



Basel III Pillar 3

CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND RISK
DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

1 Scope of Application

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

This document is prepared in accordance with Board approved policy and quarterly reporting requirements set out in APRA's prudential standard APS 330 "Public Disclosure". It presents information on the Group's capital adequacy and Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) calculations for credit risk including securitisation exposures, market risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) and operational risk.

The Group is required to report its assessment of capital adequacy on a Level 2 basis. Level 2 is defined as the consolidated banking group excluding the insurance, funds management businesses and entities through which securitisation of Group assets are conducted.

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

This document is unaudited, however, it has been prepared consistent with information that has been subject to review by an external auditor and published elsewhere or has been supplied to APRA.

The Group's capital adequacy and risk disclosures for the year ended 30 June 2014 are available on the Group's corporate website:

www.commbank.com.au/about-us/investors/shareholders.

2 Group Capital Ratios

The Group's Basel III CET1 ratio as measured on an APRA basis was 8.6% at 30 September 2014, compared to 9.3% at 30 June 2014.

The decrease in the APRA capital ratios during the quarter primarily reflects:

- The impact of the June 2014 final dividend, which included the on market purchase of shares in respect of the dividend reinvestment plan; and
- The increase in RWA as outlined in section 3.

This was partially offset by capital generated from earnings.

APS 330 Table 3f – Capital ratios

Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios (Level 2)	30 Sep 14	30 Jun 14
	%	%
Common Equity Tier 1	8.6	9.3
Tier 1	10.3	11.1
Tier 2	0.8	0.9
Total Capital (APRA)	11.1	12.0
Common Equity Tier 1 (Internationally Comparable) ⁽¹⁾	12.9	12.1

(1) The calculation of the September 2014 ratio has been revised to align to the Internationally Comparable methodology detailed in the August 2014 PwC Australia report commissioned by the ABA. The key changes in methodology include differences in calculating RWA for residential mortgages, specialised lending and corporate exposures. The June 2014 comparative ratio has not been restated and reflects the previously disclosed CET1 (Internationally Harmonised) ratio.

The Group's Basel III Internationally Comparable Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio as at 30 September 2014 was 12.9%. The Group has revised its international measure of CET1 at 30 September 2014 with the methodology consistent with that detailed in the August 2014 PwC Australia report commissioned by the Australian Bankers Association (ABA).

The major differences between the Basel III APRA and the Internationally Comparable ratios are:

- APRA requires a full deduction to be taken for equity investments and deferred tax assets, whilst on an Internationally Comparable basis, such items are concessionally risk weighted if they fall below prescribed thresholds;
- APRA requires capital to be held for IRRBB with no similar requirement on an Internationally Comparable basis;
- APRA requires a minimum Loss Given Default (LGD) floor of 20% to be applied to residential mortgages, compared with the Basel Committee floor of 10%. The Internationally Comparable basis has applied an actual LGD level of 15%;
- The Internationally Comparable ratio removes the more conservative risk weighting treatment of specialised lending exposures imposed by APRA; and
- The Internationally Comparable ratio removes conservative risk modelling parameters and national discretions imposed by APRA, with respect to corporate exposures, which are not evident in most offshore jurisdictions.

Capital Initiatives

The following significant capital initiatives were undertaken during the quarter:

- The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) in respect of the 2014 final dividend was satisfied in full by the on market purchase of shares. The participation ratio for the DRP was 19.9%; and
- In October 2014 the Bank issued \$3 billion of CommBank PERLS VII Capital Notes (PERLS VII) a Basel III compliant Additional Tier 1 security, the proceeds of which were used to fund the Group's business. In turn, the Bank bought back and cancelled \$2 billion of PERLS V issued in 2009.

3 Risk Weighted Assets

RWA are calculated in accordance with the AIRB approach for the majority of the Group's credit risk exposures.

Internal assessment and supervisory formula approaches are used where relevant for non-rated securitisation exposures

and the ratings-based approach is used for securitisation exposures rated by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI).

