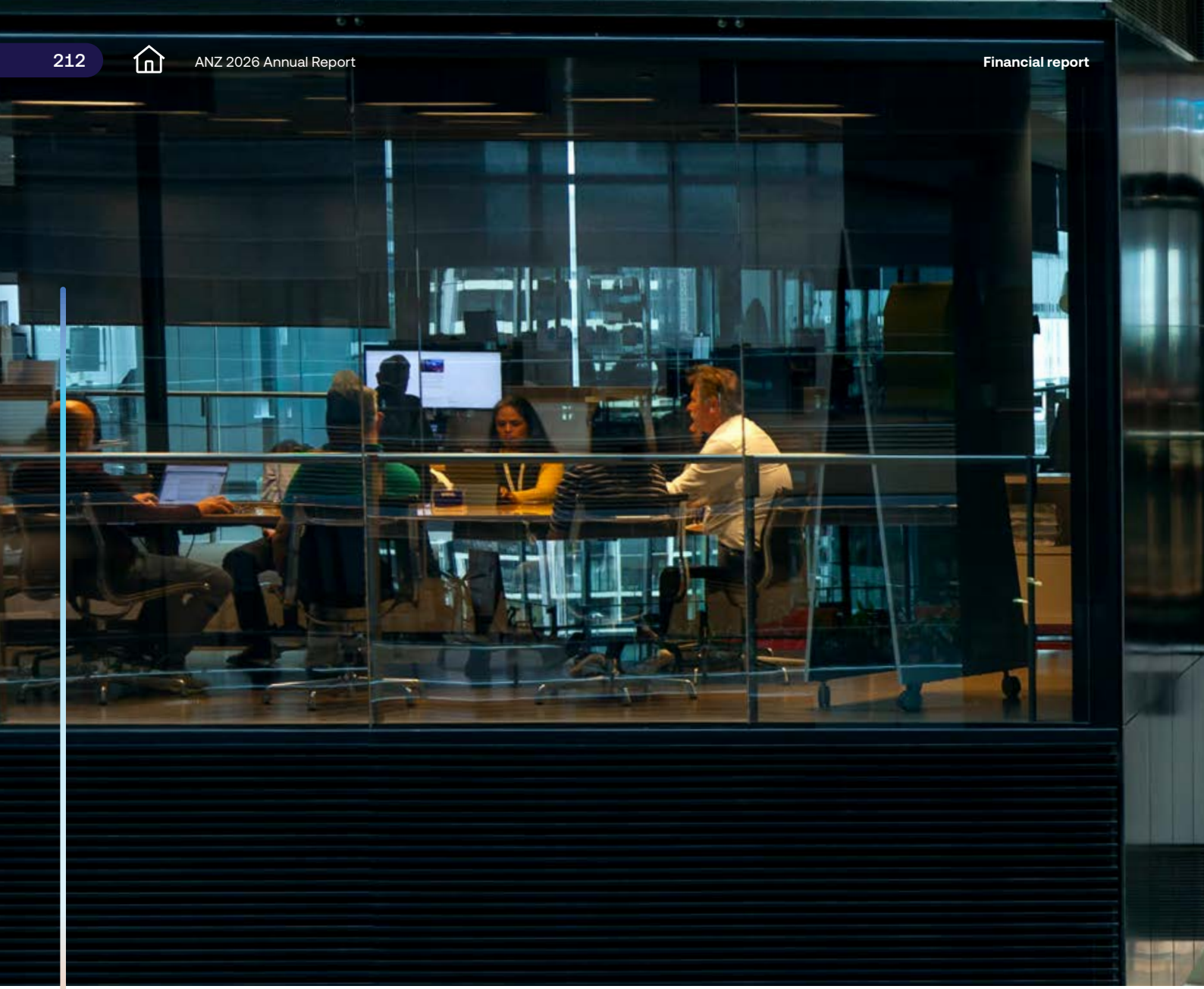


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Income Statement

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2026 $m	2025 $m
Interest income[1]		60,279	63,923
Interest expense		(42,385)	(45,962)
Net interest income	2	17,894	17,961
Net fee and commission income	3	1,949	1,901
Other income	3	2,299	2,324
Operating income		22,142	22,186
Operating expenses	4	(11,197)	(13,023)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		10,945	9,163
Credit impairment (charge)/release	14	(582)	(441)
Profit before income tax		10,363	8,722
Income tax expense	5	(3,055)	(2,790)
Profit for the year		7,308	5,932
Comprising:			
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		7,270	5,891
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		38	41
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)			
Basic	7	241.9	198.2
Diluted	7	239.3	196.5
Dividend per ordinary share (cents)		166	166

1. Includes interest income calculated using the effective interest method on financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income of $55,676 million (2025: $59,030 million) in the Group.

The notes appearing on pages 219 to 327 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September	2026 $m	2025 $m
Profit for the year	7,308	5,932
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Investment securities - equity securities at FVOCI	(44)	(207)
Other reserve movements[1]	(83)	(59)
Income tax attributable to the above items	18	49
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2,169)	(602)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(1,862)	843
FVOCI reserve	626	508
Income tax attributable to the above items	395	(365)
Share of associates' other comprehensive income[2]	(51)	12
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,138	6,111
Comprising total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Company	4,157	6,105
Non-controlling interests [1]	(19)	6

1. The Group includes foreign currency translation differences attributable to non-controlling interests of -$57 million (2025: -$35 million).
2. The Group's share of associates' other comprehensive income includes:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
May be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
FVOCI reserve gain/(loss)	(49)	18
Will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Defined benefits gain/(loss)	(2)	(6)
Total	**(51)**	**12**

