2026

Half Year U.S. Disclosure Document

for the half year ended 31 March 2026

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ABN 11 005 357 522

The date of this 2026 Half Year U.S. Disclosure Document is 14 May 2026.

U.S. Disclosure Document
Half year ended 31 March 2026

CONTENTS	PAGE

All references in this document to the “U.S. Disclosure Document” refer to the 2026 Half Year U.S. Disclosure Document of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (the “March 2026 half” or “Mar 26” or “Mar 26 half” or “current period”), including the Annex attached hereto. References to the “September 2025 half” refer to the half year ended 30 September 2025 (the “September 2025 half” or “Sep 25” or “Sep 25 half”) and references to the “March 2025 half” refer to the half year ended 31 March 2025 (the “March 2025 half” or “Mar 25” or “Mar 25 half”), and we refer to prior half years in a similar fashion. References in this document to the “2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document” refer to the 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document for the year ended 30 September 2025.

This U.S. Disclosure Document is dated 14 May 2026. All references in this document to “the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document” are to 14 May 2026.

The following references in this U.S. Disclosure Document are defined as below:

- “ANZ”, “Group”, “we” and “our” means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited and each of its subsidiaries.
- “ANZBGL” or “the Company” means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.
- “ANZGHL” means ANZ Group Holdings Limited, a non-operating holding company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) and the ultimate parent entity of ANZBGL.
- “ANZ Group” or “ANZGHL Group” means ANZGHL and each of its subsidiaries.

Information contained in or accessible through any website referred to in this U.S. Disclosure Document does not form part of this document unless we specifically state that it is incorporated by reference and forms part of this U.S. Disclosure Document. All references in this document to websites are inactive textual references and are not active links.

This U.S. Disclosure Document has been prepared in order to provide U.S. investors with certain information regarding the Group’s business and operations, as well as its financial position, as at 31 March 2026, and the results of operations for the half year then ended. Except to the extent stated herein, all financial information disclosed in this U.S. Disclosure Document relates to the Group.

Attached to this U.S. Disclosure Document as the Annex are the following documents that have been filed with the ASX in accordance with its rules:

- The Group‘s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the half year ended 31 March 2026 (comprising the financial statements, notes to the financial statements and directors’ declaration) (hereafter referred to as the “Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements”); and
- The independent auditor’s review report on the Group’s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This U.S. Disclosure Document may contain various forward-looking statements or opinions, including statements and opinions regarding the ANZ Group's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the ANZ Group's business operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy, sustainability objectives or targets, specific provisions and risk management practices, and transactions that the ANZ Group is undertaking or may undertake. When used in this U.S. Disclosure Document, the words "forecast", "estimate", "goal", "target", "indicator", "plan", "pathway", "ambition", "modelling", "project", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "may", "probability", "risk", "will", "seek", "would", "could", "should" and similar expressions, as they relate to the ANZ Group and its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements or opinions. These statements and opinions: are usually predictive in character; or may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or unknown risks and uncertainties or other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the ANZ Group or may not be known to the ANZ Group at the time of the preparation of this U.S. Disclosure Document, such as general global economic conditions, external exchange rates, competition in the markets in which the ANZ Group operates, and the regulatory environment. Each of these statements and related actions is subject to a range of assumptions and contingencies, including the actions of third parties. As such, these statements and opinions should not be relied upon when making investment decisions, particularly in circumstances of economic and market volatility.

These statements and opinions only speak as at the date of publication and no representation is made as to their correctness on or after the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document. The ANZ Group does not undertake any obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from any forward-looking statements or opinions contained herein. For further discussion, including regarding certain factors that will affect the forward-looking statements or opinions contained herein, refer to "Risk Factors Summary" below and "Risk Factors" in "Section 2: Information on the Group".

Risk Factors Summary

Risks to the Group's activities that can adversely impact its business, business model, operations, results of operations, reputation, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance and financial condition (together, the "Group's Position"), which the Group believes are material are summarised below and described under "Risk Factors" in "Section 2: Information on the Group" of this U.S. Disclosure Document. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, the Asia Pacific region, the United Kingdom ("UK"), Europe and the United States ("U.S.");
- competition in the markets in which the Group operates;
- changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business;
- sovereign risk events that may destabilise global financial markets;
- market risk events;
- changes in exchange rates;
- pandemics and other public health crises;
- the Group's ability to complete, integrate or separate and process acquisitions and divestments;
- credit risk;
- challenges in managing the Group's capital base;
- changes to the Group's credit ratings;
- liquidity and funding risk events;
- changes in the valuation of some of the Group's assets and liabilities;
- changes to the Group's accounting policies;
- regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies;
- litigation and contingent liabilities;
- significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and fraud, and scams;
- changes in monetary policies;
- the impact of potential regulatory ramifications (including significant penalties) in the event of non-compliance with the evolving and extensive obligations imposed by the Automatic Exchange of Information global customer tax transparency regimes;
- unexpected changes to the Group's licence to operate in any jurisdiction;
- the impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events;
- risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk;
- conduct risk events;
- reputational risk events, including as a result of operational failures and regulatory compliance failures;
- non-financial risk ("NFR") events;
- the effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework;
- human capital risk relating to the inability to attract, develop, motivate and retain the Group's people to meet current and future business needs;
- disruption of information technology systems or failure to successfully implement new technology systems;
- risk associated with the Group's information security including from cyber-attacks;
- risk associated with data management;
- risk associated with management of personal information;
- risk associated with the models that the Group relies on for material business decisions;
- risks associated with use of artificial intelligence ("AI"); and
- various other factors beyond the Group's control.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The summary of the condensed consolidated income statements and selected ratios for the half years ended 31 March 2026, 30 September 2025 and 31 March 2025, and the summary of the condensed consolidated balance sheets and selected ratios as at 31 March 2026, 30 September 2025, and 31 March 2025, have been derived from the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and management schedules. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are attached to this U.S. Disclosure Document as the Annex. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the financial information included herein, except where otherwise noted, have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards ("AASs"), issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"), AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* ("AASB 134") and the *Corporations Act 2001* of Australia (the "Corporations Act"). International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") are standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). IFRS forms the basis of AASs. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the financial information included herein comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS and International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the IASB. For further information concerning the basis of preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, refer to Note 1 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Unless otherwise stated herein, all financial information disclosed in this U.S. Disclosure Document relates to the Group.

Amounts in this U.S. Disclosure Document are presented in Australian Dollars ("$", "AUD" or "A$") unless otherwise stated. Amounts reported in United States Dollars ("USD", "US$" or "U.S. dollars") have been translated at the 31 March 2026 Noon Buying Rate in New York City for cable transfers in Australian Dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Noon Buying Rate"), which was US$0.6855 = A$1.00. For further information on the currency of presentation in this U.S. Disclosure Document, refer to "Currency of presentation and exchange rates" in "Section 2: Information on the Group". References to "NZD", "EUR" and "JPY" in this U.S. Disclosure Document are to New Zealand dollars, euros and Japanese yen respectively. References throughout this U.S. Disclosure Document to "$B" and "$M" are to billions and millions of Australian dollars (or, if specified, such other currency), respectively.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The Group measures the performance of operating segments on a cash profit basis, a non-IFRS measure which represents how the segments are managed internally. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes items from profit after tax attributable to shareholders. The adjustments relate to the impacts of economic hedges and revenue and expense hedges, which represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future, and the amortisation of intangible assets recognised as part of the Suncorp Bank acquisition accounting. Information presented on a cash basis should not be considered as an indication of, or as a substitute for, statutory measures of the financial performance of the operating segments. For further information, including a reconciliation of cash profit to profit after income tax, see "Section 3: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Results by division".

Restatement of Prior Period Comparative Information

The presentation of divisional results was impacted by the following changes during the March 2026 half:

- Organisational changes – creation of a new Group Operations function within Group Centre division to better support the bank's strategy. Group Operations brings together operations, business services and enterprise services teams from across the bank to deliver a consistent catalogue of shared services, streamline operations, and support for each division more effectively. The establishment of Group Operations primarily impacted divisional full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees; the impacts on divisional income statement and balance sheet items were not material.
- Institutional division – a transfer of certain deposits from Corporate Finance to Transaction Banking to better align to current period presentation. This change had no impact to the Institutional divisional results.

Prior period comparatives have been restated for these changes with no impact to Group results.

In addition, the Group amended its definition of FTEs to exclude all contingent workers. Prior period comparatives for Group and divisional results have been restated to align to current period presentation.

September 2025 Half Significant Items

During the September 2025 half, the Group recognised a number of significant items which impacted statutory and cash profit, refer to "Operating and Financial Review" on page 43 for further information. There were no matters presented as significant items impacting statutory and cash profit in the March 2026 and March 2025 halves.

SUMMARY OF UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS AND SELECTED RATIOS

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement	Half Year			
	Mar 26 USD M[1]	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Interest income	**19,853**	**28,962**	31,204	32,755
Interest expense	**(13,772)**	**(20,091)**	(22,139)	(23,917)
Net interest income	**6,081**	**8,871**	9,065	8,838
Other operating income	**1,501**	**2,190**	1,930	2,315
Operating income	**7,582**	**11,061**	10,995	11,153
Operating expenses	**(3,842)**	**(5,604)**	(7,078)	(5,788)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	**3,740**	**5,457**	3,917	5,365
Credit impairment (charge)/release[2]	**(190)**	**(277)**	(292)	(143)
Profit before income tax	**3,550**	**5,180**	3,625	5,222
Income tax expense	**(1,048)**	**(1,529)**	(1,233)	(1,538)
Profit for the year	**2,502**	**3,651**	2,392	3,684
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	**(14)**	**(20)**	(20)	(21)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	**2,488**	**3,631**	2,372	3,663

1. *The USD amounts are disclosed for information purposes only. There is no assurance that the AUD amounts could be converted at the 31 March 2026 Noon Buying Rate applied in this U.S. Disclosure Document.*
2. *The credit impairment (charge)/release represents the aggregation of the individually and collectively assessed credit impairment (charges)/releases.*

	Half Year			
	Mar 26 USD[1]	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Selected ratios				
Other operating income as a percentage of operating income	**19.8%**	**19.8%**	17.6%	20.8%
Net interest margin (%)	**1.52%**	**1.52%**	1.54%	1.55%
Operating expense to operating income ratio (%)	**50.7%**	**50.7%**	64.4%	51.9%
Dividends paid on ordinary shares ($M)	**1,650**	**2,407**	2,108	2,472

1. *The USD amounts are disclosed for information purposes only. There is no assurance that the AUD amounts could be converted at the 31 March 2026 Noon Buying Rate applied in this U.S. Disclosure Document.*

SUMMARY OF UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AND SELECTED RATIOS

	As at			
	Mar 26 USD M[1]	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	**48,429**	**70,647**	69,706	69,948
Subordinated debt[2]	**29,565**	**43,129**	44,111	42,876
Unsubordinated debt	**80,444**	**117,351**	125,163	126,679
Deposits and other borrowings	**658,597**	**960,754**	956,401	973,630
Gross loans and advances	**566,325**	**826,149**	833,860	824,613
Less: Individually assessed provision for credit impairment	**(245)**	**(358)**	(362)	(346)
Less: Collectively assessed provision for credit impairment	**(2,426)**	**(3,539)**	(3,512)	(3,415)
Net loans and advances	**563,654**	**822,252**	829,986	820,852
Total assets	**900,972**	**1,314,328**	1,297,671	1,302,971
Net assets	**48,910**	**71,350**	70,445	70,712
Risk weighted assets	**318,090**	**464,026**	458,547	468,999
Capital adequacy ratios (Level 2):				
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.4%**	**12.4%**	12.0%	11.8%
Tier 1	**14.0%**	**14.0%**	13.6%	13.4%
Tier 2	**7.2%**	**7.2%**	7.4%	7.0%
Total capital ratio	**21.2%**	**21.2%**	21.0%	20.4%

	Half Year			
	Mar 26 USD[1]	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Selected ratios				
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company as a percentage of:				
Average total assets[3]	**0.54%**	**0.54%**	0.35%	0.56%
Average ordinary shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests[3]	**10.3%**	**10.3%**	6.7%	10.7%
Average ordinary shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests as a percentage of average total assets[3]	**5.2%**	**5.2%**	5.3%	5.2%

1. *The USD amounts are disclosed for information purposes only. There is no assurance that the AUD amounts could be converted at the 31 March 2026 Noon Buying Rate applied in this U.S. Disclosure Document.*
2. *For the composition of subordinated debt, refer to Note 10 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*
3. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*

SUMMARY OF CREDIT RISK DATA

	As at			
	Mar 26 USD M[1]	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Allowance for expected credit losses				
Collectively assessed allowance for ECL	**3,052**	**4,453**	4,379	4,280
Individually assessed allowance for ECL	**271**	**395**	399	364
Total allowance for expected credit losses[2]	**3,323**	**4,848**	4,778	4,644
Non-performing exposures[3]				
Well-secured exposures[4]	**4,830**	**7,046**	7,194	7,110
Not well-secured exposures[5]	**851**	**1,241**	1,248	1,224
Non-performing exposures	**5,681**	**8,287**	8,442	8,334
Provisions for non-performing exposures	**723**	**1,054**	1,050	893
Non-performing exposures net of provisions	**4,958**	**7,233**	7,392	7,441
Credit risk weighted assets	**251,138**	**366,357**	369,583	378,081
Selected ratios				
Collectively assessed provision as a percentage of credit risk weighted assets	**1.22%**	**1.22%**	1.18%	1.13%
Total allowance for expected credit losses as a percentage of:				
Total committed exposures ("TCE")	**0.32%**	**0.32%**	0.32%	0.30%
Credit risk weighted assets	**1.32%**	**1.32%**	1.29%	1.23%
Non-performing exposures as a percentage of total committed exposures	**0.55%**	**0.55%**	0.57%	0.55%
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a percentage of non-performing exposures	**12.7%**	**12.7%**	12.4%	10.7%

1. *The USD amounts are disclosed for information purposes only. There is no assurance that the AUD amounts could be converted at the 31 March 2026 Noon Buying Rate applied in this U.S. Disclosure Document.*
2. *Includes allowance for ECL for Net loans and advances - at amortised cost, Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost and Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities. For Investment securities - debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), the allowance for ECL is recognised in Other comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.*
3. *Non-performing exposures are exposures that are in default, either because it is considered unlikely that the borrower will be able to repay the exposure in full without recourse to any available security or the borrower is 90 days or more past-due. Non-performing exposures are aligned with the definition in APS 220 Credit Risk Management. It includes restructured items, where the original contractual terms have been modified for reasons related to the financial difficulties of customers.*
4. *Well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.*
5. *Not well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is not sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.*

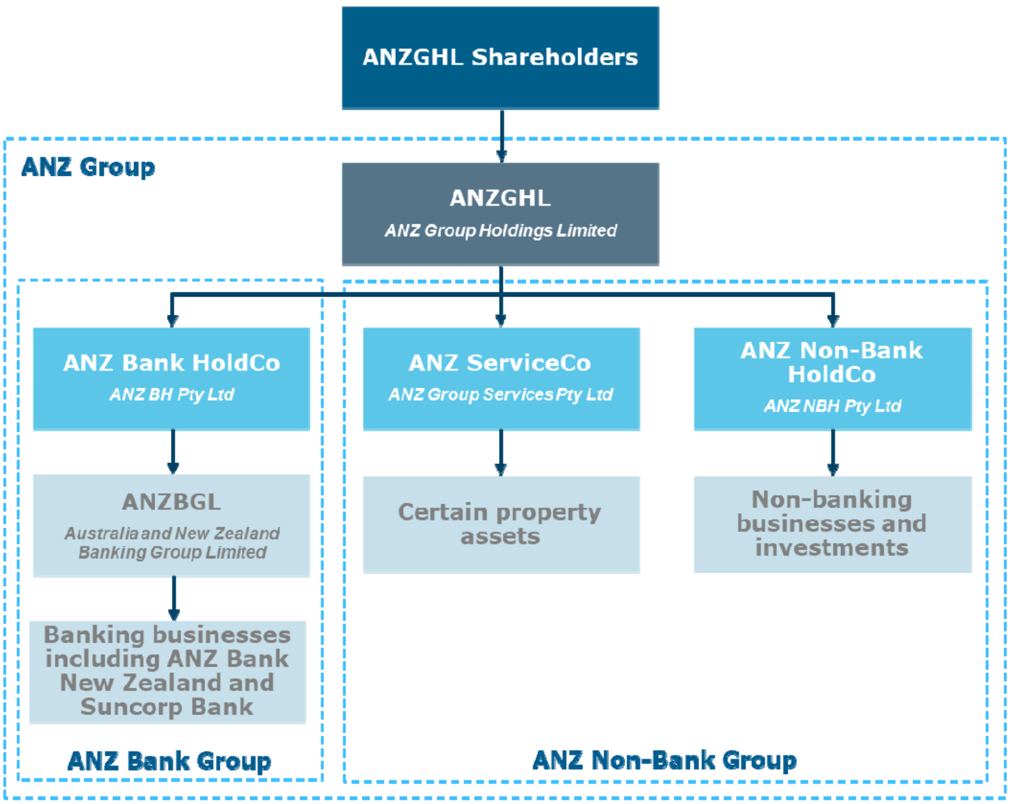
OVERVIEW

The Group is one of the four major banking groups headquartered in Australia. ANZBGL is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia with debt listed on securities exchanges. ANZBGL's registered office is located at Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia, and the telephone number is +61 3 9683 9999. ANZBGL's Australian Business Number is ABN 11 005 357 522.

The Group provides a broad range of banking and financial products and services to retail, small business, corporate and institutional customers. Geographically, operations span Australia, New Zealand, a number of other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the UK, France, Germany and the United States.

The Group is part of the ANZ Group, which comprises ANZGHL (as the ultimate parent entity of the ANZ Group), the ANZ Bank Group and the ANZ Non-Bank Group (each as set out below).

The composition of the ANZ Group is set out in the diagram below:



It should be noted that ANZGHL:

- Does not guarantee ANZBGL's obligations generally or in connection with debt securities issued by ANZBGL;
- Does not have any obligations under the terms and conditions of senior debt issued by ANZBGL; and
- Does not have any obligations under the terms and conditions of Tier 2 capital securities or Additional Tier 1 capital securities issued by ANZBGL, except to the extent that such securities are convertible into ANZGHL's ordinary shares as provided for in the terms and conditions of such securities.

BUSINESS MODEL

The Group's business model primarily consists of raising funds through customer deposits and the wholesale debt markets and lending those funds to customers. In addition, the Group operates a Markets business which earns revenue from sales, trading and risk management activities. The Group also provides payments and clearing solutions.

The Group's primary lending activities are personal lending covering residential home loans, credit cards and overdrafts, and lending to corporate and institutional customers.

The Group's income is derived from a number of sources, primarily:

- Net interest income - represents the difference between the interest income the Group earns on its lending activities and the interest paid on customer deposits and wholesale funding;
- Net fee and commission income - represents fee income earned on lending and non-lending related financial products and services. It includes net funds management income; and
- Other income - includes revenue generated from sales, trading and risk management activities, net foreign exchange earnings, share of associates' profits, gains and losses from economic and revenue and expense hedges, and gains or losses from divestments and business closures.

STRATEGY

The ANZ Group announced ANZ 2030 on 13 October 2025 ("October 2025 Strategy Day"), which sets out the ANZ Group's immediate priorities and its strategic focus until 30 September 2030.

The information below contains certain forward-looking statements or opinions. It should be considered together with "Section 1: Key Information - Forward-Looking Statements" and "Section 2: Information on the Group: Risk Factors".

ANZ 2030 is focused on four strategic pillars

- **Customer First** – With market leading, differentiated and superior propositions, the ANZ Group will raise the standard of every digital and human interaction for its customers.
- **Simplicity** – To set the market standard for productivity, the ANZ Group will deliver organisational simplification, divest non-core assets and improve efficiency.
- **Resilience** – Leading the industry in trust, safety and risk management, the ANZ Group will adhere to the highest standards of NFR management and strengthen end-to-end accountability.
- **Delivering Value** – To sustainably improve its financial performance, the ANZ Group will create lasting value by delivering higher returning growth and results that matter for its stakeholders.

Five key immediate priorities

The ANZ Group has five key immediate priorities, with current progress (as at 1 May 2026) against these priorities summarised below:

1. Embedding the ANZ Group's new leadership team and continuing to drive a cultural reset: new ANZ Group Executive Committee and corporate values in place.
2. Integrating Suncorp Bank faster to deliver value: on track to complete a safe and secure migration of Suncorp Bank customers to the ANZ Group by June 2027.
3. Accelerating the delivery of the single customer front-end: on track to deliver to all the ANZ Group's retail and small business customers by September 2027.
4. Reducing duplication and simplifying the ANZ Group: 78%[1] of 3,500 announced roles exited the ANZ Group by the end of April 2026.
5. Enhancing NFR management to improve resilience; on track to deliver the ANZ Group's Root Cause Remediation Plan ("RCRP"), which was approved by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority ("APRA") in September 2025.

Certain additional information

Two phases to ANZ 2030

The first phase is across the fiscal year ending 30 September 2026 and the fiscal year ending 30 September 2027 ("Fiscal Year 2027") and aims to deliver on immediate priorities to get the basics right:

- Substantial improvement in productivity.
- Initial investment for growth.

The second phase is beyond Fiscal Year 2027 and aims to realise the benefits of these strong foundations:

- Accelerating growth.
- Outperforming the market.

[1.] *Calculated on an FTE basis between 1 April 2025 and 30 April 2026.*

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Group operates on a divisional structure with seven divisions: Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank (formerly known as “Australia Commercial”), Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, Pacific, and Group Centre.

The divisions reported below are consistent with operating segments as defined in AASB 8 *Operating Segments* and with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

As at 31 March 2026, the principal activities of the Group’s seven divisions were:

Australia Retail

The Australia Retail division provides a full range of banking services to Australian consumers. This includes Home Loans, Deposits, Credit Cards and Personal Loans. Products and services are provided via the branch network, home loan specialists, contact centres, a variety of self-service channels (digital and internet banking, website, ATMs and phone banking) and third-party brokers.

Business & Private Bank

The Business & Private Bank division provides a full range of banking products and financial services across the following customer segments: SME Banking (small business owners and medium commercial customers) and Diversified & Specialist Businesses (large commercial customers, and high net worth individuals and family groups). It also includes run-off businesses (Central Functions).

Institutional

The Institutional division services global institutional and corporate customers and governments across Australia, New Zealand and International (including Papua New Guinea (“PNG”)) via the following business units:

- Transaction Banking provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing, commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- Corporate Finance provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialised loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance, and sustainable finance solutions.
- Markets provides customers with risk management services in foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing the Group's interest rate exposure and liquidity position.
- Central Functions includes enablement functions that provide support across the division.

New Zealand

The New Zealand division comprises the following business units:

- Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. It delivers services via internet and app-based digital solutions and network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.
- Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services, through its digital, branch and contact centre channels, and traditional relationship banking and sophisticated financial solutions through dedicated managers. These cover privately-owned small and medium enterprises, and the agricultural business segment.
- Central Functions includes treasury and back-office support functions.

Suncorp Bank

The Suncorp Bank division provides banking and related services to retail, commercial, small and medium enterprises, and agribusiness customers in Australia. It also includes treasury and back-office support functions.

Pacific

The Pacific division provides products and services to retail and commercial customers (including multi-nationals) and to governments located in the Pacific region, excluding PNG, which forms part of the Institutional division.

Group Centre

The Group Centre division supports the customer-facing divisions, and includes Group Operations, Technology, and other enablement functions including shared services, risk management, finance, legal, internal audit, talent & culture, and corporate affairs. It also includes the Group’s minority investments in Asia.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no significant developments since 31 March 2026 to the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document.

COMPETITION

Australia

The Australian banking system is concentrated and highly competitive. As at 31 March 2026, the four major banking groups in Australia (Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Westpac Banking Corporation) held approximately 72%[1] of the total Australian lending assets of Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions ("ADI") that conduct business in Australia. The operations of the smaller regional banks have an emphasis on retail and business (Commercial) banking. A number of international banks also provide banking services in Australia and typically focus on specific segments of the retail, business or institutional markets, holding a minority position in these segments.

The deregulation of the Australian financial system during the early 1980s led to a proliferation of bank financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions that compete in selected markets. Non-bank financial intermediaries, such as building societies and credit unions, compete principally in the areas of accepting deposits and residential mortgage lending. Some large building societies have been granted banking authorisations under the *Banking Act 1959 of Australia* ("Banking Act"). Specialist non-bank residential mortgage lenders and direct (non-branch) banking operators also compete in the residential mortgage sector.

Competition has historically been greater in the housing lending market, which initially resulted from the rise of mortgage originators, and subsequently from growth in the mortgage broker industry and increased activity from non-ADI lenders (non-bank lenders). Providers of housing lending, including ADIs, compete aggressively in both the new lending and refinance markets by offering significant discounts below the advertised rate and offering home loan switching promotions.

The retail deposit market in Australia is also competitive, particularly in times of higher credit growth to support funding and increased lending demand. An Australian Government Guarantee for retail customer bank deposits was introduced in 2008 during the global financial crisis, which led to increased deposits with the major Australian banks and a decrease in deposits with other deposit fund providers. The Australian Government Guarantee refers to temporary arrangements announced by the Australian Government to enable the provision of a guarantee for the deposits and wholesale funding of Australian deposit-taking institutions. In addition, changes in the financial services sector have made it possible for non-banks to offer through various distribution channels (physical and online), products and services traditionally provided by banks.

In the commercial banking segment, competition remains intense across the major and regional banks and other commercial banking providers with a focus on protecting and developing customer relationships, competing on lending, deposits and other banking product and service offerings.

In the institutional market, we believe competitors gain recognition through the quality of their client base, perceived skill sets, structured solutions and pricing, client insights, digital capabilities, reputation, and brands. In Australian domestic markets, competitors at the large corporate and institutional customer level are generally the major Australian banks, some global investment banks, some Asian banks and the boutique operations of large multi-national banking conglomerates with a focus on niche areas.

The banking industry continues to evolve with new digital products and service solutions to meet customer needs and changing customer preferences. Demand for innovative, digital solutions is contributing to further competition from existing and new entrants to the banking industry, particularly in retail banking.

In addition, future economic conditions may have the effect of further impacting the number of financial intermediaries in the markets in which the Group operates over the medium term (for details refer to "Section 2: Information on the Group - Risk Factors – Risks related to the Group's business activities and industry - Competition in the markets in which the Group operates may adversely affect the Group's Position"). However, this may not lead to any medium-term reduction in the level of competition.

Open Banking laws in Australia seek to improve consumers' ability to compare and switch between products and services. This may reduce barriers to new entrants into the banking industry in Australia and increase competition.

[1.] *Source: APRA monthly authorised deposit-taking institution statistics March 2026 (published 30 April 2026).*

New Zealand

The New Zealand financial services sector in which the Group operates is subject to competition. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited's ("ANZ Bank New Zealand") principal competitors are: ASB Bank Limited, Bank of New Zealand, Westpac Banking Corporation/Westpac New Zealand Limited and Kiwibank Limited.

ASB Bank Limited, Bank of New Zealand and Westpac Banking Corporation/Westpac New Zealand Limited are each a subsidiary or branch of a major Australian bank. These banks participate across all customer segments from individuals to large corporates. The key areas in which we compete with Kiwibank Limited are in the retail and business customer segments.

Competition also exists in specific segments from other banks. Rabobank New Zealand Limited is active in retail deposits and agricultural lending markets. Regional banks, such as Heartland Bank Limited and TSB Bank Limited, are competitive in the retail segment. International banks such as The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited and MUFG Bank Ltd compete in the institutional market. Since late 2013, New Zealand has also seen Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, China Construction Bank Corporation and Bank of China Limited incorporate subsidiaries as registered banks in New Zealand (since 2017 each bank has also established branches to provide banking services in New Zealand). Their focus appears to be on housing and business lending.

As at 31 March 2026, lending to the residential mortgage market accounted for over half[1] of the lending in New Zealand by registered banks and this market is a key area of competition. The deposits market in New Zealand is also highly competitive.

While non-bank originators have become more active in New Zealand, the growth rate in their total assets has been lower compared to offshore markets, such as Australia, in recent years. Customers continue to move away from physical outlets towards online and digital services, which could prompt the rise of new players in the financial services sector. The non-banking sector constituted approximately 3%[1] of total financial system assets as at 31 March 2026.

Potential future economic disruptions, or increased customer demand for personal financial management services in response to inflationary pressures, could impact competition in the New Zealand financial services sector over the medium-term due to changes to regulation and monetary policy, funding cost and credit provision increases, liquidity levels and changes to business strategies.

The New Zealand Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Committee has undertaken an inquiry into banking competition. The terms of reference included consideration of the state of competition in banking (including profitability), barriers preventing competition in banking, any possible impact of the regulatory environment on competition and efficient access to lending, rural banking and lending to Māori asset-holders, organisations, businesses and individuals. The Finance and Expenditure Committee issued its final report in August 2025, which contained 19 recommendations to New Zealand government agencies, financial regulators and financial entities including retail banks, intended to improve competition in the banking sector. The New Zealand Government has accepted or partially accepted all of the recommendations. Any impact on ANZ Bank New Zealand is uncertain.

The RBNZ is undertaking a range of initiatives to support and improve competition in the banking sector, including its recently completed review of key capital settings. The RBNZ announced decisions relating to its review of key capital settings in December 2025. Refer to risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*". The full details of those decisions, including any implementation details and transitional arrangements, are yet to be confirmed.

For further information on competition risks, including those posed by the New Zealand Consumer Data Right ("NZ CDR"), refer to "Section 2: Information on the Group – Risk Factors – Risks related to the Group's business activities and industry – Competition in the markets in which the Group operates may adversely affect the Group's Position".

Asia

Banking in Asia is highly competitive. There are many global banks and regional banks operating in the region in addition to the local banks in each market.

The Group currently operates in multiple countries, focused on institutional banking and delivering financial solutions to customers driven by regional trade and capital flows. We believe the Group's geographic coverage, strength in its domestic markets of Australia and New Zealand, and targeted focus on customers, industries and product specialisation (including Markets and Transaction Banking) enables the Group to differentiate itself from its competitors across the region.

Competition remains robust and a large number of banks have shown a willingness to commit portions of their balance sheet in support of growth opportunities in the region. This has contributed to the net interest margin on institutional lending in Asia being generally lower than that of similar lending in Australia and New Zealand.

While the Group provides a broad suite of financial services to institutional customers, it does not seek to be a bank to the retail or commercial markets in Asia.

[1] *Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand. March 2026 (Released 30 April 2026)*

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

As a major banking group, the Group (being ANZBGL and each of its subsidiaries) is subject to extensive regulation by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges in each of the major markets where it operates. The Group is part of the ANZ Group (being ANZGHL and each of its subsidiaries). ANZGHL is a non-operating holding company authorised by APRA under the Banking Act (an "authorised Non-Operating Holding Company" ("NOHC")) and the listed parent company of the ANZ Group. This section provides an overview of the regulation and supervision of the Group in Australia, New Zealand and the United States, as well as the ANZ Group. Except to the extent stated herein, all information disclosed in this "Supervision and Regulation" section relates to the Group.

Overview

APRA

ANZBGL and ANZGHL are APRA-regulated entities, with obligations under the Banking Act and APRA prudential and reporting standards.

A summary of APRA's regulation of the ANZ Group is set out below.

- ANZGHL: is an authorised NOHC. It is required to comply with the conditions of its authorisation, which are set out in a legislative instrument published by APRA titled "Authority to be a NOHC of an ADI 2022 – ANZ Group Holdings Limited" dated 4 October 2022. APRA has the ability to review and modify the authorised NOHC conditions at any time if it considers it appropriate to do so. As an authorised NOHC, ANZGHL is also subject to regulation under the Banking Act and certain APRA prudential standards. As the head of a Level 3 group, it is required to ensure certain APRA prudential standards are applied appropriately throughout the ANZ Group (including the ANZ Bank Group and relevant members of the ANZ Non-Bank Group).
- ANZ Bank Group: includes the ANZ Group's entities that conduct banking business (including ANZBGL, Suncorp Bank, ANZ Bank New Zealand and the other entities in the Group). ANZBGL and Suncorp Bank are licensed by APRA as ADIs and the ANZ Bank Group is subject to the full suite of APRA prudential and reporting standards for ADIs, including standards in relation to capital adequacy and liquidity. Refer to "Australia" below for more information on the role of APRA as it applies to the ANZ Bank Group, including ANZBGL and Suncorp Bank.
- ANZ Non-Bank Group: comprises the ANZ Group's entities that are not within the ANZ Bank Group. Subject to those requirements relating to APRA's authorisation of ANZGHL as an authorised NOHC under the Banking Act, these entities are not subject to ADI-specific regulation, such as bank capital adequacy and liquidity requirements which are currently applied to ANZBGL. As noted above, ANZGHL is required to apply certain APRA prudential standards appropriately throughout the ANZ Group, including to relevant members of the ANZ Non-Bank Group either in line with specific APRA requirements or where ANZGHL considers it appropriate to do so to protect the ANZ Group or its customers.

ANZGHL is required to hold adequate capital to reflect the risks of the whole ANZ Group, including both the ANZ Bank Group and ANZ Non-Bank Group. The ANZ Bank Group's capital requirements, including those applicable to ANZBGL, are determined by existing APRA requirements.

RBNZ

For a discussion of the regulation of ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand (or ANZ Bank New Zealand's subsidiaries) by RBNZ, refer to "Australia" and "New Zealand" below. ANZGHL is not an RBNZ regulated entity.

Other

A number of other regulators maintain oversight and regulation of the ANZ Group (including both the ANZ Bank Group and ANZ Non-Bank Group). In Australia, these regulators include:

- Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") – in relation to corporations, financial services, consumer credit and securities matters;
- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission ("ACCC") – in relation to competition, fair trading and consumer protection matters;
- Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre ("AUSTRAC") – in relation to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws; and
- the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner ("OAIC") – in relation to privacy and freedom of information law.

In the United States, these regulators include the United States Federal Reserve and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Australia

Prudential and Regulatory Supervision

The Supervisory Role of APRA

APRA is responsible for the prudential and regulatory supervision of Australian ADIs (which includes banks (including ANZBGL), credit unions and building societies), insurance companies and superannuation funds. The Reserve Bank of Australia ("RBA") has overall responsibility for monetary policy, financial system stability and payments system regulation. APRA is also responsible for prudential regulation and supervision of various other regulated entities, such as authorised NOHCs (including ANZGHL).

APRA requires ADIs to meet certain prudential requirements that are covered in a range of APRA prudential standards.

APRA discharges its responsibilities in part by requiring ADIs subject to its supervision to regularly provide it with reports that set forth a broad range of information, including financial and statistical data relating to their financial position and information in respect of prudential and other matters. APRA gives special attention to capital adequacy, liquidity, earnings, credit quality and associated loan loss experience, concentration of risks, maturity profile of assets and liabilities, operational risks, market risks, interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB"), exposures to related entities, funds management, governance, remuneration, operational resilience, recovery and resolution planning, audit and related matters, securitisation activities and international banking operations. APRA may also exercise certain investigative powers if an ADI fails to provide information about its financial condition.

In carrying out its supervisory role, APRA supplements its analysis of data collected from ADIs with a mix of regular and targeted reviews and formal meetings with the ADI's senior management and the ADI's external auditor. APRA has also formalised a relationship with each ADI's external auditor, with the agreement of the relevant ADI. The external auditor provides additional assurance to APRA that the information sourced from an ADI's accounting records and included in the ADI's APRA reporting is, in all material respects, reliable and in accordance with the relevant APRA prudential and reporting standards. The external auditor may undertake targeted reviews of specific risk management areas, as a result of consultation with APRA. In addition, the board of directors of an ADI must make an annual declaration to APRA on risk management of the ADI in the form specified by applicable prudential standards.

Where APRA considers that an ADI may become unable to meet its obligations or may suspend payment (among other circumstances), APRA can take control of the ADI's business (including by appointment of a Banking Act statutory manager). APRA also has power to direct the ADI not to make payments in respect of its indebtedness. In addition, APRA has powers under the *Financial Sector (Transfer and Restructure) Act 1999* of Australia to require the compulsory transfer of some or all of an ADI's assets and liabilities or its shares to another body specified by APRA (which need not in all cases be an ADI). Broadly, APRA may require such a transfer in circumstances including where the relevant Australian Minister declares that the transfer should occur, or APRA is satisfied that there has been a contravention of the Banking Act or regulations or instruments made under it or the ADI has informed APRA that it is likely to become unable to meet its obligations or is about to suspend payment, and certain other criteria are met, including that APRA is satisfied that the transfer is appropriate having regard to the interests of the financial sector as a whole. A counterparty to a contract with an ADI cannot rely solely on the fact that a Banking Act statutory manager is in control of the ADI's business or on the making of a direction or compulsory transfer order as a basis for denying any obligations to the ADI or for accelerating any debt under that contract, closing out any transaction relating to that contract or enforcing any security under that contract.

Other Australian Regulators

In addition to APRA and its prudential and regulatory supervision, ANZBGL and its Australian subsidiaries are supervised and regulated in some respects by other regulators including ASIC, ACCC, AUSTRAC, OAIC and various securities exchanges.

ASIC is Australia's corporate, markets, financial services and consumer credit regulator. It regulates Australian companies, financial markets, financial services organisations and professionals who deal in and advise on investments, superannuation, insurance, deposit-taking and credit. As the consumer credit regulator, ASIC licenses and regulates people and businesses engaging in consumer credit activities (including banks, credit unions, finance companies, and mortgage and finance brokers). ASIC ensures that licensees meet required standards, including those related to responsibilities to consumers that are set out in the *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009* of Australia. As the financial markets regulator, ASIC assesses how effectively authorised financial markets are complying with their legal obligations to operate fair, orderly and transparent markets. ASIC is responsible for the supervision of trading on Australia's domestic licensed equity, derivatives and futures markets. As the financial services regulator, ASIC licenses and monitors financial services businesses to ensure that they operate efficiently, honestly and fairly. ANZBGL provides products and participates in markets regulated by ASIC.

The ACCC is an independent Commonwealth statutory authority that promotes competition and fair trading in the Australian marketplace to benefit consumers, businesses and the community. It also regulates some national infrastructure services. Its primary responsibility is to ensure that individuals and businesses, including the Group, comply with the Australian competition, fair trading and consumer protection laws.

AUSTRAC is Australia's financial intelligence agency and its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulator. The Group is required to comply with certain anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing legislation and regulations under Australian law, including the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* of Australia (the "AML/CTF Act"). The AML/CTF Act is administered by AUSTRAC.

The OAIC is an independent agency within the Australian Attorney General's portfolio. Its primary functions are privacy, freedom of information and government information policy, with responsibilities including conducting investigations, reviewing decisions, handling complaints, and providing guidance and advice.

Secrecy obligations may apply from time to time under or in connection with applicable laws including, without limitation, anti-money laundering, whistleblowing and banking and prudential laws and regulations. Information subject to such secrecy obligations may not be publicly disclosed.

Capital and Liquidity

Capital

The common framework for determining the appropriate level of bank regulatory capital is set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision under a framework that is commonly known as "Basel 3".

For calculation of minimum capital requirements under Pillar 1 ("Capital Requirements") of the Basel Accord, the Group has been accredited by APRA to use the advanced internal ratings based methodology for credit risk weighted assets and APS 115 *Capital Adequacy: Standardised Measurement Approach to Operational Risk* ("APS 115") for operational risk weighted assets.

APRA has adopted the majority of Basel 3 capital reforms in Australia. APRA views the Basel 3 reforms as a minimum requirement and hence has not incorporated some of the concessions proposed in the Basel 3 rules and has also set higher requirements in other areas. As a result, Australian banks' Basel 3 reported capital ratios are not directly comparable with international peers. The APRA Basel 3 reforms included: increased capital deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital, an increase in capitalisation rates (including prescribed minimum capital buffers, fully effective from 1 January 2023), tighter requirements around new Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") and Tier 2 securities and transitional arrangements for existing AT1 and Tier 2 securities that do not conform to the new regulations.

For further discussion regarding capital regulatory developments, see "Regulatory Developments – Capital and Liquidity" below.

Liquidity

ANZBGL's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a detailed ANZBGL Board-approved policy framework. The management of the liquidity and funding positions and risks is overseen by the Group Asset and Liability Committee. ANZBGL's liquidity risk appetite is defined by the ability to meet a range of regulatory requirements and internal liquidity metrics mandated by ANZBGL's Board. The metrics cover a range of scenarios of varying duration and level of severity. This framework helps:

- provide protection against shorter-term but more extreme market dislocations and stresses;
- maintain structural strength in the balance sheet by ensuring that an appropriate amount of longer-term assets are funded with longer-term funding; and
- ensure no undue timing concentrations exist in the Group's funding profile.

A key component of this framework is the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"). The LCR is a severe short term liquidity stress scenario mandated by banking regulators including APRA. It was introduced as part of the Basel 3 international framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring.

Another important component of this framework is APRA's Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") requirement.