APS 330 Table 3a to 3e – Basel III capital requirements (RWA)

Asset Category	Risk Weighted Assets		Change in RWA for Sep 2014 quarter	
	30 Sep 14 \$M	30 Jun 14 \$M	\$M	%
Credit Risk				
Subject to advanced IRB approach				
Corporate	52,041	49,067	2,974	6
SME corporate	22,978	22,478	500	2
SME retail	5,033	5,280	(247)	(5)
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	3,409	3,543	(134)	(4)
Sovereign	5,250	5,330	(80)	(2)
Bank	11,309	10,131	1,178	12
Residential mortgage ⁽¹⁾	70,813	65,986	4,827	7
Qualifying revolving retail ⁽¹⁾	8,499	8,215	284	4
Other retail ⁽¹⁾	13,187	12,757	430	3
Impact of the regulatory scaling factor ⁽²⁾	11,551	10,967	584	5
Total RWA subject to advanced IRB approach	204,070	193,754	10,316	5
Specialised lending	48,819	48,935	(116)	(0)
Subject to standardised approach				
Corporate	10,746	10,850	(104)	(1)
SME corporate	4,850	4,924	(74)	(2)
SME retail	5,884	5,207	677	13
Sovereign	143	124	19	15
Bank	216	220	(4)	(2)
Residential mortgage	6,098	6,040	58	1
Other retail	2,806	2,648	158	6
Other assets	4,412	4,214	198	5
Total RWA subject to standardised approach	35,155	34,227	928	3
Securitisation	4,850	5,010	(160)	(3)
Credit valuation adjustment	7,385	6,636	749	11
Central counterparties	727	576	151	26
Total RWA for credit risk exposures	301,006	289,138	11,868	4
Traded market risk	6,025	5,284	741	14
Interest rate risk in the banking book	20,446	14,762	5,684	39
Operational risk	29,010	28,531	479	2
Total risk weighted assets	356,487	337,715	18,772	6

(1) A change in the application of the Retail Best Estimate of Expected Loss (BEEL) resulted in an increase RWA of \$6.2 billion which was largely offset by a drop in the regulatory Expected Loss deduction for CET1 capital. The equivalent RWA increase in June 2014 would have been \$6.6 billion however, this has not been reflected in the table above.

(2) APRA requires RWA amounts that are derived from Internal Ratings Based (IRB) risk weight functions to be multiplied by a factor of 1.06.

Risk Weighted Assets

Total RWA increased by \$18.8 billion or 5.6% on the prior quarter to \$356.5 billion.

Credit Risk Exposure and RWA

Credit risk RWA increased \$11.9 billion or 4.1% to \$301.0 billion, mainly due to:

- A one-off revision to regulatory treatments (\$8.2 billion), primarily in relation to the application of Retail Best Estimate of Expected Loss (BEEL); and
- Business growth in most portfolios (\$8.2 billion).

Credit risk RWA increases were partly offset by:

- Improved credit quality (\$3.0 billion); and
- Reclassification of some Specialised Lending exposures to Corporate and SME Corporate (\$1.5 billion).

Traded Market Risk RWA

Traded market risk RWA increased by \$0.7 billion or 14.0% to \$6.0 billion due to the impact of the Stressed Value-at-Risk (VaR) capital charge under the Internal Model Approach.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

IRRBB RWA increased by \$5.7 billion during the quarter as a result of treasury risk management activities increasing exposure to long term interest rates.

Operational Risk RWA

Operational Risk RWA increased by \$0.5 billion during the quarter as a result of changes in the external environment.

4 Credit Risk Exposure

The following tables detail credit risk exposures which are then subject to Advanced IRB and Standardised approaches.