The notes appearing on pages 219 to 327 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September	Note	2026 $m	2025 $m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	188,034	155,211
Settlement balances owed to ANZ		15,979	23,394
Collateral paid		8,155	9,831
Trading assets	10	50,794	48,248
Derivative financial instruments	11	58,461	47,480
Investment securities	12	163,269	165,693
Net loans and advances	13	861,415	829,456
Regulatory deposits		567	541
Investment in associates	27	1,020	1,142
Current tax assets		33	33
Deferred tax assets	5	3,763	3,287
Goodwill and other intangible assets	21	5,700	5,765
Premises and equipment		2,190	2,144
Other assets		5,314	4,883
Total assets		1,364,694	1,297,108
Liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ		36,433	31,144
Collateral received		10,157	7,428
Deposits and other borrowings	15	1,011,587	955,064
Derivative financial instruments	11	51,138	43,902
Current tax liabilities		677	537
Deferred tax liabilities	5	230	228
Payables and other liabilities	16	15,993	14,493
Employee entitlements		652	690
Other provisions	22	1,970	2,481
Debt issuances	17	163,777	169,274
Total liabilities		1,292,614	1,225,241
Net assets		72,080	71,867
Equity			
Ordinary share capital	23	29,152	28,191
Reserves	23	(4,652)	(1,555)
Retained earnings	23	46,895	44,492
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company		71,395	71,128
Non-controlling interests	23	685	739
Total equity		72,080	71,867

The notes appearing on pages 219 to 327 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 September	2026 $m	2025 $m
Profit for the year	**7,308**	5,932
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Credit impairment charge	**582**	441
Impairment of investment in associates	**-**	285
Depreciation and amortisation	**953**	1,083
ANZ Worldline step acquisition gain	**(27)**	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets impairments	**13**	149
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	**(12,727)**	3,868
Other non-cash movements	**(175)**	47
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Collateral paid	**1,211**	579
Trading assets	**3,078**	(20,740)
Net loans and advances	**(48,059)**	(29,358)
Other assets	**(23)**	13
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Deposits and other borrowings	**80,902**	50,405
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	**6,361**	15,331
Collateral received	**3,172**	595
Other liabilities	**677**	(2,520)
Total adjustments	**35,938**	20,178
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities[1]	**43,246**	26,110
Cash flows from investing activities		
ANZ Worldline acquisition, net of cash acquired[2]	**(28)**	-
Investment securities assets:		
Purchases	**(89,531)**	(83,296)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	**87,658**	59,813
Net investments in other assets	**(727)**	(453)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(2,628)**	(23,936)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Deposits and other borrowings (repaid)/drawn down[3]	**(1,076)**	(1,429)
Debt issuances:[4]		
Issue proceeds	**51,621**	45,938
Redemptions	**(48,231)**	(38,584)
Dividends paid[5]	**(3,978)**	(4,573)
On-market purchase of treasury shares	**(37)**	(126)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(291)**	(323)
Share buy-back	**-**	(291)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**(1,992)**	612
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents	**38,626**	2,786
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**155,211**	150,967
Effects of exchange rate changes on Cash and cash equivalents	**(5,803)**	1,458
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**188,034**	155,211

1. Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities for the Group includes interest received of $59,759 million (2025: $63,968 million), interest paid of $42,105 million (2025: $46,869 million) and income taxes paid of $2,915 million (2025: $3,080 million).
2. Non-cash movements on the acquisition of Payment Acceptance Australia Pty Ltd (ANZ Worldline) include a settlement of net receivable balances of $138 million. Refer to Note 26 Controlled entities for further information.
3. Relates to central bank term funding facilities.
4. Non-cash movements on Debt issuances include a gain of $8,888 million (2025: $5,542 million loss) from unrealised movements primarily due to fair value hedging adjustments and foreign currency translation differences for the Group.
5. Cash outflow for shares purchased to satisfy the dividend reinvestment plan are classified in Dividends paid.

The notes appearing on pages 219 to 327 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	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 equity $m
As at 1 October 2024	28,182	(1,774)	43,449	69,857	771	70,628
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	5,891	5,891	41	5,932
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	237	(23)	214	(35)	179
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	237	5,868	6,105	6	6,111
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(4,847)	(4,847)	(38)	(4,885)
Dividend reinvestment plan[1]	312	-	-	312	-	312
Share buy-back[2]	(291)	-	-	(291)	-	(291)
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	(12)	-	2	(10)	-	(10)
Other items	-	(18)	20	2	-	2
As at 30 September 2025	28,191	(1,555)	44,492	71,128	739	71,867
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	7,270	7,270	38	7,308
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,092)	(21)	(3,113)	(57)	(3,170)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,092)	7,249	4,157	(19)	4,138
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(4,848)	(4,848)	(35)	(4,883)
Dividend reinvestment plan[1]	905	-	-	905	-	905
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	56	(5)	2	53	-	53
As at 30 September 2026	29,152	(4,652)	46,895	71,395	685	72,080

1. No shares were issued under the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) for the 2026 interim dividend and 26.3 million shares were issued under the DRP for the 2025 final dividend (2025 interim dividend: 10.8 million shares, 2024 final dividend: nil). On-market share purchases for the DRP were $248 million (2025: $192 million).
2. The Group commenced a $2.0 billion on-market share buy-back on 3 July 2024. This resulted in 9.7 million shares ($291 million) being cancelled during 2025. The Group ceased the remaining $826 million share buy-back on 13 October 2025.

The notes appearing on pages 219 to 327 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. About our financial statements

General information

These are the consolidated financial statements for ANZ Group Holdings Limited (the Company or ANZGHL) and its controlled entities (together, the Group or Consolidated Entity) for the year ended 30 September 2026. The Company is a publicly listed company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office and its principal place of business is ANZ Centre, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria, Australia 3008. The Group provides banking and financial services to individuals and business customers and operates in and across 29 markets.

