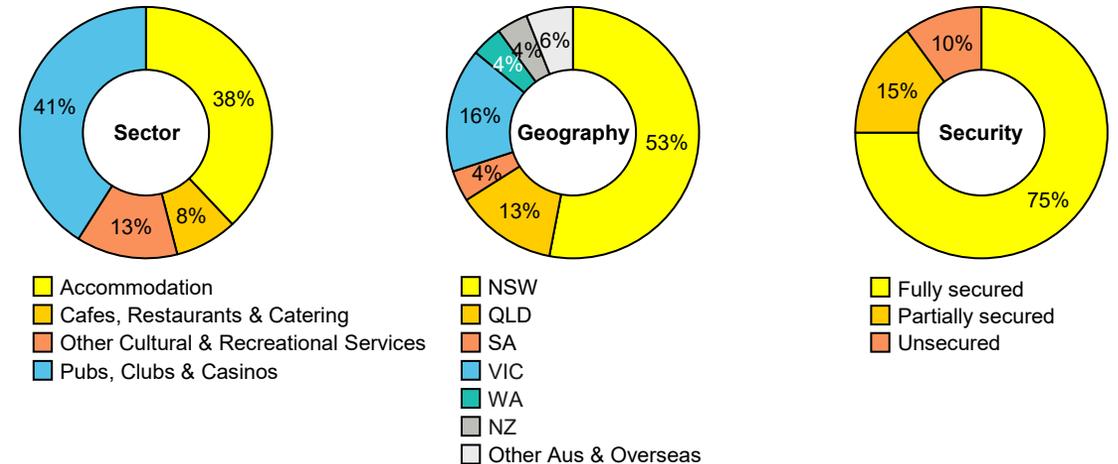
Consumer appetite for experiences remains robust

- CommBank Household Spending Insights Index shows resilience across essential and discretionary spend.
- Hospitality spending increased 7.1% over the 12 months to December 2025, with increased spending on restaurants, pubs and bars<sup>1</sup>.
- Tourism benefitted from continuing strong international arrivals and domestic travel.
- Sector challenges include high operating costs, labour availability, and risk from interest-rate-driven changes in consumer behaviour.
- The portfolio grew 8% for the half. Growth was mainly observed in Pubs, Clubs & Casinos, and Accommodation sub-sectors.
- TNPE increased to 2.3% of the portfolio, due to the re-grade of some single name exposures.

## Group exposure



## Profile



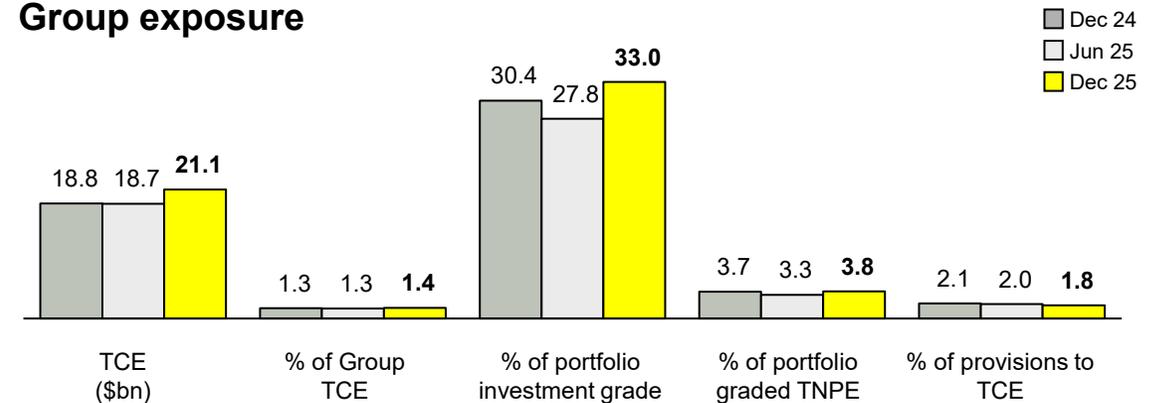
1. CommBank Household Spending Insights Index, December 2025.

# Wholesale Trade

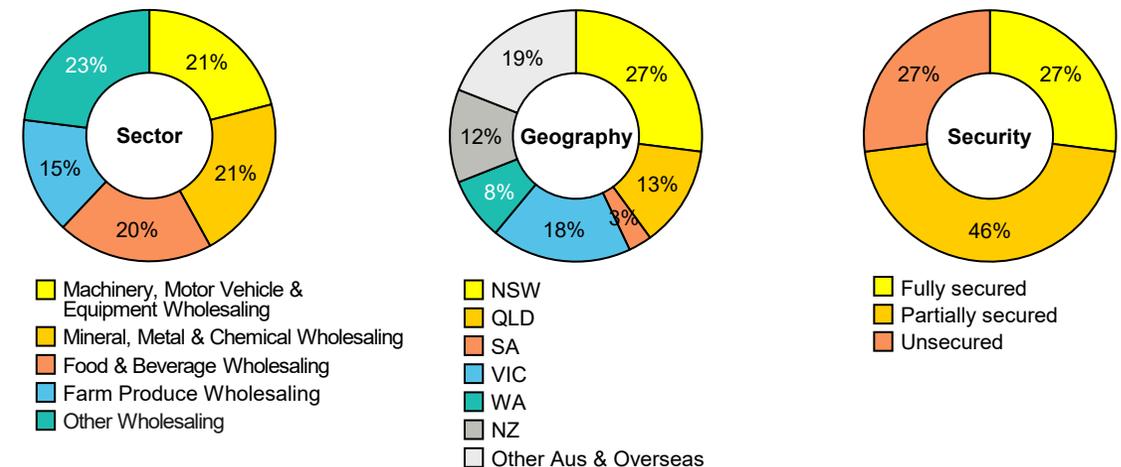
Moderate growth constrained by cost pressures

- Wholesale trade continues to face volatile freight costs and supply chain disruption given heightened geopolitical risks and port congestion.
- Rising labour and insurance costs are squeezing margins, especially for smaller operators, leading to sector consolidation.
- US import tariffs have created some headwinds for Australian wholesalers, but the overall impact is relatively limited with only ~8%<sup>1</sup> of Australian exports directed to the US.
- The portfolio grew 12% for the half, predominantly in investment grade.
- Percentage of portfolio graded TNPE increased due to several smaller exposures downgraded during the period and remains elevated due to a large single name exposure downgraded in June 2024.

## Group exposure



## Profile



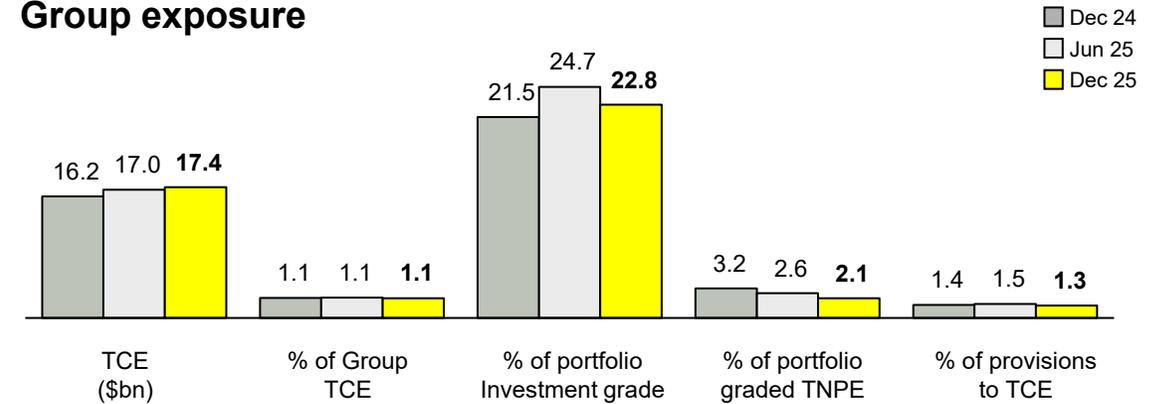
1. Source: ABS International Trade Supplementary Information 2024-25.

# Retail Trade

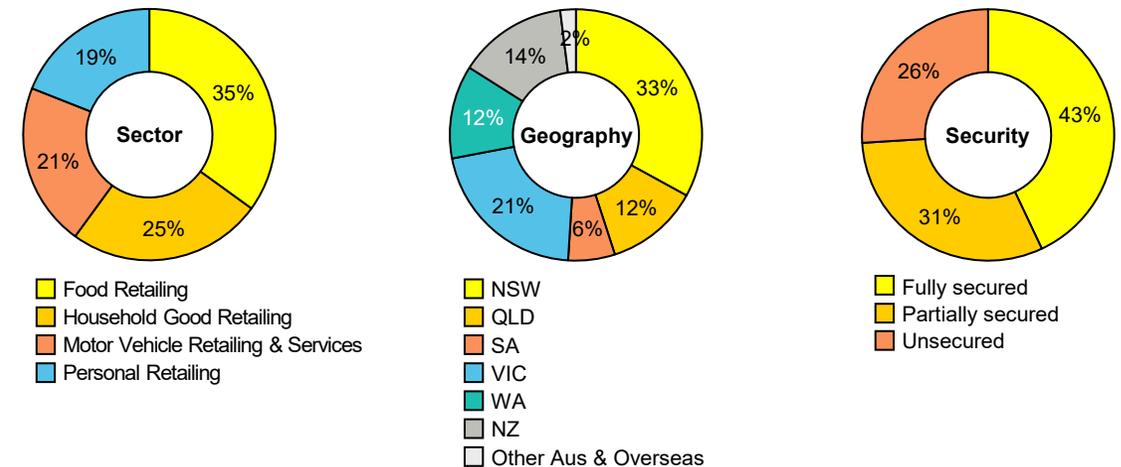
## Cautious recovery amid easing cost pressures

- Household spending has stabilised, with modest growth in discretionary categories as consumer confidence improves post interest rate cuts.
- Growth in household disposable income and steady employment are providing some relief to household budgets, though overall spending remains cautious and value driven.
- Retail turnover is improving gradually supported by discounting.
- The portfolio grew 2% for the half, and percentage of portfolio investment grade reduced to 22.8% due to mix shift following run-off of some large exposures in the half.
- Improving conditions and focus on non-discretionary exposure has helped reduce TNPE to 2.1% of the portfolio.