ANZBGL observes its prudential obligations in relation to liquidity and funding risk as required by APRA's APS 210 *Liquidity* ("APS 210"), as well as the prudential requirements of overseas regulators on ANZBGL's offshore operations.

Capital Management and Liquidity within APRA's Regulations

For further details of the Group's capital management and liquidity see "Liquidity and capital resources" set out in "Section 3: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects".

Crisis Management

Under the Banking Act, APRA has power to facilitate the orderly resolution of the entities it regulates (and certain of their subsidiaries and holding companies) in times of distress. Powers which could impact the Group include oversight, management and directions powers in relation to ANZBGL and other ANZ Group entities (including ANZGHL) and statutory management powers over regulated entities within the ANZ Group (including ANZGHL). The Banking Act includes provisions which are designed to give statutory recognition to the conversion or write-off of regulatory capital instruments (the "Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions").

The Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions apply in relation to regulatory capital instruments issued by certain financial sector entities (including ADIs, of which ANZBGL is one) that contain provisions for conversion or write-off for the purposes of APRA's prudential standards. Where the Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions apply to an instrument, that instrument may be converted in accordance with its terms. This is so despite any law (other than specified laws, currently those relating to the ability of a person to acquire interests in an Australian corporation or financial sector entity), the constitution of the issuer or the conversion entity for the instrument, any contract to which the issuer is a party or the conversion entity for the instrument, and any listing rules, operating rules or clearing and settlement rules applicable to the instrument. In addition, the Banking Act includes a moratorium on the taking of certain actions, such as denying any obligation, accelerating any debt, closing out any transaction or enforcing any security, on grounds relating to the operation of the Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions.

Regulatory Developments - Capital and Liquidity

RBNZ Capital Requirements

In 2025, the RBNZ conducted a review of its key capital requirements for banks that were being progressively implemented to July 2028. The RBNZ is expected to further consult on various aspects of the revised requirements, including certain transitional arrangements during the period to December 2028.

While at an early stage, a likely outcome of the proposed revised RBNZ capital adequacy requirements is that ANZ Bank New Zealand would issue Tier 2 and loss absorbing capacity securities, equivalent to 9% of their RWA, to ANZBGL. The RBNZ proposal, however, remains subject to consultation on the transitional pathway, the Tier 2 capital and loss absorbing capacity securities requirements and there may be other or different consequences. The transitional pathway is expected to commence in December 2028 and extend out to either December 2030 or as late as December 2033. APRA has clarified its policy intent in APS 111 effective from 1 January 2027, that eligible Tier 2 capital or Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (“TLAC”) instruments issued by a subsidiary internally to its Australian parent entity are to be deducted from the parent entity’s Tier 2 capital.

The impact of the review on the Group is uncertain. See risk factor 15 “*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position”* for further information in “Section 2: Information on the Group – Risk Factors”.

APRA consultation on enhancements to ADI Capital and Liquidity Requirements

APRA implemented its updated requirements (capital reforms) in relation to capital adequacy and credit risk requirements for ADIs on 1 January 2023 and final IRRBB standards from October 2025.

In March 2026, APRA announced plans to consult on enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity settings. The proposals include:

- changes to the liquidity framework for the largest banks, including holding liquidity to address risks not covered by existing LCR minimum requirements;
- targeted amendments to the standardised credit risk capital framework; and
- the implementation of a simplified approach to the Basel Committee’s Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (“FRTB”).

APRA has indicated that the consultation will occur in stages with review of the standardised credit risk capital framework to occur in the 2026 calendar year and consultation on the liquidity framework and FRTB to occur during the 2026 and 2027 calendar years. The aggregate final outcome from all changes to APRA's prudential standards relating to their review of ADIs capital and liquidity frameworks remains uncertain.

APRA’s approach to Additional Tier 1 Capital in Australia

In December 2025, APRA finalised its prudential standards relating to the removal of AT1 capital, with the new prudential standards to come into effect from 1 January 2027. Large, internationally active banks, such as the Group, which have received APRA approval to use the Internal Ratings-based Approach to credit risk capital requirements (“Advanced” banks) will be required to:

- replace the current requirement for 1.5% of AT1 capital with 0.25% of CET1 capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 capital;
- increase the minimum CET1 capital requirement from 4.5% to 6.0%, but remove the Advanced portion of the capital conservation buffer of 1.25%;
- keep the total capital minimum, inclusive of APRA buffers, unchanged at 18.25% (including TLAC requirements); and
- increase the Tier 2 requirement (inclusive of TLAC) from 6.5% to 7.75%.

In addition, APRA has replaced references to Tier 1 capital with CET1 capital for the purposes of the leverage ratio and exposure limits in APS 222 *Associations with Related Entities* (“APS 222”), APS 221 *Large Exposures* (“APS 221”) and Trans-Tasman funding arrangements. APRA has also reduced the minimum leverage ratio by 0.25% from 3.50% to 3.25%. These changes will reduce the Group’s capacity to fund exposures under the above metrics; however, the impact on the Group will depend on existing capacity under these metrics. APRA’s consultation paper relating to these changes noted that ADIs impacted by the changes to APS 222, APS 221 or Trans-Tasman funding arrangements can discuss potential adjustments with APRA.

For further information, refer to “Section 2: Information on the Group – Risk Factors – Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group’s Position”, and “Section 2: Information on the Group – Risk Factors – Liquidity and funding risk events may adversely affect the Group’s Position”.

Restrictions on ANZBGL's ability to provide financial support

Effect of APRA's Prudential Standards

APRA's current or future requirements may have an adverse effect on ANZBGL's business, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial condition.

APS 222 sets minimum requirements for ADIs in Australia, including ANZBGL. The key requirements of APS 222 are that an ADI must have a board approved policy that governs its associations and dealings with its related entities, identify, monitor, manage and control potential contagion risk between the ADI and its related entities and step-in risk entities, meet minimum requirements with respect to dealings with related entities and step-in risk entities which may give rise to prudential concerns and maintain exposures to related entities within limits.

Under APS 222, ANZBGL's ability to provide financial support to related entities (including ANZ Bank New Zealand and Suncorp Bank) is subject to the following restrictions:

- ANZBGL should not undertake any dealings with unrelated entities, for the purpose of supporting the business of related entities;
- ANZBGL must not provide support to related entities, and it must not accept support from related entities, unless such support is expressed clearly in legal documentation, is fixed as to time and amount and is in accordance with ANZBGL’s policies and the prudential requirements set out in paragraphs 13 to 17 of APS 222. These requirements include without limitation that ANZBGL must not:
  - have unlimited exposures to related entities either in aggregate or at an individual entity level; or
  - agree to cross-default clauses whereby a default by a related entity on an obligation (whether financial or otherwise) triggers or is deemed to trigger a default by ANZBGL on its obligations;
- ANZBGL must satisfy APRA upon request that when it purchases assets from or securities or other forms of liabilities issued by a related entity, or sells assets and securities to a related entity, these activities do not constitute ANZBGL providing capital support to the related entity; and

- the level of exposure (net of exposures deducted from capital) of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base until 31 December 2026 and of ANZBGL's Level 1 CET1 capital base from 1 January 2027:
  - to related ADIs or equivalents, such as ANZ Bank New Zealand or Suncorp Bank, should not exceed 25% on an individual exposure basis or 75% in aggregate to all related ADIs or equivalents; and
  - to other related entities:
    - in the case of a regulated related entity, should not exceed 25% on an individual exposure basis; or
    - in the case of any other (unregulated) related entity, should not exceed 15% on an individual exposure basis; and
    - should not exceed in aggregate 35% to all non-ADIs or equivalent related entities.

ANZBGL's exposure to ANZ Bank New Zealand at 31 March 2026 is compliant with the APS 222 limits.

In addition, APRA has confirmed that from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2026, no more than 5% of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base, and from 1 January 2027 no more than 5% of ANZBGL's Level 1 CET1 capital base, can comprise non-equity exposures to its New Zealand operations (including its subsidiaries incorporated in New Zealand, such as ANZ Bank New Zealand, and ANZBGL's New Zealand branch) during ordinary times. This limit does not include holdings of capital instruments or eligible secured contingent funding support provided to ANZ Bank New Zealand and its subsidiaries (ANZ Bank New Zealand together with its subsidiaries, the “ANZ Bank New Zealand Group”) during times of financial stress.

APRA has also confirmed that contingent funding support by ANZBGL to its ANZ Bank New Zealand operations during times of financial stress must be provided on terms that are acceptable to APRA. At present, only covered bonds meet APRA's criteria for contingent funding. APRA also requires that ANZBGL's total exposures to its New Zealand operations must not exceed 50% of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base until 31 December 2026, and from 1 January 2027 must not exceed 50% of ANZBGL's Level 1 CET1 capital base.

Effect of the Level 3 framework

In addition, APRA's Level 3 framework as it relates to, among other things, group governance and risk exposures requires the Group to limit its financial and operational exposures to subsidiaries (including ANZ Bank New Zealand and Suncorp Bank).

In determining the acceptable level of exposure to a subsidiary, ANZBGL's Board of Directors should have regard to:

- the exposures that would be approved for third parties of broadly equivalent credit status; and
- the potential impact on ANZBGL's capital and liquidity positions and ability to continue operating in the event of a failure by the subsidiary.

These requirements are not expected to place additional restrictions on ANZBGL's ability to provide financial or operational support to its subsidiaries, including ANZ Bank New Zealand and Suncorp Bank.

Regulatory Developments - Other

NFR management enforceable undertaking

On 3 April 2025, the Group announced it had entered into a court enforceable undertaking (“CEU”) with APRA for matters relating to NFR management practices and risk culture across the Group and accepted an additional operational risk capital overlay of A$250 million, increasing it to $1 billion. For further information see “Section 5: Additional Information – Legal Proceedings”.

Residential mortgage lending practices

APRA closely monitors residential mortgage lending practices and takes steps aimed at strengthening residential mortgage lending standards across the banking industry.

The minimum interest rate buffer, as outlined by APRA, requires ADIs to use a buffer of at least 3% over the loan interest rate when assessing the serviceability of home loan applications. APRA has informed ADIs that they must have the ability to limit the extent of lending in the following loan types:

(a) lending with a debt-to-income ratio greater than or equal to four times or six times;

(b) lending with a loan-to-valuation ratio greater than or equal to 80 per cent or 90 per cent;

(c) lending for the purposes of investment;

(d) lending on an interest-only basis; and

(e) lending with a combination of any two of the types specified in (a) to (d).

Effective from 1 February 2026, APRA required ADIs to implement a limit of up to 20% of new residential mortgage lending at a debt-to-income ratio of six times or higher. This applies separately to each of the owner-occupier and investor portfolios.

Changes in classifications for residential mortgage loans

The current classification of ANZBGL's residential mortgage loans, as reported to regulators and the market, is generally determined during the loan origination process (i.e. loan application, processing and funding), based on information provided by the customer or subsequently when a customer requests changes to the loan.

Classification of residential mortgage loans may change due to:

- incorrect classification at origination: to the extent that customers inaccurately advise ANZBGL of their circumstances at origination, there is a risk that loans may be incorrectly classified, and such loans may be reclassified;

- changes in customer circumstances: ongoing appropriateness of a given classification relies on the customer's obligation to advise ANZBGL of any changes in the customer's circumstances and on ANZBGL's ability to independently validate the information provided by its customers. To the extent that customers advise of any changes in their circumstances or when ANZBGL makes such a determination based on its verification processes, a loan may be reclassified;
- regulatory or other changes: the criteria for loan classifications, and their interpretation, may change for one or more reporting purposes, which may affect the classification of certain loans; and
- changes in ANZBGL's systems and processes.

Incorrect classification or re-classification of loans may affect a customer's ability to meet required repayments, such as when an owner-occupied property loan is re-classified to an investment property loan, which may attract a higher interest rate. The inability of customers to meet repayment obligations on re-classified loans may increase the risk of default on such loans, which may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Other

For further information on regulatory developments, including the risks they pose to the Group, see “Section 2: Information on the Group - Risk Factors - Legal and regulatory risk - Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position”.

New Zealand

The supervisory role of the RBNZ

The *Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989* (the “BPS Act”) requires the RBNZ to exercise its powers of registration of banks and prudential supervision of registered banks (including ANZ Bank New Zealand) for the purposes of:

- promoting the maintenance of a sound and efficient financial system; and
- avoiding significant damage to the financial system that could result from the failure of a registered bank.

The main elements of the RBNZ's supervisory role include:

- requiring all banks to comply with certain minimum prudential requirements, which are applied through conditions of registration. These include constraints on connected party exposures, minimum capital adequacy requirements and minimum standards for liquidity risk management, and are set out in more detail below;
- monitoring each registered bank's financial condition and compliance with conditions of registration, principally on the basis of published half-yearly disclosure statements and monthly reporting submitted privately to the RBNZ. This monitoring is intended to ensure that the RBNZ maintains familiarity with the financial condition of each bank and the banking system as a whole, and maintains a state of preparedness to invoke crisis management powers should this be necessary;
- consulting the senior management of registered banks;
- using crisis management powers available to it under the BPS Act to intervene where a bank distress or failure situation threatens the soundness of the financial system;
- assessing whether a bank is carrying on business prudently;
- monitoring banks' outsourcing arrangements to determine whether a registered bank's risks associated with outsourcing are appropriately managed;
- issuing guidelines on banks' internal capital adequacy process and liquidity policy;
- issuing guidelines on corporate governance; and
- maintaining close working relationships with parent bank supervisors (such as APRA in Australia) on bank-specific issues, policy issues and general matters relating to the condition of the financial system in New Zealand and in the countries where parent banks are domiciled.

Registered banks are required to issue half-yearly disclosure statements that contain comprehensive details, together with full financial statements at the full-year, and unaudited interim financial statements at the half-year. The financial statements are subject to full external audit at the end of each financial year and a limited scope review at the end of each financial half-year. Each bank director is required to make certain statements and attestations in the disclosure statements. If the information in the bank's disclosure statement is found to be false or misleading, the bank and its directors may incur criminal or civil penalties.

The RBNZ publishes a quarterly “dashboard” of key information on registered banks on its website. The dashboard aims to improve the public’s and market participants’ ability to understand and act on information about registered banks' financial strength and risk profile. The information is sourced from private reporting that banks provide to the RBNZ. Information relating to the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group published in the dashboard is not incorporated by reference herein and does not form part of this U.S. Disclosure Document. In some cases, information relating to the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group published in the dashboard has been classified and presented differently to the presentation in the ANZ Bank New Zealand consolidated financial statements.

New Zealand-incorporated banks (including ANZ Bank New Zealand) are required to comply with the Basel 3 capital adequacy requirements, as modified to reflect New Zealand conditions. Since 1 July 2025, the RBNZ has required domestic systemically important banks, including ANZ Bank New Zealand, to maintain a CET1 prudential capital buffer of 5.5% of RWA above the minimum capital ratios or face restrictions on distributions. This prudential capital buffer was scheduled to progressively increase to 9% of RWA by July 2028, but as part of the RBNZ's 2025 review of key capital requirement settings, the RBNZ has announced that it will instead increase to 6% of RWA. See “New Zealand Regulatory Developments - Bank capital adequacy requirements” below for further information.

New Zealand-incorporated banks (including ANZ Bank New Zealand) are required to comply with the RBNZ's Liquidity Policy (“BS13”). BS13 requires that New Zealand-incorporated banks meet a minimum core funding ratio (“CFR”) of 75% ensuring that at least a minimum proportion of bank funding is met through customer deposits, term funding and Tier 1 capital.

The RBNZ requires all registered banks to obtain and maintain a credit rating from an approved organisation and publish that rating in their disclosure statements.

In addition, the RBNZ has wide-reaching powers to obtain further information, data and forecasts in connection with its supervisory functions, and to require that information, data, and forecasts be audited.

The RBNZ also possesses a number of crisis management powers. Those powers include recommending that a bank's registration be cancelled, investigating the affairs of a registered bank, requiring that a registered bank consults with the RBNZ, giving directions to a registered bank, removing, replacing or appointing a director of a registered bank or recommending that a registered bank be subject to statutory management.

If a registered bank is declared to be subject to statutory management, no person may, among other things:

- commence or continue any action or other proceedings including proceedings by way of counterclaim against that bank;
- issue any execution, attach any debt, or otherwise enforce or seek to enforce any judgment or order obtained in respect of that bank;
- take any steps to put that bank into liquidation; or
- exercise any right of set off against that bank.

As part of the RBNZ's supervisory powers, a person must obtain the written consent of the RBNZ before giving effect to a transaction resulting in that person acquiring or increasing a “significant influence” over a registered bank. “Significant influence” means the ability to appoint 25% or more of the board of directors of a registered bank or a qualifying interest (e.g., legal or beneficial ownership) in 10% or more of its voting securities.

New Zealand Regulatory Developments

Bank capital adequacy requirements

In 2025, the RBNZ conducted a review of its key capital requirements for New Zealand banks that were being progressively implemented to July 2028 and decided to revise the capital ratio requirements, lower and increase the granularity of standardised risk weights for certain types of lending, and remove AT1 capital from the capital framework. For the New Zealand systemically important banks, including the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, the revised requirements will include a minimum CET1 ratio requirement of 12% and total capital ratio requirement of 15%. These ratios are currently required to be 10% and 14.5% respectively and had been expected to be 13.5% and 18% from July 2028. A new loss absorbing capacity (“LAC”) requirement of 6% will also be implemented. The RBNZ indicated the CET1 capital ratio requirement will increase by 0.5% in October 2026, concurrent with the standardised risk weight changes being implemented. The remaining capital ratio changes are not expected to be made before December 2028.

No new AT1 issuance is expected to be permitted from October 2026, and existing AT1 perpetual preference shares are expected to progressively cease to qualify as Tier 1 capital from December 2029.

The RBNZ is expected to continue consulting on aspects of the revised requirements, including certain transitional arrangements during the period to December 2028.

The impact of the review on ANZ Bank New Zealand Group and the Group will depend on final implementation details, business mix and balance sheet settings at the relevant time. As such, the impact of the review on ANZ Bank New Zealand Group and the Group is currently uncertain.

See risk factor 15 “*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*” in “Section 2: Information on the Group” for further information.

Replacement of the BPS Act

Since 1989, prudential supervision and regulation of banks has been governed by the BPS Act. However, the BPS Act is in the process of being replaced by two separate pieces of legislation:

- The *Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021* commenced in July 2022, replacing parts of the BPS Act that relate to the RBNZ's high-level objectives, powers, functions, governance and funding arrangements. Among other things, the *Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021*:
  - establishes a new statutory governance board responsible for all decision-making, except decisions made by the Monetary Policy Committee; and
  - introduces an overarching financial stability objective of protecting and promoting the stability of New Zealand's financial system (in addition to the economic objective and central bank objective).
- The *Deposit Takers Act 2023* (“Deposit Takers Act”) will, among other things:
  - create a single regulatory regime for all bank and non-bank deposit takers;
  - strengthen accountability requirements for directors of deposit takers;
  - broaden the RBNZ's supervision and enforcement tools; and
  - strengthen and clarify the RBNZ's crisis resolution framework (which in substance carries over the key statutory management powers from the BPS Act but places those powers (where practicable) directly in the hands of the RBNZ as resolution authority).

The Deposit Takers Act has also introduced a Depositor Compensation Scheme (“DCS”) which covers up to NZ $100,000 of eligible deposits per depositor per institution, in the event of a deposit taker failure. The DCS is funded by collecting levies from deposit takers, including ANZ Bank New Zealand. The DCS commenced on 1 July 2025.

The DCS is not expected to result in a material increase in costs for ANZ Bank New Zealand.

The RBNZ is undertaking a multi-year work program to develop policy, standards and regulations to support the commencement of the Deposit Takers Act regime. Until the Deposit Takers Act fully comes into force, the current regulatory framework for banks is continuing under the BPS Act.

RBNZ review of BS13

The RBNZ is undertaking a comprehensive review of BS13.

The RBNZ's key policy decisions so far include:

- the retention of the RBNZ's existing quantitative liquidity metrics, the one-month mismatch ratio and the core funding ratio with modifications, rather than the adoption of the Basel 3 liquidity framework. The one-week mismatch ratio is to be discontinued;
- the tightening of eligibility requirements for liquid assets in New Zealand; and
- the establishment of a committed liquidity facility for currently eligible liquid assets that do not meet the new eligibility requirements.

The new policy will be implemented as a standard under the Deposit Takers Act, and is expected to commence in late 2028.

Conduct regulations for financial institutions

The *Financial Markets (Conduct of Institutions) Amendment Act 2022* came into force on 31 March 2025 and implements a broad conduct regime for financial institutions (“CoFI regime”). The CoFI regime requires certain financial institutions (including ANZ Bank New Zealand) to:

- obtain a licence under Part 6 of the *Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013* (“FMC Act”). ANZ Bank New Zealand obtained its licence in September 2024;
- comply with a fair conduct principle (requiring them to treat consumers fairly, including by paying due regard to their interests);
- establish, implement, maintain and comply with an effective fair conduct program to operationalise the fair conduct principle, and publish a summary of the fair conduct program; and
- comply with regulations that regulate sales incentives for staff and others who are involved in providing a relevant service.

A Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Bill introduced to the New Zealand Parliament is progressing through the legislative process. If passed, the bill will alter the requirements for financial institutions' fair conduct programs, provide the Financial Markets Authority with broader investigatory powers, and consolidate market services licences. Any amendments to the CoFI regime are expected to commence in 2026 or 2027.

Other

For further information on regulatory developments, including the risks they pose to the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, see “Risk Factors - Risks related to the Group's business activities and industry - Competition in the markets in which the Group operates may adversely affect the Group’s Position” and “Risk Factors - Legal and regulatory risk - Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position”.

United States

ANZBGL is an indirect subsidiary of ANZGHL and a direct subsidiary of ANZ Bank HoldCo. Each of ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo is a non-operating holding company. Each of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo has elected to be treated as a "Financial Holding Company" (a "FHC") by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"). A FHC is allowed to engage, or acquire companies engaged, in the U.S. in activities that are determined by the FRB and the Secretary of the Treasury to be financial in nature or incidental thereto, and, with FRB approval, activities that are determined by the FRB to be complementary to financial activities.

Under the *Bank Holding Company Act of 1956* (the "BHC Act"), the activities of a FHC are subject to restrictions if it is determined that the FHC (including its U.S. branches and agencies and U.S. depository institution subsidiaries) ceases to be "well managed" or "well capitalised" as defined in FRB regulations, the FHC is the subject of an enforcement action requiring it to maintain a specific level of capital, or any U.S. depository institution subsidiary of the FHC fails to maintain at least a "Satisfactory" or better rating under the *Community Reinvestment Act*. The FRB is the "umbrella" supervisor with jurisdiction over FHCs, including ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo.

Each of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo is subject to U.S. federal laws and regulations, including the *International Banking Act of 1978* (the "IBA"). Under the IBA, all branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States, including ANZBGL's New York branch ("New York Branch"), are subject to reporting and examination requirements similar to those imposed on domestic banks that are owned or controlled by U.S. bank holding companies. As a federally-licenced branch regulated primarily by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in the United States (the "OCC"), the New York Branch can engage in activities permissible for national banks, with the exception that the New York Branch may not accept retail deposits. As the New York Branch does not accept retail deposits (although it does accept institutional and corporate deposits), the New York Branch is not subject to the supervision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo are subject to the BHC Act. An FHC's activities as FHC would become subject to restrictions if it does not meet the "well managed" or "well capitalised" requirements or if it were to become the subject of an enforcement action requiring it to maintain a specific level of capital.

Under the IBA, the FRB has the authority to impose reserve requirements on deposits maintained by U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, including the New York Branch. The New York Branch must maintain its accounts and records separate from those of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo and must comply with such additional requirements as may be prescribed by the OCC. The IBA and the BHC Act also affect the ability of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo to engage in non-banking activities in the United States.

Under the IBA, a federal branch of a non-U.S. bank is subject to receivership by the OCC to the same extent as a national bank. The Comptroller may take possession of the business and property of a federal branch. The Comptroller has at its disposal a wide range of supervisory and enforcement tools for addressing violations of laws and regulations, and breaches of safety and soundness, which can be imposed upon federal branches. The Comptroller may remove federal branch management and assess civil money penalties. In certain circumstances, the Comptroller may also terminate a federal branch licence at its own initiative or at the recommendation of the FRB.

Each of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo is subject to certain provisions of the *Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010* ("Dodd-Frank"). Dodd-Frank regulates many aspects of the business of banking in the United States and internationally.

Section 13 of the BHC Act and its implementing regulations, commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule", among other things, generally prohibit banks and their affiliates from engaging in certain "proprietary trading" (but allow certain activities such as underwriting, market making-related and risk-mitigating hedging activities) and limit the sponsorship of, and investment in, certain private funds (including private equity funds and hedge funds), subject to certain important exceptions and exemptions.

Other Dodd-Frank regulations impose minimum margin requirements on uncleared swaps and security-based swaps, require the central execution and clearing of standardised over the counter ("OTC") derivatives on regulated trading platforms and clearing houses, set limits on the size of positions in certain types of derivatives, require the reporting of transaction data to regulated swap and security-based swap data repositories, and provide for heightened supervision of dealers and major market participants in the derivatives markets. ANZBGL is a registered swap dealer under the *Commodity Exchange Act* and Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") regulations and is a member of the National Futures Association. While ANZBGL is not a registered security-based swap dealer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), it may register at such time as it is required or that it considers appropriate. In addition, other affiliated entities within the Group could become subject to swap dealer or security-based swap dealer registration, depending on the level of their swap or security-based swap dealing activities with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties. Even if not required to be registered with the CFTC or the SEC, such entities are potentially subject to certain of the CFTC's or SEC's regulatory requirements, in connection with transactions that they enter into with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties.

The CFTC adopted rules regarding cross-border transactions which, among other things, permit "substituted compliance" by swap dealers located in non-U.S. jurisdictions with regulatory schemes determined by the CFTC to be comparable to its own. The CFTC had made such a determination with respect to certain aspects of Australian law and regulation pursuant to guidance issued by the CFTC, and that determination has continued to remain in effect under the 2020 rules. Pursuant to that determination, ANZBGL is able to rely on substituted compliance with certain Australian rules in lieu of compliance with corresponding CFTC rules.

U.S. prudential regulators, the CFTC and the SEC have implemented rules imposing initial and variation margin requirements on transactions in uncleared swaps and security-based swaps. As ANZBGL is a swap dealer supervised by the FRB and operates the New York Branch that is regulated by the OCC, it is required to comply with the uncleared swap margin rules promulgated by the FRB, the OCC and certain other prudential regulators. These rules impose requirements to collect and post initial and variation margin in respect of in-scope trading with in-scope counterparties. The rules of the prudential regulators also allow non-U.S. swap dealers, such as ANZBGL, to comply with the applicable laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions in lieu of compliance with their margin rules if the prudential regulators make a determination of comparability with respect to such non-U.S. jurisdictions, or otherwise not to comply with U.S. margin rules, with respect to certain categories of transactions and counterparties.

Each of ANZBGL, ANZGHL and ANZ Bank HoldCo is subject to “enhanced prudential regulations” under Reg. YY, Subpart N, which was adopted pursuant to Dodd-Frank Section 165, and which requires compliance with the financial and risk oversight requirements thereof. ANZGHL, as the top tier holding company, is required to submit U.S. resolution plans to the FRB and the FDIC. The FRB’s and the FDIC’s rules apply tailored requirements on resolution planning and prudential standards to foreign banking organisations, depending on the size of their U.S. operations and their risk profile. ANZGHL submitted its most recent triennial U.S. resolution plan to the FRB and the FDIC in June 2025. ANZGHL is currently a triennial reduced filer under the rules. If ANZGHL remains a reduced triennial filer, ANZGHL will be required to submit the next resolution plan on or before 1 July 2028.

ANZGHL conducts its debt capital markets activities in the United States through ANZ Securities, Inc. (“ANZSI”). ANZSI is a broker-dealer licensed by the SEC and supervised by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). ANZSI is also licensed in the states and territories where it does business. The SEC and FINRA have extensive compliance requirements that apply to ANZSI, including record-keeping, transaction and communications monitoring, supervision of ANZSI staff, internal policies and procedures, and many others that govern the day-to-day business of ANZSI. ANZSI is subject to periodic reviews of its operations by the SEC and FINRA.

The U.S. *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* (“FATCA”) requires financial institutions to undertake specific customer due diligence and provide information on account holders (including substantial owners for certain entities) who are U.S. citizens or tax residents to the United States Federal tax authority, the Internal Revenue Service, either directly or via local tax authorities. If the required due diligence is not performed and the required information is not provided in accordance with applicable requirements, the Group and/or persons owning assets in accounts with Group members may be subjected to a 30% withholding tax on certain amounts. Currently, such withholding applies only to certain payments derived from sources within the United States. Under proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, payments derived from sources outside the United States will not be subject to such withholding until two years after final U.S. regulations defining “foreign passthru payment” are enacted. There is currently no proposed or final definition of “foreign passthru payment” and it is therefore impossible to know whether certain payments could possibly be treated as foreign passthru payments.

If any country in which the ANZ Group operates neither has nor enforces an Intergovernmental Agreement with the United States, and local law prevents compliance with FATCA, the ANZ Group may face broader compliance issues, significant withholding exposure and operational impacts.

A major focus of U.S. governmental policies affecting financial institutions has been combating money laundering, terrorist financing and violations of U.S. sanctions. The *Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001* (the “Patriot Act”) substantially broadened the scope of U.S. anti-money laundering laws by imposing significant compliance and due diligence obligations, identifying crimes and stipulating penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued a number of regulations implementing various requirements of the Patriot Act, and other U.S. laws with respect to sanctions that apply to U.S. financial institutions, including certain U.S. non-bank subsidiaries and U.S. bank subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks, such as ANZSI and the New York Branch.

Those regulations require financial institutions operating in the United States to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent, and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers. They also require financial institutions in the United States to operate in compliance with U.S. sanctions regimes. In addition, the U.S. bank regulatory agencies have imposed heightened standards and U.S. law enforcement authorities have intensified enforcement of such matters and imposed substantial penalties, restrictions with respect to future operations and actions with respect to relevant personnel. Failure of a financial institution to maintain and implement adequate policies and procedures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and to comply with U.S. sanctions regimes, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for the financial institution, as well as result in the imposition of civil, monetary and criminal penalties.

The *Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020* (“AMLA”) comprehensively reforms and modernises U.S. anti-money laundering laws. Among other things, the AMLA codifies a risk-based approach to anti-money laundering compliance for financial institutions, requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury to develop standards for evaluating technology and internal processes for anti-money laundering compliance and expands enforcement and investigation-related authority, including in the available sanctions for certain violations. The effects of the AMLA are dependent on the required additional rulemakings, reports, implementation guidance and other measures. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, has issued the priorities for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy, as required under the AMLA. The priorities include corruption, cybercrime, terrorist financing, fraud, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking and proliferation financing.

Other regulators

The Group has securities listed on certain securities exchanges in Australia and overseas, including debt securities listed on the ASX and the London Stock Exchange. The Group must comply with the listing requirements applicable to issuers of securities listed on those exchanges.

In addition to the prudential capital oversight that APRA conducts over ANZBGL and its branch operations and the supervision and regulation described above, local banking operations in all of the ANZBGL offshore branches and banking subsidiaries are subject to host country supervision by their respective regulators, such as the RBNZ, the OCC, the FRB, the UK Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the National Administration of Financial Regulation of the PRC (formerly the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission) and other financial regulatory bodies in those countries and in other relevant countries. These regulators, among other things, may impose minimum capitalisation requirements on those operations in their respective jurisdictions.

The Group is also required to comply with certain anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing legislation and regulations under the local laws of all the countries in which it operates.

RISK FACTORS

Introduction

The Group's activities are subject to risks and uncertainties that can materially and adversely impact its business, business model, operations, results of operations, reputation, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance and financial condition (together, the "Group's Position"). These risks and uncertainties may be financial or non-financial and may result from external factors over which the Group may have little or no control. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that the Group may face. Additional risks and uncertainties that the Group is unaware of, or that the Group currently does not consider material, may also become important factors that affect it. If any of the specified or unspecified risks and uncertainties actually occur (individually or collectively), the Group's Position may be materially and adversely affected, with the result that the trading price or value of the Group's equity or debt securities could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

The risk factors below should be considered together with "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors Summary" included herein.

Risks related to the Group's business activities and industry

1. Changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, the Asia Pacific region, the UK, Europe and the United States (the "Relevant Jurisdictions"), may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group's financial performance is influenced by the political, economic and financial conditions in the countries and regions in which the Group, its customers and its counterparties carry on business. The Group can give no assurance as to the likely future conditions in the economies of the Relevant Jurisdictions where the Group has its main operations or other jurisdictions in which the Group operates or obtains funding.

The political, economic and financial conditions in the Relevant Jurisdictions may be impacted by a range of factors including, but not limited to, domestic and international economic events, the stability of the banking system and any related implications for funding and capital markets, other changes in financial markets, global supply chain developments, political developments, pandemics and natural disasters.

Instability in political conditions may result in uncertainty, declines in market liquidity and increases in volatility in global financial markets and may adversely impact economic activity in the Relevant Jurisdictions, which could in turn adversely affect the Group's Position. Recent examples include the conflict in Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East including the possibility of these expanding into a wider regional conflict, the implementation of economic security-related legislation, sanctions and trade restrictions in various markets, and heightened tensions between the United States and other economies, including China.

The Group does not operate in and does not currently have any material direct exposure to Israel, Gaza, Iran, Lebanon, Russia or Ukraine and the Group has modest exposure to Qatar and the U.A.E. Notwithstanding the Group's limited exposure to these jurisdictions, prolonged market volatility or economic uncertainty as a result of the ongoing instability in these areas could adversely affect the Group's Position, including by affecting the physical supply of oil and other energy products into Australia and New Zealand. Tensions between the United States and China, including with respect to the status of Taiwan, also have the potential to adversely impact the markets in which the Group operates and the Group's Position. These geopolitical issues have led to the implementation of trade restrictions, including increased tariffs and retaliatory trade restrictions imposed by the United States and other jurisdictions, the final scale of which remains uncertain, and which have led to significant volatility in financial markets and economic uncertainty. Further, economic security-related legislation, including enhanced inbound and outbound investment screening mechanisms, anti-coercion instruments, sanctions (including on Russia's two largest oil producers) and export controls, has been introduced in many markets. Each of these has had, and is likely to continue to have, a negative impact on general economic conditions including gross domestic product, business and consumer confidence and consumer discretionary spending which, in turn, may have a negative impact on the Group's Position.

Inflationary pressure persists in many economies, including in the Relevant Jurisdictions. Demand for goods and services, geopolitical tensions and past and potential future tariffs, and global economic challenges, such as supply chain issues, weather conditions in agricultural regions, high energy prices, high food prices and tight labour markets, have contributed to increased inflation compared to historical levels, which has increased the cost of living and reduced disposable income for consumers. Persistent inflation may exacerbate market volatility, slow economic growth and increase unemployment, each of which may cause further declines in business and investor confidence and increase the risk of customer defaults, which could adversely affect the Group's Position.

China is one of Australia's and New Zealand's major trading partners and a significant driver of commodity demand and prices in many of the markets in which the Group and its customers operate. Any heightening of geopolitical tensions and the occurrence of events that adversely affect China's economic growth and Australia's and New Zealand's economic relationship with China, including the implementation of additional tariffs and other protectionist or economic security-related trade policies by the United States or other countries, including sanctions, each as described above, could adversely affect Australian or New Zealand economic activity and, as a result, could adversely affect the Group's Position. Furthermore, in recent periods, the growth of the Chinese economy has slowed and is forecast to continue to slow in coming years, reflecting subdued domestic consumption, property sector softening and exports challenged by increasingly protectionist trade policy. If there were a broad-based and sustained economic slowdown in China, the health of the Chinese financial system may be adversely impacted, which could have negative effects on the global financial system and economy. This could result in an economic downturn, counterparties defaulting on their obligations, countries introducing capital controls, and could place further pressure on asset values and property markets in Australia and New Zealand, which could adversely affect the Group's Position. Refer to risk factor 3 "*Changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business may adversely affect the Group's Position*".

Global commercial real estate markets have been weak for some years. A global liquidity constraint could compound the effects of weakening fundamentals on valuations and refinance risk in commercial real estate markets. Negative developments in commercial real estate markets could lead to increased credit losses from business insolvencies, increased financial stress and defaults from higher leveraged borrowers, which could adversely affect the Group's Position. Refer to risk factor 3 "*Changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business may adversely affect the Group's Position*".

If economic conditions deteriorate in the Relevant Jurisdictions, asset values in housing, commercial or rural property markets could decline, unemployment could rise, and corporate and personal incomes could decline. Deterioration in global markets, including equity, property, currency and other asset markets, may impact the Group's customers and the security the Group holds against loans and other credit exposures. This may impact the Group's ability to recover loans and other credit exposures. In addition, the failure of another bank or financial institution, whether as a result of a deterioration in economic conditions or otherwise, could result in instability in the financial banking system, which could result in disruptions to markets or changes to capital and other regulatory requirements applicable to the Group and affect the Group's Position. Should any of these occur, the Group's Position could be adversely affected. Refer to risk factor 9 "*Credit risk may adversely affect the Group's Position*".

2. Competition in the markets in which the Group operates may adversely affect the Group's Position

The markets in which the Group operates are highly competitive. Competition is expected to continue to increase. Competitors include other banks (both traditional and online), foreign/offshore financial service providers who expand in Australia and/or New Zealand, new non-bank entrants and smaller providers. Examples of factors that may affect competition and negatively impact the Group's Position include:

- entities that the Group competes with, including those outside of Australia and New Zealand, could be subject to lower levels of regulation and regulatory activity. This could allow them to offer more competitive products and services, because those lower levels of regulation may give them a lower cost base and/or the ability to attract employees that the Group would otherwise seek to employ;
- digital technologies and business models are changing customer behaviour and the competitive environment. Competitors are increasingly utilising new technologies, including AI, and disrupting existing business models in the financial services sector. An inadequate adoption of AI or other new technologies within the Group's business processes or customer offerings could pose a strategic disadvantage to the Group relative to its competitors;
- companies from outside of the financial services sector are directly competing with the Group by offering products and services traditionally provided by banks. This includes new entrants obtaining banking licenses and partnering with existing competitors, private credit funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, hedge funds, securities brokerage firms, financial technology companies, digital platforms and large global technology companies. Some of these competitors may be subject to different, and in some cases, less stringent legal, regulatory and supervisory requirements, whether due to size, jurisdiction, entity type or other factors, which may place the Group at a relative competitive disadvantage;
- consumers and businesses may choose to transact using, or to invest or store value in, new forms of domestic or international currency (such as cryptocurrencies, which are largely unregulated, regulated stablecoins or central bank digital currencies) in relation to which the Group may choose not, or may not be able, to provide financial services, competitively. A new form of currency could change how financial intermediation and markets operate and, with that, may adversely impact the competitive and commercial position of the Group; and
- the Australian and New Zealand Governments may consider implementing policies that further increase competition in the banking market. For example:
  - The Australian Council of Financial Regulators ("CFR") has conducted a review into the challenges faced by small and medium-sized banks that considered the role these banks play in competition in the market. The CFR released its report in August 2025, which made nine recommendations for the Australian Government and suggested actions to be taken by regulators (including the RBA, APRA, ASIC and the ACCC) to improve competition in the small and medium-sized banking sector. These included measures designed to lower the cost of funding, increase access to more efficient capital, speed up APRA's licensing processes and more explicitly recognise proportionality. It also included a recommendation to modernise the Financial Claims Scheme, an Australian Government scheme that provides protection for deposits of up to A$250,000 per account holder per bank. The Australian Government has accepted eight of the nine recommendations in-principle. If the Australian Government chooses to implement some or all of the recommendations, this could have the effect of increasing the ability of some of the Group's competitors to compete with the Group. There is no clear timeline for implementation, but work has commenced on some of the recommendations. For example, APRA announced on 16 March 2026 that it will consult on enhancements to bank capital and liquidity frameworks including lower capital requirements for medium-sized banks, which, if implemented, may increase their competitiveness.
  - In August 2024, legislation to establish action initiation within the Consumer Data Right ("CDR") passed the Australian Parliament. The legislation establishes a framework under which the Minister can declare an action that can be initiated under the CDR. CDR consumers could then direct accredited persons, such as the Group's competitors to instruct a declared action on their behalf. No action has yet been declared in respect of banks. If such an action were declared, competitors could offer services to the Group's customers, such as the initiation of payments using the Group's platforms, that would weaken the relationship between the Group and those customers.
  - In March 2025, New Zealand's Customer and Product Data Act 2025 ("CPD Act") came into force. The CPD Act establishes a New Zealand Consumer Data Right ("NZ CDR"). The NZ CDR enables customers to securely share data that is held about them with accredited third parties, and is intended to improve customers' ability to compare and switch products. The banking sector is the first business sector to be designated as subject to the CPD Act. The designation became effective on 1 December 2025 for New Zealand's four systemically important banks, including ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited. The CPD Act is expected to enable third parties to access customer data held by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and offer services to those customers, such as the initiation of payments from transactional accounts, which could weaken the relationship between ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and its customers and reduce customers' use of the Group's services.
  - The New Zealand Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Committee has undertaken an inquiry into banking competition and issued a final report in August 2025. The final report contains 19 recommendations to New Zealand Government agencies, financial regulators, and financial entities, including retail banks, intended to improve competition in the banking sector. The New Zealand Government has accepted or partially accepted all of the recommendations. Any impact on the Group is uncertain.
  - The RBNZ is undertaking a range of initiatives to support and improve competition in the banking sector, including a review of key capital settings. The RBNZ announced decisions relating to its review of key capital settings in December 2025. Refer to risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*". The full details of those decisions, including any implementation details and transitional arrangements, are yet to be confirmed.