On 6 November 2026, the Directors resolved to authorise the issue of these financial statements. Information in the financial statements is included only to the extent we consider it material and relevant to the understanding of the financial statements. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount is significant in size (quantitative factor);
- the information is significant by nature (qualitative factor);
- the user cannot understand the Group's results without the specific disclosure (qualitative factor);
- the information is critical to a user's understanding of the impact of significant changes in the Group's business during the period - for example, business acquisitions or disposals (qualitative factor);
- the information relates to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance (qualitative factor); and
- the information is required under legislative requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Banking Act 1959 (Cth)* or by the Group's principal regulators, including the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

This section of the financial statements:

- outlines the basis upon which the Group's financial statements have been prepared; and
- discusses any new accounting standards or regulations that directly impact the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

This financial report is a general purpose (Tier 1) financial report prepared by a 'for profit' entity, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Corporations Act 2001*, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

We present the financial statements of the Group in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. We measure the financial statements of each entity in the Group using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates (the functional currency). We have rounded values to the nearest million dollars ($m), unless otherwise stated, as permitted under the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183*.

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the basis of preparation in the current year.

Basis of measurement and presentation

The financial information has been prepared on a historical cost basis - except the following assets and liabilities which we have stated at their fair value:

- 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 assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* we have measured defined benefit obligations using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries. An entity, including a structured entity, is considered a subsidiary of the Group when we determine that the Company has control over the entity. Control exists when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. We assess power by examining existing rights that give the Company the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity. We have eliminated, on consolidation, the effect of all transactions between entities in the Group.

1. About our financial statements (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the relevant spot rate. Any foreign currency translation gains or losses that arise are included in profit or loss in the period they arise.

We measure translation differences on non-monetary items classified as FVTPL and report them as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items. For non-monetary items classified as investment securities measured at FVOCI, translation differences are included in other comprehensive income.

Financial statements of foreign operations that have a functional currency that is not Australian dollars

The financial statements of our foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars for consolidation into the Group financial statements using the following method:

Foreign currency item	Exchange rate used
Assets and liabilities	The reporting date rate
Equity	The initial investment date rate
Income and expenses	The average rate for the period – but for a significant transaction if we believe the average rate is not reasonable, then we use the rate at the date of the transaction

Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. When we dispose of a foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences are transferred to profit or loss.

Fiduciary activities

The Group provides fiduciary services to third parties including custody, nominee and trustee services. This involves the Group holding assets on behalf of third parties and making decisions regarding the purchase and sale of financial instruments. If the Group is not the beneficial owner or does not control the assets, then we do not recognise these transactions in these financial statements, except when required by accounting standards or another legislative requirement.

Key judgements and estimates

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions about past and future events. Further information on the key judgements and estimates that we consider material to the financial statements are contained within each relevant note to the financial statements.

The global economy continues to face challenges reflecting the impacts of uncertainties from continuing trade and geopolitical tensions, and impacts from climate change, which contribute to an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

The Group has made various accounting estimates in this Financial Report based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions used at 30 September 2026 about future events considered reasonable in the circumstances. Thus, there is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing these estimates. 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 accounting estimates included in these financial statements. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and recoverable amounts of non-financial assets including investments in associates.

The impact of these uncertainties on each of these accounting estimates is discussed in the relevant notes in this Financial Report, along with assumptions and judgements made in relation to other key estimates. Readers should consider these disclosures in light of the inherent uncertainties described above.

1. About our financial statements (continued)

Accounting standards adopted in the period

There were no new accounting standards or interpretations adopted in 2026 that had a significant effect on the Group.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise noted.

Accounting standards not early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2026 and have not been applied by the Group in preparing these financial statements. Further details of these are set out below.

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (AASB 18) updates and replaces requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. Adopting the requirements in the financial year beginning 1 October 2027 will not impact the measurements applied in the financial statements and will have no impact on net profit after tax or net assets. Based on the continuing assessment of the adoption impact:

- The Group has determined that it has specified main business activities of providing financing to customers and investing in assets, which will determine the classification of income and expenses into the new mandatory income statement categories of operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax. A substantial proportion of the Group's pre-tax net income will be classified in the operating category;
- In the Income Statement, the Group will present a new subtotal of Operating Profit that will include credit impairment losses but exclude income and expense from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures and other investing and financing activities. The Group will present additional information about the components of operating expenses on the face of the Income Statement;
- In the Cash Flow Statement, opening position for the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities will be the new measure of Operating Profit, instead of profit for the year;
- In the notes to the financial statements, the Group will disclose details about management-defined performance measures, including Cash Profit and related financial ratios, when these measures represent management's view of an aspect of the Group's results taken as a whole. The disclosures will include a reconciliation to profit for the year as reported on the Income Statement. Currently, except for the reconciliation of Cash Profit to Profit attributable to shareholders, such disclosures of non-IFRS information are presented outside the financial statements in investor presentations;
- The Group will not be eligible to change the measurement of investment in associates and joint ventures from the equity method to fair value through profit or loss at the date of transition.

The Group continues to assess the impact of adopting AASB 18 and further impacts may be identified.

Classification and measurement amendments to AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*

In July 2024, the AASB issued AASB 2024-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* which amends requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features. Adoption of these amendments in the financial year beginning 1 October 2026 will not have a material impact on the Group, because the Group's existing accounting policies align to the amended requirements.