### Group exposure



### Profile

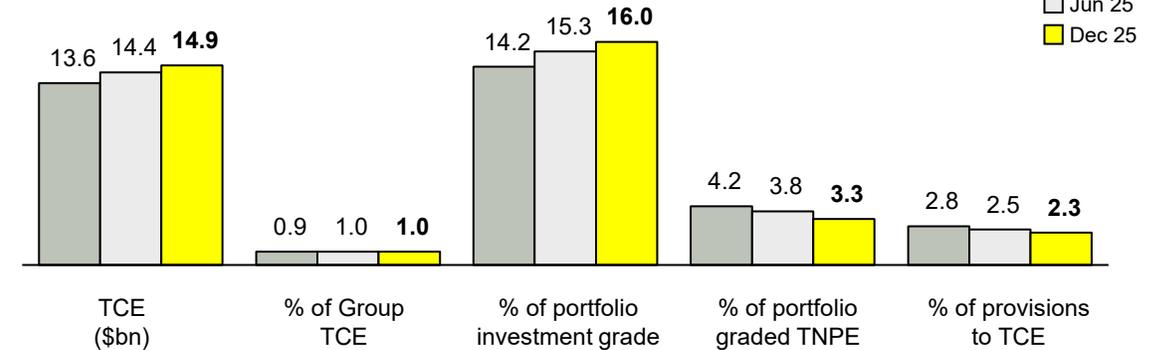


# Construction

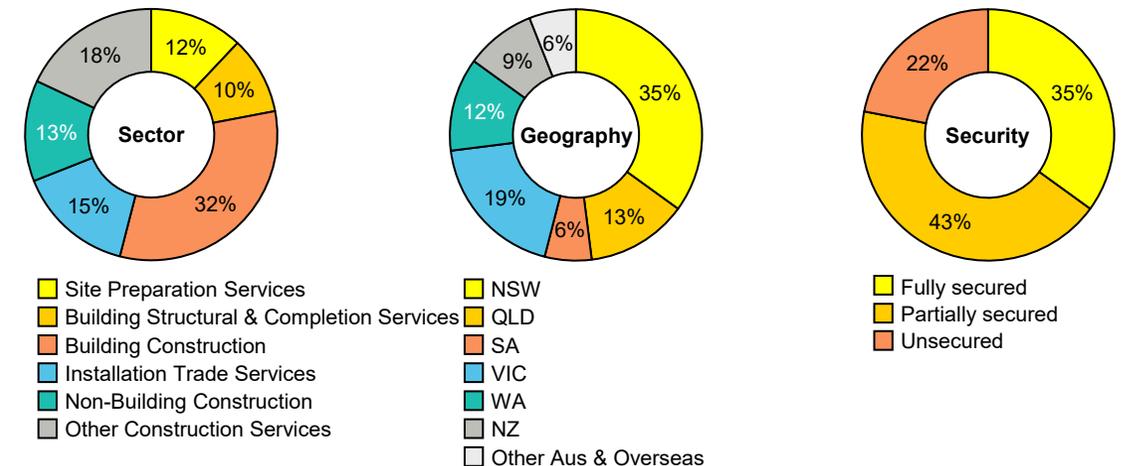
## Construction continues to recover from difficult conditions

- Optimism is returning to the Construction sector, driven by demand in housing, renewable energy and infrastructure. This is evidenced by increased tender activity, pipelines and improving margins. Labour and cost challenges remain but have eased relative to prior years.
- Margin improvement includes larger contingencies to mitigate future supply chain risks and/or de-risking fixed price contract structures through early contractor involvement or minimising downside risks.
- Capacity within the industry is constrained and several years of difficult trading conditions has weakened balance sheets.
- The portfolio grew 4% for the half. Improvement in percentage of portfolio investment grade and reduction in percentage of portfolio graded TNPE are consistent with improving conditions in the sector.
- Pockets of risk remain, with more than 2,200 construction sector insolvencies<sup>1</sup> in the 6 months to December 2025.

### Group exposure

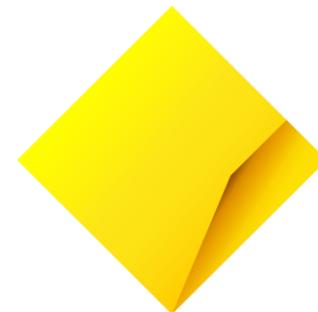


### Profile



1. Source: ASIC.

# Home & consumer lending



# Home loans – CBA<sup>1</sup>

A disciplined approach to portfolio quality, growth and sustainable returns

| Portfolio <sup>1</sup>                          | Dec 24 | Jun 25 | Dec 25     |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| Total balances – spot (\$bn)                    | 616    | 634    | <b>659</b> |
| Total balances – average (\$bn)                 | 605    | 623    | <b>645</b> |
| Total accounts (m)                              | 1.9    | 1.9    | <b>1.9</b> |
| Variable rate (%)                               | 91     | 95     | <b>96</b>  |
| Owner occupied (%)                              | 69     | 68     | <b>67</b>  |
| Investment (%)                                  | 30     | 31     | <b>32</b>  |
| Line of credit (%)                              | 1      | 1      | <b>1</b>   |
| Proprietary (%) <sup>2</sup>                    | 54     | 54     | <b>54</b>  |
| Broker (%) <sup>2</sup>                         | 46     | 46     | <b>46</b>  |
| Interest only (%) <sup>2,3</sup>                | 11     | 11     | <b>12</b>  |
| Lenders' mortgage insurance (%) <sup>2</sup>    | 14     | 12     | <b>12</b>  |
| Mortgagee in possession (bpts) <sup>2</sup>     | 1      | 2      | <b>1</b>   |
| Negative equity (%) <sup>2,4</sup>              | 0.8    | 0.8    | <b>0.6</b> |
| Annualised loss rate (bpts) <sup>2</sup>        | 0      | 0      | <b>0</b>   |
| Portfolio dynamic LVR (%) <sup>2,5</sup>        | 42     | 42     | <b>41</b>  |
| Customers in advance (%) <sup>2,6</sup>         | 81     | 85     | <b>87</b>  |
| Payments in advance incl. offset <sup>2,7</sup> | 31     | 32     | <b>35</b>  |
| Offset balances – spot (\$bn) <sup>8</sup>      | 85     | 85     | <b>97</b>  |

| New business <sup>1</sup>                       | Dec 24 | Jun 25 | Dec 25     |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| Total funding (\$bn) <sup>9</sup>               | 87     | 85     | <b>105</b> |
| Average funding size (\$'000) <sup>10</sup>     | 490    | 490    | <b>522</b> |
| Serviceability buffer (%) <sup>11</sup>         | 3.0    | 3.0    | <b>3.0</b> |
| Variable rate (%)                               | 99     | 99     | <b>99</b>  |
| Owner occupied (%)                              | 58     | 59     | <b>57</b>  |
| Investment (%)                                  | 42     | 41     | <b>43</b>  |
| Line of credit (%)                              | 0      | 0      | <b>0</b>   |
| Proprietary (%) <sup>2</sup>                    | 54     | 54     | <b>54</b>  |
| Broker (%) <sup>2</sup>                         | 46     | 46     | <b>46</b>  |
| Interest only (%) <sup>12</sup>                 | 24     | 24     | <b>26</b>  |
| Lenders' mortgage insurance (%) <sup>2</sup>    | 6      | 7      | <b>7</b>   |
| Debt-to-income ≥ 6x – total (%) <sup>2,13</sup> | 5      | 5      | <b>7</b>   |

1. All portfolio and new business metrics are based on balances and funding respectively, unless stated otherwise. All new business metrics are based on 6 months to December 2024, June 2025 and December 2025. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes ASB.

2. Excludes Residential Mortgage Group.

3. Excludes Viridian Line of Credit.

4. Negative equity arises when the outstanding loan balance (less offset balances) exceeds updated house value. Based on outstanding balances, taking into account both cross-collateralisation and offset balances. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgage, Commonwealth Portfolio Loans, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan.