APS 330 Table 4a – Credit risk exposures by portfolio type and modelling approach

Portfolio Type	30 September 2014				Average exposure for September 2014 quarter ⁽¹⁾	Change in exposure for September 2014 quarter ⁽²⁾	
	Off balance sheet			Total		\$M	%
	On balance sheet	Non-market related	Market related				
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M		
Subject to advanced IRB approach							
Corporate	50,247	37,114	5,322	92,683	90,294	4,779	5.4
SME corporate	32,563	5,885	567	39,015	38,206	1,619	4.3
SME retail	7,242	3,178	8	10,428	10,507	(157)	(1.5)
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	5,879	1,376	-	7,255	7,305	(100)	(1.4)
Sovereign	68,560	1,515	2,088	72,163	68,084	8,158	12.7
Bank	31,334	3,940	11,546	46,820	44,853	3,935	9.2
Residential mortgage	395,027	70,966	-	465,993	463,388	5,205	1.1
Qualifying revolving retail	9,652	16,956	-	26,608	26,502	213	0.8
Other retail	7,573	2,800	-	10,373	10,370	7	0.1
Total advanced IRB approach	608,077	143,730	19,531	771,338	759,509	23,659	3.2
Specialised lending	44,305	11,300	1,920	57,525	57,441	169	0.3
Subject to standardised approach							
Corporate	8,776	2,135	58	10,969	11,017	(96)	(0.9)
SME corporate	3,973	742	25	4,740	4,773	(65)	(1.4)
SME retail	5,414	461	-	5,875	5,537	677	13.0
Sovereign	289	1	-	290	274	32	12.4
Bank	636	1	1	638	577	122	23.6
Residential mortgage	8,915	925	17	9,857	9,726	263	2.7
Other retail	2,756	32	1	2,789	2,709	161	6.1
Other assets	10,328	-	-	10,328	10,244	163	1.6
Central counterparties	-	-	2,632	2,632	2,251	762	40.7
Total standardised approach	41,087	4,297	2,734	48,118	47,108	2,019	4.4
Total credit exposures ⁽³⁾	693,469	159,327	24,185	876,981	864,058	25,847	3.0

(1) The simple average of exposures as at 30 September 2014 and 30 June 2014.

(2) The difference between credit exposures as at 30 September 2014 and 30 June 2014.

(3) Total credit risk exposures (calculated as EAD) do not include equities or securitisation exposures.

4 Credit Risk Exposure (continued)

APS 330 Table 4a – Credit risk exposures by portfolio type and modelling approach (continued)

Portfolio Type	30 June 2014				Average exposure for June 2014 quarter ⁽¹⁾	Change in exposure for June 2014 quarter ⁽²⁾		
	On balance sheet	Off balance sheet		Total		\$M	\$M	%
		Non-market related	Market related					
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	%	
Subject to advanced IRB approach								
Corporate	47,324	36,395	4,185	87,904	86,236	3,337	3.9	
SME corporate	31,210	5,704	482	37,396	37,200	392	1.1	
SME retail	7,365	3,211	9	10,585	9,822	1,527	16.9	
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	6,007	1,348	-	7,355	7,649	(588)	(7.4)	
Sovereign	61,061	1,525	1,419	64,005	66,307	(4,603)	(6.7)	
Bank	27,737	5,575	9,573	42,885	44,001	(2,232)	(4.9)	
Residential mortgage	391,727	69,061	-	460,788	457,416	6,745	1.5	
Qualifying revolving retail	9,733	16,662	-	26,395	24,818	3,154	13.6	
Other retail	7,589	2,777	-	10,366	10,247	238	2.3	
Total advanced IRB approach	589,753	142,258	15,668	747,679	743,696	7,970	1.1	
Specialised lending	44,789	10,811	1,756	57,356	57,146	420	0.7	
Subject to standardised approach								
Corporate	8,906	2,097	62	11,065	11,114	(97)	(0.9)	
SME corporate	4,110	667	28	4,805	4,857	(103)	(2.1)	
SME retail	4,772	426	-	5,198	5,055	287	5.8	
Sovereign	256	2	-	258	257	2	0.8	
Bank	467	47	2	516	608	(184)	(26.3)	
Residential mortgage	8,671	906	17	9,594	9,489	211	2.2	
Other retail	2,594	33	1	2,628	2,619	18	0.7	
Other assets	10,165	-	-	10,165	9,905	521	5.4	
Central counterparties	-	-	1,870	1,870	1,651	438	30.6	
Total standardised approach	39,941	4,178	1,980	46,099	45,555	1,093	2.4	
Total credit exposures⁽³⁾	674,483	157,247	19,404	851,134	846,397	9,483	1.1	