Nature-dependent electricity contracts

In February 2025, the AASB issued AASB 2025-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* which enhances guidance on the application of the 'own-use' exemption on nature dependent power purchase agreements (PPAs) and hedge accounting requirements for PPAs that are classified as derivative financial instruments. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs. Adoption of these amendments in the financial year beginning 1 October 2026 will not have a material impact on the Group, as the Group does not undertake significant PPA transactions.

Other amendments

Other new accounting standards and amendments to existing standards that have not been adopted in 2026 are not likely to result in a material impact to the Group's financial statements.

Related pronouncement of the AASB

AASB Sustainability Reporting Standards

In September 2024, the AASB published two sustainability standards: AASB S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information*, a voluntary standard for general sustainability-related financial disclosures, and AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2), a mandatory standard that requires disclosure of climate-related financial risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term. AASB S2 has been adopted for the Group for the financial year beginning 1 October 2025.

2. Net interest income

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Interest income by type of financial asset		
Financial assets at amortised cost	49,503	53,085
Investment securities at FVOCI	6,173	5,945
Trading assets	2,018	1,923
Financial assets at FVTPL	2,585	2,970
Interest income	60,279	63,923
Interest expense by type of financial liability		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(39,470)	(42,888)
Securities sold short	(383)	(397)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(2,065)	(2,226)
Subtotal	(41,918)	(45,511)
Major bank levy	(467)	(451)
Interest expense	(42,385)	(45,962)
Net interest income	17,894	17,961

Recognition and measurement

Net interest income

Interest income and expense

We recognise interest income and expense in net interest income for all financial instruments, including those classified as held for trading, assets measured at FVOCI, and assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL. We use the effective interest rate method to calculate the amortised cost of assets held at amortised cost and to recognise interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the stream of estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. For assets subject to prepayment, we determine their expected life on the basis of historical behaviour of the particular asset portfolio taking into account contractual obligations and prepayment experience.

We recognise fees and costs, which form an integral part of the financial instrument (for example loan origination fees and costs), using the effective interest rate method. These are presented as part of interest income or expense depending on whether the underlying financial instrument is a financial asset or financial liability.

Major Bank Levy

The Major Bank Levy Act 2017 (major bank levy) applies a rate of 0.06% to certain liabilities of one of the Group's banking subsidiaries, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZBGL). The major bank levy represents a finance cost, and it is presented as interest expense in the Income Statement.

3. Other operating income

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Fee and commission income		
Lending fees[1]	418	436
Non-lending fees	2,079	2,347
Commissions	61	63
Funds management income	254	251
Fee and commission income	2,812	3,097
Fee and commission expense	(863)	(1,196)
Net fee and commission income	1,949	1,901
Other income		
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income[2]	1,984	2,346
Net income from insurance business	99	95
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	99	76
ANZ Worldline step acquisition gain	27	-
BoT dividend	20	21
PT Panin impairment	-	(285)
Other	70	71
Other income	2,299	2,324
Other operating income	4,248	4,225

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 designated at FVTPL.

3. Other operating income (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Other operating income

Fee and commission revenue

We recognise fee and commission revenue arising from contracts with customers (a) over time when the performance obligation is satisfied across more than one reporting period, or (b) at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied immediately or is satisfied within one reporting period.

- lending fees exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation of interest income. Lending fees include certain guarantee and commitment fees where the loan or guarantee is not likely to be drawn upon, and other fees charged for providing customers a distinct good or service that are recognised separately from the underlying lending product.
- non-lending fees include fees associated with deposit and credit card accounts, interchange fees and fees charged for specific customer transactions such as international transaction fees. Where the Group provides multiple goods or services to a customer under the same contract, the Group allocates the transaction price of the contract to distinct performance obligations based on the relative stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation. Revenue is recognised as each performance obligation is satisfied.
- commissions represent fees from third parties where we act as an agent by arranging a third party (such as an insurance provider) to provide goods and services to a customer. In such cases, we are not primarily responsible for providing the underlying good or service to the customer. If the Group collects funds on behalf of a third party when acting as an agent, we only recognise the net commission retained as revenue. When the commission is variable based on factors outside our control (such as a trail commission), revenue is only recognised if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the variable amount will not be required in future periods.
- funds management income represents fees earned from customers for providing financial advice and asset management services. Revenue is recognised either at the point the financial advice is provided or over the period in which the asset management services are delivered. Performance fees associated with funds management activities are only recognised when it becomes highly probable the performance hurdle will be achieved.

Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income

We recognise the following as net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income:

- exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and translation differences on monetary items translated at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised or included in a previous financial report;
- fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges that we use to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk on funding instruments;
- the ineffective portions of fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and net investment hedges;
- immediately upon sale or repayment of a hedged item, the unamortised fair value adjustments to items designated as fair value hedges and amounts accumulated in equity related to designated cash flow hedges;
- fair value movements on financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL or held for trading;
- amounts released from the FVOCI reserve when a debt instrument classified as FVOCI is sold; and
- the gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets or liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Gain or loss on disposal of non-financial assets

The gain or loss on the disposal of assets is the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the proceeds of disposal net of costs. This is recognised in Other income in the year in which control of the asset transfers to the buyer.

Net income from insurance business

Net income from insurance business represents the operating income from the issuance of lenders mortgage insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held measured in accordance with AASB 17 *Insurance contracts* and recognised over the coverage period during which insurance contract services are provided.