5. Dynamic LVR defined as current balance/current valuation.

6. Any amount ahead of monthly minimum repayment; includes offset facilities.

7. Average number of monthly payments ahead of scheduled repayments.

8. CBA including Bankwest.

9. Gross funding includes internal refinancing and top-ups, Viridian Line of Credit and Residential Mortgage Group.

10. Average funding size defined as funded amount/number of funded accounts. Excludes Residential Mortgage Group.

11. Serviceability test based on the higher of the customer rate plus an interest rate buffer or minimum floor rate.

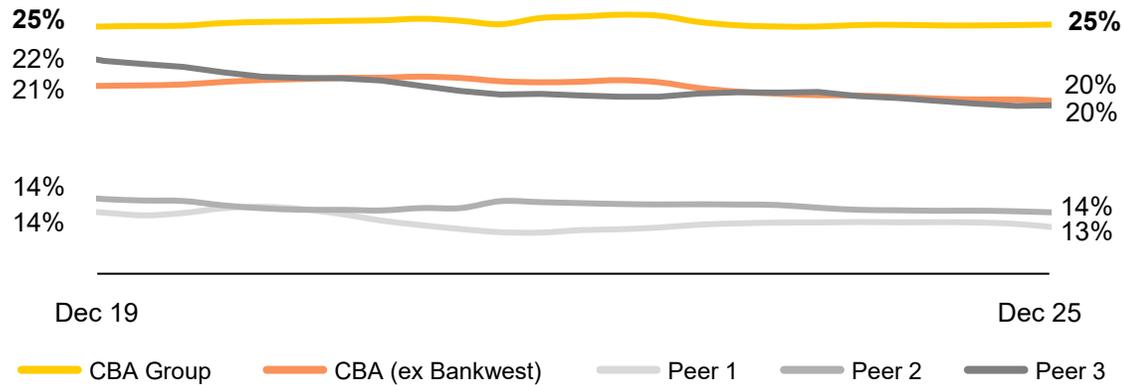
12. Based on the APRA definition of interest only reporting, inclusive of construction loans.

13. Total debt amount / gross income. APRA limits up to 20 per cent of total new lending at debt six times income or more (limit applies separately to investor and owner-occupied segment), excludes bridging loans for owner-occupiers and loans for the purchase or construction of new dwellings. Based on unconditionally approved applications.

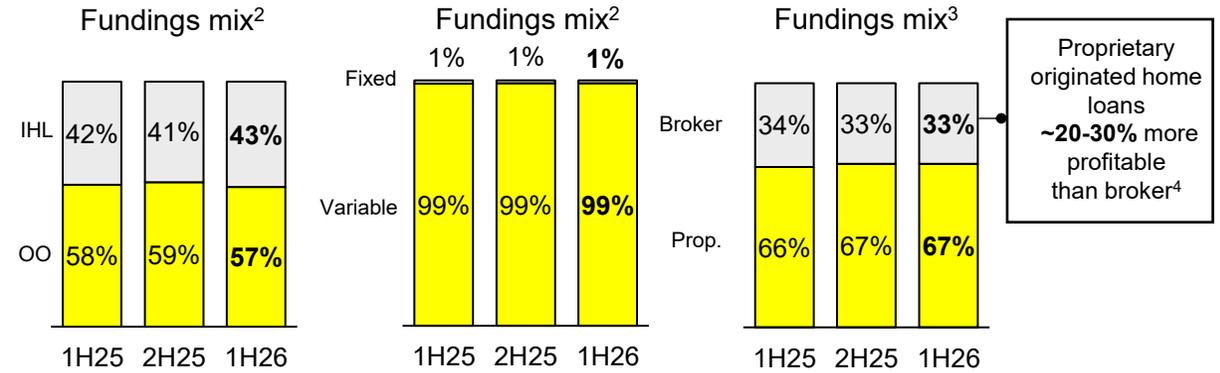
# Home loans – overview

Disciplined strategic and operational execution, targeted growth – focus on sustainable returns

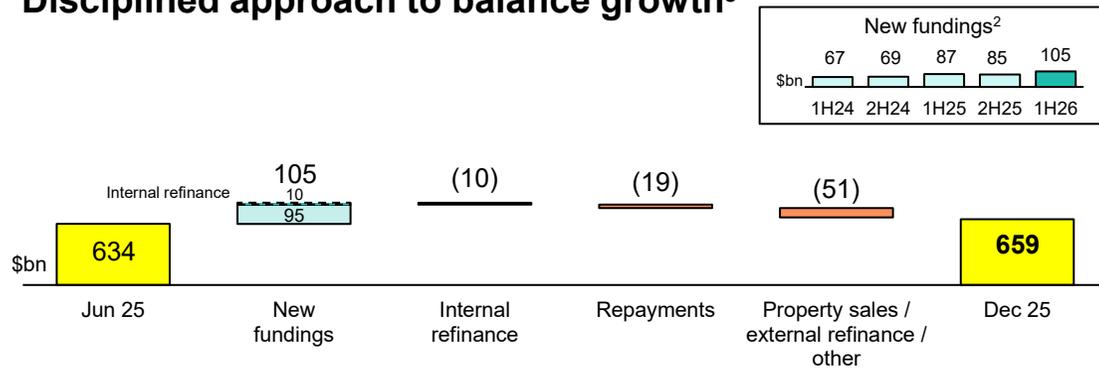
## Consistent market share performance<sup>1</sup>



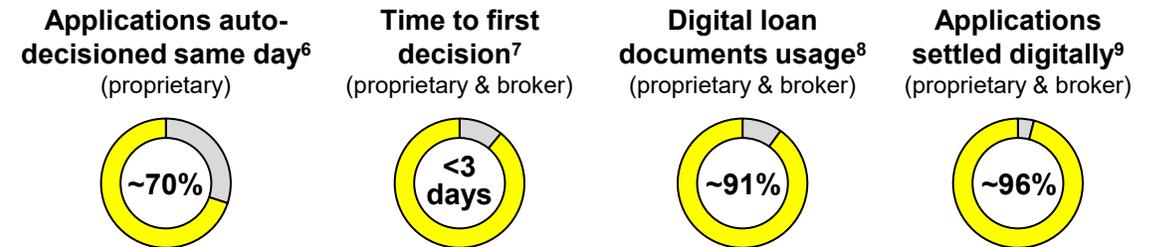
## Fundings weighted towards proprietary distribution



## Disciplined approach to balance growth<sup>5</sup>



## Operational discipline with fast, efficient processing



# Home loans – serviceability assessment<sup>1</sup>

93% of the book originated under tightened standards since FY16

## Key serviceability changes by year<sup>2</sup>

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>FY16-19</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased serviceability buffer and buffers on existing debts</li> <li>Removed Low doc and EQFS products</li> <li>Tightened lending requirements for non-residents and use of foreign currency</li> <li>Tightened lending requirements in high-risk areas</li> <li>Reduced IO maximum term limits</li> </ul>                                   |
| <b>FY20</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to serviceability buffer and floor assessment rate</li> <li>Removed LMI/LDP waivers for construction, land loans</li> <li>Temporary COVID-19 tightening on verification</li> </ul>   |
| <b>FY21</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions on family guarantor arrangements</li> <li>Rental expense capture (net rental income)</li> <li>Expenses excluded from HEM added to higher of declared expenses or HEM</li> <li>Increased serviceability floor rate</li> <li>Reduced max LVR for construction and bridging loans</li> </ul>   |
| <b>FY22</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced self-employed and investment income calculations</li> <li>Increased serviceability buffer</li> </ul>  |
| <b>FY23</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tightened LVR limits for high value properties</li> <li>Updated postcode level appetite to current economic cycle</li> <li>Updated rental income shading and maximum yield to market cycle</li> <li>Allowed latest year financials for high quality self-employed segments<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Increased serviceability floor rate</li> </ul> |
| <b>FY24</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded application of postcode-level appetite across higher risk locations</li> </ul>  |
| <b>FY25</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced self-employed income verification for eligible CBA Business Banking customers allowing the use of latest full year financials<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Updated treatment for repayment of 'near term' HELP debt<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>  |
| <b>1H26</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed non-individual borrowing (Company or Trusts) for Third Party introduced loans where customers have less than six month lending history with the Bank</li> </ul>  |

93% of the book originated under tightened standards since FY16



93%

## New loan assessment (from FY16)<sup>3</sup>

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Income</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All income used in application to assess serviceability is verified</li> <li>80% or lower cap on less stable income sources (e.g. bonus, overtime)</li> <li>Applicants reliant on less stable sources of income manually decided</li> <li>90% cap on tax free income, including government benefits</li> <li>Limits on investor income allowances</li> <li>Rental income net of rental expenses used for servicing</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Living expenses</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living expenses captured for all customers</li> <li>Servicing calculations use the higher of declared expenses or HEM adjusted by income and household size</li> <li>Expenses excluded from HEM are added to the higher of the declared expenses or HEM</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Interest rates</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess customer ability to pay based on the higher of the customer rate plus serviceability buffer or minimum floor rate</li> <li>Interest only loans assessed on principal and interest basis over the residual term of the loan</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Existing debt</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing customer commitments are verified through Comprehensive Credit Reporting (CCR) and CBA transaction accounts data where available</li> <li>CBA transaction accounts and CCR data used to identify undisclosed customer obligations</li> <li>For repayments on existing debt:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBA and OFI repayments recalculated using the higher of the actual rate plus a buffer or minimum floor over remaining principal and interest loan term</li> <li>Credit card repayments calculated at an assessment rate of 3.8%</li> <li>Other debt repayments calculated based on actual rate + buffer</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