(1) The simple average of exposures as at 30 June 2014 and 31 March 2014.

(2) The difference between credit exposures as at 30 June 2014 and 31 March 2014.

(3) Total Credit Risk Exposures (calculated as EAD) do not include equities or securitisation exposures.

5 Past Due and Impaired Exposures, Provisions and Reserves

Reconciliation of Australian Accounting Standards and APS 220 based credit provisions and APS 330 Table 4c – General reserve for credit losses (GRCL)

	30 September 2014		
	General	Specific	Total
	reserve for	provision ⁽¹⁾	provisions
	credit losses ⁽¹⁾		
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Collective provision ⁽²⁾	2,649	154	2,803
Individual provisions ⁽²⁾	-	1,042	1,042
Total provisions	2,649	1,196	3,845
Additional GRCL requirement ⁽³⁾	319	-	319
Total regulatory provisions	2,968	1,196	4,164

(1) Provisions classified according to APS 220 "Credit Quality".

(2) Provisions according to the Australian Accounting Standards.

(3) The Group has recognised an after tax deduction from CET1 of \$223 million in order to maintain the required minimum GRCL.

	30 June 2014		
	General	Specific	Total
	reserve for	provision ⁽¹⁾	provisions
	credit losses ⁽¹⁾		
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Collective provision ⁽²⁾	2,614	165	2,779
Individual provisions ⁽²⁾	-	1,127	1,127
Total provisions	2,614	1,292	3,906
Additional GRCL requirement ⁽³⁾	305	-	305
Total regulatory provisions	2,919	1,292	4,211

(1) Provisions classified according to APS 220 "Credit Quality".

(2) Provisions as reported in financial accounts according to the Australian Accounting Standards.

(3) The Group has recognised an after tax deduction from CET1 of \$214 million in order to maintain the required minimum GRCL.

5 Past Due and Impaired Exposures, Provisions and Reserves (continued)

The following tables provide a summary of the Group's financial losses by portfolio type.

APS 330 Table 4b – Impaired, past due, specific provisions and write-offs charged by portfolio

Portfolio	As at 30 September 2014			Quarter ended 30 September 2014	
	Impaired assets	Past due loans ≥ 90 days	Specific provision balance ⁽¹⁾	Net charges for individual provisions	Actual losses ⁽²⁾
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Corporate including SME and specialised lending	1,955	616	865	22	111
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	10	-	10	-	-
Residential mortgage	889	1,520	177	14	20
Qualifying revolving retail	104	-	53	-	66
Other retail	151	19	91	(1)	76
Total	3,109	2,155	1,196	35	273

(1) Specific provision balance includes certain Australian Accounting Standards collective provisions on some past due loans ≥ 90 days.

(2) Actual losses equal write-offs from individual provisions, write-offs direct from collective provisions less recoveries of amounts previously written off, for the quarter.

Portfolio	As at 30 June 2014			Quarter ended 30 June 2014	
	Impaired assets	Past due loans ≥ 90 days	Specific provision balance ⁽¹⁾	Net charges for individual provisions	Actual losses ⁽²⁾
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Corporate including SME and specialised lending	2,187	701	943	163	447
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	10	-	10	-	-
Residential mortgage	898	1,620	186	14	29
Qualifying revolving retail	109	-	56	-	67
Other retail	163	32	97	-	83
Total	3,367	2,353	1,292	177	626

(1) Specific provision balance includes certain Australian Accounting Standards collective provisions on some past due loans ≥ 90 days.