While these recommendations, policy initiatives or regulatory measures may result in the implementation of regulations designed to increase competition in the banking market, the impact of these recommendations, policy initiatives or regulatory measures on the Group remains unclear.

The impact on the Group of an increase in competitive market conditions or a technological change that puts the Group's business platforms at a competitive disadvantage, especially in the Group's main markets and products, could lead to a material reduction in the Group's market share, customers and margins and adversely affect the Group's Position. Increased competition for deposits may increase the Group's cost of funding. If the Group is not able to successfully compete for deposits, the Group may be forced to rely on less stable and/or more expensive forms of funding, or to reduce lending. This may adversely affect the Group's Position. Geopolitical and economic disruptions could have a significant impact on competition and profitability in the financial services sector due to funding cost and credit provision increases, changes in interest rates, insufficient liquidity, implementation of business continuity plans, changes to business strategies and regulatory safe harbours. A low-growth environment may lead to heightened competitive intensity and margin compression.

3. Changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business may adversely affect the Group's Position

Residential and commercial property lending, together with real estate development and investment property finance, are important businesses of the Group. Major sub-segments within the Group's lending portfolio include:

- residential housing loans (owner occupier and investment); and
- commercial real estate loans (investment and development).

An economic environment with high interest rates, elevated inflation and increased cost-of-living pressures may adversely affect residential real estate market conditions and, as a result, the credit performance of the Group's home loan portfolio. Higher interest rates increase borrower repayment obligations, while inflation and rising household expenses reduce disposable income and financial buffers. These factors can increase cash flow stress and may therefore increase the risk of delinquencies, hardship arrangements and credit losses, particularly for highly leveraged or lower-income borrowers.

These conditions, together with population growth, construction cost pressures and labour shortages, may affect housing demand and supply dynamics and contribute to increased volatility in the residential property market. Adverse movements in property prices could negatively impact the credit quality of the Group's home loan portfolio. Lower property values could increase loan-to-value ratios, resulting in some loans being in negative equity, which may reduce collateral coverage and result in higher credit losses. Falling property prices may also limit refinancing options and increase the likelihood that financially stressed customers remain in higher-risk positions, including the inability to sell their properties without incurring losses. Conversely, increasing residential property prices, combined with reduced customer affordability, may have a mixed impact on the Group's home loan portfolio. Higher property values can improve collateral coverage and reduce loan-to-value ratios for existing loans; however, weaker affordability conditions may result in lower lending volumes due to reduced new lending and refinancing activity and therefore a reduction in earnings for the Group. In addition, affordability pressures may contribute to changes in portfolio composition, including toward borrowers with higher loan-to-income or loan-to-value ratios or loans with longer contractual terms, which may increase the sensitivity of the portfolio to adverse economic conditions.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East has contributed to higher fuel prices, increasing living costs and has added to inflationary and interest rate pressures. While these risks have not yet translated into a deterioration in the portfolio performance, they are putting pressure on customer serviceability, with impacts likely to emerge over time. These factors have also weighed on consumer sentiment and may adversely affect labour market conditions and housing demand, placing downward pressure on property prices.

As a result, there may be increased demand for hardship assistance and upward pressure on delinquencies, with credit losses negatively correlated with property price movements. In response to the impact of elevated inflation and interest rates on customer serviceability, together with downside risks to property prices, additional provisions have been raised.

The demand for home loans for investment purposes may contribute to increased portfolio growth and property price movements. Investors tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, tax settings, and expectations of capital appreciation relative to owner-occupiers. Tax arrangements applicable to investors, including the treatment of interest expenses, capital gains, and property-related deductions, can materially influence borrowing behaviour and demand for housing credit, with changes to these settings potentially resulting in shifts in lending volumes and portfolio composition. Elevated levels of investor participation may increase property prices, household leverage, and portfolio concentration (including geographic or borrower-type concentration), and may amplify cyclical movements in the housing market. Conversely, a contraction in investor demand, whether due to adverse market conditions, regulatory intervention or tax policy changes, may increase the risk of property price corrections, which could in turn adversely affect the Group's asset quality and earnings, including through higher credit losses and reduced new lending.

For commercial property, interest rate increases may cause declines in interest coverage ratios and asset values. While valuation degradation is not uniform across all commercial real estate sectors, some institutional and private investor clients may see their real estate investment portfolios diminish in value as a result of changes in the real estate market. This could potentially lead to a weakening in their risk profile and a reduction in their willingness and/or ability to repay related loan facilities owed to the Group. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an ongoing change in the demand and supply dynamics in the office sector as certain flexible working arrangements have continued, which may impact tenancy demand, reduce rental growth, increase incentives provided by owners to tenants, and soften investor demand, yield expectations and value, particularly for secondary grade assets with weaker environmental, social and governance ("ESG") (specifically energy efficiency) credentials, given tenants are being more discerning in a market with reduced demand.

In Australia, valuations have been lagging market sentiment, however there is evidence that yields are stabilising. Valuations for secondary grade assets in more challenged locations where vacancy rates remain elevated may still be susceptible to a decline. Further, secondary grade assets may be more susceptible to a decline in prices particularly if investors have overlooked weaker fundamentals during a more favourable economic outlook and interest rate environment. Each of these factors may result in increased refinance risk and require equity contributions from borrowers towards debt reduction and/or a restructuring of facilities.

Refinance risk may also increase if there are liquidity constraints in the banking sector. In Australia, the non-bank debt market remains an available source of funding. Non-bank financiers have supported the pre-development land and property development sector in recent years, so the number of new projects starting may decline given higher cost of funding or if non-bank financiers begin to withdraw support from weaker sponsors. There is also potential for contagion risk where the financial stability of a corporate entity or developer could be jeopardised by challenges within the non-bank/private credit sector. If such contagion risk eventuates, this could lead to an increase in loan defaults.

Construction risk issues, including supply chain constraints and a rapid rise in material costs emanating from the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, compounded by labour shortages and increased labour costs, may impact contractor profitability, cash flow, liquidity and financial stability. This in turn may impact delivery risk associated with commercial and larger residential development projects (including the development of land and apartments), the feasibility of such developments and underlying land values in the short to medium term.

In New Zealand, commercial property sales and construction activity have seen a period of prolonged weakness since late 2021. The continued reduction in interest rates over the second half of 2025 resulted in more sales activity and assisted market sentiment but has not resulted in a material increase in prices across New Zealand.

The commercial property sector remains relatively stable, although reduced market confidence and liquidity continue to constrain sales and construction activity. A sustained 'flight to quality' remains evident among both tenants and purchasers. The industrial sector continues to outperform other asset classes. While development feasibility remains challenging due to reduced buyer demand and construction costs, there are emerging signs of renewed activity in this sector.

Each of the factors outlined above may adversely affect the Group's Position.

4. Sovereign risk events may destabilise global financial markets and may adversely affect the Group's Position

Sovereign risk is the risk that governments will default on their debt obligations and be unable to refinance their debts as and when they fall due, thereby destabilising parts of their economies. Sovereign risk may adversely impact the Group directly, through adversely impacting the value of the Group's assets, or indirectly, through destabilising global financial markets, thereby adversely impacting the Group's Position. Sovereign risk exists in many economies, including the Relevant Jurisdictions. If a sovereign defaults, it could impact other markets and countries, the consequences of which may be similar to or worse than those experienced during the global financial crisis and subsequent sovereign debt crises.

5. Market risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit spreads, or from fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. For purposes of financial risk management, the Group differentiates between traded and non-traded market risks. Traded market risks principally arise from the Group's trading operations in interest rates, foreign exchange, commodities and securities. The non-traded market risk is predominantly interest rate risk in the banking book. Other non-traded market risks include transactional and structural foreign exchange risk arising from capital investments in offshore operations and non-traded equity risk. Furthermore, international geopolitical tensions, energy (including oil) price fluctuations, and as a result the economic implications and policy responses by different countries present a risk of heightened volatility in global financial markets. While direct impacts arise predominantly through the Group's international activities, there is potential for indirect transmission into the Australian economy through changes in energy prices, changes in inflation and interest rate expectations, and shifts in global risk sentiment. Refer to risk factor 1 "*Changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, the Asia Pacific region, the UK, Europe and the United States (the "Relevant Jurisdictions") may adversely affect the Group's Position"* and risk factor *17 "Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and fraud, and scams may adversely affect the Group's Position".* These factors may adversely affect domestic asset prices, market liquidity, and funding conditions. Losses arising from the occurrence of such market risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position.

6. Changes in exchange rates may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group conducts business in several different currencies. Accordingly, its businesses may be affected by movements in currency exchange rates. The Group's annual and interim reports are prepared and stated in Australian dollars. Any change in the value of the Australian dollar against other currencies in which the Group earns revenues (particularly the New Zealand dollar and the U.S. dollar) or holds capital or issues capital instruments, may adversely affect the Group's reported earnings and/or capital ratios. The Group currently hedges to partially mitigate the impact of currency changes. There is no assurance that the Group's hedges will be sufficient or effective, and any change in the value of the Australian dollar against other currencies in which the Group earns its revenue, or holds capital, may have an adverse impact on the Group's Position.

7. Pandemics and other public health crises may adversely affect the Group's Position

The effects of a pandemic or other public health crisis may impact the Group's Position and the domestic and global economy, as was the case with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further, variants with respect to diseases may develop that impact the Group's customers and businesses and could lead to government action, which could adversely impact the Group's Position. Additionally, supply chain disruption and mobility constraints resulting from pandemics or public health crises could result in a decline in the Group's profit margins and could impact customers' cash flows, capital, liquidity and financing needs. Political and economic conditions following such events may cause reduced demand for the Group's products and services, an increase in loan and other credit defaults, bad debts, and impairments and an increase in the cost of the Group's operations. If any of these occur, the Group's Position could be adversely affected.

8. Acquisitions and divestments may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group regularly examines a range of corporate opportunities, including acquisitions and divestments, to determine whether those opportunities will enhance the Group's strategic position and financial performance. This includes the completed acquisition of Suncorp Bank, to which the risks below apply.

Integration (or separation) of an acquired (or divested) business can be complex and costly. It sometimes includes combining (or separating) accounting and data processing systems, technology platforms and management controls, as well as managing relationships and contracts with employees, customers, regulators, counterparties, suppliers and other business partners. The loss of key relationships and personnel from an acquisition or divestment could have an adverse effect on the Group's Position.

There is no assurance that any due diligence undertaken in respect of an acquisition was conclusive, and that post-acquisition all material issues and risks in respect of any such acquisition have been identified and avoided or mitigated. Therefore, there is a risk that issues or matters may arise that may adversely impact the Group post-acquisition. There is also no assurance that any acquisition (or divestment) will have the anticipated positive results around synergies, cost or cost savings, time to integrate (or separate) and overall performance, as the underlying assumptions for the acquisition (or divestment) may not prove to be accurate or achievable. Any acquisition (or divestment) may also impact the Group's credit ratings, cost of funds and access to further funding, which could in turn adversely affect the Group's funding and liquidity positions.

Integration (or separation) efforts could create inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies, as well as diverting management attention and resources. There is a risk of counterparties making claims in respect of completed or uncompleted transactions against the Group that could adversely affect the Group's Position. All or any of these factors could adversely affect the Group's ability to conduct its business successfully and impact the Group's operations or results. There is no assurance that employees, customers, counterparties, suppliers and other business partners of newly acquired (or retained) businesses will remain post-acquisition (or post-divestment). Further, there is a risk that completion of an agreed transaction may not occur whether in the form originally agreed between the parties or at all, including due to failure of the Group or the counterparty to satisfy completion conditions or because other completion conditions such as regulatory, shareholder or other approvals are not satisfied. Should any of these integration or separation risks occur, this could adversely affect the Group's Position.

If for any reason any announced acquisition or divestment is not completed, the Group's ongoing business may be adversely impacted and the Group may be subject to a number of risks. These risks include:

- financial markets may react negatively, resulting in negative impacts on the Group's securities and other adverse impacts;
- the Group may experience negative reactions from its customers, vendors, employees and wider stakeholders;
- the Group may have incurred expenses and may be required to pay certain costs relating to the acquisition or divestment, whether or not it is completed, such as legal, accounting, investment banking, and other professional and administrative fees; and
- matters relating to the acquisition or divestment may require substantial commitments of time and resources by the Group, which could otherwise have been devoted to other beneficial opportunities.

Risks related to the Group's financial situation

9. Credit risk may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group is exposed to the risks resulting from or associated with extending credit, including incurring credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. Credit losses can and have resulted in financial services organisations realising significant losses and, in some cases, failing altogether.

The risk of credit-related losses continues to be impacted by conditions relating to elevated interest rates, persistent inflation, global supply chain disruptions and heightened political tensions, particularly those referred to in risk factor 1 "*Changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, the Asia Pacific region, the UK, Europe and the United States (the "Relevant Jurisdictions"), may adversely affect the Group's Position*". The risk of credit-related losses remains heightened due to the factors described above and may further increase as a result of less favourable conditions, whether generally or in a specific industry sector or geographic region, which could cause customers or counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. These conditions include, but are not limited to, weakened confidence in the stability of the banking system generally or particular financial institutions that may impact the Group, its customers or counterparties, high levels of unemployment, economic slowdown and inflationary conditions, a prolonged period of elevated interest rates, and a reduction in the value of assets the Group holds as collateral or the market value of the counterparty instruments and obligations it holds.

Some of the Group's customers and counterparties with exposures to these sectors may be particularly vulnerable including:

- industries with significant exposure to continued elevated interest rates;
- industries reliant on consumer discretionary spending;
- industries that are exposed to fuel supply shortages and rising costs including aviation, road transport, shipping and agriculture;
- agriculture and food production industries exposed to fertiliser and phosphate price volatility, supply constraints and geopolitical concentration of supply, with potential adverse impacts on input costs, yields, cash flows and customer serviceability;
- participants in energy or commodity markets that are exposed to rising margin requirements under derivatives that arise due to price volatility;
- mining operations that are exposed to a sustained fall in commodity prices due to supply or demand fluctuation;
- industries at risk of sanctions, tariffs, geopolitical tensions or trade disputes (these include technology, agriculture, manufacturing and shipping, resources and extractive industries, communications and financial institutions);
- industries exposed to declining global growth, excessive over-supply and disruption to global supply chains. These include but are not limited to the retail, wholesale, automotive, metal refining, manufacturing and packaging industries;
- the commercial property sector (including construction and contractors), which was exposed to a rapid rise in interest rates, impacting serviceability and placing downward pressure on valuations. Despite recent interest rate reductions in Australia and New Zealand, impacts on valuations are likely to be varied and may take some time to flow through. For more information see risk factor 3 "*Changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business may adversely affect the Group's Position*";
- industries facing labour supply shortages and which are reliant on access to both skilled and unskilled migrant workers, including tourism and hospitality, technology, agriculture, retail, health, construction and services;
- customers and industries exposed to climate risk, including transition risk (e.g., policy or market-driven changes relating to emissions reduction

requirements and resulting changes in liquidity or demand for goods and services), and disruption from physical climate risk (e.g., bushfires, floods, storms and drought). Losses may be exacerbated if insurance becomes unavailable or unaffordable. For more information on climate-related risks, see risk factor 21 *“Impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events may adversely affect the Group’s Position”*;

- industries exposed to the volatility in exchange rates and foreign exchange markets generally;
- industries exposed to regulatory change and compliance costs;
- industries with greater exposure to technological disruption, including the increasing adoption and deployment of generative AI and quantum computing;
- participants that are dependent on private credit or other non-bank funding markets, or that face material refinancing risk if those markets become less available, more costly or more selective;
- industries with greater exposure to cyber-crime (including social engineering, scams, account compromise and takeover, payment and financial fraud, data and identity crime, malware, extortion, and service disruption); and
- banks and non-bank financial institutions, which may experience pressure on liquidity due to the impacts of market volatility, economic slowdown, elevated interest rates and the flow on impacts to asset values, and in the case of investment funds, elevated redemption requests which could result in the deterioration of credit ratings, the need for restructuring and recapitalisation and loss of confidence in financial institutions.

The Group is also subject to the risk that its rights against third parties may not be enforceable in certain circumstances, which may result in credit losses. Should material credit losses occur to the Group’s credit exposures, this may adversely affect the Group’s Position.

Credit risk may also arise from certain derivative, clearing and settlement contracts that the Group enters into, and from the Group’s dealings with, and holdings of, debt securities issued by other banks, non-bank financial institutions, companies, governments and government bodies where the financial position of such entities is affected by economic conditions or global financial markets.

In addition, in assessing whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with customers and/or counterparties, the Group relies on information provided by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. The Group may also rely on representations of customers and independent consultants as to the accuracy and completeness of that information. The Group’s financial performance could be negatively impacted to the extent that it relies on information that is incomplete, inaccurate or materially misleading.

Credit risk may also arise in cases where a customer does not comply with specific conditions linked to the extension of credit to it. For example, where a customer does not have or maintain a sufficient amount of property insurance cover in connection with a mortgage loan, this may negatively affect the value of the Group’s security and the amount which may be recoverable by the Group if the security is required to be enforced in circumstances where the property has been damaged or destroyed by an event that would otherwise be ordinarily insurable.

The Group holds provisions for credit impairment that are determined based on current information and subjective and complex judgements of the impairment within the Group’s lending portfolio. If the information upon which the assessment is made is inaccurate or the Group fails to analyse the information correctly, the provisions made for credit impairment may be insufficient, which may adversely affect the Group’s Position.

10. Challenges in managing the Group’s capital base could give rise to greater volatility in capital ratios, which may adversely affect the Group’s Position

The Group’s capital base is critical to the management of its businesses and access to funding. Prudential regulators of the Group include, but are not limited to, APRA, the RBNZ and regulators in the United States, the UK and the countries in the Asia Pacific region. The Group is required to maintain adequate regulatory capital by its primary regulator APRA and the RBNZ for the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group.

Under current regulatory requirements, risk-weighted assets and expected loan losses increase as a counterparty’s risk grade worsens. These regulatory capital requirements are likely to compound the impact of any reduction in capital resulting from lower profits in times of stress. As a result, greater volatility in capital ratios may arise and may require the Group to raise additional capital. There is no certainty that any additional capital required would be available or could be raised on reasonable terms.

The Group’s capital ratios may be affected by a number of factors including (i) lower earnings (including lower dividends from its deconsolidated subsidiaries such as those in the insurance business as well as from its investment in associates), (ii) asset growth, (iii) changes in the value of the Australian dollar against other currencies in which the Group operates (particularly the New Zealand dollar and U.S. dollar) that impact RWA or the foreign currency translation reserve, (iv) changes in business strategy (including acquisitions, divestments and investments or an increase in capital intensive businesses) and (v) changes in regulatory requirements.

For more information on recent prudential regulation changes that have impacted, or that may impact the Group, see risk factor 15 “*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group’s Position*”. An inability of the Group to maintain its regulatory capital may adversely affect the Group’s Position.

11. The Group’s credit ratings could change and adversely affect the Group’s ability to raise capital and wholesale funding and constrain the volume of new lending, which may adversely affect the Group’s Position

The Group’s credit ratings have a significant impact on its access to, and cost of, capital and wholesale funding. The Group’s credit ratings may also be important to customers or counterparties evaluating the Group’s products and services. Credit ratings and rating outlooks may be withdrawn, qualified, revised or suspended by credit rating agencies at any time. The methodologies used by ratings agencies to determine credit ratings and rating outlooks may be revised in response to legal or regulatory changes, market developments or for any other reason.

The Group’s credit ratings or rating outlooks could be negatively affected by a change in the credit ratings or rating outlooks of the Commonwealth of Australia or New Zealand, the occurrence of one or more of the other risks identified in this section, a change in ratings methodologies or other events.

As a result, downgrades in the Group's credit ratings or rating outlooks could occur that do not reflect changes in the general economic conditions or the Group's financial condition. The ratings of individual securities (including, but not limited to, certain Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital securities and covered bonds) issued by the Group (and other banks globally) could be impacted by changes in the regulatory requirements for those instruments as well as the ratings methodologies used by rating agencies.

Any downgrade or potential downgrade to the Group's credit ratings or ratings outlooks may reduce access to capital and wholesale debt markets and could lead to an increase in funding costs, constrain the volume of new lending able to be extended and affect the willingness of counterparties to transact with the Group, which may adversely affect the Group's Position. Credit ratings are not a recommendation by the relevant rating agency to invest in securities offered by the Group.

12. Liquidity and funding risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due (including repaying depositors and wholesale creditors) or that the Group has insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. Liquidity and funding risk is inherent in banking operations due to the timing mismatch between cash inflows and cash outflows.

Deterioration and volatility in market conditions and a decline in investor confidence in the Group may materially impact the Group's ability to replace maturing liabilities and access funding in a timely and cost-effective manner, which may adversely impact the Group's Position. Advances in technology allow customers to withdraw funds deposited with the Group faster and may accelerate the risks associated with on-demand liabilities, such as transactional and savings deposits.

The Group raises funding from a variety of sources, including customer deposits and wholesale funding in domestic and offshore markets to meet its funding requirements and to maintain or grow its business. Developments in major markets can adversely affect liquidity in global capital markets. For example, in times of liquidity stress, if there is damage to market confidence in the Group or if funding from domestic or offshore markets is not available or is constrained, the Group's ability to access sources of funding and liquidity may be constrained and the Group will be exposed to liquidity and funding risk.

Reduced liquidity could lead to an increase in the cost of the Group's borrowings, constrain the volume of new lending and adversely affect the Group's ability to fulfill depositor withdrawal demands and its payment obligations, which may adversely affect the Group's Position.

13. Changes in the valuation of some of the Group's assets and liabilities may adversely affect the Group's earnings and equity and the Group's Position

The Group applies accounting standards, which require that various financial instruments, including derivative instruments, assets and liabilities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, and certain other assets and liabilities (as per Note 12 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) as set out in the Group's half year 31 March 2026 Consolidated Financial Report are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in earnings or equity.

Generally, to measure the fair value of these instruments, the Group relies on quoted market prices, present value estimates or other valuation techniques that incorporate the impact of factors that a market participant would take into account when pricing the asset or liability. Certain other assets, including some unlisted equity investments, are valued using discounted cash flow techniques or other valuation techniques as outlined in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of these instruments is impacted by changes in market prices or valuation inputs that may adversely affect the Group's earnings and/or equity.

The Group may be exposed to a reduction in the value of non-lending related assets as a result of impairments that are recognised in earnings. The Group must test at least annually the recoverability of goodwill balances and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use and other non-lending related assets including premises and equipment (including right-of-use assets arising from leases), investment in associates, capitalised software and other intangible assets where there are indicators of impairment.

To assess the recoverability of goodwill balances, the Group uses a fair value less costs of disposal approach, with a value in use where the fair value less costs of disposal is less than the carrying amount. Changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based, together with changes in earnings, may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential write-off of a part or all of the goodwill balances.

In respect of other non-lending related assets, if an asset is no longer in use or the cash flows generated by the asset do not support the carrying value, impairment charges may be recorded. This, in conjunction with the other potential changes above, could impact the Group's Position.

14. Changes to accounting policies may adversely affect the Group's Position

The accounting policies that the Group applies are fundamental to how it records and reports its financial position and financial performance. Management exercises judgement in selecting and applying many of these accounting policies. This is so that the Group complies with the applicable accounting standards or interpretations and reflects the most appropriate manner in which to record and report on the Group's financial position and financial performance. These accounting policies may be applied inaccurately, resulting in a misstatement of the Group's financial position and/or its financial performance. The application of new or revised accounting standards or interpretations may also adversely affect the Group's financial position and/or its financial performance. The Group discloses the impact of new accounting standards that are effective for the first time in any reporting period, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for that period. In some cases, management must select an accounting policy from two or more alternatives, any of which would comply with the relevant accounting standard or interpretation and be reasonable under the circumstances yet might result in reporting materially different outcomes than would have been reported under the alternative.

Legal and regulatory risk

15. Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group's businesses and operations are highly regulated. The Group is subject to laws, regulations, and policies, including industry self-regulation, in the Relevant Jurisdictions ("Regulations"). Regulations may be affected by a variety of factors, including recommendations made by inquiries conducted by the Australian Government or other regulators. Regulations continue to change, including with little or no notice, and are generally increasing in scope, scale, complexity, cost and speed of required compliance. Changes to Regulations and any associated increases in compliance costs may affect the profitability of the Group, change the level of competition that the Group faces or affect the ability of the Group to conduct one or more elements of its business. In addition, regulators are coming under increased pressure to take enforcement actions against entities that are not compliant with Regulations. The increasing complexity of Regulations and increased propensity for sanctions and more severe financial penalties for breaches could adversely affect the Group's results and reputation.

Regulations can and do affect the operating environment of, and impose significant compliance costs on, the Group. A failure by the Group to comply with Regulations or manage regulatory change could result in regulatory investigations, litigation, legal or regulatory sanctions, public criticism, financial or reputational loss, restrictions on the Group's ability to do business, fines or other enforcement or administrative actions or penalties. Any of these may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Recent significant regulatory actions include:

- In April 2025, ANZBGL entered into a CEU with APRA in relation to deficiencies in NFR management practices and risk culture across the Group.
- On 19 December 2025, ANZBGL announced that the Federal Court of Australia had made orders regarding the settlement ANZBGL agreed with ASIC to resolve five matters within its Australian 'Markets' and 'Australia Retail' businesses that were the subject of separate regulatory investigations (the "**Federal Court Orders**"). The Federal Court Orders imposed civil penalties of A$250 million on ANZBGL and required ANZBGL to undertake a compliance program focused on pre-hedging of Australian material size transactions and associated disclosures to clients.

The CEU and the Federal Court Orders increase the regulatory scrutiny of the Group and introduce heightened risks to the Group in the event of non-compliance, including potential financial or reputational consequences. Failure to meet ANZBGL's obligations under the CEU or the Federal Court Orders may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Themes of recent Regulations include, but are not limited to, the prudential position of financial institutions, increasing transparency regarding automated decision-making and AI use, the protection of customers, regulatory enforcement and the protection and use of information. Set out below are examples of recent or potential regulatory changes that could affect the Group's Position.

Prudential regulation

Changes to prudential regulation can increase the level of regulatory capital that the Group is required to maintain, restrict the Group's flexibility, require it to incur substantial costs and/or impact the profitability of one or more of its business lines, any of which may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Recent prudential regulation changes that have impacted, or that may impact the Group's Position, include:

- Financial resilience: APRA implemented its new bank capital framework for ADIs on 1 January 2023 that seeks to align Australian standards with the international agreed Basel 3 requirements. In December 2024, APRA published final standards for APS 110 Capital Adequacy and APS 116 Capital Adequacy Market Risk, both effective 1 January 2025. Other key regulatory changes include APS 330 Public Disclosures effective 1 January 2025; APS 210 Liquidity, effective 1 July 2025; and APS 117 Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, effective 1 October 2025. APRA continues to consult on and finalise revisions to APS 210 Liquidity, CPS 220 Risk Management (embedding climate risk), CPS 510 Governance, and CPS 520 Fit and Proper, and has finalised amendments to remove AT1 capital from its prudential framework (refer to "*APRA's approach to AT1 Capital in Australia*" below). From a macroprudential perspective, APRA activated new Debt to Income ("DTI") limits effective from 1 February 2026, which affect residential mortgage lending, including limits on high DTI, investor or interest-only lending.
- Operational resilience: See risk factor 25 "*Non-financial risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position*" for further information about CPS 230 Operational Risk Management.
- Resolution planning: Prudential Standard CPS 900 Resolution Planning ("CPS 900") became effective on 1 January 2024. CPS 900 requires certain entities, including significant financial institutions, to develop a resolution plan in cooperation with APRA, so the entity can be resolved by APRA in an orderly manner where the entity is unable to, or is likely to be unable to, meet its obligations or suspends, or is likely to suspend, payments.
- APRA's consultation on enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity requirements: In March 2026, APRA announced plans to consult on enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity settings. The proposals include:
  - changes to the liquidity framework for the largest banks, including holding liquidity to address risks not covered by existing liquidity coverage ratio minimum requirements;
  - targeted amendments to the standardised credit risk capital framework; and
  - the implementation of a simplified approach to the Basel Committee's FRTB.

  APRA has indicated that the consultation will occur in stages with review of the standardised credit risk capital framework to occur in the 2026 calendar year and consultation on the liquidity framework and FRTB to occur during the 2026 and 2027 calendar years.
- APRA's approach to AT1 capital in Australia: In December 2025, APRA finalised its prudential standards relating to the removal of AT1 capital with the new prudential standards to come into effect from 1 January 2027. Large, internationally active banks, such as the Group, which have received APRA approval to use the Internal Ratings-based Approach to credit risk capital requirements ("Advanced" banks) will be required to:
  - replace the current requirements for 1.5% of AT1 capital with 0.25% of CET1 capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 capital;
  - increase the minimum CET1 capital requirement from 4.5% to 6.0%, but remove the Advanced portion of the capital conservation buffer of 1.25%;
  - keep the total capital minimum, inclusive of APRA buffers, unchanged at 18.25% including TLAC requirements; and
  - increase the Tier 2 requirements (inclusive of TLAC requirements) from 6.5% to 7.75%.

In addition, APRA has replaced references to Tier 1 capital with CET1 capital for the purposes of the leverage ratio and exposure limits in APS 222, APS 221 and Trans-Tasman funding arrangements. APRA has also reduced the minimum leverage ratio by 0.25% from 3.50% to 3.25%.

These changes will reduce the Group's capacity to fund exposures under the above metrics, however, the impact on the Group will depend on existing capacity under these metrics. APRA's consultation paper relating to these changes noted that ADIs impacted by the changes to APS 222, APS 221 or Trans-Tasman funding arrangements can discuss potential adjustments with APRA.

- The Deposit Takers Act is expected to be fully implemented by late 2028, except in relation to a new standard relating to crisis preparedness. The RBNZ is undertaking a multi-year work program to develop policies, standards and regulations to support the implementation of the Deposit Takers Act. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited will be required to obtain a new banking licence under the Deposit Takers Act. The Deposit Takers Act introduced the DCS, which commenced in July 2025 and protects up to NZ$100,000 of eligible deposits per depositor, per institution, in the event of a deposit taker failure. The DCS could see customers split deposits and therefore cause a funding constraint for the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group.
- RBNZ revisions to capital requirements: In 2025, the RBNZ conducted a review of its key capital requirements for New Zealand banks that were being progressively implemented to July 2028 and decided to revise the capital ratio requirements, lower and increase the granularity of standardised risk weights for certain types of lending, and remove AT1 capital from the capital framework. For the New Zealand systemically important banks, including the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, the revised requirements will include a minimum CET1 ratio requirement of 12% and total capital ratio requirement of 15%. These ratios are currently required to be 10% and 14.5% respectively and had been expected to be 13.5% and 18% from July 2028. A new LAC requirement of 6% will also be implemented. The RBNZ indicated the CET1 capital ratio requirement will increase by 0.5% in October 2026, concurrent with the standardised risk weight changes being implemented. The remaining capital ratio changes are not expected to be made before December 2028.

  No new AT1 issuance is expected to be permitted from October 2026, and existing AT1 perpetual preference shares are expected to progressively cease to qualify as Tier 1 capital from December 2029.

  The RBNZ is expected to continue consulting on aspects of the revised requirements, including certain transitional arrangements during the period to December 2028.

  The impact of the review on ANZ Bank New Zealand Group and the Group will depend on final implementation details, business mix and balance sheet settings at the relevant time. As such, the impact of the review on ANZ Bank New Zealand Group and the Group is currently uncertain.

Other Australian regulation

Other recent developments relating to Australian regulation that have impacted, or that may impact the Group in the future include:

- Climate-related disclosure: Legislation was passed in Australia in September 2024 to introduce mandatory reporting requirements for large to medium sized companies which are captured within the thresholds. ANZGHL and its subsidiaries including the Group are required to prepare climate-related disclosures for each annual reporting period commencing 1 October 2025. The legislation requires entities to disclose climate-related risks and opportunities, scenario analysis, details of its climate-related transition plan, and scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions amongst other disclosures. Scope 3 emissions disclosure requirements are required for the annual reporting period starting 1 October 2026. Assurance requirements will be phased in. A limited, modified liability framework applies for up to three years. ANZGHL and its subsidiaries, including the Group, could face increased costs associated with reporting and compliance with the legislation as well as potential additional scrutiny in relation to its climate-related disclosures, including in respect of the accuracy and substantiation of such disclosures.
- Cyber Security: In November 2024, the Australian Parliament passed legislation to amend cyber security laws and make changes to the Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018. The changes include a ransomware reporting obligation for businesses and strengthened consequence management powers for the Minister for Cyber Security. Separately, the Australian Government has passed legislation to establish an accreditation scheme for entities providing digital identity services. These developments, together with heightened regulatory focus on cyber resilience, incident response, third-party and supply-chain vulnerabilities and critical infrastructure, could increase compliance costs, change operational requirements and give rise to regulatory investigations or enforcement proceedings, for example, if the Group wishes to become a provider of digital identity services or use digital identities as part of its onboarding process for customers, which may, in turn, adversely affect the Group's Position. Consultations on proposed changes to Security of Critical Infrastructure ministerial direction powers and the exposure draft Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Program Rules closed on 1 May 2026. The outcome of these consultations is currently unknown, but any changes that are implemented in response to the consultations, may materially affect the Group's reporting obligations.
- Physical banking: In February 2025, the Australian Government announced it had 'secured commitments from banks' to ensure regional banking services remain available and that it will continue work to ensure regions have access to fit-for-purpose, sustainable banking services over the long term. The Australian Government has also introduced new rules mandating providers of essential goods and services (excluding small businesses) to accept cash payments where in person payment is offered. Implementation of the mandate would likely require supporting cash-in-transit measures which could result in increased costs to the Group. Separately, the ACCC has granted interim authorisation to the Australian Banking Association ("ABA"), its member banks, and other relevant industry participants to discuss and develop arrangements to maintain the physical distribution of cash throughout the Australian economy and to implement certain business continuity measures. The authorisation applications by the ABA followed concerns expressed by the major supplier of cash-in-transit services in Australia, Armaguard, that the industry is not sustainable in its current form given the declining use of cash. Disruptions to cash-in-transit services could have a material impact on the Group's ability to provide cash to customers. Measures concerning cash-in-transit (which could include business continuity measures) could result in increased costs to the Group. The Australian Treasurer is currently consulting on reform options to give regulators new powers to help secure cash access across the country.
- Payments: In November 2024, the Australian Government released its Cheques Transition Plan, which sets out the Australian Government's expectations of industry for the winding down of Australia's cheques system in 2029. In October 2024, the Australian Government announced that it was prepared to ban surcharging on debit card transactions from 1 January 2026, subject to consultation by the RBA and sufficient steps being

taken to ensure both small businesses and consumers could benefit from lower costs. In July 2025 the RBA commenced consultation on proposals to ban surcharging and reduce interchange fees charged by card issuing banks to merchant acquiring banks. The RBA released its report on 31 March 2026. The prohibition on "no-surcharge" rules for the eftpos, Visa and Mastercard networks will be removed as at 1 October 2026, with the expectation that surcharging will no longer be permitted on debit and credit card transactions through these schemes. The cap on credit card interchange fees will be reduced effective 1 October 2026 for domestic issued cards and April 2027 for foreign issued cards. Assuming the changes are implemented as expected, the changes to interchange fees are likely to have an adverse financial impact on the Group. The RBA has flagged its intent to conduct a broader review of the payment system, commencing in June 2026. The review is likely to consider the application of payments regulation to a broader set of Systems and Participants (e.g., wallets, ecommerce and payments gateways, platforms intermediaries, etc) that now fall within the RBA's regulatory remit under the revised *Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998* of Australia.

- Compensation Scheme of Last Resort ("CSLR"): In August 2025, the Australian Government Treasury consulted on the options available to the Minister for Financial Services for addressing a A$47.3 million excess to the A$20 million cap for the financial advice sub-sector for the CSLR's 2025-26 levy period (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026). Under the CSLR, four financial services sub-sectors (financial advice, credit providers, credit intermediaries and securities dealers) must each contribute an annual levy of up to a $20 million cap calculated by reference to the claims made on the CSLR for each sub-sector. The Minister for Financial Services has determined that various financial services subsectors will be required to pay an additional 'special levy' for the 2025-2026 levy period, to fund the excess. The Australian Treasury is currently consulting on reform options to support the ongoing sustainability of the CSLR including changes to the special levy framework which would improve certainty about the Group's future contribution to CSLR costs.
- Tax reform: In December 2025, in its final report the Productivity Commission recommended lowering the headline corporate tax rate from 30% to 20% for businesses with turnover under A$1 billion and setting the rate at 28% for companies with revenue over $1 billion. A new net cashflow tax of 5% would also apply to all companies. Under the net cashflow tax it is proposed that financial services companies would be taxed on net interest and receive a deduction for financial capital expenditure. If enacted, the Productivity Commission recommendations could adversely affect the Group's tax obligations.
- Financial crime: Refer to risk factor 17 "*Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and fraud, and scams may adversely affect the Group's Position*" for information on recent regulatory developments relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, scams and sanctions.

Other New Zealand regulation

The New Zealand Government and regulatory authorities have also proposed and implemented significant legislative and regulatory changes for New Zealand financial institutions.

The New Zealand Government has introduced the NZ CDR regime, which has applied to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (and the three other New Zealand banks considered New Zealand systemically important banks) since 1 December 2025. Refer to risk factor 2 *"Competition in the markets in which the Group operates may adversely affect the Group's Position".*

Such changes may adversely affect the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, potentially impacting its corporate structures, businesses, strategies, capital, liquidity, funding and profitability, cost structures, and the cost of and access to credit for its customers and the wider economy. This in turn may adversely affect the Group's Position.

16. Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the Group's Position

From time to time, the Group may be subject to material litigation, regulatory actions, legal or arbitration proceedings and other contingent liabilities that may adversely affect the Group's Position.

The Group had contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2026 in respect of the matters outlined in Note 17 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 17 includes, among other things, the following matters:

- regulatory, customer and third party exposures;
- South African rate action;
- NFR management court enforceable undertaking (defined as the "CEU", refer to risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*" for further detail);
- OnePath superannuation litigation;
- New Zealand loan information litigation;
- security recovery actions; and
- warranties, indemnities and performance management fees.

On 4 May 2026, the High Court of New Zealand awarded summary judgment against ANZ Bank New Zealand in respect of the New Zealand loan information litigation. ANZ Bank New Zealand's estimate of the maximum potential liability for costs of borrowing arising from this decision is approximately NZD$125 million. ANZ Bank New Zealand is currently considering the judgment and potential next steps, including appeal.

The Group regularly engages with its domestic and international regulators and other statutory and supervisory bodies. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in Australia, New Zealand and globally. The Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators and other bodies from time to time as part of both industry-wide and Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

Matters in relation to which the Group has recently engaged with its regulators include:

- the ASIC Matters Resolution Program within the Australia Retail division, which covers a range of areas, specifically: ANZBGL's Online Saver product, hardship processes, deceased estates, breach reporting, event management, customer remediation and complaints;
- Common Reporting Standard and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act obligations, processes and reporting;
- anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, processes and procedures. For example, in recent periods, AUSTRAC has conducted reviews and made inquiries with ANZBGL and Suncorp Bank. A number of potential non-compliance instances identified by AUSTRAC have been subject to ongoing uplift programs with regular reporting to AUSTRAC. The Group continues to self-identify and report AML/CTF (anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing) compliance issues to AUSTRAC, and provides updates to AUSTRAC on remediation activities on a regular basis; and
- NFR management practices including the application of interest and fees on certain products and the financial accountability regime.

The possible exposures associated with the Group's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

There may also be exposures to customers, third parties and shareholders which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

There is however a risk that contingent liabilities may be larger than anticipated or that additional litigation, regulatory actions, legal or arbitration proceedings or other contingent liabilities may arise and could materially and adversely affect the Group's Position.

17. Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and fraud, and scams may adversely affect the Group's Position

Laws and regulations relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions, fraud and scams have increased in complexity in recent years. Regulatory reforms and extended sanctions and enforcement actions taken domestically and internationally continue to be a focus of the Group.

- **Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing ("AML/CTF")**.