Share of associates' profit/(loss)

The equity method is applied to accounting for associates. Under the equity method, our share of the after tax results of associates is included in the Income Statement and the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4. Operating expenses

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Personnel		
Salaries and related costs	5,560	5,991
Superannuation costs	507	508
Equity-settled share-based payments	92	122
Other	65	134
Personnel	6,224	6,755
Premises		
Rent	84	87
Depreciation	415	431
Other	173	192
Premises	672	710
Technology		
Depreciation and amortisation[1]	414	500
Subscription licences and outsourced services	1,326	1,331
Other	317	412
Technology	2,057	2,243
Restructuring	191	772
Other		
Advertising and public relations	181	220
Professional fees	730	956
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	201	179
Card processing fees	108	88
Amortisation and impairment of other intangible assets	124	150
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries[2]	219	383
Cashrewards goodwill impairment	-	78
Other	490	489
Other	2,053	2,543
Operating expenses	11,197	13,023

1. The Group revised the amortisation period of select strategic internally-developed infrastructure software assets. This change in estimate was effective from 1 October 2025 and resulted in a decrease in amortisation expense by $54 million. Refer to Note 21 Goodwill and other intangible assets for further information.
2. Includes $105 million of provision for the New Zealand loan information litigation (2025: nil) and $10 million of ASIC penalties (2025: $240 million).

4. Operating expenses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised as services are provided to the Group, over the period in which an asset is consumed, or once a liability is created.

Salaries and related costs - annual leave, long service leave and other employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee entitlements expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of employees rendering service are measured at their nominal amounts using remuneration rates that the Group expects to pay when the liabilities are settled.

We accrue employee entitlements relating to long service leave using an actuarial calculation. It includes assumptions regarding staff departures, leave utilisation and future salary increases. The result is then discounted using market yields at the reporting date. The market yields are determined from a blended rate of high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that closely match the estimated future cash outflows.

If we expect to pay short term cash bonuses, then a liability is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount (as a result of past service provided by the employee) and the obligation can be reliably measured.

Personnel expenses also include share-based payments which may be cash or equity settled. We calculate the fair value of equity settled remuneration at grant date, which is then amortised over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in share capital or the share option reserve as applicable. When we estimate the fair value, we take into account market vesting conditions, such as share price performance conditions. We take non-market vesting conditions, such as service conditions, into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the expense.

After the grant of an equity-based award, the amount we recognise as an expense is reversed when non-market vesting conditions are not met, for example an employee fails to satisfy the minimum service period specified in the award due to resignation, termination or notice of dismissal for serious misconduct. However, we do not reverse the expense if the award does not vest due to the failure to meet a market-based performance condition.

Further information on share-based payment schemes operated by the Group during the current and prior year is included in Note 31 Employee share and option plans.

5. Income tax

Income tax expense

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

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Profit before income tax	**10,363**	8,722
Prima facie income tax expense at 30%	**3,109**	2,617
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Share of associates' (profit)/loss	**(30)**	(23)
Interest on convertible instruments	**95**	105
Overseas tax rate differential	**(144)**	(159)
Provision for foreign tax on dividend repatriation	**18**	33
Non-deductible ASIC penalties	**3**	72
PT Panin impairment	**-**	86
Cashrewards goodwill impairment	**-**	23
Other	**(7)**	45
Subtotal	**3,044**	2,799
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	**11**	(9)
Income tax expense	**3,055**	2,790
Current tax expense	**3,111**	3,176
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	**11**	(9)
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(67)**	(377)
Income tax expense	**3,055**	2,790
Australia	**1,764**	1,318
Overseas	**1,291**	1,472
Income tax expense	**3,055**	2,790
Effective tax rate	**29.5%**	32.0%

5. Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Deferred tax assets balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Collectively assessed allowances for expected credit losses	1,289	1,249
Individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses	109	114
Provision for employee entitlements	325	316
Other provisions	326	403
Software	1,109	1,108
Lease liabilities	296	307
Other	234	242
Total	3,688	3,739
Amounts recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Foreign currency translation reserve	72	36
Cash flow hedge reserve	517	-
FVOCI reserve	22	232
Other reserves	16	9
Total	627	277
Total deferred tax assets (before set-off)	4,315	4,016
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(552)	(729)
Net deferred tax assets	3,763	3,287

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Deferred tax liabilities balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Intangible assets	126	163
Provision for foreign tax on dividend repatriation	102	113
Right-of-use assets	257	271
Other	172	190
Total	657	737
Amounts recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Cash flow hedge reserve	23	65
FVOCI reserve	53	104
Defined benefit obligations	47	50
Other reserves	2	1
Total	125	220
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set-off)	782	957
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(552)	(729)
Net deferred tax liabilities	230	228

5. Income tax (continued)

Tax consolidation

The Company and all its wholly owned Australian resident entities are part of a tax-consolidated group under Australian taxation law. The Company is the head entity of the tax-consolidated group. We recognise each of the following in the separate financial statements of members of the tax consolidated group on a 'group allocation' basis: tax expense/income, and deferred tax liabilities/assets that arise from temporary differences for members of the tax-consolidated group. The Company (as head entity of the tax-consolidated group) recognises current tax liabilities/assets of the tax-consolidated group.

Under a tax funding arrangement between the entities in the tax-consolidated group, amounts are recognised as payable to or receivable by the Company and each member of the tax-consolidated group in relation to the tax contribution amounts paid or payable between the Company and the other members of the tax-consolidated group.

Members of the tax-consolidated group have also entered into a tax sharing agreement that provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities were the head entity to default on its income tax payment obligations.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Unrecognised deferred tax assets related to unused realised tax losses (on revenue account) total $69 million (2025: $74 million) for the Group. Unrecognised deferred tax assets related to unused capital losses amount to $380 million (2025: $358 million) for the Group.

Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities related to additional potential foreign tax costs (assuming all retained earnings in offshore branches and subsidiaries are repatriated) total $258 million (2025: $263 million) for the Group.