(2) Actual losses equal write-offs from individual provisions, write-offs direct from collective provisions less recoveries of amounts previously written off, for the quarter.

6 Securitisation

APS 330 Table 5a – Total securitisation activity for the reporting period

Underlying Asset Type	For the 3 months to 30 September 2014	
	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
	\$M	\$M
Residential mortgage	4,442	-
Credit cards and other personal loans	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	4,442	-

Underlying Asset Type	For the 3 months to 30 June 2014	
	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
	\$M	\$M
Residential mortgage	543	-
Credit cards and other personal loans	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	543	-

APS 330 Table 5b – Summary of total securitisation exposures retained or purchased

Securitisation Facility Type	As at 30 September 2014		
	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	Total exposures
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Liquidity support facilities	-	86	86
Warehouse facilities	2,227	1,650	3,877
Derivative facilities	192	-	192
Holdings of securities	6,251	-	6,251
Other	-	-	-
Total securitisation exposures	8,670	1,736	10,406

Securitisation Facility Type	As at 30 June 2014		
	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	Total exposures
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Liquidity support facilities	-	104	104
Warehouse facilities	2,393	1,075	3,468
Derivative facilities	321	-	321
Holdings of securities	5,919	-	5,919
Other	-	-	-
Total securitisation exposures	8,633	1,179	9,812

7 Glossary

Term	Definition
Additional Tier 1 Capital	Additional Tier 1 Capital is a Basel III defined concept and consists of high quality capital that essentially includes providing a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, is freely available to absorb losses, ranks behind the claims of depositors and other more senior creditors in the event of a wind-up, and provides for fully discretionary capital distributions.
Australian Accounting Standards	The Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI)	Includes banks, building societies and credit unions which are authorised by APRA to take deposits from customers.
Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) Approach	Used to measure credit risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation that allows the Group to use internal estimates of PD, LGD and EAD for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)	Used to measure operational risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation that allows the Group to use its own internal model for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	The regulator of banks, insurance companies and superannuation funds, credit unions, building societies and friendly societies in Australia.
ADI Prudential Standards (APS)	APRA's ADI Prudential Standards. For more information, refer to the APRA web site.
ASB	ASB Bank Limited – a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that is directly regulated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
Bank	APS asset class – includes claims on central banks, international banking agencies, regional development banks, ADI and overseas banks.
Basel II	Refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Revised Framework for International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards issued in June 2006 and as subsequently amended.
Basel 2.5	Refers to the Basel II framework revised (2009) to include additional requirements such as the Incremental Risk Charge (IRC), Stressed VaR (SVaR), the treatment of securitisation exposures and the Comprehensive Risk Measure (CRM) for certain correlation trading activities.
Basel III	Refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's framework for more resilient banks and banking systems issued December 2010 (revised June 2011) and Capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties (July 2012).
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia – the head entity of the Group.
Central counterparty (CCP)	A clearing house that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, thereby ensuring the future performance of open contracts.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	The highest quality of capital available to the Group reflecting the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings and reserves less prescribed deductions.
Collective Provision	All loans and receivables that do not have an individually assessed provision are assessed collectively for impairment. The collective provision is maintained to reduce the carrying value of the portfolio of loans to their estimated recoverable amounts. These provisions are as reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement").
Corporate	APS asset class – includes commercial credit risk where annual revenues exceed \$50 million.