  AUSTRAC is Australia's AML/CTF regulator and financial intelligence unit. AUSTRAC uses a range of regulatory tools and powers to promote and enforce compliance with the Australian AML/CTF Act and the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Rules 2025* of Australia ("AML/CTF Rules"). AUSTRAC has demonstrated its willingness to take strong regulatory action where reporting entities fail to meet their AML/CTF obligations, including through civil penalty proceedings, enforceable undertakings and infringement notices. Significant penalties have been imposed on a number of domestic financial institutions in recent years in response to serious and systemic compliance failures.

  In November 2024, the Australian Parliament passed legislation to reform the Australian AML/CTF Act, resulting in changes to regulatory requirements including those relating to AML/CTF programs, risk assessments, customer due diligence, reporting of suspicious matters reports, transaction threshold reports and transfers of value ("Australian AML/CTF Reforms"). The Australian AML/CTF Reforms were supported by new and amended AML/CTF Rules issued in August 2025 and amended in March 2026, which set out how certain obligations are to be implemented. In March 2026, further amendments to the Australian AML/CTF Act were introduced in the Australian Parliament. If passed, those amendments will introduce further changes to AML/CTF obligations.

  The Australian Government has issued transitional rules that defer the commencement of certain key obligations under the amended Australian AML/CTF Act. Most notably, the 'Initial Customer Due Diligence' requirements have now been deferred until 31 March 2029. Except for the matters covered in the transitional rules, most of the reforms came into effect on 31 March 2026 for current reporting entities, including those in the Group.

  Full compliance with these reforms will involve complex technology upgrades to onboarding, operating systems and reporting systems. In addition, associated policies, procedures and staff training will also require substantial updates. This means that implementation will be a multi-year undertaking and the Group was not compliant with all new requirements as at 31 March 2026. AUSTRAC has acknowledged the tight timeframes and challenges for businesses in implementing the reforms. In line with AUSTRAC's published guidance, the Group will maintain its current money laundering controls, which are intended to ensure ongoing compliance with those controls during the transition. The Group has developed an implementation plan that specifically addresses money laundering / terrorism financing and proliferation financing risks.

  The Group will monitor progress against the implementation plan, adapting it as required during this implementation phase. Key risks associated with the Australian AML/CTF Reforms include misalignment of the Group's implementation plan with AUSTRAC expectations or transitional rules (including timeframes), delays, or failure to achieve intended compliance outcomes, exposing the Group to regulatory scrutiny, enforcement, and penalties. Failure to adequately update systems and processes to address increasingly complex financial crime risks (including during the transition) may also result in breaches of AML/CTF and other laws, leading to significant financial penalties, reputational damage, or a material adverse impact on the Group's Position.

  New Zealand's *Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009* is being reformed following a review by the New Zealand Government, with reforms being implemented in stages. Some changes are already in effect, including amendments to enhanced customer due diligence, customer risk rating and address verification requirements. Further changes include introducing a levy on reporting entities and consolidation of the AML/CTF supervisory framework from three supervisors into one. A further proposed chnage includes expansion of the regime to include proliferation financing. Although there is still uncertainty about the outcome of the remaining reforms at this stage, the reform process could lead to new regulatory requirements being imposed on the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, which may affect the Group's Position.

- **Sanctions**

  The external sanctions and export control landscape continues to evolve in complexity, with regulatory expectations increasing and enforcement for non-compliance a focus of many regulators. The imposition of sanctions targeting individuals and entities, including those involved in evasion networks operating globally, by regulators since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in February 2022 continues. In February 2026, certain jurisdictions including Australia, New Zealand, the US, the EU and the UK significantly escalated Russia-related sanctions targeting the energy, maritime, crypto providers and financial sectors and (except in the case of the US) all lowered the oil price cap to USD 44.10 per barrel for Russian seaborne crude oil. Recent regulatory developments have broadened the scope of secondary sanctions to include financial institutions that provide material support or facilitate significant transactions involving sanctioned entities or jurisdictions, including Russia. Institutions engaging in such activities may face exposure to restrictive measures, including loss of access to key financial systems, asset freezes, or other penalties under applicable sanctions regimes. Companies continue to assess their risk appetite regarding direct and indirect business activity involving Russia or Russian-owned or controlled entities, with secondary sanctions risk a consideration. This may result in companies adjusting the types of business services they provide and in certain circumstances ceasing to provide business services.

In September 2025, the United Nations reimposed sanctions on Iran under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action's "snapback" mechanism, following a formal determination by France, Germany, and the UK, that Iran was in non-compliance with its nuclear commitments. These, together with existing sanctions by the United States, form a comprehensive sanctions and diplomatic strategy aimed at denying Iran access to nuclear weapons, curbing its regional influence, and driving its oil exports to zero. In addition, the number of sanctions against Iranian shipping networks, third party facilitators, and relevant individuals and companies continues to rise. The Group maintains a comprehensive prohibition against dealings involving Iran.

Whilst the U.S., the EU, the UK and Australia have eased sanctions on Syrian Arab Republic, the U.S. continues to maintain the State Sponsor of Terrorism designation against Syria. The Group continues to maintain a comprehensive prohibition against dealings involving Syria. Organisations continue to assess and take appropriate steps to manage the risks associated with the differences in sanctions policies between global allies.

- **Fraud & Scams**

  Globally, fraud and scams continue to be pervasive and evolve quickly within financial services and other sectors. In February 2025, the Australian Government's Scams Prevention Framework ("SPF") received Royal Assent, establishing new obligations for banks, telecommunications providers and digital platforms. It sets expectations about how organisations govern, prevent, detect, report, disrupt and respond to scams. In November 2025, the Australian Government released the scams consultation package and is seeking industry feedback to help implement the SPF. The SPF is intended to commence operation on 1 July 2026 and be fully implemented for banks, telecommunication providers and certain digital platforms by the end of 2027. ANZBGL has submitted its response (including one via the Australian Banking Association) on the proposed codes and rules and is actively engaged in the consultation process with the Australian Government to address areas of impact, clarify regulatory definitions and ensure alignment with existing legal obligations.

Close monitoring of the different levels and types of financial crimes continues across the Group. The potential risk of non-compliance remains high given the scale and complexity of the Group and the multiple reforms underway. Emerging technologies, such as those provided by virtual asset service providers (e.g., digital currency exchanges and wallet providers) as well as increasingly complex remittance arrangements via FinTechs and other disruptors, may limit the Group's ability to track the movement of funds, develop relevant transaction monitoring and meet reporting obligations. The complexity of the Group's technology, and the increasing frequency of changes to systems that play a role in AML/CTF and sanctions compliance puts the Group at risk of failing to identify an impact on the systems and controls in place. A failure to operate a robust program to report the movement of funds, combat money laundering, terrorism financing, scams and other serious crimes may have serious financial, legal and reputational consequences for the Group and its employees.

Consequences of the Group not meeting regulatory expectations relating to AML/CTF, sanctions, fraud and scams can include fines, criminal and civil penalties, civil claims, reputational harm and limitations on doing business in certain jurisdictions. These consequences, individually or collectively, may adversely affect the Group's Position. The Group's foreign operations may place the Group under increased scrutiny from regulatory authorities and subject the Group to increased compliance costs.

Refer to risk factor 15 *"Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position"* for further discussions of risks associated with failure to comply with laws, regulations and regulatory expectations.

18. Changes in monetary policies may adversely affect the Group's Position

Central monetary authorities (including the RBA, the RBNZ, the United States Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the Bank of England and monetary authorities in the Asian jurisdictions in which the Group operates) set official interest rates or take other measures to affect the demand for money and credit in their relevant jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, currency policy is used to influence general business conditions and the demand for money and credit. These measures and policies can significantly affect the Group's cost of funds for lending and investing and the return that the Group will earn on those loans and investments. These factors impact the Group's net interest margin and can affect the value of financial instruments it holds, such as debt securities and hedging instruments. The measures and policies of the central monetary authorities can also affect the Group's borrowers, potentially increasing the risk that they may fail to repay loans. Changes in interest rates and monetary policy are difficult to predict and may adversely affect the Group's Position. Refer to risk factor 3 *"Changes in the real estate markets in Australia, New Zealand or other markets where the Group does business may adversely affect the Group's Positio*n" and risk factor 9 "*Credit risk may adversely affect the Group's Position".*

19. Ongoing risk of potential regulatory ramifications (including significant penalties) may adversely affect the Group's Position, in the event of non-compliance with the evolving and extensive obligations imposed by the Automatic Exchange of Information global customer tax transparency regimes

There continues to be mandatory and substantial changes to, and increasing regulatory focus on, compliance by all global Financial Institutions ("FIs"), including FIs within the Group, with global customer tax transparency regimes, under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's ("OECD's") Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") and similar anti-tax avoidance regimes. This includes global regulatory movement to enforcement and penalty activities and increasing regulatory implementation of additional compliance framework requirements, compliance assessment requirements, questionnaires, onsite financial institution audits, evidentiary requirements, detailed rules and frameworks to close down circumventions and deter, detect and penalise non-compliance. The ongoing OECD government level peer reviews and U.S. Internal Revenue Service and regulatory FI compliance review/audit requirements increase scrutiny and therefore unplanned workload of FIs globally. Each country of CRS adoption is being pushed by the OECD to ensure its penalty regime is sufficient to deter and penalise non-compliance.

As the Group is an in-scope FI operating in a globally interlinked operating environment, the highly complex and rigid nature of the obligations under each country's varied implementation of these regimes presents heightened operational and compliance risks for the Group. As international regulatory compliance frameworks mature and regulators shift focus to enforcement (which may include financial penalties and other more general tax risk framework implications), this may result in significant penalty provision requirements and reputational damage in the event of failures. Accordingly, compliance with global customer tax transparency regimes is a key area of focus and major cost for the Group.

Under FATCA and other relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations, the Group could be subject to:

- a 30% withholding tax on certain amounts (including amounts payable to customers), and be required to provide certain information to upstream payers, as well as other adverse consequences, if the ongoing detailed obligations are not adequately met; and
- broader compliance issues, significant withholding exposure, competitive disadvantage and other operational impacts if the FATCA Intergovernmental Agreements between the United States and the applicable jurisdictions in which the Group operates cease to be in effect.

Under the CRS, the Group:

- faces challenges in developing countries where the Group has operations, such as the Pacific region. The local regulators in these countries are generally assisted by a 'partner' country. The introduction of standards and evidentiary requirements continue to be challenging to implement and adhere to;
- must deal with substantial ongoing country specific variations in local law and regulatory implementation, with significant broader 'justified trust' ramifications and penalties for non-collection or failed reporting in respect of prescribed customer information;
- is under increasingly stringent regulatory scrutiny and measures as regulators turn their focus to the effectiveness of FI implementation. This tightening of regulatory focus, at a varying pace in each country, can lead to significant negative experiences for affected customers (including unilateral account blocking and closure, and potential direct customer penalties), which may adversely affect the Group's Position and if not similarly implemented by other FIs, may present a significant competitive disadvantage and loss of business;
- faces poor customer outcomes with customers who may feel aggrieved as a result of blocking and closure impacts including increased potential exposure to legal and third party liability, particularly where the Group has not communicated the regulatory issue clearly to a customer or has blocked or closed the account incorrectly (for example, due to a data or process error);
- continues to deal with the substantial implementation challenges associated with the complex requirements relating to intermediaries, which may also increase the risk of regulatory ramifications; and
- is faced with regulatory change on the horizon related to the OECD's Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and amended Common Reporting Standard across the majority of jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Various start dates will apply across jurisdictions due to non-uniform implementation timeframes.

The scale and complexity of the Group, which includes Suncorp Bank and ANZ Bank New Zealand Group, means that the risk of non-compliance with FATCA, CRS and other tax reporting regimes remains high. There have been recent interactions with the Australian Taxation Office, New Zealand Inland Revenue and other local regulators on CRS and FATCA obligations, processes and reporting (as applicable). The loss of key resources and critical subject matter expertise, combined with the challenge of finding qualified replacements, increases the risk of non-compliance with these obligations. A failure to successfully operate the implemented processes or to identify and implement all obligations could lead to legal, financial and reputational consequences for the Group and its employees. Consequences include fines, criminal and civil penalties, civil claims, remediation, rectification of systems and processes, reputational harm, competitive disadvantage, loss of business and constraints on doing business.

These consequences, individually or collectively, may adversely affect the Group's Position.

20. Unexpected changes to the Group's license to operate in any jurisdiction may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group is licensed to operate in various jurisdictions. Unexpected changes in the conditions of the licenses to operate by governments, administrations or regulatory agencies that prohibit or restrict the Group from trading in a manner that was previously permitted may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Environmental, social and governance risks

21. Impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group and its customers are exposed to ESG risks, including from weather events (including natural disasters), geological events (such as volcanic or seismic activity or tsunamis), nature loss (including as a result of species extinction or decline, or ecosystem degradation), plant, animal and human diseases or pandemics such as COVID-19 and human rights risks. Each of these may have a significant impact on the Group's operations and its customers.

Climate-related physical risks are increasing, which is observed through increases in the average global temperature and the impacts of more regular extreme weather events. Weather events may include severe storms, bushfires, cyclones and floods. Longer-term changes in climate patterns may include rising sea levels and changes in temperature and precipitation (including drought). The impact of these events may be widespread including through second order impacts. For example, the economic impacts of a drought may extend beyond primary producers to other customers of the Group, including suppliers to the agricultural sector, and to those who reside in, and operate businesses within, affected communities. As a result, the Group may be exposed to weather events directly, and through the impact of these events on its customers (refer to risk factor 22 "*Risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk may adversely affect the Group's Position*").

Nature is an emerging risk that the Group is seeking to understand further. Nature risks can arise from lending to customers with material impacts or dependencies on nature. These risks can also arise from legal and regulatory changes, which may impact the Group directly or indirectly through the Group's customers. Failure to manage these risks may lead to financial risks and NFR and may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Human rights risks relate to the safety and security of the Group's people, labour rights, modern slavery, privacy, corruption and bribery, environmental protection and land access and rights. The Group uses risk-based due diligence to identify human rights risks and impacts associated with its business relationships. Failure to manage these risks may adversely affect the Group's Position.

Laws and regulations relating to climate change, nature, human rights, or other ESG risks, as well as the perspectives of shareholders, employees and stakeholders, may affect whether and on what terms and conditions the Group engages in certain activities or offers certain products. Depending on their frequency and severity, these risks may interrupt or restrict the provision of services such as the Group's branches or business centres or other Group services. They may also adversely affect the Group's financial condition or collateral position in relation to credit facilities extended to customers, which in turn may adversely affect the Group's Position.

22. Risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group's most material climate risks arise from lending to business and retail customers. Customers may be affected directly by physical and transition risks. These include the effect of extreme weather events on a customer's business or property, including impacts to the cost, availability and adequacy of insurance coverage, changes to the regulatory and policy environment in which the customer operates, disruption from new technology and changes in demand towards lower emission products and services. Climate risks may indirectly affect a customer by impacting its supply chain.

Climate risks may affect the ability of customers to repay debt, result in an increased probability of default, result in 'stranded assets', and/or impact the amount the Group is able to recover due to the value or liquidity of collateral held as security being impaired. Recent extreme weather events in Australia, such as Tropical Cyclone Alfred and flooding in Queensland and New South Wales in 2025, have affected customers.

Risks associated with climate change are subject to increasing regulatory, political and societal focus.

Further integrating and embedding climate risk into the Group's risk management framework and adapting the Group's operations and business strategy to seek to address the risks and opportunities posed by climate change, could have a significant impact on the Group.

Risk management, internal control, non-financial and reputational risk

23. Conduct risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position

Conduct risk is the risk of loss or damage arising from the failure of the Group, its employees or agents to appropriately consider the interests of consumers, the integrity of the financial markets, and the expectations of stakeholders in conducting the Group's business activities.

Conduct risks include:

- the provision of unsuitable or inappropriate advice to customers;
- the representation of, or disclosure about, a product or service which is inaccurate, or does not provide adequate information about risks and benefits to customers;
- a failure to deliver product features and benefits in accordance with terms, disclosures, recommendations and advice;
- a failure to identify, manage and where appropriate avoid actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest;
- inadequate management of complaints or remediation processes;
- a failure to respect and comply with duties to customers in financial hardship; and
- unauthorised trading activities in financial markets.

There continues to be strong regulatory and stakeholder scrutiny of conduct risk across Australia and New Zealand. Ongoing economic uncertainty, rising living costs and reduced disposable income are placing sustained pressure on customers, affecting both lending capacity and the level of forbearance required. Escalation of the conflict in the Middle East could further heighten conduct risk by increasing market volatility and cost-of-living pressures, potentially impacting customer vulnerability and service outcomes. To manage heightened conduct risk in this environment, the Group must continue to closely monitor customers experiencing financial difficulty and provide targeted, appropriate support. This remains an evolving issue and a regulatory priority, with regulators increasing expectations through more prescriptive guidance and intensified enforcement. In this context, weaknesses in responsible lending practices may also increase the risk of mortgage fraud (including misrepresentation of income, expenses or occupancy), which could lead to customer harm, regulatory action, reputational damage and financial loss.

In New Zealand, a broad conduct regime for financial institutions was introduced in March 2025 to ensure financial institutions treat customers fairly. As this regime enters its second year it is likely the Financial Markets Authority will increase scrutiny of compliance. Failure to meet these expectations may result in higher compliance costs and increased regulatory exposure, potentially adversely impacting the Group's Position.

The Group receives customer complaints through its internal dispute resolution processes and external dispute resolution schemes (such as the Australian Financial Complaints Authority). Such complaints may result in the Group making payments to customers and/or paying fees charged by external dispute resolution schemes.

Where a risk event occurs that impacts the Group's customers, ANZBGL has a centralised team responsible for customer remediation programs, including addressing conduct issues identified in ANZBGL reviews. Similarly, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has a separate centralised customer remediation team. Conduct risk events may not only negatively impact customers and market integrity, but may expose the Group to regulatory actions, restrictions or conditions on banking licenses and reputational consequences that may adversely affect the Group's Position. Remediation programs may not be implemented appropriately or may lead to further remediation work being required, resulting in litigation, regulatory action and increasing cost to the Group, which may adversely affect the Group's Position. For further discussion of the increasing regulatory focus on conduct risk, see risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*" and risk factor 16 "*Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the Group's Position*".

24. Reputational risk events as well as operational failures and regulatory compliance failures may give rise to reputational risk, which may undermine the trust of stakeholders, erode the Group's brand and adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group's reputation is a valuable asset and a key contributor to the support that it receives from the community in respect of its business initiatives and its ability to raise funding or capital. Reputational risk may arise as a result of an external event or the Group's actual or perceived actions and practices, which include operational and regulatory compliance failures. The occurrence of such events may adversely affect perceptions about the Group held by the public (including the Group's customers), shareholders, investors, regulators and rating agencies. The impact of a risk event on the Group's reputation may exceed any direct cost of the risk event itself and may adversely impact the Group's Position.

The Group may suffer reputational damage where one of its practices fails to meet community expectations. Community expectations are continually changing and evolving. If expectations exceed the standard required to comply with applicable law, the Group may incur reputational damage even where it has met its legal obligations.

A divergence between community expectations and the Group's practices could arise in a number of ways including in relation to its product and services disclosure practices, pricing policies and use of data. The Group's reputation may be adversely affected by community perception of the broader financial services industry, particularly in an environment of elevated interest rates. Reputational damage may arise from the Group's failure to effectively manage risks, enforcement or supervisory action by regulators, adverse findings from regulatory reviews and failure or perceived failure to adequately respond to community, environmental and ethical issues. From time to time the Group may be subjected to heightened public scrutiny and potential reputational damage as a result of the actions of activist shareholders. Areas which have attracted investor activism in Australia primarily relate to environmental and social issues and include concerns about the actions of the Group itself or parties that the Group finances.

Operational and regulatory compliance failures or perceived failures may give rise to reputational risk. Such operational and regulatory compliance failures include, but are not limited to:

- failures related to fulfilment of identification obligations;
- failures related to new product development;
- failures related to ongoing product monitoring activities;
- failures related to suitability requirements when products are sold outside of the target market;
- failure to comply with disclosure obligations;
- failure to properly manage risk (e.g., credit, market, operational or compliance);
- market manipulation or anti-competitive behaviour;
- inappropriate crisis management/response to a crisis event;
- inappropriate handling of customer complaints;
- inappropriate third party arrangements;
- privacy breaches; and
- unexpected risks.

Damage to the Group's reputation may have wide-ranging impacts, including adverse effects on the Group's profitability, capacity and cost of funding, increased regulatory scrutiny, regulatory enforcement actions, additional legal risks and limiting the availability of new business opportunities. The Group's ability to attract and retain customers could also be adversely affected if the Group's reputation is damaged, which may adversely affect the Group's Position.

25. Non-financial risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position

NFR is the risk of loss and/or non-compliance (including failure to act in accordance with laws, regulations, industry standards and codes, and internal policies) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, system and/or data, or from external events. The Group's NFR framework is organised into risk categories as outlined below. These risks may arise individually or in combination and may result in financial loss, regulatory action, reputational harm or disruption to the Group's operations, adversely affecting the Group's Position.

- **Financial Crime and Fraud Risk** is a risk that the Group facilitates, enables, or fails to prevent financial crime or fraud, including non-compliance with the Group's policies or regulatory expectations.

  This includes the risk of facilitating money laundering, terrorism financing, sanctions evasion, or bribery and corruption events. *Refer to risk factor 17: "Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and fraud, and scams may adversely affect the Group's Position.*" Financial crime and fraud risk also includes internal fraud, being the risk of fraud or theft attempted or perpetrated by an internal party (for example, a Group employee or contingent worker), including where an employee acts in collusion with external parties. External fraud is the risk of fraud attempted or perpetrated without the deliberate involvement of a Group employee or contingent worker. An example of external fraud is mortgage fraud, which is an inherent risk in residential mortgage lending and may arise from customer misrepresentation, falsified documentation, or misconduct by intermediaries or other third parties across origination and servicing activities. Such activity may result in increased delinquencies and credit losses, as well as additional operational, remediation, legal and compliance costs. Mortgage fraud may also lead to heightened regulatory scrutiny and reputational harm, which could adversely affect the Group's Position.

- **Compliance risk** refers to the risk that the Group fails to act in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and regulatory expectations in the jurisdictions in which it operates, resulting in regulatory censure, penalties, or other supervisory actions. This includes compliance risk and broader regulatory risk. Conduct risk may arise where the Group, its employees, or its agents fail to appropriately consider the interests of customers, the integrity of financial markets or the expectations of regulators and other stakeholders in the conduct of the Group's business activities. *Refer to risk factor 23 "Conduct risk events may adversely affect the Group's Position."*
- **Operational risk and resilience** may result from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or external events that impair the Group's ability to prevent, withstand, adapt to, or recover from operational disruptions. This includes risks associated with business continuity and crisis management, third party relationships, physical security, people and employment practices, transaction processing and execution, legal procedures and processes, statutory, tax and regulatory reporting, and the execution of change initiatives. The Group is delivering a large and complex portfolio of strategic and regulatory change initiatives, including those described in risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*". The scale and concurrent execution of this portfolio elevates operational risks associated with large scale transformation. 'Operational risk and resilience' also includes model risk, being the risk of adverse consequences arising from errors in the design, development, use, or reporting of models used to inform business decisions. Refer to risk factor 32 *"Modelling risks may adversely affect the Group's Position".*

  Technology risk may arise where technology systems experience outages or degradation, including failures of hardware, software, or networks, which disrupt business operations. Refer to risk factor 28 *"Disruption of information technology systems or failure to successfully implement new technology systems could significantly interrupt the Group's business, which may adversely affect the Group's Position."* Data management risk arises where the Group fails to appropriately collect, use, manage, maintain, or dispose of data, including customer, employee, and proprietary Group data. Refer to risk factor 30 *"Data management risks may adversely affect the Group's Position."*
- **Information security and cyber risk** include the risk of information security incidents, including cyber-attacks, data loss, or theft of information, arising from failures to adequately protect or govern information assets or comply with information security requirements.

  This risk applies to all types of data, including customer, employee, and proprietary Group data. Refer to risk factor 29 *"Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the Group's Position.*"

26. The Group's risk management framework may fail to manage all existing risks appropriately or detect new and emerging risks fast enough, which could adversely affect the Group's Position

Risk management is an important part of the Group's activities. It includes the identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of the Group's risk and reporting on the Group's risk profile and effectiveness of identified controls. Effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework is not fully assured. This includes effectiveness in relation to existing risks and new and emerging risks that the Group may not anticipate or identify in a timely manner and for which its controls may not be effective. Failure to manage risks effectively could adversely impact the Group's reputation or compliance with regulatory obligations.

The Group seeks to regularly improve its risk management frameworks. It has implemented, and regularly reviews, its risk management policies and allocates additional resources across the Group to manage and mitigate risks. Such efforts may not insulate the Group from exposure to risks or give full assurance that the Group's risk management framework will be effective. For example, the Group has recognised that its risk culture and management of non-financial risk need improvement and are not of a standard that regulators legitimately expect from the Group. As outlined in risk factor 15 "*Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the Group's Position*", in April 2025 ANZBGL entered into a CEU with APRA in relation to deficiencies in NFR management practices and risk culture. While the Group is undertaking actions to address this, outcomes will depend on how these actions embed and mature over time. Failures in the Group's risk management processes or governance could result in the Group suffering unexpected losses and reputational damage, and failing to comply with regulatory obligations, which could adversely affect the Group's Position.

27. Human capital risk, which relates to the inability to attract, develop, motivate and retain the Group's people to meet current and future business needs, could result in poor financial and customer outcomes and reduce the ability of the Group to deliver against customer and other stakeholders' expectations

Key executives, employees and directors play an integral role in the operation of the Group's business and its pursuit of its strategic objectives. The unexpected departure of an individual in a key role or the Group's failure to recruit, develop and retain an appropriately skilled and qualified person into these roles particularly in areas such as digital, technology, risk or compliance, could have an adverse effect on the Group's Position.

The Group continues to reduce its workforce and engagements with consultants and other third parties as part of its efforts to streamline and simplify operations and reduce costs. Workforce reductions can disrupt business continuity, result in the loss of institutional knowledge, and expose the Group to potential legal claims, regulatory scrutiny, or reputational harm. If the Group is unable to effectively manage the transition and retain the necessary skills within its organisation, its operational performance and long-term growth prospects could be adversely affected.

28. Disruption of information technology systems or failure to successfully implement new technology systems could significantly interrupt the Group's business, which may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group's everyday operations and service offerings (including digital banking) rely heavily on information technology ("IT") systems including systems maintained/provided by third parties. In the digital age, customers expect "always on" banking services accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Meeting these expectations requires IT systems that are both highly available and resilient. Any disruption of IT systems supporting critical operations can prevent the Group from meeting its compliance obligations and customers' banking needs. IT system disruption can be unpredictable and may originate from numerous sources, many of which are beyond the Group's direct control. Examples include operational failures or deficiencies by third party providers, accidental technological failures, electrical or telecommunication outages, and failures of computer servers or infrastructure.

The Group has a continuous responsibility to maintain its IT systems and to proactively identify, assess, and respond to risks associated with these systems. Key risk exposures include IT asset lifecycle management, project delivery, technology resilience, technology security, third-party usage, data retention and restoration, and business rules and automation. Inadequate responses to these risks can lead to unstable or insecure systems, negative impact to customers, increased Group operating costs, and/or non-compliance with regulatory requirements, any of which may adversely affect the Group's Position.

The external threat environment is constantly evolving, requiring the Group's incident response, disaster recovery, and business continuity measures to address profound and complex events. Should the Group's systems fail, the impact may extend throughout its network and ultimately may adversely affect the Group's Position. Recovery expectations for critical systems are defined based on customer impact and regulatory obligations. These expectations inform the prioritisation of resilience investments and guide incident response activities.

To seek to ensure its technology environment remains cost-effective and capable of supporting evolving customer needs, the Group continues to implement and integrate new IT systems and capabilities, such as cloud, data, AI and automation technologies. The success of these initiatives depends on proper implementation and integration, as well as effective management of vendors and the supply chain. Failure in any of these areas may negatively influence the Group's Position.

This risk factor should be read alongside risk factor 29 "*Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the Group's Position*" as information security breaches and cyber-attacks could disrupt IT systems.

29. Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the Group's Position

The digital world is constantly evolving, with both positive innovation and new threats. As a result, the Group recognises that the risk of a cyber event or data loss remains a significant concern for its businesses. Recent developments in the cyber threat landscape, including advances in artificial intelligence, may increase the speed at which software vulnerabilities are identified and exploited. Industry commentary indicates that these developments may shorten the time between vulnerability discovery and exploitation, increase the sophistication and effectiveness of attack chains, and heighten risks associated with software and third-party supply chains. These developments may reflect a further shift in the cyber threat environment affecting the financial services sector, increasing the likelihood that cyber-attacks exploiting rapidly emerging or previously unknown vulnerabilities, including those arising through third-party dependencies, could occur more frequently or have a greater impact.

Cyber threats continue to increase in sophistication, persistence, scale, frequency and impact. Threats include but are not limited to business email compromise, ransomware, distributed denial of service, data breaches, third-party and software supply chain exposures, insider risk, software vulnerabilities, AI-enabled attacks by state-sponsored and criminal threat actors, geopolitically motivated cyber espionage and destructive attacks.

Cyber-attacks have the potential to cause financial system instability and could result in serious disruption to customer banking services or compromise customer data privacy. As both the scale and complexity of such attacks are increasing, there is always a risk that countermeasures and layers of defence may not be sufficient and that sensitive information may be inadvertently exposed.

The Group has noted increased external occurrences of ransomware and third-party data breaches, ongoing volatility in the global political landscape and the security implications of wide-spread adoption of AI. Although AI has potential to support significant service advances for customers, it also has potential to assist, enable and enhance existing methods for criminals to perpetrate fraud, scams, and cyber threats against the Group and its customers, and poses increased risks to cyber security, including risks of denial of service, the criminal use of deepfakes, and more sophisticated social engineering attacks. Further, inadvertent disclosure or misuse of client data in the datasets or algorithms may lead to reputational risk. See risk factor 33 "*Use of AI may adversely affect the Group's Position*" for further information.

Intense public response to cyber-attacks has led to increased political focus with the potential for future significant increases in penalties for privacy breaches. Should the Group be the target of such an attack, then in addition to the risks discussed above, there is a risk of reputational damage in light of the public response to such an attack and/or penalties imposed by a regulator, which may materially adversely affect the Group's operations. The regulatory landscape is also evolving with additional local and international regulator focus on information security, including the release of the 2023-2030 Australian Cyber Security Strategy, similar work undertaken by the New Zealand Government and subsequent discussions, consultation and implementation on legislative reforms.

A focus on information security is key to protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of systems and data. The Group as part of its global banking operations handles and stores a considerable amount of personal and confidential information about its customers and its own internal processes, across the multiple geographies in which the Group operates. This information is processed and stored on both internal and third-party hosted environments. As such, weaknesses in key security policies or controls operated by the Group or third parties engaged by the Group could result in the loss of data or other personal or sensitive information and adversely affect the Group's business by resulting in financial losses (including costs relating to notifying and compensating customers), regulatory investigations, sanctions or reputational harm, thus affecting the Group's Position.

30. Data management risks may adversely affect the Group's Position

Data management refers to the processes and practices used to manage operational, customer, employee and the Group's proprietary data throughout its lifecycle, including capture, use, maintenance, retention and disposal. It encompasses the development, execution and oversight of policies, standards and accountabilities with the objective of ensuring data is appropriately controlled, protected and used to support safe and effective decision-making.

Data management risk arises where data is not appropriately captured, governed, maintained, produced or used across end-to-end business processes, particularly during periods of change such as system implementation, process redesign or regulatory change. Poor data management may result in data that is inaccurate, incomplete, unavailable or not fit for purpose, unclear ownership and accountability for data, loss of integrity across the data lifecycle, insufficient clarity of data meaning, inadequate controls for critical data, or delays in detecting and responding to data issues, potentially undermining data quality, integrity, and compliance. If not effectively managed, data management risk can undermine effective risk management, compromise the accuracy and reliability of management and regulatory reporting, weaken operational resilience and lead to poor customer outcomes and decision-making. Failure to meet data management and record-keeping obligations, including regulatory and privacy requirements, may expose the Group to financial loss, regulatory action or reputational damage. Data management risk can also act as a root cause for other material risks, amplifying operational, compliance, financial reporting and change risks across the Group.

31. Privacy risks may adversely affect the Group's Position

Banking is a customer-facing industry. Trust in the Group's ability to properly manage customer information is a foundational component of its business, and the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information is key to the performance of its core products and services. Failure to comply with applicable privacy laws and regulations may materially and adversely affect the Group's Position, either through reputational impact, regulatory action and/or litigation.

32. Modelling risks may adversely affect the Group's Position

The Group relies on a number of models for material business decision making including but not limited to lending decisions, calculating capital requirements, provision levels, customer compensation payments and stressing exposures. If the models prove to be inadequately designed, implemented, used or maintained or if they are based on incorrect assumptions or inputs, this may adversely impact the Group's Position.

33. Use of AI may adversely affect the Group's Position

AI refers to the development of systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision making. AI is increasingly being leveraged across the Group's business processes to drive innovation and efficiency and is an important enabler of the Group's strategy and competitive position.

However, as AI becomes more integrated into the Group's operations, the regulatory landscape relating to AI continues to evolve rapidly, and as AI technologies become more autonomous, scalable and embedded in critical business processes, inadequate management and governance of AI use, whether by the Group or by third parties, may lead to significant operational, conduct, privacy, intellectual property, compliance, reputational and workforce related risks, including, but not limited to:

- inaccurate, unreliable or opaque AI outputs that may lead to poor, inconsistent or unexplainable decisions, including where decisions cannot be adequately understood, challenged or justified;
- amplification of existing biases or the introduction of new biases, potentially resulting in discriminatory, unfair or unethical outcomes affecting customers, employees or counterparties;
- over-reliance on AI systems or outputs, including automation bias or inappropriate delegation of decision-making authority, reducing effective human judgement and oversight;
- loss of confidentiality, availability or integrity of data, including where customer, counterparty, employee or proprietary information is inappropriately used, disclosed, retained or incorporated into AI tools, prompts, training data or outputs, giving rise to privacy, confidentiality or intellectual property risks;
- model performance degradation over time, including due to data drift, changes in operating environments, or inadequate lifecycle monitoring, testing and change control;
- over-reliance on a limited number of AI vendors, platforms or foundation models, increasing operational vulnerability, concentration risk, systemic dependency and exposure to third-party failures or contractual limitations;
- increased compliance complexity and legal uncertainty arising from fragmented, fast evolving and jurisdiction specific AI related laws, regulations and supervisory expectations;
- the use of AI by malicious actors to facilitate or amplify fraud, scams or other financial crime, including through deepfakes, synthetic identities, impersonation, phishing or more sophisticated social engineering techniques, which may increase financial loss, remediation costs, operational disruption and reputational harm;
- workforce transformation resulting from increased adoption of AI, including job displacement and significant changes to skill and role requirements, which may create challenges for workforce planning, reskilling, change execution and employee relations. More broadly, accelerated AI driven workforce disruption across the economy could contribute to higher unemployment or underemployment and negatively impact customer income stability and credit quality, including in portfolios such as residential mortgages; and
- sophisticated external and malicious attacks enabled by AI, including the manipulation, exploitation or poisoning of AI systems, models, data or outputs by highly capable threat actors, which may undermine the integrity and reliability of AI enabled decisions, evade existing controls and result in operational disruption, fraud, financial loss or reputational harm.

In addition, AI systems may be exploited, manipulated or attacked through adversarial techniques, cyber-enabled interference or unauthorised access, potentially compromising system integrity, availability or safety. Such risks may be more difficult to detect, attribute and remediate than traditional technology or fraud.

If these AI related risks are not adequately identified, assessed and managed, the Group may experience customer detriment, regulatory action, litigation, financial loss, reputational damage or erosion of stakeholder trust, any of which could materially and adversely affect the Group's Position.

CURRENCY OF PRESENTATION AND EXCHANGE RATES

Currency of presentation

The Group publishes consolidated financial statements in Australian Dollars. In this U.S. Disclosure Document, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to “US$”, “USD” and “U.S. dollars” are to U.S. Dollars and references to “$”, “AUD” and “A$” are to Australian Dollars. For the convenience of the reader, this U.S. Disclosure Document contains translations of certain Australian Dollar amounts into U.S. Dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Australian Dollar amounts actually represent such U.S. Dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise stated, the translations of Australian Dollars into U.S. Dollars have been made at the rate of US$0.6855 = A$1.00, the Noon Buying Rate on 31 March 2026.

Major exchange rates

The major exchange rates used by the Group to translate the results of foreign subsidiaries, branches, investments in associates and issued debt to Australian Dollars were as follows:

	Balance Sheet			Profit & Loss Average		
	As at			Half Year		
	Mar 26	**Sep 25**	**Mar 25**	**Mar 26**	**Sep 25**	**Mar 25**
Chinese Renminbi	**4.7320**	4.6992	4.5563	**4.7299**	4.6585	4.6270
Euro	**0.5972**	0.5620	0.5796	**0.5780**	0.5624	0.6040
Pound Sterling	**0.5187**	0.4907	0.4848	**0.5041**	0.4825	0.5037
Indian Rupee	**64.628**	58.578	53.803	**60.841**	55.952	54.706
Indonesian Rupiah	**11,643**	11,014	10,401	**11,308**	10,637	10,287
Japanese Yen	**109.321**	97.756	93.650	**104.812**	94.469	97.502
Malaysian Ringgit	**2.7675**	2.7814	2.7853	**2.7406**	2.7624	2.8297
New Taiwan Dollar	**21.983**	20.115	20.870	**21.125**	19.661	20.863
New Zealand Dollar	**1.1995**	1.1383	1.1000	**1.1608**	1.0918	1.1044
Papua New Guinean Kina	**2.9587**	2.7630	2.5497	**2.8699**	2.6688	2.5530
United States Dollar	**0.6850**	0.6598	0.6283	**0.6747**	0.6474	0.6396

For the March 2026 half, 36% of the Group’s operating income was derived from the New Zealand and Rest of World geographic regions (Sep 25 half: 35%; Mar 25 half: 37%).

Operating income from the New Zealand and Rest of World geographic regions is denominated principally in the currencies outlined in the table above. Movements in foreign currencies against the Australian Dollar can therefore affect the Group’s earnings through the translation of overseas profits to Australian Dollars. Movements in the major exchange rates used by the Group to translate the results of foreign subsidiaries, investments in associates and issued debt to Australian Dollars were as follows:

Australian Dollar movement against foreign currencies[1]

	Movement		
Half year ended	**Mar 26**	**Sep 25**	**Mar 25**
Chinese Renminbi	**2%**	1%	-3%
Euro	**3%**	-7%	-1%
Pound Sterling	**4%**	-4%	-3%
Indian Rupee	**9%**	2%	-1%
Indonesian Rupiah	**6%**	3%	-3%
Japanese Yen	**11%**	-3%	-4%
Malaysian Ringgit	**-1%**	-2%	-7%
New Taiwan Dollar	**7%**	-6%	1%
New Zealand Dollar	**6%**	-1%	0%
Papua New Guinean Kina	**8%**	5%	-3%
United States Dollar	**4%**	1%	-4%

1. *Movement is based on comparison of the half year average exchange rate to the immediately preceding half year average exchange rate.*

The Group monitors its exposure to revenues, expenses and invested capital denominated in currencies other than Australian Dollars as these expose the Group to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates. Variation in the value of these foreign operations arising as a result of exchange differences are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. These currency exposures are managed in accordance with established risk management policies.

Where it is considered appropriate, the Group takes out economic hedges against larger foreign exchange denominated revenue streams (primarily New Zealand Dollar, U.S. Dollar and U.S. Dollar correlated). The primary objective of hedging is to ensure that, if practical, the consolidated capital ratios are neutral to the effects of changes in exchange rates.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The following discussion is based on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements prepared under AASs (refer to "Section 1: Key Information - Basis of Preparation" for a description of AASs).

The Group's results for the past three half years are summarised below and are also discussed under the headings of "Analysis of major income and expense items" and "Results by division", which follow.

September 2025 half significant items

During the September 2025 half, the Group recognised several significant items which impacted statutory and cash profit as summarised below. There were no matters presented as significant items impacting statutory and cash profit in the March 2026 or March 2025 halves.

PT Panin impairment

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of $285 million (after-tax: $285 million) in respect of an impairment of the Group's equity accounted investment in PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk ("PT Panin") to adjust its carrying value in line with its value-in-use calculation. This was recognised in the Group Centre division. This had no impact to CET1 capital as it resulted in an equivalent reduction in capital deductions.

Staff redundancies

In September 2025, the Group announced changes to simplify the bank, strengthen focus on its priorities and deliver for its customers. As a result of the changes the Group expects approximately 3,500 employees to depart by September 2026 and to reduce engagements with consultants and other third parties impacting approximately 1,000 managed services contractors.

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of $579 million (after-tax: $408 million) across the Group in the September 2025 half associated with these changes.

ASIC settlement

In September 2025, the Group entered into an agreement with ASIC to resolve five matters within its Australia Markets and Australia Retail businesses that were the subject of separate regulatory investigations. Under the agreement, which requires Federal Court approval, the Group is subject to total penalties of $240 million.