Recognition and measurement

Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises both current and deferred taxes and is based on the accounting profit adjusted for differences in the accounting and tax treatments of income and expenses (that is, taxable income). We recognise tax expense in profit or loss except when the tax relates to items recognised directly in equity and other comprehensive income, in which case we recognise the tax directly in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

Current tax expense

Current tax is the tax we expect to pay on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted at the reporting date. We recognise current tax as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

We account for deferred tax using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax arises because the accounting income is not always the same as the taxable income. This creates temporary differences, which usually reverse over time. Until they reverse, we recognise a deferred tax asset, or liability, on the balance sheet. We measure deferred taxes at the tax rates that we expect will apply to the period(s) when the asset is realised, or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

We offset current and deferred tax assets and liabilities only to the extent that:

- they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority;
- there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis; and
- it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

The Group does not recognise or disclose any deferred taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required in determining provisions held in respect of uncertain tax positions. The Group estimates its tax liabilities based on its understanding of the relevant law in each of the countries in which it operates and seeks independent advice where appropriate.

6. Dividends

Ordinary share dividends

Dividends determined by the Company's Board are recognised with a corresponding reduction of retained earnings on the dividend payment date. Accordingly, the final dividend proposed for the current financial year is paid in the following financial year.

Dividends	% of total	Amount per share	Total dividend $m
Financial Year 2025			
2024 final dividend paid[1]		83 cents	2,472
2025 interim dividend paid[1]		83 cents	2,466
Bonus option plan adjustment			(91)
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2025			4,847
Cash	89.6%		4,343
Dividend reinvestment plan[2]	10.4%		504
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2025			4,847
Financial Year 2026			
2025 final dividend paid[3]		83 cents	2,476
2026 interim dividend paid[3]		83 cents	2,502
Bonus option plan adjustment			(130)
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2026			4,848
Cash	76.2%		3,695
Dividend reinvestment plan[2]	23.8%		1,153
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2026			4,848

Dividends proposed and to be paid after year-end	Payment date	Amount per share	Total dividend $m
2026 final dividend (partially franked at 80% for Australian tax, New Zealand imputation credit NZD 14 cents per share)	18 December 2026	83 cents	2,503

1. 2024 final dividend and 2025 interim dividend were partially franked at 70% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 12 cents.
2. Includes on-market share purchases for the DRP of $248 million (2025: $192 million).
3. 2025 final dividend and 2026 interim dividend were partially franked at 70% and 75% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 13 and 14 cents respectively.

Dividend reinvestment plan and bonus option plan

Eligible shareholders can elect to reinvest their dividend entitlement into ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's dividend reinvestment plan (DRP). Eligible shareholders can elect to forgo their dividend entitlement and instead receive ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's bonus option plan (BOP). For the proposed 2026 final dividend, ANZ intends that the DRP participation will be satisfied by the allocation of ANZ ordinary shares purchased on-market and the BOP participation will be satisfied by an issue of new ANZ ordinary shares. There will be no discount applied to the DRP and BOP price.

Refer to Note 23 Equity for details of ANZ ordinary shares the Company purchased or issued in respect of the DRP and BOP.

6. Dividends (continued)

Dividend franking account

	Currency	2026 $m	2025 $m
Australian franking credits available at 30% tax rate	AUD	232	156
New Zealand imputation credits available (which can be attached to our Australian dividends but may only be used by New Zealand resident shareholders)	NZD	6,430	6,217

The above amounts represent the balances of the franking accounts as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:

- franking credits/debits that will arise from the settlement of the 2026 income tax position; and
- franking credits/debits from the receipt/payment of dividends that have been recognised as tax receivables/payables as at the end of the financial year.

Instalment tax payments on account of the 2026 and 2027 financial years, which will be made after 30 September 2026, will generate sufficient franking credits to enable the proposed 2026 final dividend to be partially franked. The extent to which future dividends will be franked will depend on a number of factors, including the level of profits generated by the Group that will be subject to tax in Australia.

Restrictions on the payment of dividends

The Company's ability to pay dividends on ANZ ordinary shares is largely dependent on the receipt of broadly similar amounts in dividends from the ANZ Bank Group, which in turn requires APRA's prior written approval if:

- the aggregate dividends exceed the ANZ Bank Group's after tax earnings (in calculating those after tax earnings, we take into account any payments made on senior capital instruments) in the financial year to which they relate; or
- any of the ANZ Bank Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratios falls within capital buffers specified by APRA.

If the ANZ Bank Group fails to pay a distribution on its ANZ Capital Notes on the scheduled payment date, it may (subject to a number of exceptions) be restricted from resolving to pay or paying any dividend on its ordinary shares issued to the Company.

7. Earnings per ordinary share

Earnings per ordinary share	2026 cents	2025 cents
Basic earnings per share	241.9	198.2
Diluted earnings per share	239.3	196.5

Reconciliation of earnings used in earnings per share calculations	2026 $m	2025 $m
Basic:		
Profit for the year	7,308	5,932
Less: Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(38)	(41)
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	7,270	5,891
Diluted:		
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	7,270	5,891
Add: Interest on convertible subordinated debt	322	357
Earnings used in calculating diluted earnings per share	7,592	6,248

Reconciliation of weighted average number of ordinary shares (WANOS) used in earnings per share calculations[1]	2026 millions	2025 millions
WANOS used in calculating basic earnings per share	3,004.8	2,972.6
Add: Weighted average dilutive potential ordinary shares[2]	168.3	207.3
WANOS used in calculating diluted earnings per share	3,173.1	3,179.9

1. WANOS excludes the weighted average number of treasury shares held in ANZEST Pty Ltd of 3.3 million (2025: 4.3 million).
2. Dilutive potential ordinary shares include convertible subordinated debt and share-based payments (options, rights, and deferred shares).