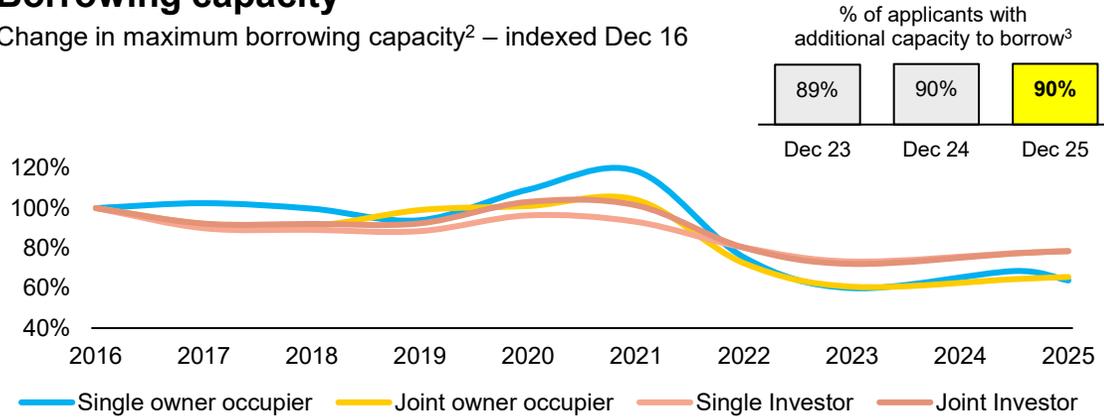
1. CBA excluding Bankwest unless stated otherwise. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgage, Commonwealth Portfolio Loan and Residential Mortgage Group. 2. Serviceability changes are reflective of changes made within the financial year and may have changed since implementation or may not be currently in place. 3. Indicative loan assessment and is subject to change. 4. Self-employed applicants required to present latest full year financials showing two years trading performance. 5. Existing CBA Business Banking customers with at least two years trading history eligible to present latest full year financials with latest year trading performance. 6. HELP debt is excluded from serviceability assessment where repayment is expected within 12 months and assessed at a reduced buffer rate where repayment is expected within 1 to 5 years.

# Home loans – borrowing capacity<sup>1</sup>

Improved borrowing capacity from lower interest rates

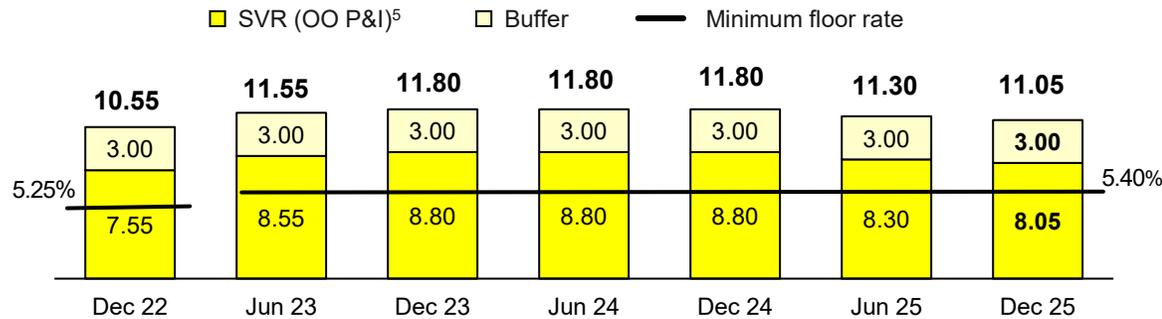
## Borrowing capacity<sup>2</sup>

Change in maximum borrowing capacity<sup>2</sup> – indexed Dec 16



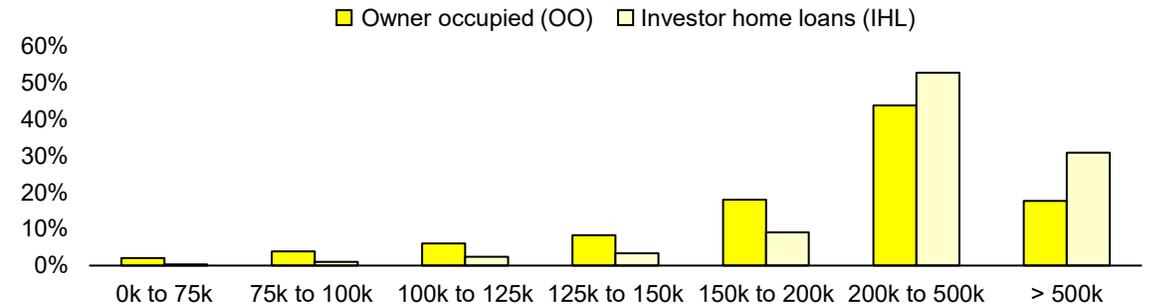
## Serviceability buffer and interest rates

Loans assessed based on the higher of the customer rate<sup>4</sup> + buffer, or minimum floor rate



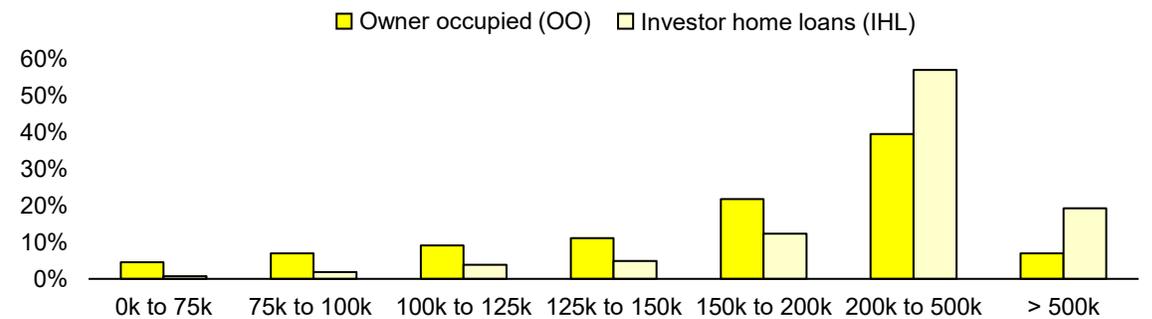
## Application gross income band<sup>6</sup>

6 months to Dec 25 – Funding \$



## Application gross income band<sup>6</sup>

6 months to Dec 25 – Funding #



1. CBA excluding Bankwest and Unloan, unless noted otherwise. 2. Scenarios based on differing assumptions with respect to family types, number of dependents, loan size, income sources and existing liabilities/commitments. 3. Applications that have passed system serviceability test; borrowed with excess capacity reflects applicants above minimal net income surplus. 4. Customer rate includes any customer discounts that may apply. 5. SVR (OO P&I) reflects the advertised reference rate and does not include any customer pricing concessions. 6. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgage, Commonwealth Portfolio Loan, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan.

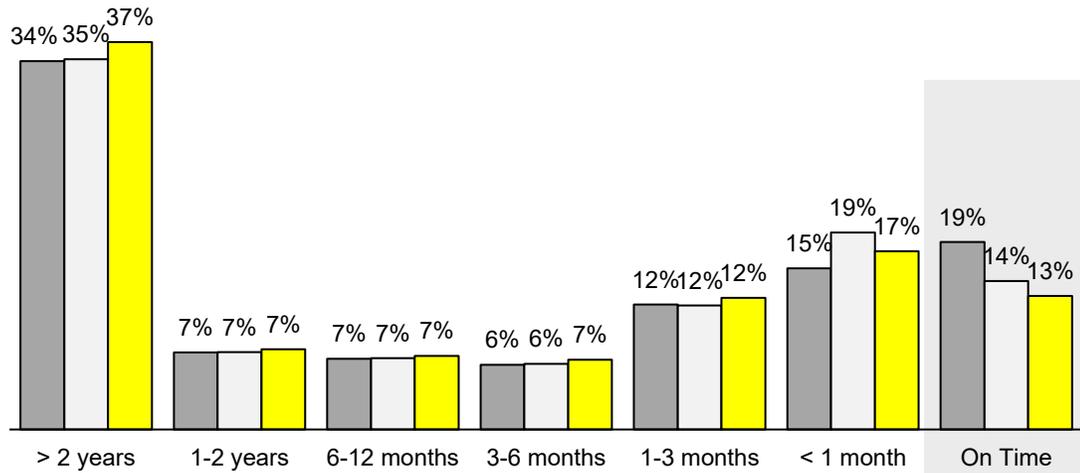
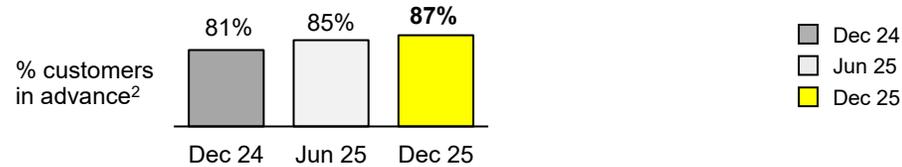