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of $271 million (after-tax: $264 million) comprising $240 million of ASIC penalties and $31 million of various costs associated with the matters. This was recognised across the Australia Retail and Institutional divisions.

Suncorp Bank migration

The Group announced at the October 2025 Strategy Day its intention to bring forward the integration of Suncorp Bank and complete it by June 2027 to accelerate value creation for shareholders, to benefit its customers and to significantly reduce operational complexity.

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of $97 million (after-tax: $68 million) relating to costs associated with existing contracts that extend beyond the revised migration date. This was recognised in the Suncorp Bank division.

The financial impacts from these significant items are summarised below:

	Half-year ended 30 September 2025							
Statutory Profit Impact	**Australia Retail $M**	**Business & Private Bank $M**	**Institutional $M**	**New Zealand $M**	**Suncorp Bank $M**	**Pacific $M**	**Group Centre $M**	**Total $M**
Operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(285)
Operating expenses	(410)	3	(165)	(11)	(169)	(3)	(192)	(947)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	**(410)**	**3**	**(165)**	**(11)**	**(169)**	**(3)**	**(477)**	**(1,232)**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	88	(1)	10	3	50	1	56	207
Statutory profit	**(322)**	**2**	**(155)**	**(8)**	**(119)**	**(2)**	**(421)**	**(1,025)**

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT INFORMATION

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Net interest income	**8,871**	9,065	8,838
Other operating income	**2,190**	1,930	2,315
Operating income	**11,061**	10,995	11,153
Operating expenses	**(5,604)**	(7,078)	(5,788)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	**5,457**	3,917	5,365
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(277)**	(292)	(143)
Profit before income tax	**5,180**	3,625	5,222
Income tax expense	**(1,529)**	(1,233)	(1,538)
Non-controlling interests	**(20)**	(20)	(21)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	**3,631**	2,372	3,663

Group results

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Profit decreased $32 million (1%) compared with the March 2025 half mainly due to:

- Net interest income increased $33 million driven by a $25.1 billion increase in average interest earning assets, partially offset by a 3 bps decrease in net interest margin from 155 bps to 152 bps. The increase in average interest earning assets was driven by higher average net loans and advances and higher trading assets and investment securities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation. The net interest margin decreased driven by the impact of Markets activities, assets pricing due to ongoing competition across most divisions and the timing impact of RBA rate changes, and deposits pricing driven by lower cash rates in New Zealand and international geographies. This was partially offset by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, a reduction in the average liquid asset balance in the Group Centre division, and favourable funding mix primarily from stronger growth in at-call deposits and overall deposit growth outpacing lending growth. Refer to "Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items" on pages 46 and 47 for further details on key movements.

- Other operating income decreased $125 million (5%) driven by net unfavourable unrealised mark-to-market movements on economic hedges ($443 million) and lower Markets other operating income ($21 million). This was partially offset by net favourable unrealised mark-to-market movements on revenue and expense hedges ($134 million), higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting net unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group ($97 million), higher net fee and commission income ($61 million) due to higher scheme incentives and lower customer remediation in the Australia Retail division, and realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity in the Suncorp Bank division ($21 million). Refer to "Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items" on pages 48 to 49 for further details on key movements.

- Operating expenses decreased $184 million (3%) driven by lower restructuring expenses ($81 million), due to a reduction in operational changes across the Group, lower other expenses ($41 million), due to lower investment spend, lower personnel expenses ($25 million), due to benefits from productivity initiatives, lower technology costs ($22 million), and lower premises expenses ($15 million). Refer to "Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items" on page 50 for further details on key movements.

- Credit impairment charge increased $134 million (94%) driven by an increase in the collectively assessed credit impairment charge ($140 million) driven by downside risk associated with escalation of conflict in the Middle East increasing volatility in global financial markets, portfolio growth, and a net increase in management temporary adjustments for the revised forecast trajectory for cash rates. This was partially offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment ($6 million). Refer to "Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items" on pages 51 to 52 for further details on key movements.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Profit increased $1,259 million (53%) compared with the September 2025 half mainly due to:

- Net interest income decreased $194 million (2%) driven by a $9.8 billion decrease in average interest earning assets and a 2 bps decrease in net interest margin from 154 bps to 152 bps. The decrease in average interest earning assets was driven by lower average net loans and advances due to lower Markets activities and the impact of foreign currency translation. The net interest margin decreased driven by the impact of Markets activities, and assets pricing due to the timing impact of RBA rate changes and ongoing competition across most divisions, partially offset by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, favourable funding mix primarily from stronger growth in at-call deposits and overall deposit growth outpacing lending growth, and a reduction in the average liquid asset balance in the Group Centre division. Refer to “Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items” on pages 46 and 47 for further details on key movements.

- Other operating income increased $260 million (13%) driven by the impairment of PT Panin in the September 2025 half ($285 million), higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting net unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group ($105 million), higher Markets other operating income ($100 million) and realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity in the Suncorp Bank division ($26 million). This was partially offset by net unfavourable unrealised mark-to-market movements on economic hedges and revenue and expense hedges ($228 million), lower net fee and commission income ($41 million) mainly due to lower scheme incentives in the Australia Retail division and lower non-lending fees in the Institutional (excluding Markets) division, and a dividend from Bank of Tianjin ($21 million) in the September 2025 half. Refer to “Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items” on pages 48 to 49 for further details on key movements.

- Operating expenses decreased $1,474 million (21%) driven by lower restructuring expenses ($679 million) due to significant operating model changes announced in the September 2025 half, lower other expenses ($455 million) due to ASIC settlement ($271 million) in the September 2025 half and lower investment spend, lower technology expenses ($156 million) due to accelerated software amortisation and impairments on certain technology assets in the September 2025 half, ongoing technology simplification, and lower amortisation due to change in useful lives of select strategic software assets, lower personnel expenses ($155 million) due to benefits from productivity initiatives, and lower premises expenses ($29 million) due to lower depreciation charge. Refer to “Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items” on page 50 for further details on key movements.

- Credit impairment charge decreased $15 million (5%) driven by a decrease in individually assessed credit impairment ($13 million). Refer to “Analysis of Major Income and Expense Items” on pages 51 to 52 for further details on key movements.

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS

Net interest income

The following tables summarise net interest income, net interest margin, average interest earning assets and average deposits and other borrowings for the Group and for the Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank, Institutional (excluding Markets), New Zealand and Suncorp Bank divisions.

	Half Year		
Group	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net interest income[1]	**8,871**	9,065	8,838
Average interest earning assets[2]	**1,167,952**	1,177,753	1,142,805
Average deposits and other borrowings[2]	**976,900**	986,052	957,550
Net interest margin (%)	**1.52**	1.54	1.55
Group (excl. Markets)			
Net interest income	**8,733**	8,869	8,756
Average interest earning assets[2]	**769,498**	785,001	779,137
Average deposits and other borrowings[2]	**749,186**	747,791	727,886
Net interest margin (%)	**2.28**	2.25	2.25

	Half Year		
Net interest margin by major divisions	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Australia Retail			
Net interest margin (%)	**1.83**	1.83	1.84
Average interest earning assets[2]	**292,418**	289,764	282,855
Average deposits and other borrowings[2]	**187,454**	185,345	180,060
Business & Private Bank[3]			
Net interest margin (%)	**2.54**	2.54	2.53
Average interest earning assets[2]	**68,532**	67,276	65,943
Average deposits and other borrowings[2]	**123,021**	119,496	120,150
Institutional (excl. Markets)			
Net interest margin (%)[4]	**2.16**	2.16	2.23
Average interest earning assets[2,5]	**171,649**	177,453	174,693
Average deposits and other borrowings[2,5]	**176,590**	175,458	164,853
New Zealand			
Net interest margin (%)	**2.55**	2.60	2.60
Average interest earning assets[2,6]	**121,804**	126,696	122,635
Average deposits and other borrowings[2,6]	**103,421**	109,335	105,628
Suncorp Bank			
Net interest margin (%)	**1.98**	2.05	2.12
Average interest earning assets[2,7]	**79,316**	79,591	77,792
Average deposits and other borrowings[2,7]	**62,664**	63,533	62,837

1. *Includes the Major Bank Levy of -$230 million for March 2026 (Sep 25 half: -$231 million; Mar 25 half: -$220 million).*
2. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
3. *Business & Private Bank division generates positive net interest income from surplus deposits held. Accordingly, $59.8 billion of average deposits for March 2026 (Sep 25 half: $57.8 billion, Mar 25 half: $60.1 billion) have been included with average net interest earning assets for the net interest margin calculation to align with internal management reporting view.*
4. *Net interest margin for the Institutional division including Markets was 0.70% for March 2026 (Sep 25 half: 0.74%; Mar 25 half: 0.76%).*
5. *Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, average interest earning assets decreased 1% compared to the September 2025 half and increased 1% compared to the March 2025 half, and average deposits and other borrowings increased 4% compared to the September 2025 half and 10% compared to the March 2025 half.*
6. *Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, average interest earning assets increased 2% compared to the September 2025 half and 4% compared to the March 2025 half, and average deposits and other borrowings increased 1% compared to the September 2025 half and 3% compared to the March 2025 half.*
7. *Suncorp Bank's net interest income includes $15 million from unwinding of acquisition related fair value adjustments for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $36 million; Mar 25 half: $50 million), recognised against loans and advances, deposits and debt issuance over the residual maturities of the underlying financial assets and liabilities. Excluding the impact of these adjustments, net interest margin would have been 1.94% for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 1.96%; Mar 25 half: 1.99%).*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

The increase in net interest income of $33 million was driven by:

Net interest margin (-3 bps)

- Assets pricing (-4 bps): driven by ongoing competition across most divisions and timing impact of RBA rate changes.
- Deposits pricing (-3 bps): driven by lower cash rates in New Zealand and international geographies and pricing competition.
- Wholesale funding (0 bps): largely flat with increased funding volume and lower average spread.
- Capital and replicating portfolio (+4 bps): driven by higher volumes and average hedge rates.
- Assets and funding mix (+2 bps): favourable funding mix primarily from stronger growth in at-call deposits, and overall deposit growth outpacing lending growth.
- Group Centre liquids (+3 bps): driven by a reduction in the average liquid asset balance in the Group Centre division.
- Markets activities (-5 bps): primarily due to higher average interest earning assets relative to the rest of the Group.

Average interest earning assets

Average interest earning assets increased $25.1 billion (2%) driven by:

- Average trading assets and investment securities increased $22.2 billion (12%) from higher Markets activities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average cash and other liquid assets increased $3.2 billion (2%) from higher reverse repurchase agreements activity, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average net loans and advances was flat as lending growth across all customer divisions was offset by lower Markets activities mainly from lower reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Average deposits and other borrowings

- Average deposits and other borrowings increased $19.4 billion (2%) driven by growth across at-call deposits and deposits from banks and repurchase agreements. This was partially offset by reduction across term deposits and commercial paper, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

The decrease in net interest income of $194 million (2%) was driven by:

Net interest margin (-2 bps)

- Assets pricing (-3 bps): driven by timing impact of RBA rate changes and ongoing competition across most divisions
- Deposits pricing (0 bps): impact of lower cash rates and pricing competition largely offset by margin initiative benefits.
- Wholesale funding (0 bps): largely flat with increased funding volume and lower average spread.
- Capital and replicating portfolio (+2 bps): driven by higher volumes and average hedge rates.
- Assets and funding mix (+1 bps): favourable funding mix from stronger growth in at-call deposits, and overall deposit growth outpacing lending growth.
- Group Centre liquids (+1 bps): driven by a reduction in the average liquid asset balance in the Group Centre division.
- Markets activities (-3 bps): due to higher average interest earning assets growth relative to the rest of the Group.

Average interest earning assets

Average interest earning assets decreased $9.8 billion (1%) driven by:

- Average net loans and advances decreased $14.8 billion (2%) from lower Markets activities, primarily due to lower reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average cash and other liquid assets decreased $1.3 billion (1%) from lower placements with central banks and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by higher reverse repurchase agreements activity.
- Average trading assets and investment securities increased $6.3 billion (3%) from higher Markets activities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.

Average deposits and other borrowings

- Average deposits and other borrowings decreased $9.2 billion (1%) driven by reduction across term deposits and commercial paper, and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by growth across at-call deposits and deposits from banks and repurchase agreements.

Other operating income

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net fee and commission income[1]	**905**	946	844
Markets other operating income	**970**	870	991
Economic hedges[2]	**(207)**	(58)	236
Revenue and expense hedges[3]	**82**	161	(52)
PT Panin impairment	**-**	(285)	-
Other[1,4]	**440**	296	296
Total other operating income	**2,190**	1,930	2,315

1. *Excluding Markets.*
2. *Represents unrealised gains and losses on economic hedges used to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk and the ineffective portion of designated accounting hedges.*
3. *Represents unrealised gains and losses on revenue and expense hedges used to hedge large foreign exchange currency denominated revenue and expense streams.*
4. *Includes foreign exchange earnings, share of associates' profit/(loss) and net income from insurance business.*

Markets is managed on a total revenue basis, with Net interest income and Other operating income individually not being a true reflection of overall return and financial performance of the business. Markets Net interest income and Other operating income are summarised in the table below with corresponding commentaries provided on total Markets income basis.

	Half Year		
Markets income	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net interest income[1]	**138**	196	82
Other operating income[1]	**970**	870	991
Total Markets income	**1,108**	1,066	1,073

1. *Net interest income includes funding costs in the Franchise trading book, primarily on commodity assets, where the related revenue is recognised as Other operating income.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Other operating income decreased $125 million (5%). Key factors affecting the result were:

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased $61 million (7%) driven by:

- $56 million increase in the Australia Retail division due to higher scheme incentives and lower customer remediation.

Markets income

Markets income increased $35 million (3%) with a $56 million (68%) increase in Net interest income, partially offset by a $21 million (2%) decrease in Other operating income. The net $35 million increase was attributable to the following business activities:

- $32 million increase in Balance Sheet revenues from higher average levels of investment securities, increased yields, and realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.
- $11 million increase in Franchise Revenue driven by Commodities, Foreign Exchange and Rates, partially offset by Credit and Capital Markets. Commodities revenues increased $25 million driven by strong demand for precious metals and gains on oil price movements. Rates increased $13 million due to stronger trading outcomes. Foreign Exchange increased $7 million due to increased customer activity and demand for structured products. Credit and Capital Markets decreased $34 million due to reduced issuance activity and less favourable trading outcomes.
- $8 million decrease in derivative valuation adjustments driven by lower gains (net of hedges) from credit and funding adjustments.

Economic hedges

Economic hedges income decreased $443 million driven by:

- For the March 2026 half, the losses on economic hedges related to funding-related derivatives mainly from the strengthening of the AUD against the USD and EUR.
- For the March 2025 half, the gains on economic hedges related to funding-related derivatives, mainly from strengthening of the USD against the AUD and NZD, partially offset by the narrowing of USD/AUD currency basis spreads.

Revenue and expense hedges

Revenue and expense hedges income increased $134 million driven by:

- For the March 2026 half, the gain on revenue and expense hedges was driven by the appreciation of AUD against the USD and NZD.
- For the March 2025 half, the loss on revenue and expense hedges was driven by the depreciation of AUD against the USD, partially offset by gains from appreciation of the AUD against NZD.

Other

Other income increased $144 million (49%) driven by:

- $126 million increase in the Group Centre division primarily due to higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group.
- $21 million increase in the Suncorp Bank division driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Other operating income increased $260 million (13%). Key factors affecting the result were:

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income decreased $41 million (4%) driven by:

- $27 million decrease in the Australia Retail division due to lower scheme incentives, partially offset by lower customer remediation.
- $17 million decrease in the Institutional (excluding Markets) division due to lower non-lending fees in Corporate Finance and Transaction Banking.
- $12 million decrease in the Suncorp Bank division due to lower cards revenue.
- $8 million increase in the New Zealand division due to higher cards revenue.

Markets income

Markets income increased $42 million (4%) with a $100 million (11%) increase in Other operating income, partially offset by a $58 million (30%) decrease in Net interest income. The net $42 million increase was attributable to the following business activities:

- $23 million increase in derivative valuation adjustments driven by higher gains (net of hedges) from credit and funding spread movements.
- $17 million increase in Balance Sheet revenues from higher average levels of investment securities, increased yields, and realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.
- $2 million increase in Franchise Revenue driven by Commodities, partially offset by Credit and Capital Markets. Commodities revenue increased $25 million driven by strong demand for precious metals and gains on oil price movements. Credit and Capital Markets revenue decreased $22 million due to lower issuance activity and less favourable trading outcomes.

Economic hedges

Economic hedges income decreased $149 million driven by:

- For the March 2026 half, the losses on economic hedges related to funding-related derivatives mainly from the strengthening of the AUD against the USD and EUR.
- For the September 2025 half, the gains on economic hedges related to funding-related derivatives, mainly from strengthening of the USD against the AUD and NZD.

Revenue and expense hedges

Revenue and expense hedges income decreased $79 million driven by:

- For the March 2026 half, the gain on revenue and expense hedges was driven by the appreciation of AUD against the USD and NZD.
- For the September 2025 half, the gain on revenue and expense hedges was driven by the appreciation of the AUD against the NZD.

PT Panin impairment

- $285 million increase due to the impairment of PT Panin in the Group Centre division in the September 2025 half.

Other

Other income increased $144 million (49%) driven by:

- $128 million increase in the Group Centre division primarily due to higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group, partially offset by dividend income from the Bank of Tianjin in the September 2025 half.
- $26 million increase in the Suncorp Bank division driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.

Operating expenses

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Personnel	**3,267**	3,422	3,292
Premises	**346**	375	361
Technology	**1,021**	1,177	1,043
Restructuring	**2**	681	83
Other	**968**	1,423	1,009
Total operating expenses	**5,604**	7,078	5,788
Total full-time equivalent staff[1]	**40,054**	42,183	42,394
Average full-time equivalent staff[1]	**41,176**	42,529	41,871

1. *Comparative information has been restated to align with current period presentation. During the March 2026 half, the Group amended its definition of FTEs to exclude all contingent workers, resulting in a reduction across all divisions (Sep 25: 456, Mar 25: 504).*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Operating expenses decreased $184 million (3%).

- Personnel expenses decreased $25 million (1%) driven by benefits from productivity initiatives. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts on wages, and higher superannuation costs primarily due to a regulatory change in India in the March 2026 half.
- Premises expenses decreased $15 million (4%) driven by lower depreciation charge.
- Technology expenses decreased $22 million (2%) driven by lower impairments on technology assets, lower amortisation from change in useful lives of select strategic software assets, and ongoing technology simplification, partially offset by inflationary impacts on vendor costs.
- Restructuring expenses decreased $81 million (98%) driven by a reduction in operational changes across the Group.
- Other expenses decreased $41 million (4%) driven by lower investment spend and lower amortisation of acquired intangible assets, partially offset by an additional $10 million of ASIC settlement.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Operating expenses decreased $1,474 million (21%).

- Personnel expenses decreased $155 million (5%) driven by benefits from productivity initiatives. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts on wages, and higher superannuation costs primarily due to a regulatory change in India in the March 2026 half.
- Premises expenses decreased $29 million (8%) driven by lower depreciation charge.
- Technology expenses decreased $156 million (13%) driven by accelerated software amortisation and impairments on certain technology assets in the September 2025 half, ongoing technology simplification, and lower amortisation from change in useful lives of select strategic software assets, partially offset by inflationary impacts on vendor costs.
- Restructuring expenses decreased $679 million driven by significant operating model changes announced in the September 2025 half.
- Other expenses decreased $455 million (32%) driven by ASIC settlement ($271 million) in the September 2025 half, and lower investment spend.

Credit risk

The Group's assessment of ECL from its credit portfolio is subject to judgements and estimates made by management based on a variety of internal and external information, as well as the Group's experience of the performance of the portfolio under a variety of conditions. Refer to Note 8 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Credit impairment charge/(release)

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**126**	128	(14)
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**151**	164	157
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	**252**	291	299
Write-backs	**(64)**	(71)	(69)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	**(37)**	(56)	(73)
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	**277**	292	143

Credit impairment charge/(release) by division

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Collectively assessed			
Australia Retail	**54**	170	16
Business & Private Bank	**8**	(16)	(9)
Institutional	**75**	(23)	11
New Zealand	**(18)**	(22)	(25)
Suncorp Bank	**13**	16	(3)
Pacific	**(5)**	1	(2)
Group Centre	**(1)**	2	(2)
Total collectively assessed	**126**	128	(14)
Individually assessed			
Australia Retail	**53**	56	47
Business & Private Bank	**44**	68	59
Institutional	**29**	26	17
New Zealand	**19**	7	21
Suncorp Bank	**7**	9	14
Pacific	**(1)**	(2)	(1)
Group Centre	**-**	-	-
Total individually assessed	**151**	164	157
Total credit impairment charge/(release)			
Australia Retail	**107**	226	63
Business & Private Bank	**52**	52	50
Institutional	**104**	3	28
New Zealand	**1**	(15)	(4)
Suncorp Bank	**20**	25	11
Pacific	**(6)**	(1)	(3)
Group Centre	**(1)**	2	(2)
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	**277**	292	143

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)

- **Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025**

  The collectively assessed impairment charge of $126 million for the March 2026 half was driven by downside risk associated with escalation of conflict in the Middle East increasing volatility in global financial markets, portfolio growth, and a net increase in management temporary adjustments for the revised forecast trajectory for cash rates. This was partially offset by improvement in credit risk profile particularly in the Australian home loans and New Zealand Business & Agri portfolios, and certain methodology changes to ECL modelled outcomes.

  The collectively assessed impairment release of $14 million for the March 2025 half was driven by a revision to modelling assumptions for the severe scenario and a small improvement in base case economic assumptions. This was partially offset by deterioration in credit risk profile particularly in the Institutional and Business & Private Bank divisions, portfolio growth, and a net increase in management temporary adjustments for increased uncertainty and economic volatility.

- **Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025**

  The collectively assessed impairment charge of $126 million for the March 2026 half was driven by downside risk associated with escalation of conflict in the Middle East increasing volatility in global financial markets, portfolio growth, and a net increase in management temporary adjustments for the revised forecast trajectory for cash rates. This was partially offset by improvement in credit risk profile particularly in the Australian home loans and New Zealand Business & Agri portfolios, and certain methodology changes to ECL modelled outcomes.

  The collectively assessed impairment charge of $128 million for the September 2025 half was driven by certain methodology changes to ECL modelled outcomes mainly in the Australian home loan portfolio, and deterioration in credit risk profile. This was largely offset by improvement in portfolio composition, reduction in management temporary adjustments and improvement in economic outlook.

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)

- **Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025**

  The individually assessed credit impairment charge decreased $6 million (4%) driven by the Business & Private Bank division ($15 million) due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking and Diversified & Specialist Businesses portfolios, and Suncorp Bank division ($7 million) due to new impairments taken in the commercial property portfolio in the March 2025 half. This was partially offset by the Institutional division ($12 million) due to new impairments on several single name customers and lower write-backs and recoveries, and Australia Retail division ($6 million) due to lower recoveries in the unsecured portfolios.

- **Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025**

  The individually assessed credit impairment charge decreased $13 million (8%) driven by the Business & Private Bank division ($24 million) due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking portfolio, partially offset by the New Zealand division ($12 million) due to lower write-backs and recoveries.

Allowance for expected credit losses[1]

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Collectively assessed allowance for ECL	**4,453**	4,379	4,280
Individually assessed allowance for ECL	**395**	399	364
Total allowance for ECL	**4,848**	4,778	4,644
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	**3,897**	3,874	3,761
Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent	**917**	870	852
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**34**	34	31
Total allowance for ECL	**4,848**	4,778	4,644

Allowance for expected credit losses by division[1]

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Collectively assessed			
Australia Retail	1,165	1,111	942
Business & Private Bank	1,032	1,024	1,040
Institutional	1,489	1,447	1,491
New Zealand	430	470	507
Suncorp Bank	298	280	254
Pacific	38	45	45
Group Centre	1	2	1
Total collectively assessed	**4,453**	4,379	4,280
Individually assessed			
Australia Retail	42	47	52
Business & Private Bank	138	151	139
Institutional	138	128	96
New Zealand	47	45	52
Suncorp Bank	23	19	14
Pacific	7	9	11
Group Centre	-	-	-
Total individually assessed	**395**	399	364
Allowance for ECL			
Australia Retail	1,207	1,158	994
Business & Private Bank	1,170	1,175	1,179
Institutional	1,627	1,575	1,587
New Zealand	477	515	559
Suncorp Bank	321	299	268
Pacific	45	54	56
Group Centre	1	2	1
Total allowance for ECL	**4,848**	4,778	4,644

1. *Includes allowance for ECL for Net loans and advances - at amortised cost, Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost and Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities. For Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI, the allowance for ECL is recognised in Other comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.*

Allowance for expected credit losses

- **Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025**

  The allowance for ECL increased $204 million (4%) driven by a $173 million increase in collectively assessed allowance for ECL, and a $31 million increase in the individually assessed allowance for ECL.

  The increase in collectively assessed allowance for ECL was driven by certain methodology changes to ECL modelled outcomes mainly in the Australian home loan portfolio ($351 million), downside risk associated with escalation of conflict in the Middle East increasing volatility in global financial markets ($130 million), and portfolio growth ($24 million). This was partially offset by a net reduction in management temporary adjustments as anticipated risks are now represented in the portfolio credit profiles ($210 million), improvement in credit risk profile ($40 million) particularly in the Australian home loan and New Zealand Business & Agri portfolios, and the impact of foreign currency translation ($82 million).

  The increase in individually assessed allowance for ECL was driven by an increase in the Institutional division ($42 million) due to higher impairments on several single name customers, partially offset by a decrease in the Australia Retail division ($10 million) due to lower provisions in the well-secured home loan portfolio.

- **Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025**

  The allowance for ECL increased $70 million (1%) driven by a $74 million increase in collectively assessed allowance for ECL and a $4 million decrease in individually assessed allowance for ECL.

  The increase in collectively assessed allowance for ECL was driven by downside risk associated with escalation of conflict in the Middle East increasing volatility in global financial markets ($181 million), portfolio growth ($38 million) and a net increase in management temporary adjustments for the revised forecast trajectory for cash rate ($19 million). This was partially offset by improvement in credit risk profile ($82 million) particularly in the Australian home loan and New Zealand Business & Agri portfolios, certain methodology changes to ECL modelled outcomes ($30 million), and the impact of foreign currency translation ($52 million).

  The decrease in individually assessed allowance for ECL was driven by a decrease in the Business & Private Bank ($13 million) due to lower provisions in SME Banking portfolio, partially offset by an increase in the Institutional division ($10 million) due to higher impairments on several single name customers.

Non-Performing exposures[1]

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Non-performing credit exposures by level of security			
Well secured home loans	**5,799**	5,755	5,452
Other well-secured exposures	**1,247**	1,439	1,658
Total well-secured exposures[2]	**7,046**	7,194	7,110
Not well-secured home loans	**246**	254	221
Other not well-secured exposures	**995**	994	1,003
Total not well-secured exposures[3]	**1,241**	1,248	1,224
Total non-performing exposures	**8,287**	8,442	8,334
Provisions held	**1,054**	1,050	893
Non-performing exposures net of provisions	**7,233**	7,392	7,441

1. *Non-performing exposures are exposures that are in default, either because it is considered unlikely that the borrower will be able to repay the exposure in full without recourse to any available security or the borrower is 90 days or more past-due. Non-performing exposures are aligned with the definition in APS 220 Credit Risk Management. It includes restructured items, where the original contractual terms have been modified for reasons related to the financial difficulties of customers.*
2. *Well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.*
3. *Not well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is not sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.*

Non-performing not well-secured exposures

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Australia Retail	**191**	195	198
Business & Private Bank	**354**	369	395
Institutional	**379**	351	290
New Zealand	**161**	167	212
Suncorp Bank	**140**	146	106
Pacific	**16**	20	23
Total	**1,241**	1,248	1,224
Non-performing not well-secured exposures by size of exposure			
Less than $10 million	**705**	751	765
$10 million to $100 million	**536**	497	459
Greater than $100 million	**-**	-	-
Total	**1,241**	1,248	1,224
Non-performing not well secured exposures net of provisions			
Not well-secured exposures	**1,241**	1,248	1,224
Provision held	**(477)**	(472)	(452)
Non-performing not well-secured exposures net of provisions	**764**	776	772

- **Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025**

  Non-performing not well-secured exposures increased $17 million (1%) driven by increases in the Institutional division ($89 million) due to several single name customers, and the Suncorp Bank division ($34 million) due to new impairments in the commercial property and home loan portfolios. This was partially offset by decreases in the New Zealand division ($51 million) due to reductions in the Business and Agri portfolio, and Business & Private Bank ($41 million) due to reduction in the SME portfolio.

- **Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025**

  Non-performing not well-secured exposures decreased by $7 million (1%) driven by decreases in the Business & Private Bank division ($15 million) due to reductions in the SME portfolio, the New Zealand division ($6 million) due to reduction in the Business and Agri portfolio, and the Suncorp Bank division ($6 million). This was partially offset by an increase in the Institutional division ($28 million) due to several single name customers.

New non-performing not well-secured exposures

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Australia Retail	**164**	196	191
Business & Private Bank	**119**	141	242
Institutional	**114**	80	150
New Zealand	**108**	135	161
Suncorp Bank	**31**	56	77
Pacific	**10**	4	5
Total	**546**	612	826

- **Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025**

  New non-performing not well-secured exposures decreased $280 million (34%) driven by decreases in the Business & Private Bank division ($123 million) due to reductions in the Diversified & Specialised Businesses portfolio, the New Zealand division ($53 million) due to reduction in the Business and Agri portfolio, and the Suncorp Bank division ($46 million).

- **Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025**

  New non-performing not well-secured exposures decreased $66 million (11%) driven by decreases in the Australia Retail division ($32 million) due to reduced flows in the home loan portfolio, the New Zealand division ($27 million) due to reduced flows in the Business and Agri portfolio, the Suncorp Bank ($25 million) and Business & Private Bank ($22 million) divisions due to reductions in the SME portfolio. This was partially offset by an increase in the Institutional division ($34 million) due to several single name customers.

Other potential problem loans

The Group does not use the category “potential problem loans” for loans that continue to accrue interest. The Group’s risk grading systems identify customers that attract a higher probability of default and where necessary these customers receive specialist management attention.

Accruing loans - past due 90 days or more

Set out below are gross loans and advances that are 90 days or more past due, irrespective of the level of security coverage. A facility is considered past due when any contracted amount (principal or interest) has not been paid in full when due, or when the facility is outside contractual arrangements (for example, an overdraft that is over its approved limit).

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Australia Retail	**2,932**	2,962	2,885
Business & Private Bank	**555**	602	622
Institutional	**37**	65	64
New Zealand	**826**	936	1,066
Suncorp Bank	**628**	686	657
Pacific	**59**	64	60
Group Centre	**-**	-	-
Total accruing loans - past due 90 days or more	**5,037**	5,315	5,354

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

- The accruing loans – past due 90 days or more decreased $317 million (6%) driven by decreases in the New Zealand ($240 million) and Suncorp Bank ($29 million) divisions, predominantly in the home loan portfolios, the Business & Private Bank division ($67 million), with improvements in the SME Banking portfolio, and the Institutional division ($27 million) due to the repayment of a single named customer, partially offset by an increase in the Australia Retail division ($47 million) home loan portfolio.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

- The accruing loans - past due 90 days or more decreased $278 million (5%) driven by decreases in the New Zealand ($110 million), Suncorp Bank ($58 million) and Australia Retail ($30 million) divisions, predominantly in the home loan portfolios, the Business & Private Bank division ($47 million) with improvements in the SME Banking portfolio, and the Institutional division ($28 million) due to the repayment of a single named customer.

Concentrations of credit risk/loans and advances by industry category

Credit risk becomes concentrated when a number of customers are engaged in similar activities, have similar economic characteristics, or have similar activities within the same geographic region - therefore, these customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Group monitors its credit portfolios to manage risk concentration and rebalance the portfolio. The Group also applies single customer counterparty limits to protect against unacceptably large exposures to one single customer.

For further information relating to the Group's credit risk exposures, refer to Note 17 of the 2025 Financial Report (attached to the 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document as part of Annex A).

Income tax expense

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Income tax expense	**1,529**	1,233	1,538
Effective tax rate	**29.5%**	34.0%	29.5%
Australian corporate tax rate	**30.0%**	30.0%	30.0%

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

- The effective tax rate remained flat at 29.5%. The increase from higher withholding tax expense on foreign dividends (8 bps), non-deductible ASIC penalties (6 bps), impact from prior period adjustments (4 bps), and various other small items (8 bps) was offset by lower non-deductible interest on convertible instruments (24 bps) and lower equity accounted earnings (2 bps).

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

- The effective tax rate decreased from 34.0% to 29.5% primarily driven by the tax-effect of permanent differences for significant items in the September 2025 half. The decrease of 450 bps was driven by PT Panin impairment in the September 2025 half (237 bps), lower non-deductible ASIC penalties (193 bps), lower non-deductible interest on convertible instruments (43 bps), lower withholding tax expense on foreign dividends (32 bps), and various other small items (41 bps). This was partially offset by higher offshore earnings that attract a lower average tax rate (51 bps), impact from prior period adjustments (34 bps) and higher equity accounted earnings (11 bps).

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

	As at		
	Mar 26 $B	Sep 25 $B	Mar 25 $B
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents / Settlement balances owed to ANZ / Collateral paid	**190.1**	188.4	212.5
Trading assets and investment securities	**215.6**	213.8	200.8
Derivative financial instruments	**67.9**	47.5	49.6
Net loans and advances	**822.3**	830.0	820.9
Other[1]	**18.4**	18.0	19.2
Total assets	**1,314.3**	1,297.7	1,303.0
Liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received	**43.7**	38.5	26.2
Deposits and other borrowings	**960.8**	956.4	973.6
Derivative financial instruments	**59.5**	43.9	44.3
Debt issuances	**160.5**	169.3	169.6
Other[2]	**18.5**	19.1	18.6
Total liabilities	**1,243.0**	1,227.2	1,232.3
Total shareholders' equity	**71.4**	70.4	70.7

1. *Other within Total assets comprises Regulatory deposits, Investment in associates, Current tax assets, Deferred tax assets, Goodwill and other intangible assets, Premises and equipment, and Other assets as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*
2. *Other within Total liabilities comprises Current tax liabilities, Deferred tax liabilities, Payables and other liabilities, Employee entitlements, and Other provisions as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

- Cash / Settlement balances owed to ANZ / Collateral paid decreased $22.4 billion (11%) driven by a decrease in balances with central banks ($40.5 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by increases in short-dated reverse repurchase agreements ($11.0 billion), settlement balances owed to ANZ ($10.3 billion), and overnight interbank deposits ($6.1 billion).
- Trading assets and investment securities increased $14.8 billion (7%) driven by increases in government and semi-government bonds, treasury bills, and commodities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Derivative financial assets and liabilities increased $18.3 billion (37%) and $15.2 billion (34%) respectively, mainly driven by market movements, primarily the appreciation of the AUD and other major currencies against USD.
- Net loans and advances increased $1.4 billion driven by increases across the Australia Retail ($12.6 billion), New Zealand ($5.6 billion), and Suncorp Bank ($2.5 billion) divisions due to home loan growth, the Business & Private Bank division ($2.5 billion) due to higher business lending volumes, and the Institutional (excluding Markets) division ($2.4 billion) due to higher core lending volumes. This was partially offset by a decrease in Markets ($6.1 billion) mainly due to a reduction in reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received increased $17.5 billion (67%) driven primarily by increases in trade-dated liabilities.
- Deposits and other borrowings decreased $12.8 billion (1%) driven by decreases across deposits from banks and repurchase agreements ($10.8 billion), commercial paper ($9.7 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by higher customer deposits across the Institutional ($22.4 billion), Australia Retail ($6.1 billion), Business & Private Bank ($4.5 billion), and New Zealand ($4.2 billion) divisions.
- Debt issuances decreased $9.1 billion (5%) driven by maturities of senior debt, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

- Derivative financial assets and liabilities increased $20.4 billion (43%) and $15.6 billion (36%) respectively, mainly driven by market movements, primarily the appreciation of the AUD and other major currencies against USD.
- Net loans and advances decreased $7.7 billion (1%) driven by a decrease in Markets ($13.4 billion) mainly due to a reduction in reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by increases across the Institutional (excluding Markets) division ($6.0 billion) due to higher core lending volumes, the Australia Retail ($4.7 billion) and New Zealand ($2.7 billion) divisions due to home loan growth, and the Business & Private Bank division ($1.3 billion) due to higher business lending volumes.
- Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received increased $5.2 billion (14%) driven by an increase in collateral received.
- Deposits and other borrowings increased $4.4 billion driven by higher customer deposits in the Institutional ($23.9 billion), Business & Private Bank ($4.9 billion), Australia Retail ($2.9 billion) and New Zealand ($2.5 billion) divisions, and an increase in commercial paper ($2.9 billion). This was partially offset by decreases across deposits from banks and repurchase agreements ($11.1 billion) and certificates of deposit ($6.1 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Debt issuances decreased $8.8 billion (5%) driven by maturities of senior debt, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

RESULTS BY DIVISION

For further information on the composition of the divisions refer to "Section 2: Information on the Group - Principal Activities".

The presentation of divisional results has been impacted by the creation of a new Group Operations function within the Group Centre division during the March 2026 half to better support the bank's strategy. Group Operations brings together operations, business services and enterprise services teams from across the bank to deliver a consistent catalogue of shared services, streamline operations, and support for each division more effectively. The establishment of Group Operations primarily impacted divisional FTEs, the impacts on divisional income statement and balance sheet items were not material. Prior period comparatives have been restated.

The Group measures the performance of operating segments on a cash profit basis, a non-IFRS measure which represents how the segments are managed internally. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes items from profit after tax attributable to shareholders. These adjustments include impacts of economic hedges and revenue and expense hedges, which represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future, and the amortisation of intangible assets recognised as part of the Suncorp Bank acquisition accounting.

The adjustments made in arriving at cash profit are included in statutory profit which is subject to review within the context of the external auditor's review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Cash profit is not subject to review by the external auditor. Information presented on a cash profit basis should not be considered as an indication of, or as a substitute for, statutory profit measures of the financial performance of the operating segments.

Transactions between divisions across segments within the Group are conducted on an arm's-length basis and where relevant disclosed as part of the income and expenses of these segments.