8. Segment reporting

Description of segments

The Group's operating segments are presented on a basis that is consistent with the information provided internally to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is the chief operating decision maker. This reflects the way the Group's businesses are managed, rather than the legal structure of the Group.

We measure the performance of operating segments on a cash profit basis. To calculate cash profit, we exclude items from profit after tax attributable to shareholders. The adjustments include impacts of economic hedges and revenue and expense hedges which represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future. A number of intangible assets were recognised as part of the Suncorp Bank acquisition accounting and the amortisation of these intangible assets is treated as a cash profit adjustment. 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 reportable segments are divisions engaged in providing either different products or services or similar products and services in different geographical areas. They are as follows:

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 (formerly Australia Commercial) division provides a full range of banking products and financial services, including Business Banking and Home Loans, to small and medium enterprises, large commercial customers, and high net-worth individuals and family groups in Australia.

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.

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. We deliver our services via our internet and app-based digital solutions and a network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.
- **Business & Agri** provides a full range of banking services through our 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.

Suncorp Bank

The Suncorp Bank division provides banking and related services to retail, commercial, small and medium enterprises and agribusiness customers in Australia.

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 corporate affairs, finance, internal audit, legal, risk management, shared services, and talent & culture. It also includes the Group's minority investments in Asia and interests in the ANZ Non-Bank Group.

Operating Segments

During 2026, the Group made the following changes to better align its divisional reporting with how the Group manages customer relationships, allocates resources and measures divisional performance. These changes have no impact on the Group's statutory profit, cash profit, net assets or capital position.

Better aligning divisional reporting to customer relationship management

The Group has reclassified home loans and associated offset accounts for business and private bank customers from the Australia Retail division to the Business & Private Bank division, together with the associated revenue and expenses.

8. Segment reporting (continued)

Operating segments

In addition, a share of Markets' Foreign Exchange and Payments & Cash Management revenues generated from retail, business and private bank customers, previously reported in the Institutional division, is now recognised in the respective Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions in Australia and in the New Zealand division.

Group Centre allocations

The Group has also reduced costs and capital in the Group Centre division through reallocation to divisions.

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

Year ended 30 September 2026	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	4,896	4,070	3,905	3,036	1,570	107	310	17,894
Net fee and commission income	546	309	665	377	46	11	(5)	1,949
Other income[1,2]	126	97	1,829	40	43	76	425	2,636
Operating income[1,2]	5,568	4,476	6,399	3,453	1,659	194	730	22,479
Operating expenses[3]	(2,922)	(1,934)	(2,894)	(1,450)	(858)	(133)	(883)	(11,074)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	2,646	2,542	3,505	2,003	801	61	(153)	11,405
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(200)	(174)	(144)	(22)	(21)	4	(25)	(582)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	2,446	2,368	3,361	1,981	780	65	(178)	10,823
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3]	(738)	(713)	(934)	(552)	(234)	(15)	(8)	(3,194)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(36)	(38)
Cash profit/(loss)	1,708	1,655	2,427	1,429	546	48	(222)	7,591
Economic hedges[1]								(268)
Revenue and expense hedges[2]								33
Amortisation of acquired intangibles[3]								(86)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company								7,270
Includes non-cash items:								
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Depreciation and amortisation[4]	(38)	(8)	(91)	(84)	(64)	(9)	(538)	(955)
Software impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	(13)
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	(2)	(4)	(58)	(3)	(3)	-	(22)	(92)
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(200)	(174)	(144)	(22)	(21)	4	(25)	(582)

Financial position	Australia Retail $m	Business & Private Bank[5] $m	Institutional[5] $m	New Zealand $m	Suncorp Bank $m	Pacific $m	Group Centre $m	Group Total[5] $m
Goodwill	100	133	1,150	1,408	1,346	-	-	4,137
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	1,020
Total external assets	282,825	156,444	685,810	121,492	87,109	3,433	27,581	1,364,694
Total external liabilities	183,515	147,811	561,121	115,520	79,213	3,989	201,445	1,292,614

1. The cash profit adjustment for economic hedges applies to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions with $384 million loss recognised in Other income and $116 million benefit recognised in Income tax expense.
2. The cash profit adjustment for revenue and expense hedges applies to the Group Centre division with $47 million gain recognised in Other income and $14 million expense recognised in Income tax expense.
3. The cash profit adjustment for amortisation of acquired intangibles applies to the Suncorp Bank division with $123 million loss recognised in Operating expenses and $37 million benefit recognised in Income tax expense.
4. Group total depreciation and amortisation includes $123 million of amortisation of acquired intangibles recognised as a cash profit adjustment and applies to the Suncorp Bank division.
5. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the ANZ Worldline acquisition are disclosed on a provisional basis in the Group Centre division, with $178 million goodwill recognised and allocated to the Institutional and Business & Private Bank divisions, pending completion of the purchase price allocation. Refer to Note 26 Controlled entities for further information.