# Home loans – savings and repayment buffers

Higher savings and repayment buffers

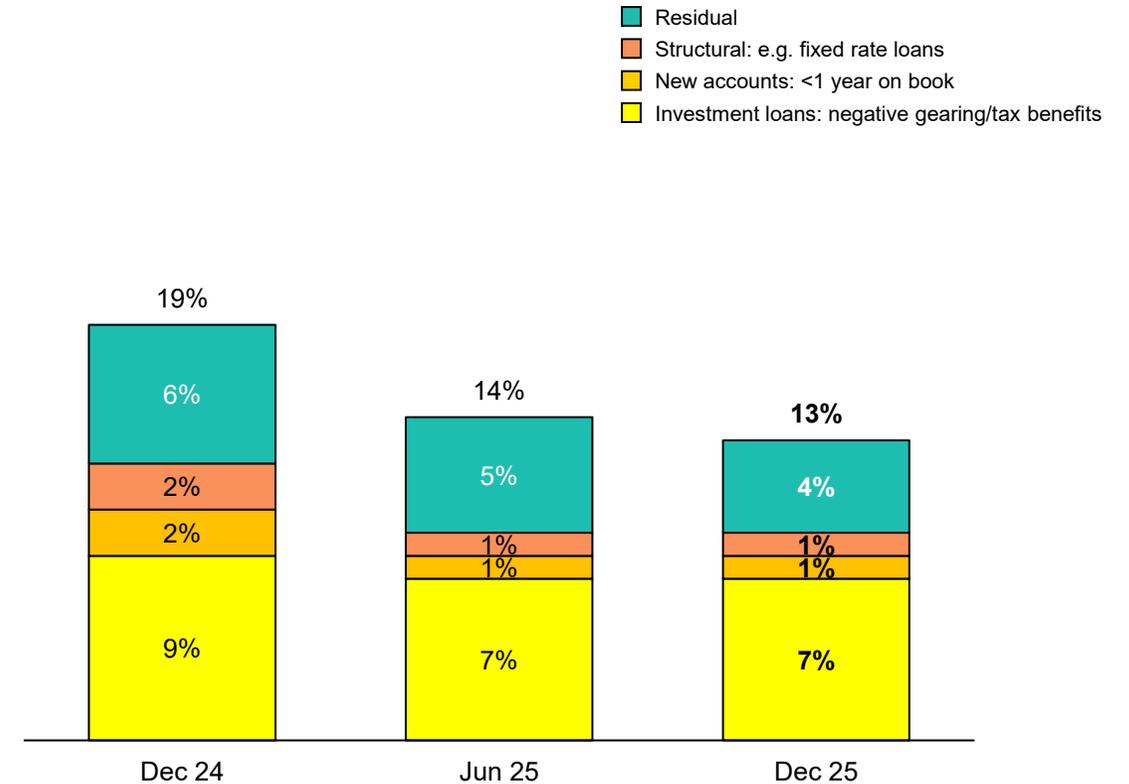
## Repayment buffers<sup>1</sup>

% of accounts



## Payments on time<sup>1</sup>

% of accounts



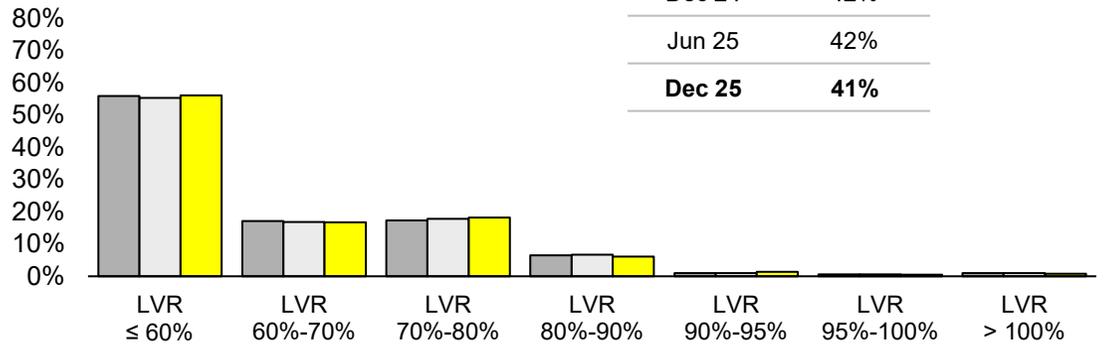
1. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgages, Commonwealth Portfolio Loans, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan. Includes offset facilities, excludes loans in arrears. 2. Any amount ahead of monthly minimum repayment; includes offset facilities.

# Home loans – portfolio DLVR<sup>1</sup>

Portfolio DLVR of 41% – supported by strong house price growth

## Dynamic LVR bands<sup>2</sup>

% of total portfolio balances



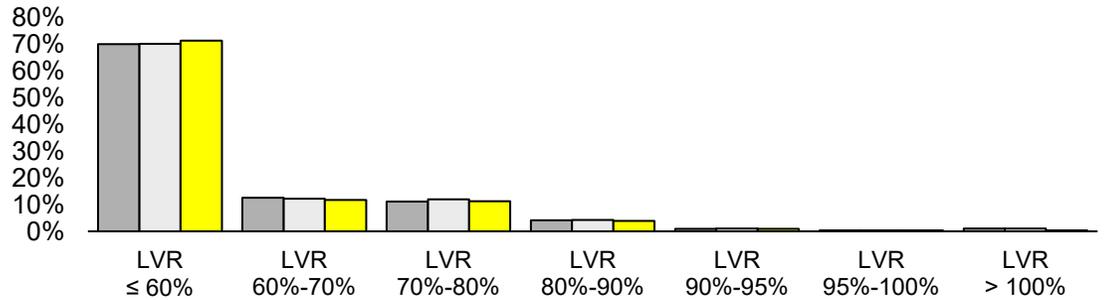
Average dynamic LVR<sup>3</sup>

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Dec 24        | 42%        |
| Jun 25        | 42%        |
| <b>Dec 25</b> | <b>41%</b> |



## Dynamic LVR bands<sup>2</sup>

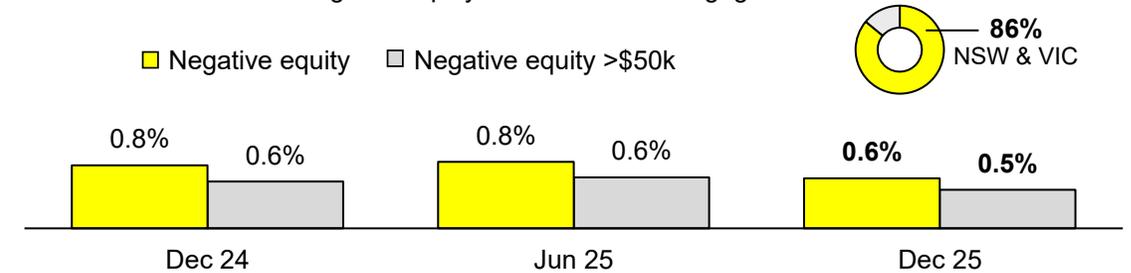
% of total portfolio accounts



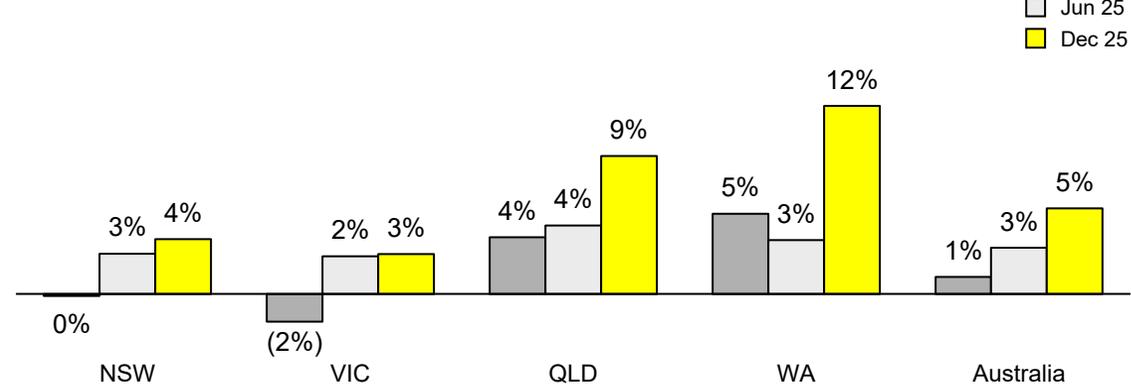
## Negative equity<sup>4</sup>

Proportion of balances in negative equity

- 75% of customers ahead of repayments
- 11% of home loans in negative equity have Lenders Mortgage Insurance



## House price movements by state<sup>5</sup>



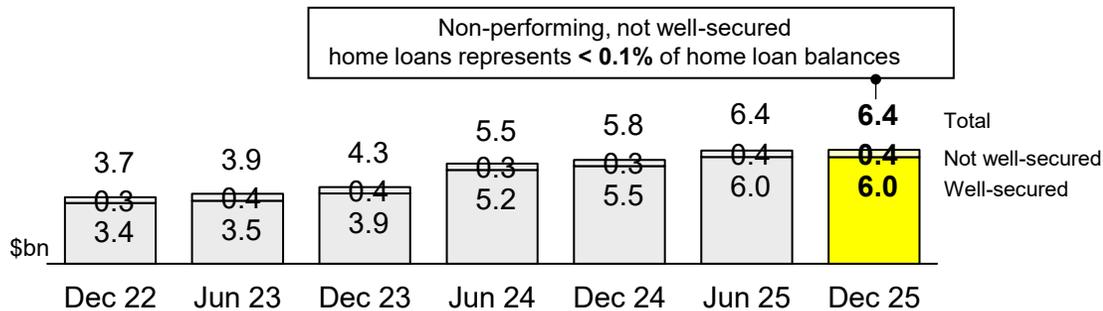
1. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgage, Commonwealth Portfolio Loan, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan. 2. Taking into account cross-collateralisation. Offset balances not considered. 3. CBA including Bankwest, Line of Credit and Reverse Mortgages. Excludes Commonwealth Portfolio Loans, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan. Average calculations based on collateral grouping. 4. Negative equity arises when the outstanding loan (less offsets) exceeds house value. Based on outstanding balances, taking into account cross-collateralisation and offset balances. CBA updates house prices monthly using internal and external valuation data. 5. Six month change sourced from Cotality Home Value Index released 2 January 2026.