The divisions reported are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

March 2026 Half Year	Australia Retail $M	Business & Private Bank $M	Institutional $M	New Zealand $M	Suncorp Bank $M	Pacific $M	Group Centre $M	Group Total $M
Net interest income	2,667	1,625	1,990	1,547	783	55	204	8,871
Net fee and commission income	271	140	318	198	20	6	(8)	945
Other income[1,2,4]	55	14	1,036	1	30	38	196	1,370
Operating income[1,2,4]	2,993	1,779	3,344	1,746	833	99	392	11,186
Operating expenses[3,4]	(1,532)	(728)	(1,365)	(652)	(444)	(67)	(755)	(5,543)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax[4]	1,461	1,051	1,979	1,094	389	32	(363)	5,643
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(107)	(52)	(104)	(1)	(20)	6	1	(277)
Cash profit before income tax[4]	1,354	999	1,875	1,093	369	38	(362)	5,366
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3,4]	(409)	(301)	(528)	(305)	(111)	(8)	77	(1,585)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)[4]	945	698	1,347	788	258	29	(304)	3,761
Economic hedges[1,4]								(144)
Revenue and expense hedges[2,4]								57
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3,4]								(43)
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders								3,631
Financial Position								
Total external assets	356,786	68,826	660,697	122,414	90,294	3,382	11,929	1,314,328
Total external liabilities	193,525	128,758	515,836	116,805	83,473	3,946	200,635	1,242,978

1. *Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $207 million loss was recognised in Other operating income and $63 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the March 2026 half.*
2. *Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $82 million gain was recognised in Other operating income and $25 million of Income expense was recognised for the March 2026 half.*
3. *Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $61 million was recognised in Operating expenses and $18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the March 2026 half.*
4. *Items that are not considered integral to the ongoing performance of the operating segments are removed from the operating segments. The resulting profit by operating segment, referred to as cash profit, is a non-IFRS measure which represents how the segments are managed internally.*

September 2025 Half Year	Australia Retail $M	Business & Private Bank $M	Institutional $M	New Zealand $M	Suncorp Bank $M	Pacific $M	Group Centre $M	Group Total $M
Net interest income	2,654	1,591	2,118	1,650	817	53	182	**9,065**
Net fee and commission income	298	137	344	190	32	5	(11)	**995**
Other income[1,2,4]	59	16	928	2	4	40	(217)	**832**
Operating income[1,2,4]	3,011	1,744	3,390	1,842	853	98	(46)	**10,892**
Operating expenses[3,4]	(2,234)	(765)	(1,620)	(722)	(640)	(70)	(966)	**(7,017)**
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax[4]	777	979	1,770	1,120	213	28	(1,012)	**3,875**
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(226)	(52)	(3)	15	(25)	1	(2)	**(292)**
Cash profit before income tax[4]	551	927	1,767	1,135	188	29	(1,014)	**3,583**
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3,4]	(208)	(280)	(541)	(318)	(56)	(5)	187	**(1,221)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	**(20)**
Cash profit/(loss)[4]	343	647	1,226	817	132	23	(846)	**2,342**
Economic hedges[1,4]								**(39)**
Revenue and expense hedges[2,4]								**112**
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3,4]								**(43)**
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders								**2,372**
Financial Position								
Total external assets	351,574	67,524	631,835	126,104	89,369	3,354	27,911	**1,297,671**
Total external liabilities	190,552	123,942	502,757	120,644	82,791	3,858	202,682	**1,227,226**
March 2025 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,592	1,589	2,028	1,589	823	55	162	**8,838**
Net fee and commission income	215	138	333	193	21	7	(14)	**893**
Other income[1,2,4]	54	15	1,053	-	9	37	70	**1,238**
Operating income[1,2,4]	2,861	1,742	3,414	1,782	853	99	218	**10,969**
Operating expenses[3,4]	(1,781)	(755)	(1,461)	(685)	(433)	(74)	(517)	**(5,706)**
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax[4]	1,080	987	1,953	1,097	420	25	(299)	**5,263**
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(63)	(50)	(28)	4	(11)	3	2	**(143)**
Cash profit before income tax[4]	1,017	937	1,925	1,101	409	28	(297)	**5,120**
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3,4]	(312)	(282)	(547)	(309)	(123)	(7)	70	**(1,510)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(20)	**(21)**
Cash profit/(loss)[4]	705	655	1,378	792	286	20	(247)	**3,589**
Economic hedges[1,4]								**167**
Revenue and expense hedges[2,4]								**(36)**
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3,4]								**(57)**
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders								**3,663**
Financial Position								
Total external assets	343,544	66,327	618,541	127,467	88,785	3,365	54,942	**1,302,971**
Total external liabilities	187,346	124,816	493,410	122,408	82,483	3,848	217,948	**1,232,259**

1. *Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $58 million loss was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $236 million gain) and $19 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $69 million expense).*
2. *Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $161 million gain was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $52 million loss) and $49 million of Income tax expense was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $16 million benefit).*
3. *Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $61 million was recognised in Operating expenses for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $82 million) and $18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $25 million).*
4. *Items that are not considered integral to the ongoing performance of the operating segments are removed from the operating segments. The resulting profit by operating segment, referred to as cash profit, is a non-IFRS measure which represents how the segments are managed internally.*

Australia Retail

	Half Year		
Australia Retail	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net interest income	**2,667**	2,654	2,592
Other operating income	**326**	357	269
Operating income	**2,993**	3,011	2,861
Operating expenses	**(1,532)**	(2,234)	(1,781)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**1,461**	777	1,080
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(107)**	(226)	(63)
Cash profit before income tax	**1,354**	551	1,017
Income tax expense	**(409)**	(208)	(312)
Cash profit	**945**	343	705
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**353,524**	348,826	340,947
Other external assets	**3,262**	2,748	2,597
External assets	**356,786**	351,574	343,544
Customer deposits	**189,450**	186,532	183,331
Other external liabilities	**4,075**	4,020	4,015
External liabilities	**193,525**	190,552	187,346
Risk weighted assets	**125,472**	121,084	120,976
Average gross loans and advances[1]	**352,021**	346,448	337,657
Average deposits and other borrowings[1]	**187,454**	185,345	180,060
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**1.56%**	0.57%	1.19%
Revenue on average RWA	**4.95%**	4.96%	4.83%
Net interest margin	**1.83%**	1.83%	1.84%
Operating expenses to operating income	**51.2%**	74.2%	62.3%
Operating expenses to average assets	**0.87%**	1.28%	1.05%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**53**	56	47
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.03%**	0.03%	0.03%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**54**	170	16
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.03%**	0.10%	0.01%
Non-performing exposures	**4,649**	4,416	4,053
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**1.16%**	1.12%	1.05%
Total FTE	**5,589**	6,557	6,729

1. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
2. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Cash profit increased by $240 million (34%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.
- Net interest margin decreased 1 bps driven by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes, partially offset by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, lower net funding costs, favourable deposit margin, and favourable deposit mix from shift out of lower margin term deposits.
- Other operating income increased $57 million (21%) driven by higher scheme incentives and lower customer remediation.
- Operating expenses decreased $249 million (14%) driven by productivity initiatives, lower restructuring expenses, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment charge increased $44 million (70%) driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Cash profit increased by $602 million.

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.
- Net interest margin was flat as favourable deposit margin, favourable deposit mix from shift out of lower margin term deposits, and higher earnings on replicating portfolio were offset by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes.
- Other operating income decreased $31 million (9%) driven by lower scheme incentives, partially offset by lower customer remediation.
- Operating expenses decreased $702 million (31%) driven by lower restructuring expenses, ASIC settlement in the September 2025 half, productivity initiatives, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment charge decreased $119 million (53%) driven by lower collectively assessed credit impairment.

Business & Private Bank

	Half Year		
Business & Private Bank	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net interest income	**1,625**	1,591	1,589
Other operating income	**154**	153	153
Operating income	**1,779**	1,744	1,742
Operating expenses	**(728)**	(765)	(755)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**1,051**	979	987
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(52)**	(52)	(50)
Cash profit before income tax	**999**	927	937
Income tax expense	**(301)**	(280)	(282)
Cash profit	**698**	647	655
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**68,458**	67,174	65,995
Other external assets	**368**	350	332
External assets	**68,826**	67,524	66,327
Customer deposits	**123,856**	118,941	119,388
Other external liabilities	**4,902**	5,001	5,428
External liabilities	**128,758**	123,942	124,816
Risk weighted assets	**49,963**	47,449	46,637
Average gross loans and advances[1]	**68,844**	67,574	66,219
Average deposits and other borrowings[1]	**123,021**	119,496	120,150
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**2.91%**	2.75%	2.86%
Revenue on average RWA	**7.42%**	7.41%	7.59%
Net interest margin[2]	**2.54%**	2.54%	2.53%
Operating expenses to operating income	**40.9%**	43.9%	43.3%
Operating expenses to average assets	**1.14%**	1.22%	1.20%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**44**	68	59
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[3]	**0.13%**	0.20%	0.18%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**8**	(16)	(9)
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[3]	**0.02%**	(0.05%)	(0.03%)
Non-performing exposures	**1,140**	1,278	1,271
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**1.37%**	1.58%	1.59%
Total FTE	**2,711**	2,749	2,658

1. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
2. *Business & Private Bank division generates positive net interest income from surplus deposits held. Accordingly, $59.8 billion of average deposits for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $57.8 billion; Mar 25 half: $60.1 billion) have been included within average net interest earning assets for the net interest margin calculation to align with the internal management reporting view.*
3. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Cash profit increased by $43 million (7%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by Diversified & Specialist Businesses.
- Net interest margin increased 1 bps driven by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, partially offset by lower asset margin from pricing competition.
- Operating expenses decreased $27 million (4%) driven by productivity initiatives, partially offset by inflationary impacts, higher restructuring expenses and higher investment spend.
- Credit impairment charge increased $2 million (4%) driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment, partially offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking and Diversified & Specialist Businesses portfolios.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Cash profit increased by $51 million (8%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by Diversified & Specialist Businesses.
- Net interest margin was flat as higher earnings on replicating portfolio and favourable deposit margin were offset by lower asset margin from pricing competition and unfavourable funding and asset mix.
- Operating expenses decreased $37 million (5%) driven by productivity initiatives, partially offset by inflationary impacts and higher restructuring expenses.
- Credit impairment was flat as higher collectively assessed credit impairment was offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking portfolio.

Institutional

	Half Year		
Institutional	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net interest income	**1,990**	2,118	2,028
Other operating income	**1,354**	1,272	1,386
Operating income	**3,344**	3,390	3,414
Operating expenses	**(1,365)**	(1,620)	(1,461)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**1,979**	1,770	1,953
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(104)**	(3)	(28)
Cash profit before income tax	**1,875**	1,767	1,925
Income tax expense	**(528)**	(541)	(547)
Cash profit	**1,347**	1,226	1,378
Consisting of:			
Transaction Banking	**498**	501	484
Corporate Finance	**496**	575	571
Markets	**407**	192	342
Central Functions	**(54)**	(42)	(19)
Cash profit	**1,347**	1,226	1,378
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**205,064**	216,123	216,569
Other external assets	**455,633**	415,712	401,972
External assets	**660,697**	631,835	618,541
Customer deposits	**298,905**	282,175	292,473
Other external liabilities	**216,931**	220,582	200,937
External liabilities	**515,836**	502,757	493,410
Risk weighted assets	**179,006**	170,968	178,354
Average gross loans and advances[1]	**212,077**	226,597	225,631
Average deposits and other borrowings[1]	**404,304**	413,719	394,517
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**1.54%**	1.35%	1.55%
Revenue on average RWA	**3.81%**	3.74%	3.84%
Net interest margin	**0.70%**	0.74%	0.76%
Net interest margin (excluding Markets)	**2.16%**	2.16%	2.23%
Operating expenses to operating income	**40.8%**	47.8%	42.8%
Operating expenses to average assets	**0.41%**	0.48%	0.45%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**29**	26	17
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.03%**	0.02%	0.02%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**75**	(23)	11
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.07%**	(0.02%)	0.01%
Non-performing exposures	**529**	533	719
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.07%**	0.07%	0.09%
Total FTE	**3,650**	3,815	3,893

1. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
2. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Cash profit decreased by $31 million (2%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes decreased driven by the impact of foreign currency translation and Markets, partially offset by increases across Transaction Banking and Corporate Finance.
- Net interest margin (excl. Markets) decreased 7 bps driven by lower cash rates, lower asset margin due to lending competition, and unfavourable deposit mix and margins.
- Other operating income decreased $32 million (2%) driven by Markets and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Operating expenses decreased $96 million (7%) driven by productivity initiatives, lower investment spend and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment increased $76 million driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment, and higher individually assessed credit impairment due to new impairments on several single name customers and lower write-backs and recoveries.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Cash profit increased by $121 million (10%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes decreased driven by Markets and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by an increase in Transaction Banking.
- Net interest margin (excl. Markets) was flat as favourable funding mix was offset by lower asset margin due to lending competition.
- Other operating income increased $82 million (6%) driven by Markets mainly from favourable derivative valuation adjustments.
- Operating expenses decreased $255 million (16%) driven by ASIC settlement in the September 2025 half, lower investment spend due to seasonal factors, productivity initiatives, and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment increased $101 million driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment.

New Zealand

Table reflects NZD for New Zealand.
AUD results shown on page 69.

	Half Year		
New Zealand	**Mar 26 NZD M**	**Sep 25 NZD M**	**Mar 25 NZD M**
Net interest income	**1,795**	1,802	1,755
Other operating income	**232**	209	214
Operating income	**2,027**	2,011	1,969
Operating expenses	**(757)**	(786)	(759)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**1,270**	1,225	1,210
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(1)**	15	5
Cash profit before income tax	**1,269**	1,240	1,215
Income tax expense	**(354)**	(347)	(341)
Cash profit	**915**	893	874
Consisting of:			
Personal	**653**	638	603
Business & Agri	**259**	255	273
Central Functions	**3**	-	(2)
Cash profit	**915**	893	874
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**143,205**	139,922	136,454
Other external assets	**3,626**	3,619	3,756
External assets	**146,831**	143,541	140,210
Customer deposits	**118,591**	115,612	113,584
Other external liabilities	**21,512**	21,714	21,062
External liabilities	**140,103**	137,326	134,646
Risk weighted assets	**71,119**	71,034	65,874
Average gross loans and advances[1]	**142,125**	138,997	136,023
Average deposits and other borrowings[1]	**120,054**	119,392	116,653
Net funds management income	**101**	100	99
Funds under management	**41,321**	41,853	38,861
Average funds under management	**42,120**	40,188	39,431
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**2.62%**	2.66%	2.64%
Revenue on average RWA	**5.81%**	5.99%	5.94%
Net interest margin	**2.55%**	2.60%	2.60%
Operating expenses to operating income	**37.3%**	39.1%	38.5%
Operating expenses to average assets	**1.05%**	1.10%	1.09%
Individual credit impairment charge/(release)	**22**	8	23
Individual credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.03%**	0.01%	0.03%
Collective credit impairment charge/(release)	**(21)**	(23)	(28)
Collective credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**(0.03%)**	(0.03%)	(0.04%)
Non-performing exposures	**1,263**	1,369	1,465
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.78%**	0.86%	0.94%
Total FTE	**6,743**	6,636	6,615

1. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
2. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

New Zealand results and commentary are reported in NZD. AUD results are shown on page 69.

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Cash profit increased by NZD 41 million (5%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans and Business & Agri.
- Net interest margin decreased 5 bps driven by deposit margin compression, partially offset by favourable lending margin.
- Other operating income increased NZD 18 million (8%) driven by higher cards revenue.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Cash profit increased by NZD 22 million (2%).

Key factors affecting the result were:

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.
- Net interest margin decreased 5 bps driven by deposit margin compression, partially offset by favourable lending margin and deposit mix.
- Other operating income increased NZD 23 million (11%) driven by higher cards revenue.
- Operating expenses decreased NZD 29 million (4%) driven by productivity initiatives, higher annual leave usage, and lower restructuring expenses. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts and higher investment spend.
- Credit impairment increased NZD 16 million driven by higher individually assessed credit impairment charge due to lower write-backs and recoveries.

New Zealand

Table reflects AUD for New Zealand.

NZD results shown on page 67.

New Zealand	Half Year Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Net interest income	**1,547**	1,650	1,589
Other operating income	**199**	192	193
Operating income	**1,746**	1,842	1,782
Operating expenses	**(652)**	(722)	(685)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**1,094**	1,120	1,097
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(1)**	15	4
Cash profit before income tax	**1,093**	1,135	1,101
Income tax expense	**(305)**	(318)	(309)
Cash profit	**788**	817	792
Consisting of:			
Personal	**562**	583	547
Business & Agri	**223**	234	247
Central Functions	**3**	-	(2)
Cash profit	**788**	817	792
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**119,391**	122,925	124,052
Other external assets	**3,023**	3,179	3,415
External assets	**122,414**	126,104	127,467
Customer deposits	**98,871**	101,568	103,260
Other external liabilities	**17,934**	19,076	19,148
External liabilities	**116,805**	120,644	122,408
Risk weighted assets	**59,293**	62,405	59,887
Average gross loans and advances[1]	**122,434**	127,290	123,167
Average deposits and other borrowings[1]	**103,421**	109,335	105,628
Net funds management income	**87**	91	90
Funds under management	**34,449**	36,768	35,328
Average funds under management	**36,285**	36,802	35,704
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**2.62%**	2.66%	2.64%
Revenue on average RWA	**5.81%**	5.99%	5.94%
Net interest margin	**2.55%**	2.60%	2.60%
Operating expenses to operating income	**37.3%**	39.1%	38.5%
Operating expenses to average assets	**1.05%**	1.10%	1.09%
Individual credit impairment charge/(release)	**19**	7	21
Individual credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**0.03%**	0.01%	0.03%
Collective credit impairment charge/(release)	**(18)**	(22)	(25)
Collective credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[2]	**(0.03%)**	(0.03%)	(0.04%)
Non-performing exposures	**1,053**	1,203	1,332
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.78%**	0.86%	0.94%
Total FTE	**6,743**	6,636	6,615

1. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
2. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

Suncorp Bank

Suncorp Bank	Half Year Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Net interest income[1]	**783**	817	823
Other operating income	**50**	36	30
Operating income	**833**	853	853
Operating expenses	**(444)**	(640)	(433)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	**389**	213	420
Credit impairment (charge)/release	**(20)**	(25)	(11)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	**369**	188	409
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(111)**	(56)	(123)
Cash profit/(loss)	**258**	132	286
Balance Sheet			
Net loans and advances	**74,050**	73,214	71,517
Other external assets	**16,244**	16,155	17,268
External assets	**90,294**	89,369	88,785
Customer deposits	**56,005**	56,242	55,586
Other external liabilities	**27,468**	26,549	26,897
External liabilities	**83,473**	82,791	82,483
Risk weighted assets	**36,458**	36,178	33,280
Average gross loans and advances[2]	**74,104**	72,957	71,327
Average deposits and other borrowings[2]	**62,664**	63,533	62,837
Ratios			
Return on average RWA	**1.41%**	0.77%	1.72%
Revenue on average RWA	**4.54%**	5.00%	5.12%
Net interest margin[1]	**1.98%**	2.05%	2.12%
Operating expenses to operating income	**53.3%**	75.0%	50.8%
Operating expenses to average assets	**0.99%**	1.42%	1.00%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**7**	9	14
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[3]	**0.02%**	0.02%	0.04%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	**13**	16	(3)
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA[3]	**0.04%**	0.04%	(0.01%)
Non-performing exposures	**854**	950	892
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	**0.85%**	0.96%	0.91%
Total FTE	**2,358**	2,588	2,688

1. *Includes $15 million from unwinding of acquisition related fair value adjustments for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $36 million; Mar 25 half: $50 million), recognised against loans and advances, deposits and debt issuance over the residual maturities of the underlying financial assets and liabilities. Excluding the impact of these adjustments, net interest margin would have been 1.94% for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 1.96%; Mar 25 half: 1.99%).*
2. *Averages are calculated using predominantly daily averages.*
3. *Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.*

Comparison of March 2026 with March 2025

Cash profit decreased $28 million (10%).

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.
- Net interest margin decreased 14 bps driven by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes, lower impact from unwind of purchase price accounting (PPA) fair value adjustment, partially offset by favourable deposit margin and higher earnings on replicating portfolio.
- Other operating income increased $20 million (67%) driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.
- Operating expenses increased $11 million (3%) driven by inflationary impacts and higher restructuring costs, partially offset by lower investment spend and benefits from productivity initiatives.
- Credit impairment increased $9 million (82%) driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment, partially offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment due to new impairment taken in the commercial property portfolio in the March 2025 half.

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

Cash profit increased $126 million (95%).

- Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.
- Net interest margin decreased 7 bps driven by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes, lower impact from unwind of PPA fair value adjustment, partially offset by favourable deposit margin and higher earnings on replicating portfolio.
- Other operating income increased $14 million (39%) driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.
- Operating expenses decreased $196 million (31%) driven by lower migration-associated restructuring expenses, benefits from productivity initiatives, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment decreased $5 million (20%) driven by lower collectively assessed credit impairment and lower individually assessed credit impairment.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt, or that the Group has insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. The timing mismatch of cash flows and the related liquidity risk is inherent in all banking operations and is closely monitored by the Group and managed in accordance with the risk appetite set by the ANZBGL Board.

The Group's approach to liquidity risk management incorporates two key components:

- **Scenario modelling of funding sources**

  The Group's liquidity risk appetite is defined by the ability to meet a range of regulatory requirements and internal liquidity metrics mandated by the ANZBGL Board. The metrics cover a range of scenarios of varying duration and level of severity. The objective of this framework is to:

  - Provide protection against shorter term extreme market dislocation and stress.
  - Maintain structural strength in the balance sheet by ensuring that an appropriate amount of longer-term assets are funded with longer-term funding.
  - Ensure that no undue timing concentrations exist in the Group's funding profile.

  Key components of this framework include the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"), which is a severe short term liquidity stress scenario, the Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), a longer-term structural liquidity measure (both of which are mandated by banking regulators, including APRA), and internally-developed liquidity scenarios for stress-testing purposes.

- **Liquid assets**

  The Group holds a portfolio of high-quality unencumbered liquid assets in order to protect the Group's liquidity position in a severely stressed environment, as well as to meet regulatory requirements. High Quality Liquid Assets comprise three categories, with the definitions consistent with Basel 3 LCR:

  - Highest-quality liquid assets ("HQLA1"): Cash, highest credit quality government, central bank or public sector securities eligible for repurchase with central banks to provide same-day liquidity.
  - High-quality liquid assets ("HQLA2"): High credit quality government, central bank or public sector securities, high quality corporate debt securities and high-quality covered bonds eligible for repurchase with central banks to provide same-day liquidity.
  - Alternative liquid assets ("ALA"): Eligible securities listed by the RBNZ.

  The Group monitors and manages the size and composition of its liquid assets portfolio on an ongoing basis in line with regulatory requirements and the risk appetite set by the ANZBGL Board.

	Half Year Average[1]		
	Mar 26 $B	**Sep 25 $B**	**Mar 25 $B**
Market Values Post Discount			
HQLA1	**286.9**	298.3	287.0
HQLA2	**17.2**	16.5	15.4
Alternative liquid assets[2]	**4.7**	4.7	3.6
Total liquid assets	**308.8**	319.5	306.0
Cash flows modelled under stress scenario			
Cash outflows	**290.9**	298.5	294.7
Cash inflows	**57.4**	57.9	63.1
Net cash outflows	**233.5**	240.6	231.6
Liquidity Coverage Ratio[3,4]	**132%**	133%	132%

1. *Half year average basis, calculated as prescribed per APRA Prudential Standard (APS 210 Liquidity) and consistent with APS 330 requirements.*
2. *Comprised of any liquid assets as defined in the RBNZ's Liquidity Policy - Annex: Liquidity Assets - Prudential Supervision Department Document BS13A.*
3. *All currency Level 2 LCR.*
4. *LCR remained above the regulatory minimum thresholds throughout the periods.*

Funding

The Group targets a diversified funding base, avoiding undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency. During the March 2026 half, the Group issued $15.5 billion of term wholesale funding (excluding unsubordinated debt with shorter tenors of 12 to 18 months).

The following table shows the Group's total liabilities and shareholders' equity:

	As at		
	Mar 26 $B	**Sep 25 $B**	**Mar 25 $B**
Wholesale funding instruments			
Unsubordinated debt	**117.4**	125.2	126.7
Subordinated debt[1]	**43.1**	44.1	42.9
Total term debt issuances	**160.5**	169.3	169.6
Central bank term funding[2]	**0.1**	1.0	2.0
Commercial paper and other borrowings	**52.3**	49.6	62.1
Certificates of deposit	**39.3**	45.8	39.6
Total wholesale funding instruments	**252.2**	265.7	273.3
Customer deposits	**770.9**	749.2	757.8
Other liabilities	**219.8**	212.3	201.2
Shareholders' equity	**71.4**	70.4	70.7
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**1,314.3**	1,297.6	1,303.0

1. *Includes subordinated debt issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited which constitutes tier 2 capital under RBNZ requirements but does not meet the APRA Tier 2 requirements, and perpetual subordinated notes issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.*
2. *Includes RBNZ FLP of nil as it was fully repaid in the March 2026 half (Sep 25: $0.9 billion; Mar 25: $1.8 billion) and TLF of $0.1 billion (Sep 25: $0.1 billion; Mar 25: $0.2 billion).*

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The following table shows the Level 2 NSFR composition:

	As at		
	Mar 26 $B	Sep 25 $B	Mar 25 $B
Required Stable Funding[1]			
Retail & small and medium enterprises, corporate loans with 65% RSF factor[2]	**274.5**	267.3	266.3
Retail & small and medium enterprises, corporate loans with 85% RSF factor[2]	**230.5**	234.0	231.1
Other lending[3]	**63.5**	63.1	58.7
Liquid assets	**22.7**	21.8	20.7
Other assets[4]	**53.4**	51.1	53.7
Total Required Stable Funding	**644.6**	637.3	630.5
Available Stable Funding[1]			
Retail & small and medium enterprise customer deposits	**374.8**	368.6	364.8
Corporate, public-sector entities & operational deposits	**149.4**	143.8	143.4
Central bank & other financial institution deposits	**8.0**	7.4	6.7
Term funding[5]	**91.5**	96.4	100.4
Short-term funding & other liabilities	**8.9**	8.0	14.5
Capital	**107.9**	105.8	107.6
Total Available Stable Funding	**740.5**	730.0	737.4
Net Stable Funding Ratio[6]	**115%**	115%	117%

1. *NSFR factored balance as per APRA Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity.*
2. *Risk weighting as per APRA Prudential Standard APS 112 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk.*
3. *Includes loans to financial institutions and central banks and non-performing loans.*
4. *Includes off-balance sheet items, net derivatives and other assets.*
5. *Includes balances from the drawdown of the RBNZ Funding Facilities (FLP and TLF).*
6. *The regulatory minimum NSFR is 100%.*

Term debt maturity profile

The amounts disclosed below represent the outstanding principal of term debt issued by the Group, under its term funding programs, and drawdowns under the RBNZ's TLF on or before 31 March 2026. For the avoidance of doubt, this profile excludes commercial paper issuance and short-dated issuance of the Group's long-term programs, and the amounts do not include interest cash flows. For the purposes of this maturity profile, foreign currency denominated term debt has been translated into Australian Dollars using spot foreign exchange rates as at 31 March 2026.

Contractual maturity ($M)[1]	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	After 2030	Total
Unsubordinated debt and central bank term funding[2]	18,237	32,962	27,401	19,516	9,137	9,903	117,156
Subordinated debt[3]	4,888	3,242	3,500	5,359	4,101	15,557	36,647
Total	**23,125**	**36,204**	**30,901**	**24,875**	**13,238**	**25,460**	**153,803**

1. *The maturity profile is presented as the total amount of term debt scheduled to mature in the relevant fiscal year ending 30 September. The maturity profile for all callable debt is presented based on the next callable date.*
2. *Includes transferable certificates of deposit and drawdowns of the RBNZ's TLF included as "Deposits and other borrowings" in the balance sheet.*
3. *The maturity profile excludes additional Tier 1 capital.*

	As at 31 March 2026		
ANZBGL credit ratings	**Short-Term**	**Long-Term**	**Outlook**
Moody's Investors Service	P-1	Aa2	Stable
S & P Global Ratings	A-1+	AA-	Stable
Fitch Ratings	F1+	AA-	Stable

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by an assigning rating agency and any rating should be evaluated independently of any other information.

Capital management

Qualifying Capital	As at Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Tier 1			
Shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests	**71,350**	70,445	70,712
Prudential adjustments to shareholders' equity	**(458)**	(436)	(601)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**70,892**	70,009	70,111
Deductions	**(13,420)**	(14,825)	(14,882)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**57,472**	55,184	55,229
Additional Tier 1 capital	**7,275**	7,357	7,443
Tier 1 capital	**64,747**	62,541	62,672
Tier 2 capital	**33,747**	33,810	32,831
Total qualifying capital	**98,494**	96,351	95,503
Capital adequacy ratios (Level 2)			
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.4%**	12.0%	11.8%
Tier 1	**14.0%**	13.6%	13.4%
Tier 2	**7.2%**	7.4%	7.0%
Total capital ratio	**21.2%**	21.0%	20.4%
Risk weighted assets	**464,026**	458,547	468,999

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

The Group's CET1 ratio increased +36 bps to 12.39% during the March 2026 half. Key drivers of the movement in the CET1 ratio were:

- Statutory profit (Level 2) increased the CET1 ratio by +78 bps.
- Reinvestment of NOHC surplus capital, including the remaining $0.8 billion of the share buy-back, increased the CET1 ratio by +22 bps.
- Payment of the 2025 final dividend (net of DRP discount and BOP) reduced the CET1 ratio by -33 bps.
- Underlying RWA (excluding IRRBB) growth decreased the CET1 ratio by -19 bps, driven by volume growth in the Institutional, Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions, and the annual update of operational risk RWA, partially offset by a benefit from risk migration.
- Capital deductions and other impacts increased the CET1 ratio by +10 bps, driven by a benefit from improvement in revaluation of semi-government securities held in the liquidity portfolio from narrowing spreads (recognised in equity), benefits from enhancements to data, models and methodology for credit RWA ("CRWA") calculations, and a lower deduction in deferred tax assets. This was partially offset by net foreign currency translation impact.
- IRRBB RWA growth decreased the CET1 ratio by -24 bps (prior to applying the capital floor adjustment), driven by higher market interest rates and additional hedging of the core replicating portfolios.
- A decrease in the capital floor adjustment increased the CET1 ratio by +2 bps, due to the increase in IRRBB RWA, partially offset by the impacts of CRWA growth and advanced Internal-Rating Based ("IRB") model enhancement benefits.

Leverage ratio

At 31 March 2026, the Group's APRA Leverage Ratio was 4.5% which is above the 3.5% APRA minimum for IRB ADIs which includes the ANZ Bank Group. The following table summarises the Group's APRA Leverage Ratio calculation:

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Tier 1 Capital (net of capital deductions)	**64,747**	62,541	62,672
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transaction exposures)	**1,143,339**	1,151,312	1,154,165
Derivative exposures	**67,056**	59,203	60,663
Securities financing transaction exposures	**84,720**	82,897	74,612
Other off-balance sheet exposures	**129,837**	131,430	138,394
Total exposure measure	**1,424,952**	1,424,842	1,427,834
APRA Leverage Ratio	**4.5%**	4.4%	4.4%

Comparison of March 2026 with September 2025

APRA leverage ratio increased +15 bps during the March 2026 half. Key drivers of the movement were:

- Net organic capital generation (largely from Level 2 statutory profit and movements in capital deductions), less dividends paid (net of the dividend reinvestment plan and bonus option plan) increased the leverage ratio by +14 bps.
- Reinvestment of NOHC surplus capital increased the leverage ratio by +7 bps.
- Growth in exposures (excluding the impacts from foreign currency translation) decreased the leverage ratio by -4 bps driven by lending growth, mainly in the Institutional (excluding Markets), Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions.
- Growth in derivatives decreased the leverage ratio by -3 bps.
- Net other impacts increased the leverage ratio by +1 bps.

Summary

Refer to “Section 4: Directors, Senior Management/Executives and Employees” on pages 79 to 84 of the Group’s 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document for a comprehensive discussion of the Group’s Directors, Senior Management and Executives, and Corporate Governance.

During the period since the 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document to the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document, there were no material changes to these matters with the exception of the following:

Changes to Directors

Mr Graham Hodges ceased as a Non-Executive Director of ANZBGL on 8 February 2026.

The names of the Directors of ANZBGL who held office during and since the end of the half year are:

Mr P. D. O’Sullivan, Chairman

Mr N. G. M. S. A. Matos, Managing Director and Group Chief Executive Officer

Mr J. P. Cincotta, Director

Ms A. R. Gerry, Director

Mr R. B. M. Gibb, Director

Mr G. K. Hodges, Director, ceased 8 February 2026

Ms H. S. Kramer, Director

Ms C. E. O’Reilly, Director

Mr J. P. Smith, Director

Mr S. A. St John, Director

With the exception of Mr John Cincotta, and Mr Graham Hodges up to his retirement, each Director of ANZBGL also serves as a Director of ANZGHL.

Changes to Senior Management and Executives

Mr Michael Bullock ceased as Acting Group Executive, Technology & Group Services of ANZBGL on 23 November 2025.

Mr Donald Patra was appointed as Group Chief Information Officer (CIO) of ANZBGL on 24 November 2025. Mr Patra was most recently CIO for HSBC United Kingdom and Europe. Since joining HSBC in 2004, Mr Patra has held CIO roles across Asia (including India and Hong Kong), the Americas and Europe. Mr Patra has led multi-billion-dollar digital transformation programs, including modernising core banking platforms, scaling data and AI capabilities, and embedding cyber and operational resilience. Mr Patra is also recognised for building high-performing global teams and forging strong partnerships across regulators, business stakeholders, and technology providers.

Mr Kevin Corbally stepped down from the role of Group Chief Risk Officer of ANZBGL on 30 November 2025.

Ms Christine Palmer was appointed as Group Chief Risk Officer of ANZBGL on 1 December 2025. Ms Palmer has more than three decades of global experience in enterprise risk management, governance and credit risk. Ms Palmer joined ANZ from Santander UK where she was Chief Risk Officer and Executive Director for Cater Allen Private Bank and Santander UK Consumer Finance. Prior to this, Ms Palmer spent more than four years with Aldermore Group, where she was an executive director and Group Chief Risk Officer for the holding company, banking and consumer car finance business. Ms Palmer has held senior risk management and leadership roles at ING and Ernst & Young as well as 14 years at the Royal Bank of Scotland/NatWest where she was Global Head of Operational Risk and Divested Businesses and Chief Risk Officer for the Group’s Non-Core Division and its UK Corporate and Commercial Bank.

Ms Clare Morgan ceased as Group Executive, Business & Private Bank of ANZBGL on 19 April 2026.

Ms Tammy Medard was appointed as Group Executive, Business & Private Bank of ANZBGL on 20 April 2026. Ms Medard has extensive experience in financial services and banking leadership in North America, Australia and Asia across institutional, corporate and international markets. Over Ms Medard’s 17 year career with ANZ, she has held a number of senior roles including Managing Director of ANZ’s Institutional business across Australia and Papua New Guinea, leading coverage of multinational corporates, agribusiness clients and Australia’s largest listed companies, serving as Chief Executive Officer of ANZ Bank Laos, and acting as Chief of Staff to the Group Chief Risk Officer. Prior to joining ANZ, Ms Medard was an infrastructure credit analyst at Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services and Assistant Vice President with JP Morgan Chase in New York City.

Ms Elisa Clements’ role title was changed from Group Executive, Talent & Culture to Group Chief People Officer, of ANZBGL on 1 May 2026.

Mr Farhan Faruqui’s role title was changed from Chief Financial Officer to Group Chief Financial Officer, of ANZBGL on 1 May 2026.

Mr Stephen White’s role title was changed from Group Executive, Operations to Group Chief Operations Officer, of ANZBGL on 1 May 2026.

Industrial Relations Developments

Australia

In Australia, terms and conditions of employment, including salaries, for some or all employees may be negotiated between unions and management as part of a collective enterprise bargaining agreement (“EBA”), subject to majority employee approval. In Australia, ANZBGL has had an EBA in place for a number of years, setting out minimum terms and conditions of employment for its Group 4, 5 and 6 employees (i.e., junior management and non-management employees), which is approximately 91% of employees in Australia.

In August 2023, ANZBGL agreed to a new EBA called the ANZ Enterprise Agreement 2023-2027 (Australia) (“2023 ANZ EBA”) with the Finance Sector Union (“FSU”), to replace the previous ANZ Enterprise Agreement 2015-2016 (Australia), which had been varied in September 2017 and continued to operate until the 2023 ANZ EBA commenced operation. The 2023 ANZ EBA covers the same population of employees but has been updated to reflect new employment laws in Australia and provides employees with improved leave and other benefits. The 2023 ANZ EBA was put to an employee ballot in September 2023 with 91% of employees who voted endorsing it. The 2023 ANZ EBA was approved by the Fair Work Commission and commenced operation on 26 October 2023. The 2023 ANZ EBA has a nominal expiry date of 30 September 2027. Once that date passes, the 2023 ANZ EBA will still continue to operate, but ANZBGL, the FSU and the relevant ANZBGL employees in Australia may enter a new replacement EBA (for which they may commence bargaining prior to the nominal expiry date).

On 31 July 2024, completion occurred for the purchase of Suncorp Bank and approximately 3,000 employees transferred from Suncorp Group Limited to the Group in Australia (specifically into Norfina Limited). The 2015 Suncorp Group Enterprise Agreement transferred with the employees. The Group commenced bargaining with the FSU (and some individual employee bargaining representatives) for a replacement agreement in mid-November 2024. It was put to a vote and the employees covered by the agreement voted in favour of the agreement in late August 2025. The Fair Work Commission has approved the agreement, and it commenced operation on 21 October 2025. It also has a nominal expiry date of 30 September 2027.

In Australia, there are no significant disputes between management and labour unions.

New Zealand

The large majority of New Zealand employees are covered by individual employment agreements. ANZ Bank New Zealand's collective employment agreement with Workers First Union, which covers approximately 12% of New Zealand employees, was renewed effective as of 1 August 2024, and expires on 31 July 2026. Negotiations for renewal of this collective agreement will commence in June 2026.

There are no significant disputes between management and labour unions in New Zealand.

Rest of World

There are no significant disputes between management and labour unions in any of the jurisdictions outside Australia and New Zealand where the Group has employees.

Inspection of Documents

Any public documents referred to in this U.S. Disclosure Document may be inspected by contacting the Company Secretary in writing, addressed to the Company Secretary, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia.

Organisational Structure

ANZBGL is indirectly owned and controlled by ANZGHL. See "Section 2: Information on the Group – Overview" for a diagram summarising the composition of the ANZ Group.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Subject to the limitations set out below, the Board of Directors of ANZBGL will determine the amount and timing of dividend distributions to holders of ordinary shares. As at the date of this U.S. Disclosure Document, ANZ Bank HoldCo, which is in turn wholly owned by ANZGHL, is ANZBGL's sole shareholder.

ANZBGL must not pay a dividend unless:

- ANZBGL's assets exceed its liabilities immediately before the dividend is declared and the excess is sufficient for the payment of the dividend; and
- the payment of the dividend is fair and reasonable to ANZBGL's shareholders as a whole; and
- the payment of the dividend does not materially prejudice ANZBGL's ability to pay its creditors.

Payment of a dividend on ordinary shares may also be restricted or constrained by the terms of ANZBGL's hybrid securities and APRA prudential standards.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Entities Transactions

From time to time, ANZBGL or its subsidiaries may enter into agreements with other members of the ANZ Group. A number of transactions and arrangements exist between ANZBGL and ANZ Group entities, including leasing arrangements, funding activities and deposits being held by ANZBGL.

Key management personnel loan transactions

Loans made to directors of ANZBGL and other Key Management Personnel ("KMP") of the Group are made in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions that are no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate. No amounts have been written off during the period, or individual provision raised in respect of these balances.

Other transactions of key management personnel and their related parties

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties included amounts paid to the Group in respect of bank fees and charges. These transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers. The Group has reimbursed KMP for the costs incurred for security and secretarial services associated with the performance of their duties.

There have been no transactions with related parties that are significant to understanding the changes in financial position and performance of the Group since 30 September 2025.

Associates

Transactions conducted with all associates were on terms equivalent to those made on an arm's length basis.

For further information on related party transactions, refer to Note 30 Related party disclosures of the 2025 Financial Report (attached to the 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document as part of Annex A).

CHANGE IN CONTROL

There are no arrangements known to the Group, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Group.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Group. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances, we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice the interests of the Group.

Refer to Note 31 Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets of the 2025 Financial Report (attached to the 2025 Annual U.S. Disclosure Document as part of Annex A) for a description of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 September 2025. Refer to Note 17 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 31 March 2026.

A summary of some of those contingent liabilities is set out below.

- **Regulatory, customer and third-party exposures**

  The Group regularly engages with its domestic and international regulators and other statutory and supervisory bodies. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in Australia, New Zealand and globally. The Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators and other bodies from time to time as part of both industry-wide and Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

  Matters in relation to which the Group has recently engaged with its regulators include:

  - the ASIC Matters Resolution Program within the Australia Retail division, which covers a range of areas, specifically: ANZBGL's Online Saver product, hardship processes, deceased estates, breach reporting, event management, customer remediation and complaints;
  - anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, processes and procedures;
  - *Common Reporting Standard and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* obligations, processes and reporting; and
  - NFR management practices including the application of interest and fees on certain products and the financial accountability regime.

  The possible exposures associated with the Group's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

  There may also be exposures to customers, third parties and shareholders which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

  The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

- **NFR management enforceable undertaking**

  On 3 April 2025, the Group announced it had entered into a CEU with APRA for matters relating to NFR management practices and risk culture across the Group and accepted an additional operational risk capital overlay of $250 million.

  The CEU followed ongoing conversations between the Group and APRA regarding APRA's concerns about the Group's NFR management practices and risk culture. It also followed the emergence of issues in ANZBGL's Global Markets business which led to APRA in August 2024 expressing its concerns about the Group's NFR uplift program of work.

  As part of the CEU agreed with APRA, the Group appointed an independent reviewer to conduct an enterprise-wide independent review to identify the root causes and behavioural drivers of shortcomings in ANZBGL's NFR management practices and NFR culture. On 30 September 2025, ANZBGL submitted its RCRP to APRA as required by the CEU. ANZBGL has appointed Promontory to provide independent assurance of its progress against the RCRP.

  The CEU provides that upon any breach of the terms of the CEU, APRA may take regulatory action as it considers appropriate in the circumstances, including action under section 18A of the Banking Act.

- **South African rate action**

  In February 2017, the South African Competition Commission commenced proceedings against local and international banks including ANZBGL alleging breaches of the cartel provisions of the *South African Competition Act* in respect of trading in the South African rand. The potential civil penalty or other financial impact is uncertain.

- **New Zealand loan information litigation**

  In September 2021, a representative proceeding was brought against ANZ Bank New Zealand, alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. ANZ Bank New Zealand is defending the allegations. On 4 May 2026, the High Court of New Zealand awarded summary judgment against ANZ Bank New Zealand. The Court held that the representative plaintiffs are entitled to payment of the costs of borrowing for the period of breach, being NZD$32,728.42. ANZ Bank New Zealand is considering how this judgment may apply to other members of the class. ANZ Bank New Zealand's estimate of the maximum potential liability for costs of borrowing arising from this decision is approximately NZD$125 million. ANZ Bank New Zealand is considering the judgment and potential next steps, including appeal.