7 Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	A capital charge that covers the risk of mark-to-market losses on the counterparty credit risk arising from bilateral OTC derivative contracts. CVA is the amount of counterparty credit risk net of the mark-to-market calculated for CBA.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The extent to which a bank may be exposed upon default of an obligor.
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	For example Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch.
Extended Licenced Entity (ELE)	APRA may deem an entity of an ADI to be part of the ADI itself for the purposes of measuring the ADIs exposures to related entities.
General Reserve for Credit Losses (GRCL)	APS 220 requires the Group to establish a reserve that covers credit losses prudently estimated, but not certain to arise, over the full life of all individual facilities making up the business of the ADI. Most of the Group's collective provisions are included in the General Reserve for Credit Losses. An excess of required General Reserve for Credit Losses over the Group's collective provisions is recognised as a deduction from CET1 on an after tax basis.
Individual Provisions	Provisions made against individual facilities in the credit-rated managed segment where there is objective evidence of impairment and full recovery of principal and interest is considered doubtful. These provisions are established based primarily on estimates of realisable value of collateral taken. These provisions are as reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"). Also known as individually assessed provisions or IAP.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	The risk that the Bank's profit derived from Net Interest Income (interest earned less interest paid), in current and future periods, is adversely impacted from changes in interest rates. This is measured from two perspectives; firstly by quantifying the change in the net present value of the balance sheet's future earnings potential and secondly, as the anticipated change to the Net Interest Income earned over the period. The APS117 IRRBB regulatory capital requirement is calculated using the net present value approach.
Level 1	Represents the ADI and each entity of the ADI that has been approved as an extended licence entity by APRA.
Level 2	The level at which the Group reports its capital adequacy to APRA being the consolidated banking group comprising the ADI and all of its subsidiary entities other than the insurance and funds management entities through which securitisation of Group assets is conducted. This is the basis on which this report has been produced.
Level 3	The conglomerate group including the Group's insurance and wealth management business.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The fraction of EAD that is not expected to be recovered following default.
Other Assets	APS asset class – includes Cash, Investments in Related Entities, Fixed Assets and Margin Lending.
Other Retail	APS asset class – includes all retail credit exposures not otherwise classed as a residential mortgage, SME retail or a qualifying revolving retail asset.
Probability of Default (PD)	The likelihood that a debtor fails to meet an obligation or contractual commitment.
Qualifying Revolving Retail	APS asset class – represents revolving exposures to individuals less than \$0.1m, unsecured and unconditionally cancellable by the Group. Only Australian retail credit cards qualify for this AIRB asset class.
Residential Mortgage	APS asset class – includes retail exposures that are secured by residential mortgage property.
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia.
RBNZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

7 Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
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 web site.
Scaling Factor	In order to broadly maintain the aggregate level of capital in the global financial system post implementation of Basel II, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision applies a scaling factor to the risk-weighted asset amounts for credit risk under the IRB approach. The current scaling factor is 1.06.
Securitisation	APS asset class – includes Group-originated securitised exposures and the provision of facilities to customers in relation to securitisation activities.
SME Corporate	APS asset class – includes Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) commercial credit risk where annual revenues are less than \$50 million and exposures are greater than \$1 million.
SME Retail	APS asset class – includes Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) exposures up to \$1 million that are not secured by residential mortgage property.
SME Retail Secured by Residential Mortgage	Includes small and medium enterprise exposures up to \$1 million that are partly or fully secured by residential mortgage property.
Sovereign	APS asset class – includes claims on the Reserve Bank of Australia and on Australian and foreign governments.
Specialised Lending	APS asset classes subject to the supervisory slotting approach and which include Income Producing Real Estate (IPRE), object finance and project finance assets.
Specific Provisions	APS 220 requires ADIs to report as specific provisions all provisions for impairment assessed by an ADI on an individual basis in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and that portion of provisions assessed on a collective basis which are deemed ineligible to be included in the General Reserve for Credit Losses (which are primarily collective provisions on some defaulted assets).
Stress VAR	Stressed Value at Risk uses the same methodology as Value at Risk (VaR) except that the historical data used is taken from a one year observation period of significant market volatility as seen during the Global Financial Crisis.
Tier 1 Capital	Comprises CET1 and Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 2 Capital	Capital items that fall short of the necessary conditions to qualify as Tier 1 Capital.

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