# Home loans – non-performing loans, losses & insurance<sup>1</sup>

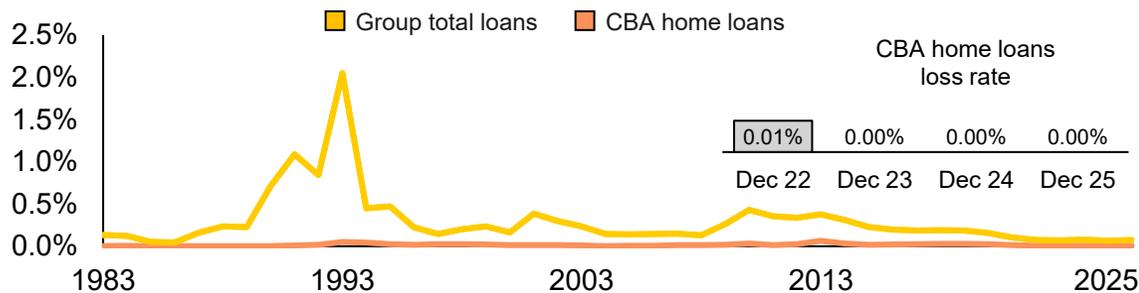
Non-performing home loans moderating with improved arrears trends – portfolio largely well-secured

## Australian non-performing home loans<sup>2</sup>

Non-performing home loans have moderated following improvements in 90+ arrears. Non-performing, not well-secured home loans broadly flat over the six months to Dec 25.

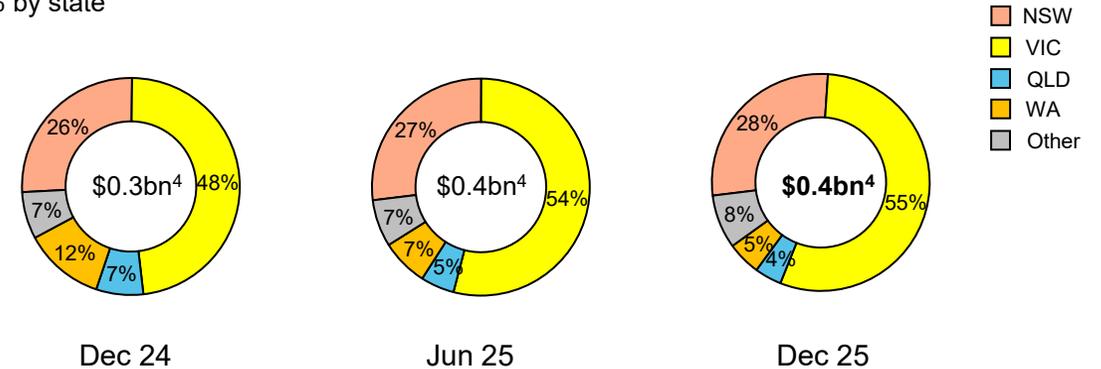


## Losses to average gross loans and acceptances (GLAA)<sup>5</sup>



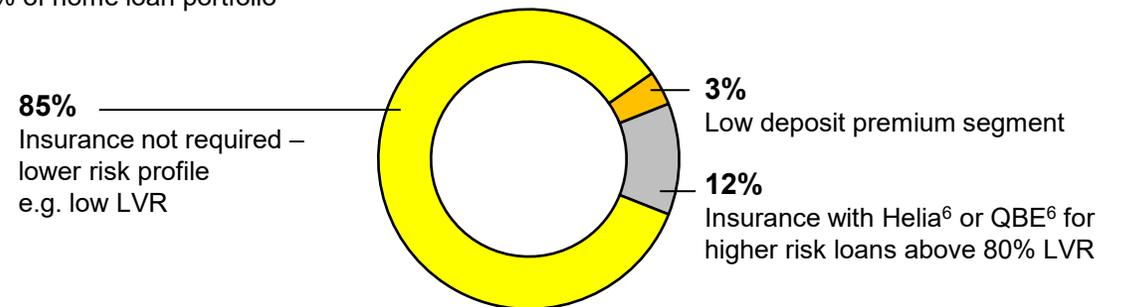
## Australian non-performing, not well-secured home loans<sup>2,3</sup>

% by state



## Portfolio insurance profile<sup>3</sup>

% of home loan portfolio

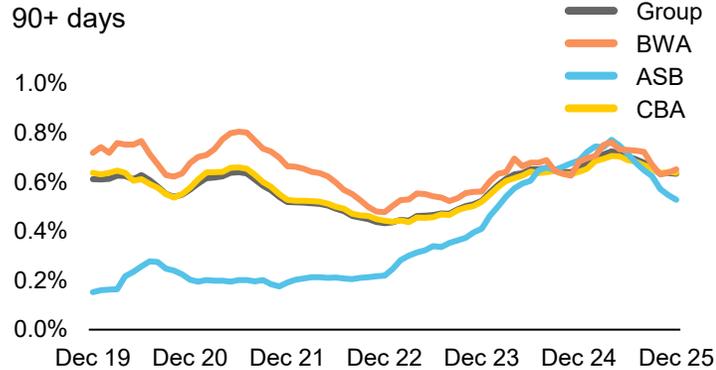


1. CBA including Bankwest. 2. Non-performing exposures are exposures in default as defined in regulatory standard *APS220 Credit Risk Management*. Well-secured home loans are defined as those with LMI or where the fair value of collateral after applying a conservative haircut to the most recent valuation exceeds the estimated future contractual cash flows. Estimated future contractual cash flows includes loan balance, interest and expenses during the resolution period. 3. Excludes Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgages, Commonwealth Portfolio Loan, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan. 4. Reflects total Australian non-performing, not well-secured home loans. 5. Bankwest included from FY09. 6. Helia and QBE are LMI providers to CBA and Bankwest respectively of new high Loan to Value Ratio (LVR) residential mortgages under an existing Supply and Service contract. Arch Lenders Mortgage Indemnity Limited has been selected as the next LMI provider for CBA and Bankwest from 1 February 2026.

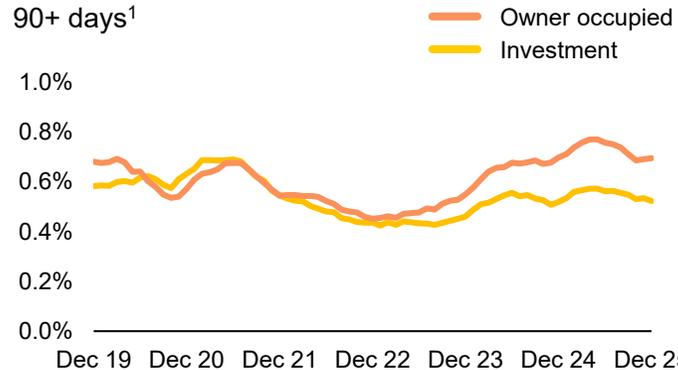
# Home loans – arrears (90+ days)