- **Security recovery actions**

  Various claims have been made or are anticipated, arising from security recovery actions taken to resolve impaired assets. These claims will be defended.

- **Warranties and indemnities**

  The Group has provided warranties, indemnities and other commitments in favour of the seller/purchaser and other persons in connection with various acquisitions/disposals of businesses and assets and other transactions, covering a range of matters and risks. It is exposed to claims under those warranties, indemnities and commitments, some of which are currently active. The outcomes and total costs associated with these exposures remain uncertain.

EXCHANGE CONTROLS AND RESTRICTIONS ON PAYMENTS

There are currently no general Australian exchange control regulations in force that restrict the payment of dividends, interest or other remittances to holders of ANZBGL's securities. Economic and trade sanctions are, however, implemented in Australia from time to time to reflect Australian public policy, and operate to prohibit the entry into certain transactions with specified persons or entities without the consent of the applicable Australian regulatory body. In some cases, contravention of these sanctions constitutes a criminal offence.

Under the Australian Criminal Code (contained in the *Criminal Code Act 1995* of Australia) ("Criminal Code Act"), a person commits a criminal offence if the person intentionally receives funds from, makes funds available to, collects funds for or on behalf of, or provides support or resources to:

- a terrorist organisation in circumstances where the person knows, or is reckless as to whether, the organisation is a terrorist organisation. An organisation is a terrorist organisation if it is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act, or is prescribed as a terrorist organisation in regulations under the Criminal Code Act; or
- a state sponsor of terrorism, in circumstances where the person knows or is reckless as to whether the entity is a state sponsor of terrorism. An entity is a state sponsor of terrorism if it is prescribed as a state sponsor of terrorism in regulations under the Criminal Code Act.

Economic and trade sanctions and restrictions on payments that are currently in force in Australia include the following:

1. The *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011* of Australia and *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011* of Australia prohibit dealing with certain "sanctioned" vessels and "designated" persons or entities by directly or indirectly making assets (including shares and securities) available to or for their benefit without a permit.
2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also has the ability to designate a person or entity that, for the purposes of the *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011* of Australia:
   a) has contributed to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
   b) has caused or attempted to cause, assisted with causing or with attempting to cause, or has otherwise been complicit in causing or in attempting to cause a significant cyber incident;
   c) has engaged in, has been responsible for or has been complicit in an act that constitutes a serious violation or serious abuse of a person's right to life, right not to be subjected to torture or degrading treatment or punishment, or right not to be held in slavery; or
   d) has engaged in, has been responsible for or has been complicit in an act of corruption that is serious,

   and in certain circumstances immediate family members or persons or entities that have obtained a financial or other benefit.
3. Under Part 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* of Australia, the *Charter of the United Nations (Dealing with Assets) Regulations 2008* of Australia provide for sanctions against using or dealing with financial or other assets of persons or entities listed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette from time to time. Under Part 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945* of Australia and pursuant to specific regulations, it is prohibited to make certain supplies (which may include financial supplies) in respect of certain countries.
4. Under the AML/CTF Act, transfer of physical currency or other monetary instruments of $10,000 (or the foreign equivalent) and above, and certain international value transfer services, must be reported by certain persons (including ANZBGL) to AUSTRAC.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There have been no material contracts entered into by the Group in the past two years, other than in the ordinary course of its business, upon which it is substantially dependent.

CYBER SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Cyber Security Risk Management Processes

ANZBGL has many layers of comprehensive security controls to protect and defend the bank and prevent unauthorised access to ANZBGL's systems and information.

ANZBGL maintains a multi-disciplinary central security function, whose services include providing advice, guidance and tools that enable preventative and detective capability to analyse threat intelligence, responses to operational threats and incidents, protection of information and systems, and active testing of ANZBGL's security through independent penetration testing as well as red team exercises (which simulate a threat actor). Service catalogues are reviewed periodically to keep pace with the changing cyber threats and risk landscape. Additional teams across the bank also assist in strengthening and supporting the overall security posture for ANZBGL.

Information Security (including risks and controls related to third parties with which ANZBGL works) is a specific NFR theme within ANZBGL's operational risk framework.

Under this framework, requirements to manage information security risks and controls are defined and monitored by the Group Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO") and cascaded across the Group, as appropriate. These controls include requirements for periodic risk assessments and as part of change and delivery. Risk management requirements are informed through detailed threat, intelligence and scenario analysis to determine adequate coverage of controls.

The Group CISO monitors implementation of the Group's information security policy and associated standards with the objective of ensuring that the Group's information security controls, security exposures and risk management processes are effective and sustainable. This is managed via the three lines of defence:

- First Line – The 'Business' has first line of defence responsibilities with Assurance functions embedded within divisions and overseen by divisional risk management committees, providing assurance on the appropriate operation of information security management processes. Assurance activities, covering the implementation and effectiveness of controls, are based on ANZBGL's operational risk management framework.
- Second Line – 'Enterprise Risk' (being the dedicated and independent operational risk and compliance management function) oversees and guides the first line to enable consistent application of information security management processes and the operational risk management framework. Enterprise Risk reviews and challenges the first line self-assurance activities to confirm their effectiveness.
- Third Line – 'Internal Audit' conducts independent reviews of the adequacy of the key information security controls and risk management processes in accordance with the audit plan.

The Group CISO is also informed through maintaining a 24/7 sophisticated Security Operations Centre ("SOC") responsible for ensuring that potential security incidents are correctly identified, analysed, defended, investigated and reported. Critically, the SOC must keep up with the latest threat intelligence and use this information to improve internal detection and defence mechanisms. The Group's policy also requires service providers to report information security incidents in a timely manner to ANZBGL that may impact the Group.

Further, in addition to an in-house information security workforce, ANZBGL augments its workforce by leveraging its security service providers, on an as needed basis to ensure the Group has specialist niche skills when required and the ability to surge as required in times of heightened threat. This includes independent external auditors, penetration testing, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack prevention, and periodic engagement of external security consultants to conduct independent assessments and industry benchmarking.

ANZBGL's incident management framework includes a notification process for regulators (e.g., APRA) in the event of an information security incident or material information security control weakness.

Cyber Security Risk Management Governance

The ANZBGL Board is ultimately responsible for ANZBGL's information security and is actively engaged in overseeing this function with the CISO periodically presenting key information security updates, information security control effectiveness and risk indicators, and facilitating ANZBGL Board education on security. Operationally, the ANZBGL Board delegates oversight for information security to the Digital Business and Technology Committee ("DBTC") and the Board Risk Committee ("BRC"). The information security responsibilities of DBTC and BRC are documented in the respective Committee charters.

The role of the DBTC is to assist the ANZBGL Board in the effective discharge of its responsibilities by providing oversight of the Group's digital transformation, data, technology, technology-related innovation and information/cyber security strategies.

The role of the BRC is to assist the ANZBGL Board in the effective discharge of its responsibilities by providing oversight of the implementation and operation of the Group's risk management framework for strategic, financial and non-financial risks, including for business, credit, liquidity, market, financial crime and fraud risk, operational risk and resilience, compliance, and reputational risk management and for the management of the Group's compliance obligations. The BRC also assists the ANZBGL Board by providing objective non-executive oversight of the implementation by management of the Group's risk management framework and its related operation, and by enabling an institution-wide view of the Group's current and future risk position relative to its risk appetite and capital strength.

The BRC receives periodic updates on the oversight of cyber and information security risks, including material cyber risks, changes in the threat and regulatory environment, management's approach to risk mitigation and control effectiveness, and the impact of cyber risk on the Group's overall risk profile.

The DBTC receives periodic updates on cyber and information security matters, including oversight of cyber security strategy, key metrics, significant issues and incidents, and the delivery of cyber security strategies.

Shane Ripley is the Group's Acting CISO, reporting directly to the Group Executive, Technology and Business Services. Mr Ripley has a strong background in cyber risk management, security governance, and threat intelligence, and has held leadership roles in both the private sector and advisory contexts, with deep connections to the cyber security community locally and internationally.

AASB - Australian Accounting Standards Board. The term "AASB" is commonly used when identifying Australian Accounting Standards issued by the AASB.

ADI - Authorised Deposit-taking Institution as defined by APRA.

ANZ means ANZBGL and each of its subsidiaries.

ANZBGL means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ACN 005 357 522).

ANZ Bank Group means ANZ Bank HoldCo and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand.

ANZ Bank HoldCo means ANZ BH Pty Ltd (ACN 658 939 952), a non-operating intermediate holding company owned by ANZGHL and which owns the ANZ Bank Group subsidiaries (including ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited).

ANZ Bank New Zealand means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.

ANZ Bank New Zealand Group means ANZ Bank New Zealand and each of its subsidiaries.

ANZ Board means the board of directors of ANZGHL.

ANZGHL means ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ACN 659 510 791).

ANZ Group means ANZGHL and each of its subsidiaries.

ANZ Non-Bank Group means ANZ Non-Bank HoldCo and each of its subsidiaries, and ANZ ServiceCo.

ANZ Non-Bank HoldCo means ANZ NBH Pty Ltd (ACN 658 941 096), a non-operating intermediate holding company owned by ANZGHL and which owns certain non-banking subsidiaries.

ANZ ServiceCo means ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd (ACN 658 940 900).

APRA - Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

APRA Leverage Ratio compares Tier 1 Capital to the "exposure measure" (expressed as a percentage) as defined by APS 110. It is designed as a non-risk based supplement or backstop to the current risk based capital requirements and is intended to restrict the build-up of excessive leverage in the banking system.

APS means banking prudential standard.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise coins, notes, money at call, reverse repurchase agreements of less than 3 months, balances held with central banks and other banks, and other cash equivalents that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value.

Collectively assessed allowance for expected credit loss represents the ECL, which incorporates forward-looking information and does not require an actual loss event to have occurred for a credit loss provision to be recognised.

Company means ANZBGL.

Covered bonds are bonds issued by an ADI to external investors secured against a pool of the ADI's assets (the cover pool) assigned to a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity. The primary assets forming the cover pool are mortgage loans. The mortgages remain on the issuer's balance sheet. The covered bond holders have dual recourse to the issuer and the cover pool assets. The mortgages included in the cover pool cannot be otherwise pledged or disposed of but may be repurchased and substituted in order to maintain the credit quality of the pool. The Group issues covered bonds as part of its funding activities.

CPS means cross-industry prudential standard.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of the Group's customers and counterparties to honour or perform fully the terms of a loan or contract.

Credit risk weighted assets ("CRWA") represent assets which are weighted for credit risk according to a set formula as prescribed in APS 112/113.

Customer deposits represent term deposits, other deposits bearing interest, deposits not bearing interest and borrowing corporations' debt excluding securitisation deposits.

Customer remediation includes provisions for expected refunds to customers, remediation project costs and related customer and regulatory claims, penalties and litigation outcomes.

Expected credit losses ("ECL") – The determination of the ECL is dependent on credit deterioration since origination, according to the following three-stage approach:

- Stage 1: At the origination of a financial asset, and subsequently where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR") since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting the ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months from the reporting date. For instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, ECL are estimated based on default events that are possible over the remaining time to maturity.
- Stage 2: Where there has been a SICR since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. If credit risk were to improve in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since origination is no longer considered significant, the exposure returns to a Stage 1 classification with ECL measured accordingly.
- Stage 3: Where there is objective evidence of impairment, an allowance equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Fair value is an amount at which an asset or liability could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees is the unit of measurement that converts the hours worked of all employees, including all lawful full-time, part-time, fixed term and casual employees of the Group and paid directly via the Group's payroll, to a full-time equivalent basis. It excludes contingent workers, who are generally employed and paid by a third party, consultants, outsourced service providers, other professional service providers, and non-executive directors.

Funding for Lending Programme ("FLP") refers to three-year funding announced by the RBNZ in November 2020 and offered to New Zealand banks, which aimed to lower the cost of borrowing for New Zealand businesses and households.

Gross loans and advances ("GLA") is made up of loans and advances, capitalised brokerage and other origination costs less unearned income.

Group means ANZBGL and each of its subsidiaries.

Group's Position refers to the business, operations, results of operations, reputation, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance and financial condition of the Group.

Individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses is assessed on a case-by-case basis for all individually managed impaired assets taking into consideration factors such as the realisable value of security (or other credit mitigants), the likely return available upon liquidation or bankruptcy, legal uncertainties, estimated costs involved in recovery, the market price of the exposure in secondary markets and the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries.

Interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on the Group's future net interest income. The risk generally arises from:

1. Repricing and yield curve risk - the risk to earnings or market value as a result of changes in the overall level of interest rates and/or the relativity of these rates across the yield curve;
2. Basis risk - the risk to earnings or market value arising from volatility in the interest margin applicable to banking book items; and
3. Optionality risk - the risk to earnings or market value arising from the existence of stand-alone or embedded options in banking book items.

Level 1 in the context of APRA supervision, means ANZBGL consolidated with certain approved subsidiaries.

Level 2 in the context of APRA supervision, means consolidated ANZ Bank Group excluding insurance and funds management entities, commercial non-financial entities, and certain securitisation vehicles.

Level 3 in the context of APRA supervision, means ANZ Group – the conglomerate group at the widest level.

Major Bank Levy is a levy applied at 0.06% to certain liabilities of Australian ADI's with total liabilities in excess of $100 billion, including ANZBGL. The levy represents a finance cost, and it is presented as interest expense in the Income Statement.

Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

Net loans and advances represent gross loans and advances less allowance for expected credit losses.

Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding ("ASF") to the amount of required stable funding ("RSF") defined by APRA. The amount of ASF is the portion of an ADI's capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one-year time horizon. The amount of RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off-balance sheet activities. ADIs must maintain an NSFR of at least 100%.

Net tangible assets equals share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of ANZBGL less unamortised intangible assets (including goodwill and software).

Non-performing exposures means exposures that are in default, either because it is considered unlikely that the borrower will be able to repay the exposure in full without recourse to any available security or the borrower is 90 days or more past-due. It includes restructured items, where the original contractual terms have been modified for reasons related to the financial difficulties of customers.

Non-performing well-secured exposures means non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.

Non-performing not well-secured exposures means non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is not sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.

RBA - Reserve Bank of Australia, Australia's central bank.

RBNZ - Reserve Bank of New Zealand, New Zealand's central bank.

Regulatory deposits are mandatory reserve deposits lodged with local central banks in accordance with statutory requirements.

Return on average RWA is the profit attributable to shareholders of ANZBGL, divided by average RWA.

Risk weighted assets ("RWA") are risk weighted according to each asset's inherent potential for default and what the likely losses would be in the case of default. In the case of non-asset backed risks (i.e. market and operational risk), RWA is determined by multiplying the capital requirements for those risks by 12.5.

Settlement balances owed to/by ANZ represent financial assets and/or liabilities which are in the course of being settled. These may include trade dated assets and liabilities, vostro accounts and securities settlement accounts.

SME means small and medium enterprises.

Suncorp Bank means SBGH Limited (ACN 145 980 838) and each of its subsidiaries, which were acquired on 31 July 2024.

Term Lending Facility ("TLF") refers to three to five-year funding offered by the RBNZ between May 2020 and July 2021 to promote lending to New Zealand businesses.

Total committed exposures ("TCE") means the maximum exposure to credit risk, comprising both on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet commitments, adjusted to exclude netting items, such as provisions for impairment losses, unearned income, and capitalised brokerage and other origination costs. It is a gross measure of credit risk exposure.

ANNEX: CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GROUP FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT ON THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the half year ended 31 March 2026

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

		Half Year			Movement	
	Note	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Interest income[1]		**28,962**	31,204	32,755	-7%	-12%
Interest expense		**(20,091)**	(22,139)	(23,917)	-9%	-16%
Net interest income	2	**8,871**	9,065	8,838	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2	**2,190**	1,930	2,315	13%	-5%
Operating income		**11,061**	10,995	11,153	1%	-1%
Operating expenses	3	**(5,604)**	(7,078)	(5,788)	-21%	-3%
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		**5,457**	3,917	5,365	39%	2%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	8	**(277)**	(292)	(143)	-5%	94%
Profit before income tax		**5,180**	3,625	5,222	43%	-1%
Income tax expense	4	**(1,529)**	(1,233)	(1,538)	24%	-1%
Profit for the period		**3,651**	2,392	3,684	53%	-1%
Comprising:						
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		**3,631**	2,372	3,663	53%	-1%
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	13	**20**	20	21	0%	-5%

1. *Includes interest income calculated using effective interest method on financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income of $26,649 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $28,772 million; Mar 25 half: $30,294 million).*

The notes appearing on pages 14 to 45 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Profit for the period	**3,651**	2,392	3,684	53%	-1%
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Investment securities - equity securities at FVOCI	**56**	(221)	84	large	-33%
Other reserve movements[1]	**(19)**	(98)	39	-81%	large
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Foreign currency translation reserve	**(1,466)**	(1,210)	608	21%	large
Cash flow hedge reserve	**(1,632)**	554	289	large	large
FVOCI reserve	**411**	624	(116)	-34%	large
Income tax attributable to the above items	**375**	(250)	(77)	large	large
Share of associates' other comprehensive income[2]	**11**	17	(5)	-35%	large
Total comprehensive income for the period	**1,387**	1,808	4,506	-23%	-69%
Comprising total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	**1,405**	1,815	4,493	-23%	-69%
Non-controlling interests[1]	**(18)**	(7)	13	large	large

1. *Includes foreign currency translation differences attributable to non-controlling interests of -$38 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $27 million; Mar 25 half: -$8 million).*
2. *Share of associates' other comprehensive income, that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, relates to Group's share of PT Panin's reserves presented below:*

	Mar 26 half $M	***Sep 25 half $M***	***Mar 25 half $M***
FVOCI reserve gain/(loss)	*13*	*17*	*1*
Defined benefits gain/(loss)	*(2)*	*-*	*(6)*
Total	***11***	***17***	***(5)***

The notes appearing on pages 14 to 45 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

		As at			Movement	
Assets	**Note**	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Cash and cash equivalents		**165,533**	155,209	195,788	7%	-15%
Settlement balances owed to ANZ		**16,393**	23,394	6,225	-30%	large
Collateral paid		**8,173**	9,831	10,464	-17%	-22%
Trading assets		**51,225**	48,248	45,745	6%	12%
Derivative financial instruments		**67,911**	47,480	49,552	43%	37%
Investment securities		**164,438**	165,540	155,072	-1%	6%
Net loans and advances	7	**822,252**	829,986	820,852	-1%	0%
Regulatory deposits		**570**	541	644	5%	-11%
Investments in associates	15	**1,144**	1,140	1,479	0%	-23%
Current tax assets		**28**	25	43	12%	-35%
Deferred tax assets		**3,641**	3,327	3,180	9%	14%
Goodwill and other intangible assets		**5,583**	5,762	5,780	-3%	-3%
Premises and equipment		**2,114**	2,283	2,325	-7%	-9%
Other assets		**5,323**	4,905	5,822	9%	-9%
Total assets		**1,314,328**	1,297,671	1,302,971	1%	1%
Liabilities						
Settlement balances owed by ANZ		**32,370**	31,144	16,085	4%	large
Collateral received		**11,284**	7,428	10,129	52%	11%
Deposits and other borrowings	9	**960,754**	956,401	973,630	0%	-1%
Derivative financial instruments		**59,466**	43,902	44,279	35%	34%
Current tax liabilities		**323**	537	306	-40%	6%
Deferred tax liabilities		**250**	226	190	11%	32%
Payables and other liabilities		**15,407**	15,147	15,726	2%	-2%
Employee entitlements		**697**	688	655	1%	6%
Other provisions		**1,947**	2,479	1,704	-21%	14%
Debt issuances	10	**160,480**	169,274	169,555	-5%	-5%
Total liabilities		**1,242,978**	1,227,226	1,232,259	1%	1%
Net assets		**71,350**	70,445	70,712	1%	1%
Shareholders' equity						
Ordinary share capital	13	**29,025**	27,053	27,028	7%	7%
Reserves	13	**(3,644)**	(1,379)	(902)	large	large
Retained earnings	13	**45,266**	44,032	43,822	3%	3%
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company		**70,647**	69,706	69,948	1%	1%
Non-controlling interests	13	**703**	739	764	-5%	-8%
Total shareholders' equity		**71,350**	70,445	70,712	1%	1%

The notes appearing on pages 14 to 45 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M
Profit for the period	**3,651**	2,392	3,684
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Allowance for expected credit losses	**277**	292	143
Impairment of investments in associates	**-**	285	-
Depreciation and amortisation	**498**	555	545
Goodwill and other intangible assets impairments	**13**	71	-
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	**(8,949)**	327	3,541
Other non-cash movements	**(115)**	17	(7)
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Collateral paid	**1,345**	207	372
Trading assets	**2,857**	(20,725)	(15)
Net loans and advances	**(2,765)**	(17,428)	(11,808)
Other assets	**(436)**	614	(588)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits and other borrowings	**21,069**	(1,620)	51,750
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	**2,056**	15,571	(240)
Collateral received	**4,189**	(2,318)	2,913
Other liabilities	**(226)**	281	(2,783)
Total adjustments	**19,813**	(23,871)	43,823
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities[1]	**23,464**	(21,479)	47,507
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment securities assets:			
Purchases	**(41,033)**	(41,643)	(41,649)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	**39,005**	28,117	31,629
Net investments in other assets	**(310)**	(211)	(242)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(2,338)**	(13,737)	(10,262)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Deposits and other borrowings (repaid)/drawn down	**(953)**	(919)	(510)
Debt issuances:[2]			
Issue proceeds	**19,231**	19,977	25,961
Redemptions	**(22,763)**	(18,786)	(19,798)
Dividends paid[3]	**(2,425)**	(2,126)	(2,539)
On-market purchase of treasury shares	**(29)**	(8)	(118)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(161)**	(205)	(172)
Issue of ordinary shares	**1,930**	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**(5,170)**	(2,067)	2,824
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**15,956**	(37,283)	40,069
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**155,209**	195,788	150,965
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(5,632)**	(3,296)	4,754
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**165,533**	155,209	195,788

1. *Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities includes interest received of $28,819 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $31,419 million; Mar 25 half: $32,582 million), interest paid of $20,545 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $22,836 million; Mar 25 half: $24,129 million) and income taxes paid of $1,704 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $1,295 million; Mar 25 half: $1,785 million).*
2. *Non-cash movements on Debt issuances include a gain of $5,262 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $1,472 million gain; Mar 25: $7,014 million loss) from unrealised movements primarily due to fair value hedge adjustments and foreign currency translation differences.*
3. *Cash outflow for shares purchased to satisfy the dividend reinvestment plan are classified in Dividends paid.*

The notes appearing on pages 14 to 45 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

	Ordinary share capital $M	Reserves $M	Retained earnings $M	Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company $M	Non-controlling interests $M	Total shareholders' equity $M
As at 1 October 2024	27,065	(1,678)	42,602	**67,989**	771	**68,760**
Profit for the period	-	-	3,663	**3,663**	21	**3,684**
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	804	26	**830**	(8)	**822**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	804	3,689	**4,493**	13	**4,506**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,472)	**(2,472)**	(20)	**(2,492)**
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	(37)	(28)	3	**(62)**	-	**(62)**
As at 31 March 2025	27,028	(902)	43,822	69,948	764	70,712
Profit for the period	-	-	2,372	**2,372**	20	**2,392**
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(508)	(49)	**(557)**	(27)	**(584)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(508)	2,323	**1,815**	(7)	**1,808**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,108)	**(2,108)**	(18)	**(2,126)**
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	25	27	(1)	**51**	-	**51**
Other items	-	4	(4)	**-**	-	**-**
As at 30 September 2025	27,053	(1,379)	44,032	**69,706**	739	**70,445**
Profit for the period	-	-	3,631	**3,631**	20	**3,651**
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(2,237)	11	**(2,226)**	(38)	**(2,264)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(2,237)	3,642	**1,405**	(18)	**1,387**
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Issue of ordinary shares[1]	1,930	-	-	**1,930**	-	**1,930**
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,407)	**(2,407)**	(18)	**(2,425)**
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	42	(28)	2	**16**	-	**16**
Other items	-	-	(3)	**(3)**	-	**(3)**
As at 31 March 2026	29,025	(3,644)	45,266	**70,647**	703	**71,350**

1. *The Company issued 81,593,214 ordinary shares to ANZ BH Pty Ltd for $1,930 million during the March 2026 half.*

The notes appearing on pages 14 to 45 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Basis of preparation

These are the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (the Group) for the half year ended 31 March 2026. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards (AASs)*;
- should be read in conjunction with ANZBGL's Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2025 and any public announcements made by the Group for the half year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations under the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *ASX Listing Rules*;
- do not include all notes of the type normally included in an annual report;
- are presented in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated; and
- were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026.

i) Statement of Compliance

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* which ensured compliance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

ii) Rounding of amounts

The amounts contained in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, except where otherwise indicated, as permitted by *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Corporations Instrument 2016/191*.

iii) Basis of measurement and presentation

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except the following assets and liabilities that are stated at their fair values:

- derivative financial instruments and in the case of fair value hedging, a fair value adjustment made to the underlying hedged item;
- financial instruments held for trading;
- financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL); and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, defined benefit obligations are measured using the Projected Unit Credit method.

iv) Accounting policies

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies and using methods of computation consistent with those applied in the 2025 ANZBGL Annual Report. New and revised standards and interpretations issued by the AASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for the half year ended 31 March 2026 did not result in changes to the Group's accounting policies.

v) Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates and assumptions impacting the application of accounting policies and financial outcomes. Discussion of the critical accounting estimates and judgements, which include complex or subjective decisions or assessments are provided in the 2025 ANZBGL Annual Report and updated as necessary within these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Such estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group has made various accounting estimates in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions used at 31 March 2026 about future events considered reasonable in the circumstances. There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing these estimates. The assumptions and judgements made in relation to significant accounting estimates are discussed further below.

Expected Credit Losses

The significant accounting estimate predominantly impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are expected credit losses, including key economic assumptions and the application of probability weightings to a number of economic scenarios. Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of these differences may significantly impact the Group's accounting estimates included in these financial statements. Refer to Note 8 Allowance for expected credit losses for key judgements and assumptions in estimating collectively assessed ECL.

1. Basis of preparation, cont'd

Investments in Associates – PT Panin

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. Significant management judgment is required to determine the key assumptions underpinning the value-in-use (VIU) calculation for PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (PT Panin). Factors that may change in subsequent periods and lead to potential future impairments, or reversals of prior impairments, include changes in forecast earning levels in the near and medium term and/or changes in the long-term growth forecasts, changes to required levels of regulatory capital and the post-tax discount rate arising from changes in the risk premium or risk-free rates. Refer to Note 15 Investments in associates for the assumptions utilised in the VIU calculation.

Provisions

The Group recognises provisions for various obligations including restructuring costs, customer remediation, non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries, and litigation-related claims. These provisions involve judgements regarding the timing and outcome of future events, including estimates of expenditure required to satisfy these obligations. The appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence, including for example expert legal advice, and adjustments are made to provisions where appropriate.

2. Income

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Net interest income					
Interest income	**28,962**	31,204	32,755	-7%	-12%
Interest expense	**(19,861)**	(21,908)	(23,697)	-9%	-16%
Major bank levy	**(230)**	(231)	(220)	0%	5%
Net interest income	**8,871**	9,065	8,838	-2%	0%
Other operating income					
Lending fees[1]	**208**	221	215	-6%	-3%
Non-lending fees	**1,050**	1,162	1,121	-10%	-6%
Commissions	**29**	34	29	-15%	0%
Funds management income	**128**	127	124	1%	3%
Fee and commission income	**1,415**	1,544	1,489	-8%	-5%
Fee and commission expense	**(470)**	(549)	(596)	-14%	-21%
Net fee and commission income	**945**	995	893	-5%	6%
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income[2]	**1,081**	1,072	1,276	1%	-15%
Net income from insurance business	**53**	49	46	8%	15%
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	**56**	52	54	8%	4%
PT Panin impairment	**-**	(285)	-	large	n/a
Other	**55**	47	46	17%	20%
Other income	**1,245**	935	1,422	33%	-12%
Other operating income	**2,190**	1,930	2,315	13%	-5%
Operating income	**11,061**	10,995	11,153	1%	-1%

1. *Lending fees recognised in other operating income exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation which are recognised in interest income.*
2. *Includes fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges, entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, and fair value movements in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.*

3. Operating expenses

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
i) Personnel					
Salaries and related costs	**2,896**	3,025	2,930	-4%	-1%
Superannuation costs	**299**	259	246	15%	22%
Equity-settled share-based payments	**47**	61	60	-23%	-22%
Other	**25**	77	56	-68%	-55%
Personnel	**3,267**	3,422	3,292	-5%	-1%
ii) Premises					
Rent	**43**	39	48	10%	-10%
Depreciation	**220**	230	228	-4%	-4%
Other	**83**	106	85	-22%	-2%
Premises	**346**	375	361	-8%	-4%
iii) Technology					
Depreciation and amortisation	**217**	263	233	-17%	-7%
Subscription licences and outsourced services	**642**	698	633	-8%	1%
Other	**162**	216	177	-25%	-8%
Technology	**1,021**	1,177	1,043	-13%	-2%
iv) Restructuring[1]	**2**	681	83	large	-98%
v) Other					
Advertising and public relations	**101**	112	104	-10%	-3%
Professional fees	**356**	557	400	-36%	-11%
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	**99**	96	83	3%	19%
Card processing fees	**49**	42	45	17%	9%
Amortisation and impairment of other intangible assets	**61**	62	82	-2%	-26%
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries[2]	**72**	322	61	-78%	18%
Other	**230**	232	234	-1%	-2%
Other	**968**	1,423	1,009	-32%	-4%
Operating expenses	**5,604**	7,078	5,788	-21%	-3%

1. *September 2025 half includes $579 million of staff redundancies, $97 million of non-staff costs relating to Suncorp Bank migration, and $5 million various other small items.*
2. *September 2025 half includes $240 million of ASIC penalties, with an additional $10 million recognised during the March 2026 half.*

4. Income tax expense

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax profit with the income tax expense recognised in the profit and loss.

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Profit before income tax	**5,180**	3,625	5,222	43%	-1%
Prima facie income tax expense at 30%	**1,554**	1,087	1,567	43%	-1%
Tax effect of permanent differences:					
Share of associates' (profit)/loss	**(17)**	(16)	(16)	6%	6%
Interest on convertible instruments	**45**	47	58	-4%	-22%
Overseas tax rate differential	**(82)**	(76)	(83)	8%	-1%
Provision for foreign tax on dividend repatriation	**15**	22	11	-32%	36%
Non-deductible ASIC penalties	**3**	72	-	-96%	n/a
PT Panin impairment	**-**	86	-	large	n/a
Other	**6**	20	(2)	-70%	large
Subtotal	**1,524**	1,242	1,535	23%	-1%
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	**5**	(9)	3	large	67%
Income tax expense	**1,529**	1,233	1,538	24%	-1%
Australia	**840**	525	774	60%	9%
Overseas	**689**	708	764	-3%	-10%
Income tax expense	**1,529**	1,233	1,538	24%	-1%
Effective tax rate	**29.5%**	34.0%	29.5%		

5. Dividends

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Ordinary share dividend ($M)[1]					
Interim dividend	**-**	2,108	-		
Final dividend	**2,407**	-	2,472		
Total	**2,407**	2,108	2,472	14%	-3%

1. *Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders of the Company excludes dividends paid by subsidiaries to the Group's non-controlling equity holders of $18 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $38 million; Mar 25 half: $20 million).*

Ordinary Shares

ANZBGL paid a 2025 final dividend of $2,407 million to its intermediate holding company, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ANZGHL, during the March 2026 half.

The Directors proposed a 2026 interim dividend of $2,502 million to be paid to ANZ BH Pty Ltd on 1 July 2026, with the final amount subject to the outcome of the ANZGHL Bonus Option Plan.

6. Segment reporting

i) Description of segments

The Group operates a divisional structure with seven divisions: Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank (formerly known as Australia Commercial), Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, Pacific, and Group Centre. Operating segments presented below are consistent with internal divisional reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

The presentation of divisional results has been impacted by the creation of a new Group Operations function within the Group Centre division during the March 2026 half to better support the bank's strategy. Group Operations brings together operations, business services and enterprise services teams from across the bank to deliver a consistent catalogue of shared services, streamline operations, and support for each division more effectively. The establishment of Group Operations primarily impacted divisional full-time equivalent (FTEs) employees, the impacts on divisional income statement and balance sheet items were not material.

Prior period comparatives have been restated.

ii) Operating segments

The Group measures the performance of operating segments on a cash profit basis. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes certain items from profit after-tax attributable to shareholders. These adjustments relate to the impacts of economic hedges and revenue and expense hedges, which represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future, and the amortisation of intangible assets recognised as a result of the Suncorp Bank acquisition.

Transactions between divisions across segments within the Group are conducted on an arm's length basis and where relevant disclosed as part of the income and expenses of these segments.

March 2026 Half Year	Australia Retail $M	Business & Private Bank $M	Institutional $M	New Zealand $M	Suncorp Bank $M	Pacific $M	Group Centre $M	Group Total $M
Net interest income	2,667	1,625	1,990	1,547	783	55	204	8,871
Net fee and commission income	271	140	318	198	20	6	(8)	945
Other income[1,2]	55	14	1,036	1	30	38	196	1,370
Operating income[1,2]	2,993	1,779	3,344	1,746	833	99	392	11,186
Operating expenses[3]	(1,532)	(728)	(1,365)	(652)	(444)	(67)	(755)	(5,543)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,461	1,051	1,979	1,094	389	32	(363)	5,643
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(107)	(52)	(104)	(1)	(20)	6	1	(277)
Cash profit before income tax	1,354	999	1,875	1,093	369	38	(362)	5,366
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3]	(409)	(301)	(528)	(305)	(111)	(8)	77	(1,585)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)	**945**	**698**	**1,347**	**788**	**258**	**29**	**(304)**	**3,761**
Economic hedges[1]								(144)
Revenue and expense hedges[2]								57
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3]								(43)
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								**3,631**
Financial Position								
Total external assets	356,786	68,826	660,697	122,414	90,294	3,382	11,929	1,314,328
Total external liabilities	193,525	128,758	515,836	116,805	83,473	3,946	200,635	1,242,978

1. *Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $207 million loss was recognised in Other operating income and $63 million of Income tax benefit was recognised during the March 2026 half.*
2. *Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $82 million gain was recognised in Other operating income and $25 million of Income tax expense was recognised during the March 2026 half.*
3. *Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $61 million was recognised in Operating expenses and $18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised during the March 2026 half.*

6. Segment reporting, cont'd

September 2025 Half Year	Australia Retail $M	Business & Private Bank $M	Institutional $M	New Zealand $M	Suncorp Bank $M	Pacific $M	Group Centre $M	Group Total $M
Net interest income	2,654	1,591	2,118	1,650	817	53	182	**9,065**
Net fee and commission income	298	137	344	190	32	5	(11)	**995**
Other income[1,2]	59	16	928	2	4	40	(217)	**832**
Operating income[1,2]	3,011	1,744	3,390	1,842	853	98	(46)	**10,892**
Operating expenses[3]	(2,234)	(765)	(1,620)	(722)	(640)	(70)	(966)	**(7,017)**
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	777	979	1,770	1,120	213	28	(1,012)	**3,875**
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(226)	(52)	(3)	15	(25)	1	(2)	**(292)**
Cash profit before income tax	551	927	1,767	1,135	188	29	(1,014)	**3,583**
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3]	(208)	(280)	(541)	(318)	(56)	(5)	187	**(1,221)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	**(20)**
Cash profit/(loss)	343	647	1,226	817	132	23	(846)	**2,342**
Economic hedges[1]								**(39)**
Revenue and expense hedges[2]								**112**
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3]								**(43)**
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								**2,372**
Financial Position								
Total external assets	351,574	67,524	631,835	126,104	89,369	3,354	27,911	**1,297,671**
Total external liabilities	190,552	123,942	502,757	120,644	82,791	3,858	202,682	**1,227,226**

March 2025 Half Year	Australia Retail $M	Business & Private Bank $M	Institutional $M	New Zealand $M	Suncorp Bank $M	Pacific $M	Group Centre $M	Group Total $M
Net interest income	2,592	1,589	2,028	1,589	823	55	162	**8,838**
Net fee and commission income	215	138	333	193	21	7	(14)	**893**
Other income[1,2]	54	15	1,053	-	9	37	70	**1,238**
Operating income[1,2]	2,861	1,742	3,414	1,782	853	99	218	**10,969**
Operating expenses[3]	(1,781)	(755)	(1,461)	(685)	(433)	(74)	(517)	**(5,706)**
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,080	987	1,953	1,097	420	25	(299)	**5,263**
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(63)	(50)	(28)	4	(11)	3	2	**(143)**
Cash profit before income tax	1,017	937	1,925	1,101	409	28	(297)	**5,120**
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3]	(312)	(282)	(547)	(309)	(123)	(7)	70	**(1,510)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(20)	**(21)**
Cash profit/(loss)	705	655	1,378	792	286	20	(247)	**3,589**
Economic hedges[1]								**167**
Revenue and expense hedges[2]								**(36)**
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets[3]								**(57)**
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								**3,663**
Financial Position								
Total external assets	343,544	66,327	618,541	127,467	88,785	3,365	54,942	**1,302,971**
Total external liabilities	187,346	124,816	493,410	122,408	82,483	3,848	217,948	**1,232,259**

1. *Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $58 million loss was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $236 million gain) and $19 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $69 million expense).*
2. *Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $161 million gain was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $52 million loss) and $49 million of Income tax expense was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $16 million benefit).*
3. *Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, $61 million was recognised in Operating expenses for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $82 million) and $18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: $25 million).*

7. Net loans and advances

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia					
Overdrafts	**4,335**	4,615	4,479	-6%	-3%
Credit cards outstanding	**5,103**	5,119	5,211	0%	-2%
Commercial bills outstanding	**3,532**	3,739	4,072	-6%	-13%
Term loans - housing	**407,446**	401,534	391,719	1%	4%
Term loans - non-housing	**192,745**	204,554	193,921	-6%	-1%
Other	**1,022**	955	916	7%	12%
Total Australia	**614,183**	620,516	600,318	-1%	2%
New Zealand					
Overdrafts	**955**	1,010	1,011	-5%	-6%
Credit cards outstanding	**1,042**	1,080	1,126	-4%	-7%
Term loans - housing	**99,091**	102,011	103,090	-3%	-4%
Term loans - non-housing	**33,496**	35,601	34,852	-6%	-4%
Total New Zealand	**134,584**	139,702	140,079	-4%	-4%
Rest of World					
Overdrafts	**386**	394	585	-2%	-34%
Credit cards outstanding	**6**	6	6	0%	0%
Term loans - housing	**450**	452	454	0%	-1%
Term loans - non-housing	**72,644**	68,931	79,420	5%	-9%
Total Rest of World	**73,486**	69,783	80,465	5%	-9%
Subtotal	**822,253**	830,001	820,862	-1%	0%
Unearned income[1]	**(607)**	(641)	(584)	-5%	4%
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs[1]	**4,503**	4,500	4,335	0%	4%
Gross loans and advances	**826,149**	833,860	824,613	-1%	0%
Allowance for ECL (refer to Note 8)	**(3,897)**	(3,874)	(3,761)	1%	4%
Net loans and advances	**822,252**	829,986	820,852	-1%	0%

1. *Amortised over the expected life of the loan.*

8. Allowance for expected credit losses

The Group's assessment of expected credit losses (ECL) from its credit portfolio is subject to judgements and estimates made by management based on a variety of internal and external information, as well as the Group's experience of the performance of the portfolio under a variety of conditions.

	As at								
	Mar 26			Sep 25			Mar 25		
	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	**3,539**	**358**	**3,897**	3,512	362	3,874	3,415	346	3,761
Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities	**880**	**37**	**917**	833	37	870	834	18	852
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**34**	**-**	**34**	34	-	34	31	-	31
Total	**4,453**	**395**	**4,848**	4,379	399	4,778	4,280	364	4,644
Other Comprehensive Income									
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI[1]	**14**	**-**	**14**	13	-	13	21	-	21

1. *For FVOCI assets, the allowance for ECL does not alter the carrying amount which remains at fair value. Instead, the allowance for ECL is recognised in Other comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.*

The following tables present the movement in the allowance for ECL.

Net loans and advances at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Net loans and advances.

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M
As at 1 October 2024	**1,276**	**1,653**	**443**	**303**	**3,675**
Transfer between stages	147	(160)	(61)	74	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)[1]	(214)	198	109	210	303
Write-backs	-	-	-	(67)	(67)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(172)	(172)
Foreign currency translation and other movements[2]	17	(1)	8	(2)	22
As at 31 March 2025	**1,226**	**1,690**	**499**	**346**	**3,761**
Transfer between stages	204	(174)	(117)	87	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(83)	54	233	185	389
Write-backs	-	-	-	(70)	(70)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(174)	(174)
Foreign currency translation and other movements[2]	(14)	(12)	6	(12)	(32)
As at 30 September 2025	**1,333**	**1,558**	**621**	**362**	**3,874**
Transfer between stages	214	(213)	(65)	64	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(122)	178	67	186	309
Write-backs	-	-	-	(62)	(62)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(180)	(180)
Foreign currency translation and other movements[2]	(19)	(14)	1	(12)	(44)
As at 31 March 2026	**1,406**	**1,509**	**624**	**358**	**3,897**

1. *Includes Suncorp Bank acquisition related collectively assessed allowance for ECL. Under accounting standards, these were initially recognised as Stage 1, and where relevant moving to Stage 2 after the date of acquisition, all presented within New and increased provisions (net of releases).*
2. *Other movements include the impact of discounting on expected cash flows for individually assessed allowances for ECL.*

8. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

Allowance for ECL is included in Other provisions.