Arrears moderating as cost-of-living pressures continue to ease

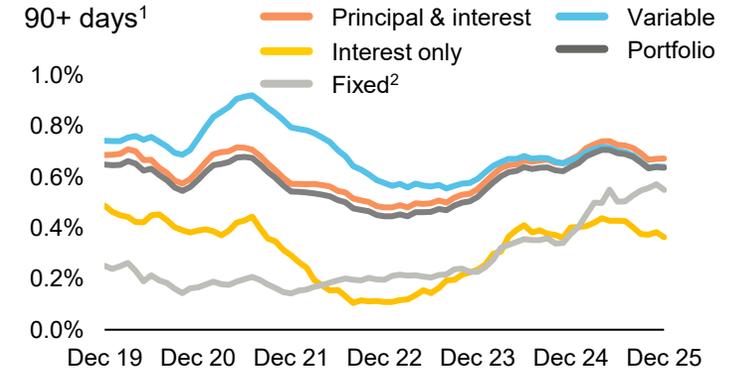
## Portfolio



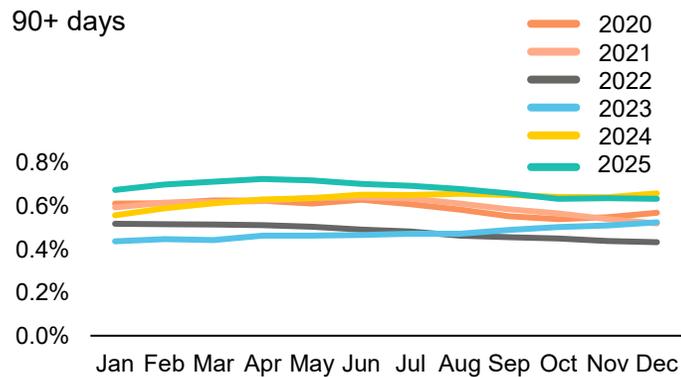
## Product



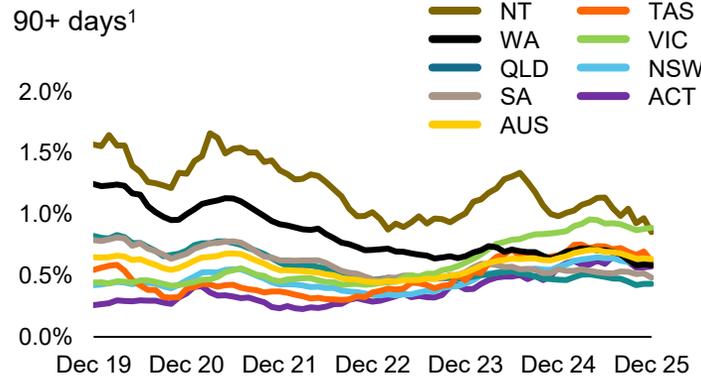
## Repayment and interest type



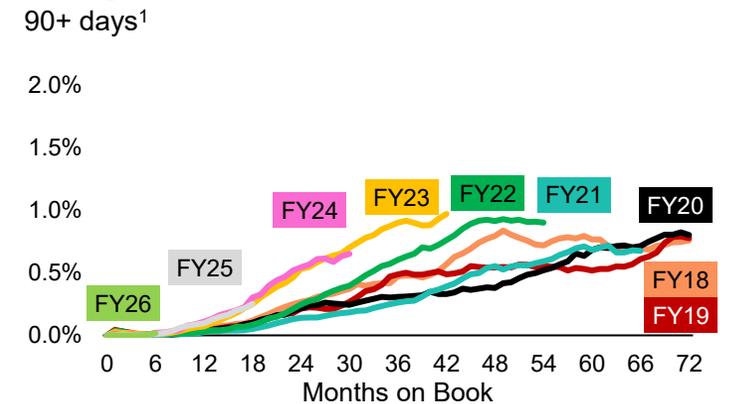
## Year



## State



## Vintage



1. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes ASB, Line of Credit, Reverse Mortgages, Commonwealth Portfolio Loan, Residential Mortgage Group and Unloan. 2. Fixed rate home loan arrears has been impacted by a decrease in fixed rate home loan balances as customers have switched to variable rate loans. Balance of 90+ days arrears for fixed rate loans has decreased and remains low (Dec 25: \$129 million).

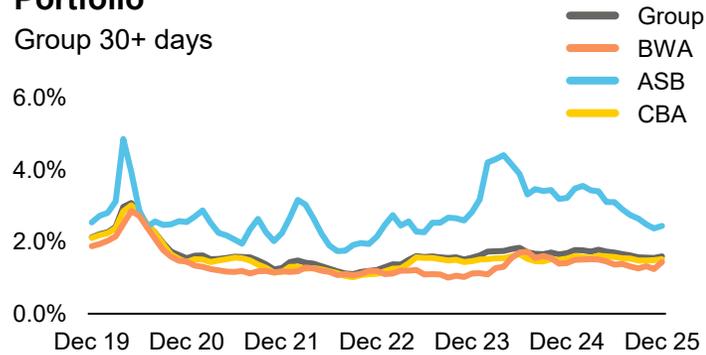
# Consumer finance – arrears<sup>1</sup>

Arrears moderating – Bankwest personal loan portfolio in run-off<sup>2</sup>

## Credit cards

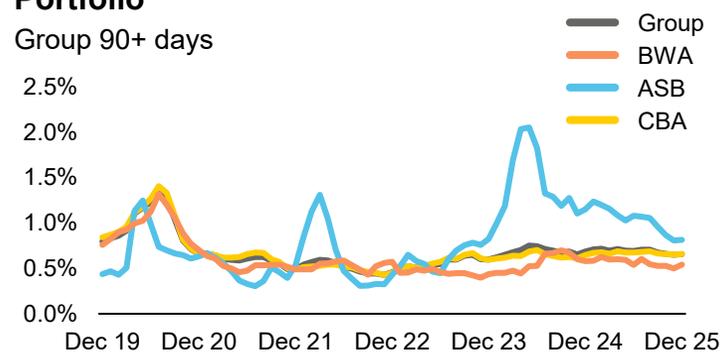
### Portfolio

Group 30+ days



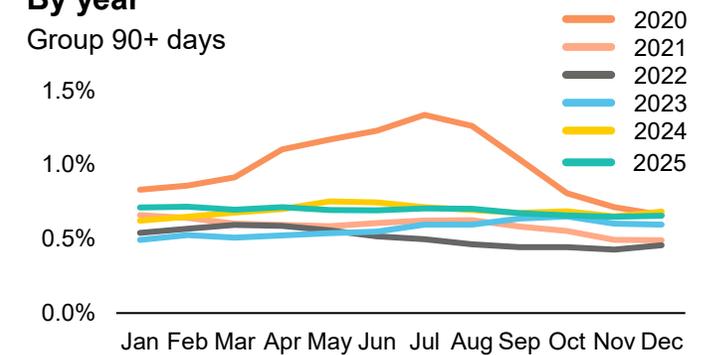
### Portfolio

Group 90+ days



### By year

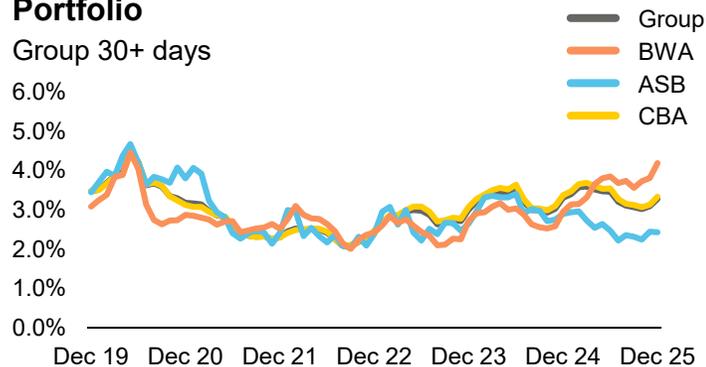
Group 90+ days



## Personal loans

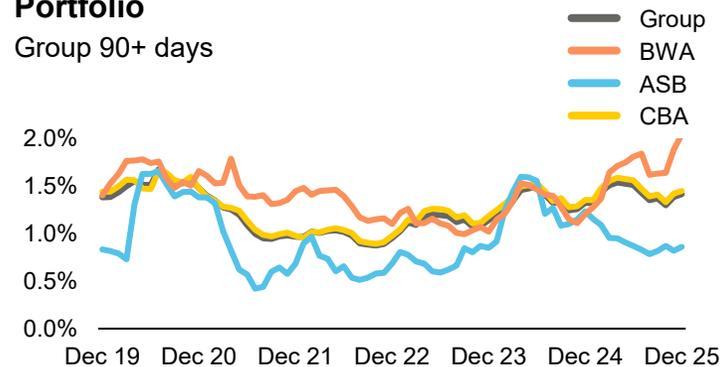
### Portfolio

Group 30+ days



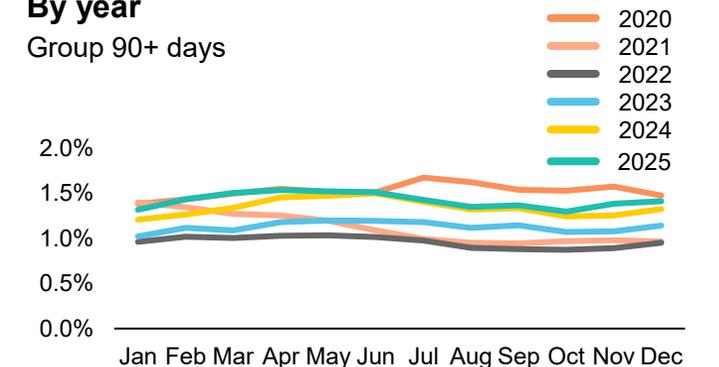
### Portfolio

Group 90+ days



### By year

Group 90+ days



1. Group consumer arrears including New Zealand. 2. Bankwest personal loan applications closed in 1H25 as part of portfolio simplification under new digital bank operating model. Personal loan portfolio in run-off with spot balance \$0.1bn as at 31 December 2025.



# Sources, glossary & notes

# Sources and notes

## Slide 12

1. Refer to glossary at the back of this presentation for further details.
2. Total retail transaction accounts, excluding offset accounts. Includes Bankwest.
3. Source: APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS).
4. Source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates.
5. Excludes Bankwest and Residential Mortgage Group.
6. Source: APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) – Non-financial Business Deposits (including IB&M).
7. Represents Business Banking divisional business loan balances on a spot basis. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
8. CBA Business lending multiple is based on Business Banking growth rate (excluding Institutional Banking and Markets) over published APRA and RBA Total Business Lending data (excluding estimated institutional lending balances). Represents growth for the period December 2025 vs December 2024.

## Slide 19

1. Includes other short-term liabilities.
2. Represents long-term wholesale funding as a percentage of total funding which includes RBNZ term lending facilities drawdowns where applicable.
3. Represents the Weighted Average Maturity of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months as at reporting date. WAM includes RBNZ term lending facilities drawdowns where applicable.
4. Maturities may vary quarter to quarter due to FX revaluation.
5. Includes Senior Bonds and Structured MTN.
6. Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.
7. Quarterly average.
8. Indicative weighted senior and covered bond funding costs (excluding Tier 2 costs), across major currencies. Represents the spread over BBSW equivalent on a swapped basis.
9. Includes debt buy-backs and reported at historical FX rates.
10. Short-term wholesale funding and other short-term collateral deposits including net collateral received and Vostro balances.
11. Lending excludes collateral loans.

## Slide 20

1. CBA data as at 31 December 2025. Peer data based on regulatory disclosures as at 30 September 2025.
2. Total retail transaction accounts, excluding offset accounts, includes Bankwest.
3. Represents Retail Banking Services divisional deposit balances. Transactions include non-interest bearing deposits and transaction offsets. Online includes NetBank Saver, Goal Saver, Business Online Saver, Bankwest Hero Saver, Smart eSaver, and Telenet Saver and Easy Saver. Savings and Investments includes savings offset accounts. Prior periods have been restated.
4. Includes at-call interest bearing deposits, term deposits and non-interest bearing deposits.
5. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
6. Includes non-interest bearing deposits and other customer funding.

# Sources and notes



## Slide 34

1. Data source: Customer Engagement Engine Reporting.
2. Evident AI Index 2023 published by Evident Insights Index, October 2023.
3. Evident AI Index 2024 published by Evident Insights Index, October 2024.
4. Evident AI Index 2025 published by Evident Insights Index, October 2025.

## Slide 38

1. Comparatives have been updated to reflect market restatements.
2. CBA source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates. Home lending peer source: Peer APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) balance divided by RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates system balance.
3. System source: APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS).
4. Other household lending market share includes personal loans, margin loans and other forms of lending to individuals.
5. Business including select financial businesses.
6. Represents business lending to and business deposits by non-financial businesses under APRA definitions.
7. Represents CommSec traded value as a percentage of total Australian equities markets, on a 12 month rolling average basis.
8. System source: Based upon RBNZ lending by purpose and deposits by sector data. Business and rural lending represents aggregated business and agriculture loans per RBNZ classifications.
9. Series break due to new regulatory definitions set by APRA from 1 July 2019. As a result of this change, market share is not comparable to previous reporting periods. Additional series break from June 2021 relating to restatements.

## Slide 50

1. CBA source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates, Peer source: Peer APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) balance divided by RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates system balance. Series break from June 2021 relating to restatements.
2. Includes internal refinancing, Unloan, Residential Mortgage Group and Bankwest and excludes Viridian Line of Credit.
3. Excludes Bankwest and Residential Mortgage Group.
4. Average home loan return based on \$600,000 loan size. Broker returns adjusted for upfront and trail commissions and lower operating expenses.
5. CBA including Bankwest. Excludes ASB.
6. Proprietary home loan applications auto-decided using an automated credit rules engine in 1H26.
7. 'Days' relates to business days. Application times relate to average time to first decision for applications not auto-decided for 1H26 (simple and complex applications excluding home seeker).
8. Home loan digital document and signing utilisation for eligible customers in 1H26.
9. Retail home loans settled digitally via PEXA and Sympli in 1H26.

# Glossary

| Term  | Description   |
|---|---|
| Cash Profit                                     | The Profit Announcement (PA) discloses the net profit after tax on both a statutory and cash basis. The statutory basis is prepared in accordance with the <i>Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)</i> and the Australian Accounting Standards, which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The cash basis is used by management to present a clear view of the Bank's operating results. It is not a measure based on cash accounting or cash flows. The items excluded from cash profit, such as hedging and IFRS volatility and losses or gains on acquisition, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of businesses are calculated consistently with the prior year and prior half disclosures and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments. A list of items excluded from cash profit is provided on page 3 of the Group's 31 December 2025 PA, which can be accessed at our website: <a href="http://www.commbank.com.au/results">www.commbank.com.au/results</a> |
| Level 1   | CBA parent bank, offshore branches and extended licensed entities approved by APRA.   |
| Level 2   | Consolidated banking group including banking subsidiaries such as ASB Bank and CBA Europe N.V.  |
| Corporate Troublesome                           | Corporate Troublesome includes 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.  |
| Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)               | The market value of the counterparty credit risk on the derivative portfolio, calculated as the difference between the risk-free portfolio value and the portfolio value that takes into account the possibility of a counterparty's default.   |
| Derivative Valuation Adjustments (XVA)          | A number of different valuation adjustments are made to the value of derivative contracts to reflect the additional costs or benefits in holding these contracts. The material valuation adjustments included within the CBA result are CVA and FVA.  |
| Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA)              | The expected funding cost or benefit over the life of the uncollateralised derivative portfolio.  |
| High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)               | As defined by APRA in Australian Prudential Standard <i>APS210 Liquidity</i> . Qualifying HQLA includes cash, government and semi-government securities, and RBNZ eligible securities.  |
| International Capital                           | The measure is based on the Australian Banking Association publication 'Basel 3.1 Capital Comparison Study' (March 2023), which compares APRA's capital framework, including RBNZ prudential requirements, with the finalised post-crisis Basel III reforms.  |
| Leverage Ratio                                  | Tier 1 Capital divided by Total exposures, expressed as a percentage. Total exposures are 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.  |
| Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)                  | The LCR is the first 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.   |
| Main Financial Institution (MFI) share – Retail | MFI share measures the proportion of Banking and Finance MFI Customers that nominated each bank as their MFI. MFI definition: In the Roy Morgan Single Source Survey MFI is a customer determined response where one institution is nominated as the primary financial institution they deal with (when considering all financial products they hold). Peers include ANZ Group (including Suncorp from August 2024), NAB Group and Westpac Group (including St George Group). CBA Group includes Bankwest. Source: Roy Morgan Single Source survey conducted by Roy Morgan, Australian population 14+ (12 month averages to December 2025), excl. unable to identify MFI. Roy Morgan has re-calibrated the results from April 2020 to March 2021 to take into account methodology changes since COVID-19. This has resulted in small differences to some of the previously published figures.   |
| MFI Share – Business                            | RFI Global Atlas Business MFI Share. Data on a 6 month roll weighted to the Australian business population. MFI Customer Share is the proportion of all businesses with any business banking, that nominate the FI as their main financial institution. Share based on grouped brands as follows: CBA Group includes CBA and Bankwest, ANZ Group includes ANZ and Suncorp from August 2024, NAB Group includes NAB, Westpac Group includes Westpac, St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne.  |
| MFI Share – Institutional                       | RFI Global Atlas Business Institutional MFI Share. Data on a 12 month roll weighted to the Australian business population with an annual revenue of \$500 million or more for the previous financial year. MFI Customer Share is the proportion of all businesses with any business banking, that nominate the FI as their main financial institution. Share based on grouped brands as follows: CBA Group includes CBA and Bankwest, ANZ Group includes ANZ and Suncorp from August 2024, NAB Group includes NAB, Westpac Group includes Westpac, St George, BankSA and Bank of Melbourne.   |

| Term  | Description   |
|---|---|
| NPS – Consumer                                | RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI NPS. Based on Australian population aged 14+ years old rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.  |
| NPS – Business                                | RFI Global Atlas Business MFI NPS. Based on Australian businesses rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.  |
| NPS – Institutional                           | RFI Global Atlas Institutional \$300 million plus Business MFI NPS: Based on Australian businesses with an annual revenue of \$300 million or more for the previous financial year rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI for Business Banking. NPS results are shown as a 12 month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.  |
| NPS – Consumer Mobile App                     | RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Mobile Banking App NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Mobile Banking App used in the last 4 weeks. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.  |
| NPS – Consumer Digital Banking                | RFI Global Atlas Consumer MFI Digital Banking NPS: Based on MFI customers rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Mobile Banking App and/or Online Banking used in the last four weeks. Overall Digital NPS is then calculated by weighting Online Banking: Mobile Banking App by a factor of 23.8:76.2. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group.                 |
| NPS – Business Digital Banking                | RFI Global Atlas Business MFI Digital Banking NPS: Based on MFI customers (turnover below \$40m) rating their likelihood to recommend their MFI's Mobile Banking App and/or Online Banking used in the last 4 weeks. Overall Digital NPS is then calculated by weighting Online Banking: Mobile Banking App by a factor of 41:59. NPS results are shown as a six-month rolling average. NPS is reported for each brand, therefore Commonwealth Bank of Australia excludes Bankwest and ASB Banking Group. |
| NPS & Share Ranks                             | NPS and MFI Share ranks are based on absolute scores, or simple comparisons of incidences among major banks, not statistically significant differences.   |
| Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)               | The NSFR is the second quantitative liquidity measure of the Basel III reforms, in addition to the LCR. It was implemented by APRA in Australia on 1 January 2018. It requires Australian ADIs to fund their assets with sufficient stable funding to reduce funding risk over a one year horizon. APRA prescribed factors are used to determine the stable funding requirement of assets and the stability of funding.   |
| Non-Performing Exposures                      | An exposure which is in default, meaning it is 90 days or more past-due or it is considered unlikely the borrower will repay the exposure in full without recourse to actions such as realising security.   |
| RepTrak reputation score                      | RepTrak, The RepTrak Company. Data is collected throughout the quarter and reported at quarter end. The reputation score is a calculation based on four statements measuring esteem, admiration and respect, trust and good feeling towards the organisation; expressed as a score ranging from 0-100 to determine the reputational strength of the company.  |
| 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. For more information, refer to the APRA website.   |
| Total Committed Exposures (TCE)               | Total Committed Exposures is defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated post receipt of eligible financial collateral that meets the Group's netting requirements and excludes settlement exposures.  |
| Troublesome & Non-Performing Exposures (TNPE) | Troublesome and non-performing exposures (TNPE) have replaced the Group's previous Troublesome and Impaired assets measures to align with the industry standard measure of Non-Performing. TNPE comprises Non-Performing exposures and Corporate troublesome exposures.   |