	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 Collectively assessed $M	Stage 3 Individually assessed $M	Total $M
As at 30 September 2024	**658**	**156**	**27**	**5**	**846**
Transfer between stages	19	(18)	(2)	1	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(60)	26	6	14	(14)
Write-backs	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	23	-	(1)	-	22
As at 31 March 2025	**640**	**164**	**30**	**18**	**852**
Transfer between stages	22	(21)	(4)	3	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(6)	20	3	16	33
Write-backs	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(13)	(3)	1	1	(14)
As at 30 September 2025	**643**	**160**	**30**	**37**	**870**
Transfer between stages	21	(20)	(1)	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	54	4	6	2	66
Write-backs	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(13)	(4)	-	-	(17)
As at 31 March 2026	**705**	**140**	**35**	**37**	**917**

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Investment securities.

	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 Collectively assessed $M	Stage 3 Individually assessed $M	Total $M
As at 31 March 2025	31	-	-	-	31
As at 30 September 2025	34	-	-	-	34
As at 31 March 2026	34	-	-	-	34

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

For FVOCI assets, the allowance for ECL does not alter the carrying amount which remains at fair value. Instead, the allowance for ECL is recognised in Other comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 Collectively assessed $M	Stage 3 Individually assessed $M	Total $M
As at 31 March 2025	21	-	-	-	21
As at 30 September 2025	13	-	-	-	13
As at 31 March 2026	14	-	-	-	14

8. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Credit impairment charge/(release) analysis

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
New and increased provisions (net of releases)[1]					
- Collectively assessed	**126**	128	(14)	-2%	large
- Individually assessed	**252**	291	299	-13%	-16%
Write-backs[2]	**(64)**	(71)	(69)	-10%	-7%
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	**(37)**	(56)	(73)	-34%	-49%
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	**277**	292	143	-5%	94%

1. *New and increased provisions (net of releases) includes the impact of transfers between stages as summarised below:*

	Mar 26 half		*Sep 25 half*		*Mar 25 half*	
	Collectively assessed $M	*Individually assessed $M*	*Collectively assessed $M*	*Individually assessed $M*	*Collectively assessed $M*	*Individually assessed $M*
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	*59*	*250*	*117*	*272*	*19*	*284*
Off-balance sheet commitments	*64*	*2*	*14*	*19*	*(29)*	*15*
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	*2*	*-*	*5*	*-*	*(5)*	*-*
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	*1*	*-*	*(8)*	*-*	*1*	*-*
Total	***126***	***252***	***128***	***291***	***(14)***	***299***

2. *Consists of write-backs in Net loans and advances at amortised cost of $62 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $70 million; Mar 25 half: $67 million), and Off-balance sheet commitments of $2 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: $1 million; Mar 25 half: $2 million).*

8. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Key judgements and estimates

Individually assessed allowance for ECL

In estimating individually assessed ECL, the Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to expected repayments, the realisable value of collateral, business prospects for the customer, competing claims and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process.

Collectively assessed allowance for ECL

In estimating collectively assessed ECL, the Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to:

- the selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology; and
- the selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs.

The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty of how various factors might impact the global economy, and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key judgements and assumptions in estimating collectively assessed ECL are presented below.

Base case economic forecast assumptions

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of ANZ Economics' view of future macro-economic conditions, used at 31 March 2026 are set out below. For years beyond the near-term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss. There is a high level of estimation uncertainty when forming these forecasts.

The base case economic forecasts for Australia are for a pace of growth broadly consistent with the economy's ability to grow over the medium term, and reflect the impact of interest rate adjustments and modest tax cuts. In New Zealand, economic recovery and a return to growth is forecast, supported by lower interest rates, favourable terms of trade and a declining unemployment rate. However, as these base case economic forecasts do not capture the current and potential future uncertainty and volatility arising from the recent conflict in the Middle East, scenario weightings have been applied to reflect the Group's assessment of downside risks, as discussed below.

	Calendar year		
	2025	**2026**	**2027**
Australia			
GDP (annual average % change)	1.9	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (annual average)	4.2	4.3	4.4
Residential property prices (annual % change)	7.3	4.8	3.8
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.8	3.6	2.9
New Zealand			
GDP (annual average % change)	0.4	2.6	2.8
Unemployment rate (annual average)	5.3	5.1	4.7
Residential property prices (annual % change)	(0.1)	2.0	4.5
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.8	2.5	2.0
Rest of World			
GDP (annual average % change)	2.3	2.5	2.2
Consumer price index (annual % change)	2.7	2.5	2.2

8. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The key consideration for probability weightings in the current period is the heightened downside risks arising from the recent conflict in the Middle East, which increases volatility in global financial markets. Accordingly, greater weight has been applied to the severe downside scenario, reflecting the Group's assessment of downside risks.

The assigned probability weightings in Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these weightings in each geography to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes and taking into account short and long-term inter-relationships within the Group's credit portfolios.

Average weighting applied across the Group are summarised in the table below:

	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Group			
Base	**46%**	46%	46%
Upside	**1%**	1%	1%
Downside	**38%**	40%	40%
Severe downside	**15%**	13%	13%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given inherent economic uncertainties and the judgement applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, ECL reported by the Group should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's allowance for collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it at 31 March 2026:

	Balance Sheet $M	Impact $M
If 1% of stage 1 facilities were included in stage 2	4,504	51
If 1% of stage 2 facilities were included in stage 1	4,447	(6)
100% upside scenario	1,573	(2,880)
100% base scenario	2,000	(2,453)
100% downside scenario	4,388	(65)
100% severe downside scenario	9,735	5,282

9. Deposits and other borrowings

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Australia					
Certificates of deposit	**32,727**	38,184	30,215	-14%	8%
Term deposits	**103,599**	97,468	102,183	6%	1%
On demand and short-term deposits	**348,755**	339,073	322,209	3%	8%
Deposits not bearing interest	**40,345**	40,664	39,770	-1%	1%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	**48,774**	55,657	55,917	-12%	-13%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	**50,167**	45,957	60,203	9%	-17%
Total Australia	**624,367**	617,003	610,497	1%	2%
New Zealand					
Certificates of deposit	**1,805**	774	1,213	large	49%
Term deposits	**51,882**	53,421	54,438	-3%	-5%
On demand and short-term deposits	**56,604**	57,459	58,246	-1%	-3%
Deposits not bearing interest	**15,776**	15,224	15,405	4%	2%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	**2,753**	3,924	3,182	-30%	-13%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	**2,124**	3,659	1,931	-42%	10%
Total New Zealand	**130,944**	134,461	134,415	-3%	-3%
Rest of World					
Certificates of deposit	**4,797**	6,803	8,153	-29%	-41%
Term deposits	**122,426**	117,929	141,641	4%	-14%
On demand and short-term deposits	**26,339**	22,536	18,136	17%	45%
Deposits not bearing interest	**5,177**	5,448	5,770	-5%	-10%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	**46,704**	52,221	55,018	-11%	-15%
Total Rest of World	**205,443**	204,937	228,718	0%	-10%
Deposits and other borrowings	**960,754**	956,401	973,630	0%	-1%

10. Debt issuances

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Total unsubordinated debt	**117,351**	125,163	126,679	-6%	-7%
Additional Tier 1 Capital (perpetual subordinated securities)[1,2]					
ANZ Capital Notes (ANZ CN)[3]					
ANZ CN6	**1,493**	1,492	1,491	0%	0%
ANZ CN7	**1,302**	1,301	1,300	0%	0%
ANZ CN8	**1,488**	1,487	1,486	0%	0%
ANZ CN9	**1,684**	1,683	1,682	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Securities[4]	**1,452**	1,489	1,544	-2%	-6%
Tier 2 Capital (term subordinated notes)[5]	**32,951**	33,811	32,444	-3%	2%
Other subordinated debt securities	**2,759**	2,848	2,929	-3%	-6%
Total subordinated debt	**43,129**	44,111	42,876	-2%	1%
Total debt issuances	**160,480**	169,274	169,555	-5%	-5%

1. *ANZ Capital Notes and ANZ Capital Securities are Basel 3 compliant instruments.*
2. *APRA has confirmed that its phase out of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments will commence in January 2027.*
3. *Each of the ANZ Capital Notes will convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL on a specified mandatory conversion date at a 1% discount (subject to certain conditions being satisfied). If ANZBGL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125%, or ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the notes will immediately convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number. Subject to certain conditions, the notes are redeemable or convertible into ordinary shares of ANZGHL (on similar terms to mandatory conversion) by ANZBGL at its discretion on an early redemption or conversion date.*

	Issuer	*Issue date*	*Issue amount $M*	*First early redemption or conversion date*	*Mandatory conversion date*
CN6	*ANZBGL*	*8 Jul 2021*	*1,500*	*20 Mar 2028*	*20 Sep 2030*
CN7	*ANZBGL*	*24 Mar 2022*	*1,310*	*20 Mar 2029*	*20 Sep 2031*
CN8	*ANZBGL*	*24 Mar 2023*	*1,500*	*20 Mar 2030*	*20 Sep 2032*
CN9	*ANZBGL*	*20 Mar 2024*	*1,700*	*20 Mar 2031*	*20 Sep 2033*

4. *On 15 June 2016, ANZBGL, acting through its London branch, issued USD 1 billion fully-paid perpetual subordinated contingent convertible securities (ANZ Capital Securities). If ANZBGL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125%, or ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the securities will immediately convert into a variable number of ANZGHL ordinary shares at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number. Subject to certain conditions, on the First Reset Date (15 June 2026) and on each 5-year anniversary, ANZ has the right to redeem all of the securities at its discretion.*
5. *All the term subordinated notes are convertible and are Basel 3 compliant instruments. If ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the convertible subordinated notes will immediately convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number.*

11. Credit risk

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount. In certain circumstances there may be differences between the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and the amounts reported in the tables below. Principally, these differences arise in respect of financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity instruments which are primarily subject to market risk, or bank notes and coins.

For undrawn facilities, this maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. For contingent exposures, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the instrument is called upon.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet, and off-balance sheet positions before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

	Reported As at			Excluded[1] As at			Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk As at		
On-balance sheet positions	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Net loans and advances	**822,252**	829,986	820,852	**-**	-	-	**822,252**	829,986	820,852
Investment securities									
- debt securities at amortised cost	**6,889**	7,520	6,917	**-**	-	-	**6,889**	7,520	6,917
- debt securities at FVOCI	**155,918**	156,373	146,773	**-**	-	-	**155,918**	156,373	146,773
- equity securities at FVOCI	**990**	955	1,208	**990**	955	1,208	**-**	-	-
- debt securities at FVTPL	**641**	692	174	**-**	-	-	**641**	692	174
Other financial assets	**314,251**	288,745	313,230	**26,933**	33,673	14,612	**287,318**	255,072	298,618
Total on-balance sheet positions	**1,300,941**	1,284,271	1,289,154	**27,923**	34,628	15,820	**1,273,018**	1,249,643	1,273,334
Off-balance sheet commitments									
Undrawn and contingent facilities[2]	**242,281**	241,224	251,202	**-**	-	-	**242,281**	241,224	251,202
Total	**1,543,222**	1,525,495	1,540,356	**27,923**	34,628	15,820	**1,515,299**	1,490,867	1,524,536

1. *Excluded comprises Investment securities - equity securities at FVOCI, and bank notes and coins and cash at bank within Other financial assets as they do not have credit exposure.*
2. *Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies, net of collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses.*

Credit Quality

The Group's internal Customer Credit Rating (CCR) is used to manage the credit quality of financial assets. To enable wider comparisons, the Group's CCRs are mapped to external rating agency scales as follows:

Credit Quality Description	Internal CCR	ANZ Customer Requirement	Moody's Rating	Standard & Poor's Rating
Strong	CCR 0+ to 4-	Demonstrated superior stability in their operating and financial performance over the long-term, and whose earnings capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	Aaa - Baa3	AAA - BBB-
Satisfactory	CCR 5+ to 6-	Demonstrated sound operational and financial stability over the medium to long term even though some may be susceptible to cyclical trends or variability in earnings.	Ba1 - B1	BB+ - B+
Weak	CCR 7+ to 8=	Demonstrated some operational and financial instability, with variability and uncertainty in profitability and liquidity projected to continue over the short and possibly medium term.	B2 - Caa	B - CCC
Non-performing	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as non-performing.	N/A	N/A

11. Credit risk, cont'd

Net loans and advances

			Stage 3		
As at March 2026	**Stage 1 $M**	**Stage 2 $M**	**Collectively assessed $M**	**Individually assessed $M**	**Total $M**
Strong	519,602	18,089	-	-	537,691
Satisfactory	185,803	41,731	-	-	227,534
Weak	15,075	16,047	-	-	31,122
Non-performing	-	-	6,866	1,025	7,891
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	**720,480**	**75,867**	**6,866**	**1,025**	**804,238**
Allowance for ECL	(1,406)	(1,509)	(624)	(358)	(3,897)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	**719,074**	**74,358**	**6,242**	**667**	**800,341**
Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss					17,703
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired[1]					312
Unearned income					(607)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,503
Net carrying amount					**822,252**
As at September 2025					
Strong	515,360	12,698	-	-	528,058
Satisfactory	193,577	36,906	-	-	230,483
Weak	17,922	14,787	-	-	32,709
Non-performing	-	-	6,955	1,018	7,973
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	**726,859**	**64,391**	**6,955**	**1,018**	**799,223**
Allowance for ECL	(1,333)	(1,558)	(621)	(362)	(3,874)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	**725,526**	**62,833**	**6,334**	**656**	**795,349**
Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss					30,398
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired[1]					380
Unearned income					(641)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,500
Net carrying amount					**829,986**
As at March 2025					
Strong	507,657	16,096	-	-	523,753
Satisfactory	189,086	44,293	-	-	233,379
Weak	15,709	18,219	-	-	33,928
Non-performing	-	-	6,802	993	7,795
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	**712,452**	**78,608**	**6,802**	**993**	**798,855**
Allowance for ECL	(1,226)	(1,690)	(499)	(346)	(3,761)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	**711,226**	**76,918**	**6,303**	**647**	**795,094**
Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss					21,568
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired[1]					439
Unearned income					(584)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,335
Net carrying amount					**820,852**

1. *Represents Stage 3 exposures from Suncorp Bank at the date of acquisition recognised net of allowance for ECL.*

11. Credit risk, cont'd

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

As at March 2026	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Stage 3 Collectively assessed $M	Stage 3 Individually assessed $M	Total $M
Strong	207,178	1,480	-	-	208,658
Satisfactory	29,337	3,163	-	-	32,500
Weak	678	1,132	-	-	1,810
Non-performing	-	-	150	80	230
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**237,193**	**5,775**	**150**	**80**	**243,198**
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(705)	(140)	(35)	(37)	(917)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**236,488**	**5,635**	**115**	**43**	**242,281**
As at September 2025					
Strong	208,112	1,422	-	-	209,534
Satisfactory	27,128	3,287	-	-	30,415
Weak	691	1,225	-	-	1,916
Non-performing	-	-	142	87	229
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**235,931**	**5,934**	**142**	**87**	**242,094**
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(643)	(160)	(30)	(37)	(870)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**235,288**	**5,774**	**112**	**50**	**241,224**
As at March 2025					
Strong	217,514	1,189	-	-	218,703
Satisfactory	28,039	3,048	-	-	31,087
Weak	719	1,316	-	-	2,035
Non-performing	-	-	149	80	229
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**246,272**	**5,553**	**149**	**80**	**252,054**
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(640)	(164)	(30)	(18)	(852)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	**245,632**	**5,389**	**119**	**62**	**251,202**

11. Credit risk, cont'd

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

			Stage 3		
As at March 2026	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M
Strong	5,503	-	-	-	5,503
Satisfactory	200	-	-	-	200
Weak	1,220	-	-	-	1,220
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**6,923**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,923**
Allowance for ECL	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**6,889**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,889**
As at September 2025					
Strong	5,937	-	-	-	5,937
Satisfactory	193	-	-	-	193
Weak	1,424	-	-	-	1,424
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**7,554**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,554**
Allowance for ECL	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**7,520**	-	-	-	**7,520**
As at March 2025					
Strong	5,159	-	-	-	5,159
Satisfactory	147	-	-	-	147
Weak	1,642	-	-	-	1,642
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**6,948**	**-**	-	-	**6,948**
Allowance for ECL	(31)	-	-	-	(31)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	**6,917**	-	-	-	**6,917**

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

			Stage 3		
As at March 2026	Stage 1 $M	Stage 2 $M	Collectively assessed $M	Individually assessed $M	Total $M
Strong	155,918	-	-	-	155,918
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	**155,918**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**155,918**
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
As at September 2025					
Strong	156,373	-	-	-	156,373
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	**156,373**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156,373**
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
As at March 2025					
Strong	146,773	-	-	-	146,773
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	**146,773**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**146,773**
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(21)	-	-	-	(21)

11. Credit risk, cont'd

Other financial assets

	As at		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
Strong	**269,297**	234,025	280,729
Satisfactory[1]	**18,388**	21,170	17,409
Weak	**274**	569	654
Other financial assets[1]	**287,959**	255,764	298,792

1. *Includes Investment securities - debt securities at FVTPL of $641 million as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: $692 million; Mar 25: $174 million).*

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group recognises and measures financial instruments at either fair value or amortised cost, with a significant number of financial instruments on the balance sheet at fair value.

Fair value is the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables set out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases with their carrying amounts as recognised on the balance sheet.

As at March 2026	At amortised cost $M	At fair value $M	Total $M
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**109,857**	**55,676**	**165,533**
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	**16,393**	**-**	**16,393**
Collateral paid	**8,173**	**-**	**8,173**
Trading assets	**-**	**51,225**	**51,225**
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**67,911**	**67,911**
Investment securities	**6,889**	**157,549**	**164,438**
Net loans and advances	**804,549**	**17,703**	**822,252**
Regulatory deposits	**570**	**-**	**570**
Other financial assets	**4,446**	**-**	**4,446**
Total	**950,877**	**350,064**	**1,300,941**
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	**32,370**	**-**	**32,370**
Collateral received	**11,284**	**-**	**11,284**
Deposits and other borrowings	**910,480**	**50,274**	**960,754**
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**59,466**	**59,466**
Payables and other liabilities	**10,613**	**4,794**	**15,407**
Debt issuances	**157,426**	**3,054**	**160,480**
Total	**1,122,173**	**117,588**	**1,239,761**

As at September 2025	At amortised cost $M	At fair value $M	Total $M
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	105,965	49,244	155,209
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	23,394	-	23,394
Collateral paid	9,831	-	9,831
Trading assets	-	48,248	48,248
Derivative financial instruments	-	47,480	47,480
Investment securities	7,520	158,020	165,540
Net loans and advances	799,588	30,398	829,986
Regulatory deposits	541	-	541
Other financial assets	4,042	-	4,042
Total	950,881	333,390	1,284,271
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	31,144	-	31,144
Collateral received	7,428	-	7,428
Deposits and other borrowings	898,713	57,688	956,401
Derivative financial instruments	-	43,902	43,902
Payables and other liabilities	11,187	3,960	15,147
Debt issuances	166,504	2,770	169,274
Total	1,114,976	108,320	1,223,296

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

As at March 2025	At amortised cost $M	At fair value $M	Total $M
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	140,504	55,284	195,788
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	6,225	-	6,225
Collateral paid	10,464	-	10,464
Trading assets	-	45,745	45,745
Derivative financial instruments	-	49,552	49,552
Investment securities	6,917	148,155	155,072
Net loans and advances	799,284	21,568	820,852
Regulatory deposits	644	-	644
Other financial assets	4,812	-	4,812
Total	968,850	320,304	1,289,154
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	16,085	-	16,085
Collateral received	10,129	-	10,129
Deposits and other borrowings	918,177	55,453	973,630
Derivative financial instruments	-	44,279	44,279
Payables and other liabilities	11,642	4,084	15,726
Debt issuances	167,313	2,242	169,555
Total	1,123,346	106,058	1,229,404

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are generally determined at the individual instrument level. If the Group holds offsetting risk positions, then the portfolio exception in AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (AASB 13) is used to measure the fair value of such groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group measures the portfolio based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (an asset) for a particular risk exposure, or to transfer a net short position (a liability) for a particular risk exposure.

a) Fair value designation

The Group designates certain loans and advances, deposits and other borrowings and debt issuances as fair value through profit or loss:

- where they contain separable embedded derivatives and are managed on a fair value basis, the total fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss in the same period as the movement on any associated hedging instruments; or
- in order to eliminate an accounting mismatch which would arise if the assets or liabilities were otherwise carried at amortised cost. This mismatch arises due to measuring the derivative financial instruments (used to mitigate interest rate risk of these assets or liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's approach ensures that it recognises the fair value movements on the assets or liabilities in profit or loss in the same period as the movement on the associated derivatives.

The Group may also designate certain loans and advances, deposits and other borrowings and debt issuances as fair value through profit or loss where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

b) Fair value approach and valuation techniques

The Group uses valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes where no quoted price in an active market for that asset or liability exists. This includes the following:

Asset or Liability	Fair Value Approach
Financial instruments classified as: • Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities (including trading and non-trading) • Repurchase agreements less than 90 days • Net loans and advances • Deposits and other borrowings • Debt issuances	Discounted cash flow (DCF) techniques are used whereby contractual future cash flows of the instrument are discounted using wholesale market interest rates, or market borrowing rates for debt or loans with similar maturities or yield curves appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.
Other financial instruments held for trading: • Securities sold short • Debt and equity securities	Valuation techniques are used that incorporate observable market inputs for financial instruments with similar credit risk, maturity and yield characteristics. Equity securities where an active market does not exist are measured using comparable company valuation multiples (such as price-to-book ratios).
Financial instruments classified as: • Investment securities – debt or equity	Valuation techniques use comparable multiples (such as price-to-book ratios) or DCF techniques incorporating, to the extent possible, observable inputs from instruments with similar characteristics.

There were no significant changes to valuation approaches during the current or prior periods.

c) Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorises assets and liabilities carried at fair value into a fair value hierarchy in accordance with AASB 13 based on the observability of inputs used to measure the fair value:

- Level 1 - valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuations using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for a similar asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - valuations where significant unobservable inputs are used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

There were no significant changes to levelling approaches during the current or prior periods.

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

The following table presents financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value measurements			
As at March 2026	**Level 1 $M**	**Level 2 $M**	**Level 3 $M**	**Total $M**
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	**-**	**55,676**	**-**	**55,676**
Trading assets[1]	**32,625**	**18,600**	**-**	**51,225**
Derivative financial instruments[1]	**652**	**67,239**	**20**	**67,911**
Investment securities[1]	**125,602**	**30,970**	**977**	**157,549**
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	**-**	**17,608**	**95**	**17,703**
Total	**158,879**	**190,093**	**1,092**	**350,064**
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	**-**	**50,274**	**-**	**50,274**
Derivative financial instruments[1]	**302**	**59,156**	**8**	**59,466**
Payables and other liabilities	**4,256**	**538**	**-**	**4,794**
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	**-**	**3,054**	**-**	**3,054**
Total	**4,558**	**113,022**	**8**	**117,588**
As at September 2025				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	49,244	-	49,244
Trading assets[1]	30,508	17,720	20	48,248
Derivative financial instruments[1]	115	47,343	22	47,480
Investment securities[1]	121,790	35,287	943	158,020
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	-	30,310	88	30,398
Total	152,413	179,904	1,073	333,390
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	57,688	-	57,688
Derivative financial instruments[1]	469	43,419	14	43,902
Payables and other liabilities	3,517	443	-	3,960
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	2,770	-	2,770
Total	3,986	104,320	14	108,320
As at March 2025				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	55,284	-	55,284
Trading assets[1]	24,200	21,530	15	45,745
Derivative financial instruments[1]	107	49,423	22	49,552
Investment securities[1]	114,369	32,590	1,196	148,155
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	-	21,335	233	21,568
Total	138,676	180,162	1,466	320,304
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	55,453	-	55,453
Derivative financial instruments[1]	421	43,848	10	44,279
Payables and other liabilities	3,737	347	-	4,084
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	2,242	-	2,242
Total	4,158	101,890	10	106,058

1. *During the March 2026 half, $2,616 million of assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (Sep 25: $6,621 million; Mar 25: $8,290 million), and $7,977 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (Sep 25: $868 million; Mar 25: $805 million) due to a change in the observability of market price and/or valuation inputs. There were no other material transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.*

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Fair value measurements incorporating unobservable market data

a) Level 3 fair value measurements

Level 3 financial instruments are a net asset of $1,084 million (Sep 25: $1,059 million; Mar 25: $1,456 million). The assets and liabilities which incorporate significant unobservable inputs are:

- equity and debt securities for which there is no active market or traded prices cannot be observed;
- loans and advances measured at fair value for which there is no observable market data; and
- derivatives referencing market rates that cannot be observed primarily due to lack of market activity.

Level 3 Transfers

There were no material transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period.

The material Level 3 financial instruments as at 31 March 2026 are summarised below:

i) Investment securities - equity holdings classified as FVOCI

Bank of Tianjin (BoT)

The Group holds an investment in the Bank of Tianjin. The investment is valued based on comparative price-to-book (P/B) multiples (a P/B multiple is the ratio of the market value of equity to the book value of equity). The extent of judgement applied in determining the appropriate multiple and comparator group from which the multiple is derived resulted in the Level 3 classification. As at 31 March 2026, the BoT equity holding balance was $875 million (Sep 25: $843 million, Mar 25: $1,097 million). The increase in BoT fair valuation during the March 2026 half was driven by an increase in the book value and P/B multiple used in the valuation, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Other equity investments

The Group holds $102 million (Sep 25: $100 million; Mar 25: $99 million) of unlisted equities classified as FVOCI, for which there are no active markets or traded prices available, resulting in a Level 3 classification. The movement in unlisted equity holdings during the March 2026 half was mainly due to revaluation and foreign currency translation impacts.

ii) Net loans and advances - classified as FVTPL

Syndicated loans

The Group holds $95 million (Sep 25: $88 million; Mar 25: $233 million) of syndicated loans for sale which are measured at FVTPL for which there is no observable market data available. The increase in the Level 3 loan balances for the March 2026 half was mainly due to new holdings offset by scheduled repayments and foreign currency translation impact.

b) Sensitivity to level 3 data inputs

When we make assumptions due to significant inputs to a valuation not being directly observable (Level 3 inputs), then changing these assumptions changes the Group's estimate of the instrument's fair value. Favourable and unfavourable changes are determined by changing the primary unobservable parameters used to derive fair valuation.

Investment securities - equity holdings

The valuations of the equity investments are sensitive to variations in selected unobservable inputs, with valuation techniques used including P/B multiples and discounted cash flow techniques. If for example, a 10% increase or decrease to the primary input into the valuations were to occur (such as the P/B multiple), it would result in a $98 million increase or decrease in the fair value of the portfolio, which would be recognised in shareholders' equity in the Group, with no impact to net profit or loss.

Net loans and advances

Syndicated loan valuations are sensitive to credit spreads in determining their fair valuation. For the syndicated loans which are primarily investment-grade loans, an increase or decrease in credit spreads would have an immaterial impact on net profit or net assets of the Group. For the remaining syndicated loans, the Group may, where deemed necessary, utilise Credit Risk Insurance to mitigate the credit risks associated with those loans. The effect of this would also result in an immaterial impact to the net profit or net assets of the Group.

Other

The remaining Level 3 balance is immaterial and changes in inputs have a minimal impact on net profit and net assets of the Group.

c) Deferred fair value gains and losses

Where fair value is determined using unobservable inputs significant to the fair value of a financial instrument, the Group does not immediately recognise the difference between the transaction price and the amount determined based on the valuation technique (day one gains or losses) in profit or loss. After initial recognition, the Group recognises the deferred amount in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the life of the transaction or until all inputs become observable. Day one gains and losses which have been deferred are not material.

12. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are measured at amortised cost on the Group's balance sheet. While this is the value at which we expect the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, the Group provides an estimate of the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date in the table below.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost not included in the table below approximate their carrying values. These financial assets and liabilities are either short term in nature or are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

	Carrying amount in the balance sheet			Fair value
As at March 2026	**At amortised cost $M**	**At fair value $M**	**Total $M**	**$M**
Financial assets				
Investment securities	**6,889**	**157,549**	**164,438**	**164,437**
Net loans and advances	**804,549**	**17,703**	**822,252**	**822,155**
Total	**811,438**	**175,252**	**986,690**	**986,592**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	**910,480**	**50,274**	**960,754**	**960,532**
Debt issuances	**157,426**	**3,054**	**160,480**	**161,061**
Total	**1,067,906**	**53,328**	**1,121,234**	**1,121,593**
As at September 2025				
Financial assets				
Investment securities	7,520	158,020	165,540	165,543
Net loans and advances	799,588	30,398	829,986	830,566
Total	807,108	188,418	995,526	996,109
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	898,713	57,688	956,401	956,672
Debt issuances	166,504	2,770	169,274	171,031
Total	1,065,217	60,458	1,125,675	1,127,703
As at March 2025				
Financial assets				
Investment securities	6,917	148,155	155,072	155,058
Net loans and advances	799,284	21,568	820,852	821,246
Total	806,201	169,723	975,924	976,304
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	918,177	55,453	973,630	973,721
Debt issuances	167,313	2,242	169,555	170,823
Total	1,085,490	57,695	1,143,185	1,144,544

13. Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity

	As at			Movement	
Shareholders' equity	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Ordinary share capital	**29,025**	27,053	27,028	7%	7%
Reserves					
Foreign currency translation reserve	**(2,383)**	(941)	253	large	large
Share option reserve	**76**	104	77	-27%	-1%
FVOCI reserve	**(341)**	(690)	(991)	-51%	-66%
Cash flow hedge reserve	**(974)**	170	(219)	large	large
Transactions with non-controlling interests reserve	**(22)**	(22)	(22)	0%	0%
Total reserves	**(3,644)**	(1,379)	(902)	large	large
Retained earnings	**45,266**	44,032	43,822	3%	3%
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	**70,647**	69,706	69,948	1%	1%
Non-controlling interests	**703**	739	764	-5%	-8%
Total shareholders' equity	**71,350**	70,445	70,712	1%	1%

Ordinary share capital

The Company's ordinary share capital comprises of 3,084,959,996 fully paid shares as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: 3,003,366,782; Mar 25: 3,003,366,782). During the March 2026 half, the Company issued 81,593,214 shares (Sep 25 half: nil; Mar 25 half: nil) to its intermediate holding company, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of ANZGHL, for $1,930 million (Sep 25 half: nil; Mar 25 half: nil).

Non-controlling interests

	Profit attributable to non-controlling interests			Equity attributable to non-controlling interests			Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		
	Half Year			As at			Half Year		
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 $M**	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**
ANZ Bank New Zealand PPS[1]	**18**	20	19	**688**	725	750	**18**	18	20
Other	**2**	-	2	**15**	14	14	**-**	-	-
Total	**20**	20	21	**703**	739	764	**18**	18	20

1. *Perpetual Preference Share (PPS) externally issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited are considered non-controlling interests of the Group.*

14. Changes in composition of the Group

There were no acquisitions or disposals of material controlled entities for the half year ended 31 March 2026.

15. Investments in associates

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
PT Panin	**1,144**	1,140	1,479	0%	-23%
Total carrying value of associates	**1,144**	1,140	1,479	0%	-23%

Contribution to Group profit after-tax

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	Sep 25 $M	Mar 25 $M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
PT Panin	**56**	52	54	8%	4%
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	**56**	52	54	8%	4%

[1.] *Ownership interest held by the Group as at 31 March 2026 was 39% (Sep 25: 39%; Mar 25: 39%).*

Impairment assessment

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. The impairment assessment identified that one of the Group's associated investments, PT Panin, had indicators of impairment as a result of its carrying value exceeding its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCOD) at times throughout the March 2026 half. No impairment was recognised as the Group determined its recoverable amount based on its value-in-use (VIU) exceeded its carrying value at 31 March 2026. Further details of the VIU assessment are outlined below.

Key judgements and estimates

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. Significant management judgment is required to determine the key assumptions underpinning the VIU calculation for PT Panin.

Factors that may change in subsequent periods and lead to potential future impairments, or reversals of prior impairments, include changes in forecast earnings levels in the near and medium term and/or changes in the long-term growth forecasts, changes to required levels of regulatory capital and the post-tax discount rate arising from changes in the risk premium or risk-free rates.

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculation are outlined below:

As at 31 March 2026	PT Panin
Post-tax discount rate	13.4%
Terminal growth rate	5.1%
Expected earnings growth (compound annual growth rate – 5 years)	8.4%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (closing level at 2030)	27.1%

The VIU calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions with reasonably possible changes in key assumptions having a positive or negative impact on the VIU outcome, and as such the recoverable amount of the investment including reducing the recoverable amount below its carrying value.

- A change in the March 2026 post-tax discount rate by +/- 50 bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by ($58 million)/$65 million;
- A change in the March 2026 terminal growth rate by +/- 25 bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by $24 million/($23 million).

16. Related party disclosure

There have been no transactions with related parties that are significant to understanding the changes in financial position and performance of the Group since 30 September 2025.

17. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Credit related commitments and contingencies

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 $M	**Sep 25 $M**	**Mar 25 $M**	**Mar 26 v. Sep 25**	**Mar 26 v. Mar 25**
Contractual amount of:					
Undrawn facilities	**193,320**	193,177	200,327	0%	-3%
Guarantees and letters of credit	**22,862**	21,514	23,764	6%	-4%
Performance related contingencies	**27,016**	27,403	27,963	-1%	-3%
Total	**243,198**	242,094	252,054	0%	-4%

Other contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Group. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances, we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice the interests of the Group.

A description of the contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 31 March 2026 is set out below.

Contingent liabilities

- **Regulatory, customer and third-party exposures**

  The Group regularly engages with its domestic and international regulators and other statutory and supervisory bodies. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in Australia, New Zealand and globally. The Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators and other bodies from time to time as part of both industry-wide and Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

  Matters in relation to which the Group has recently engaged with its regulators include:

  - the ASIC Matters Resolution Program within the Australia Retail division, which covers a range of areas, specifically: ANZ's Online Saver product, hardship processes, deceased estates, breach reporting, event management, customer remediation and complaints;
  - anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, processes and procedures;
  - *Common Reporting Standard* and *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* obligations, processes and reporting; and
  - non-financial risk (NFR) management practices including the application of interest and fees on certain products and the financial accountability regime.

  The possible exposures associated with the Group's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

  There may also be exposures to customers, third parties and shareholders which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

  The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

- **Non-financial risk management enforceable undertaking**

  On 3 April 2025, the Group announced it had entered into a court enforceable undertaking (CEU) with APRA for matters relating to NFR management practices and risk culture across the Group and accepted an additional operational risk capital overlay of $250 million.

  The CEU followed ongoing conversations between the Group and APRA regarding APRA's concerns about the Group's NFR management practices and risk culture. It also followed the emergence of issues in ANZBGL's Global Markets business which led to APRA in August 2024 expressing its concerns about the Group's NFR uplift program of work.

  As part of the CEU agreed with APRA, the Group appointed an independent reviewer to conduct an enterprise-wide independent review to identify the root causes and behavioural drivers of shortcomings in ANZ's NFR management practices and NFR culture. On 30 September 2025, ANZ submitted its Root Cause Remediation Plan (RCRP) to APRA as required by the CEU. ANZ has appointed Promontory to provide independent assurance of its progress against the RCRP.

  The CEU provides that upon any breach of the terms of the CEU, APRA may take regulatory action as it considers appropriate in the circumstances, including action under section 18A of the *Banking Act 1959 (Cth)*.

17. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, cont'd

- **South African rate action**

  In February 2017, the South African Competition Commission commenced proceedings against local and international banks including the Company alleging breaches of the cartel provisions of the *South African Competition Act* in respect of trading in the South African rand. The potential civil penalty or other financial impact is uncertain.

- **OnePath superannuation litigation**

  In December 2020, a class action was brought against OnePath Custodians, OnePath Life and the Company alleging that OnePath Custodians breached its obligations under superannuation legislation, and its duties as trustee, in respect of superannuation investments and fees. The claim also alleges that the Company was involved in some of OnePath Custodians' investment breaches. An agreement to settle the claim was reached in October 2024. The Company will contribute $14 million to the settlement, which is covered by existing provisions held. The settlement is without admission of liability and was approved by the Federal Court of Australia on 20 March 2026. The period in which the Court approval may be appealed expires on 8 May 2026.

- **New Zealand loan information litigation**

  In September 2021, a representative proceeding was brought against ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited is defending the allegations.

- **Security recovery actions**

  Various claims have been made or are anticipated, arising from security recovery actions taken to resolve impaired assets. These claims will be defended.

- **Warranties, indemnities and performance management fees**

  The Group has provided warranties, indemnities and other commitments in favour of the seller/purchaser and other persons in connection with various acquisitions/disposals of businesses and assets and other transactions, covering a range of matters and risks. It is exposed to claims under those warranties, indemnities and commitments, some of which are currently active. The outcomes and total costs associated with these exposures remain uncertain.

  The Group has entered into an arrangement to pay performance fees to external fund managers in the event predetermined performance criteria are satisfied in relation to certain Group investments. The satisfaction of the performance criteria and associated performance fee remains uncertain.

- **Clearing and settlement obligations**

  Certain group companies have a commitment to comply with rules governing various clearing and settlement arrangements which could result in a credit risk exposure and loss if another member institution fails to settle its payment clearing activities. The Group's potential exposure arising from these arrangements is unquantifiable in advance.

  Certain group companies hold memberships of central clearing houses, including ASX Clear (Futures), London Clearing House (LCH) SwapClear, Korea Exchange (KRX), Hong Kong Exchange (HKEX), the Clearing Corporation of India, Taiwan Futures Exchange and the Shanghai Clearing House. These memberships allow the relevant group company to centrally clear derivative instruments in line with cross-border regulatory requirements. Common to all of these memberships is the requirement for the relevant group company to make default fund contributions. In the event of a default by another member, the relevant group company could potentially be required to commit additional default fund contributions which are unquantifiable in advance.

- **Parent entity guarantees**

  Certain group companies have issued letters of comfort and guarantees in respect of certain subsidiaries in the normal course of business. Under these letters and guarantees, the issuing entity undertakes to ensure that those subsidiaries continue to meet their financial obligations, subject to certain conditions including that the subsidiary remains a controlled entity.

Contingent assets

- **National Housing Bank**

  the Company is pursuing recovery of the proceeds of certain disputed cheques which were credited to the account of a former Grindlays customer in the early 1990s.

  The disputed cheques were drawn on the National Housing Bank (NHB) in India. Proceedings between Grindlays and NHB concerning the proceeds of the cheques were resolved in early 2002.

  Recovery is now being pursued from the estate of the Grindlays customer who received the cheque proceeds. Any amounts recovered are to be shared between the Company and NHB.

18. Significant events since balance date

On 29 April 2026, the Group announced that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire Worldline S.A's 51% share in Worldline Australia Pty Ltd, the joint venture between the Group and Worldline S.A that commenced in 2022, subject to Australian Competition and Consumer Commission approval. Completion is expected to occur in the September 2026 half.

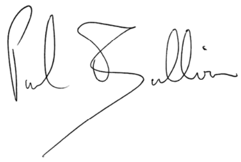
Other than the matter above, there have been no significant events from 31 March 2026 to the date of signing this report.

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited declare that:

1. in the Directors' opinion the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   - section 304, that they comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and any further requirements in the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
   - section 305, that they give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
2. in the Directors' opinion as at the date of this declaration there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul D O'Sullivan
Chairman

Nuno A Matos
Managing Director

30 April 2026

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Review Report to the shareholders of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Group).

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited do not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements comprise:

- The condensed consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2026;
- The condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated cash flow statement for the half year ended on that date;
- Notes 1 to 18 including selected explanatory notes; and
- The Directors' Declaration.

The Group comprises Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the half year's end or from time to time during the half year.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* and *ISRE 2410 Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the annual financial reports of public interest entities in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for:

- the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001; and*
- such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements based on our review. ASRE 2410 and ISRE 2410 require us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and its performance for the half year ended on that date, and complying with *Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

A review of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing* and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

KPMG

KPMG

Maria Trinci

Maria Trinci
Partner

Melbourne
30 April 2026

KPMG

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*

To the Directors of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the review of the interim financial report of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited for the half year ended 31 March 2026 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

KPMG

KPMG

Maria Trinci

Maria Trinci
Partner

Melbourne
30 April 2026