8. Segment reporting (continued)

Operating segments (continued)

Year ended 30 September 2025	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	4,662	3,836	4,201	3,230	1,640	108	284	17,961
Net fee and commission income	503	286	677	383	53	12	(12)	1,902
Other income[1,2]	133	109	1,841	43	13	77	(180)	2,036
Operating income[1,2]	5,298	4,231	6,719	3,656	1,706	197	92	21,899
Operating expenses[3]	(3,881)	(2,002)	(3,217)	(1,422)	(1,073)	(144)	(1,141)	(12,880)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	1,417	2,229	3,502	2,234	633	53	(1,049)	9,019
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(246)	(145)	(31)	19	(36)	4	(6)	(441)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	1,171	2,084	3,471	2,253	597	57	(1,055)	8,578
Income tax (expense)/benefit[1,2,3]	(400)	(628)	(1,024)	(631)	(179)	(12)	124	(2,750)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(39)	(41)
Cash profit/(loss)	771	1,456	2,447	1,622	418	43	(970)	5,787
Economic hedges[1]								128
Revenue and expense hedges[2]								76
Amortisation of acquired intangibles[3]								(100)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company								5,891
Includes non-cash items:								
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76
Depreciation and amortisation[4]	(33)	(8)	(102)	(99)	(69)	(9)	(620)	(1,083)
Investment in associates impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(285)
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78)	(78)
Software impairment	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(64)	(70)
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	(7)	(5)	(73)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(31)	(122)
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(246)	(145)	(31)	19	(36)	4	(6)	(441)

Financial position	Australia Retail $m	Business & Private Bank $m	Institutional $m	New Zealand $m	Suncorp Bank $m	Pacific $m	Group Centre $m	Group Total $m
Goodwill	100	-	1,193	1,526	1,346	-	-	4,165
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,142	1,142
Total external assets	271,591	147,507	631,835	126,104	89,369	3,354	27,348	1,297,108
Total external liabilities	174,581	139,962	502,717	120,656	82,791	3,858	200,676	1,225,241

1. The cash profit adjustment for economic hedges applies to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions with $178 million gain recognised in Other income and $50 million expense recognised in Income tax expense.
2. The cash profit adjustment for revenue and expense hedges applies to the Group Centre division with $109 million gain recognised in Other income and $33 million expense recognised in Income tax expense.
3. The cash profit adjustment for amortisation of acquired intangibles applies to the Suncorp Bank division with $143 million loss recognised in Operating expenses and $43 million benefit recognised in Income tax expense.
4. Group total depreciation and amortisation includes $143 million of amortisation of acquired intangibles recognised as a cash profit adjustment and applies to the Suncorp Bank division.

8. Segment reporting (continued)

Segment income by products and services

The primary sources of our external income across all divisions are interest income and other operating income, which includes net fee and commission income, net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income. The Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, and Pacific divisions derive income from products and services in retail and commercial banking. The Institutional division derives its income from institutional products and market services. No single customer amounts to greater than 10% of the Group's income.

Geographical information

The reportable segments operate across three geographical regions as follows:

- Australia Retail division - Australia
- Business & Private Bank division - Australia
- Institutional division - all three geographical regions
- New Zealand division - New Zealand
- Suncorp Bank division - Australia
- Pacific division - Rest of World
- Group Centre division - all three geographical regions

The Rest of World geography includes Asia, Pacific, Europe and the Americas.

The following table sets out total operating income earned and assets to be recovered in more than one year based on the geographical regions in which the Group operates.

	Australia		New Zealand		Rest of World		Total	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Total operating income	14,552	14,215	4,530	4,896	3,060	3,075	22,142	22,186
Assets to be recovered in more than one year[1]	544,639	524,001	118,893	123,343	35,801	36,347	699,333	683,691

1. Represents Net loans and advances based on the contractual maturity.

Financial assets and other trading assets

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial assets relevant to Notes 9 to 14.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets - general

There are three measurement classifications for financial assets under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (AASB 9): amortised cost, FVTPL and FVOCI. Financial assets are classified into these measurement classifications on the basis of two criteria:

- the business model within which the financial asset is managed; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (specifically whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest).

The resultant financial asset classifications are as follows:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows;
- FVOCI: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows or to sell the assets; and
- FVTPL: Any other financial assets not falling into the categories above are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value option for financial assets

A financial asset may be irrevocably designated on initial recognition:

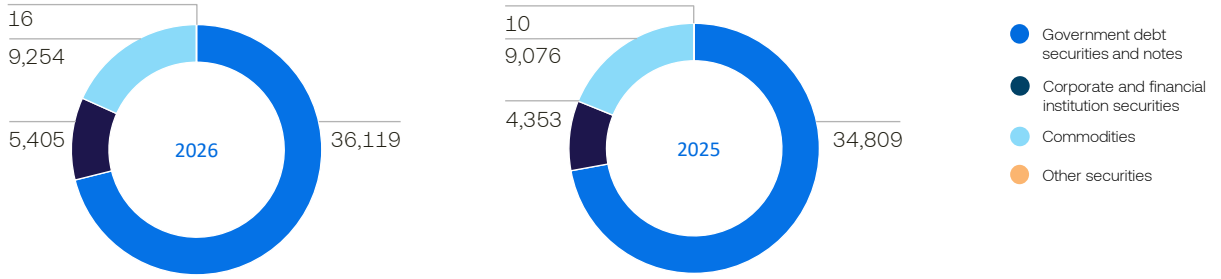
- at FVTPL when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- at FVOCI for investments in equity securities, where that instrument is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

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.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Coins, notes and cash at bank	1,352	1,205
Reverse repurchase agreements	72,906	56,428
Balances with central banks	108,396	92,436
Balances with other banks and other cash equivalents	5,380	5,142
Cash and cash equivalents	**188,034**	155,211

10. Trading assets



	2026 $m	2025 $m
Government debt securities and notes	36,119	34,809
Corporate and financial institution securities	5,405	4,353
Commodities	9,254	9,076
Other securities	16	10
Total	50,794	48,248

Recognition and measurement

Trading assets are financial instruments or other assets we either:

- Acquire principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term; or
- Hold as part of a portfolio we manage for short-term profit making.

Trading assets include commodity inventories measured at fair value less cost to sell in accordance with the broker trader exemption under AASB 102 *Inventories*.

We recognise purchases and sales of trading assets on trade date:

- Initially, we measure them at fair value; and
- Subsequently, we measure them in the Balance Sheet at their fair value with any change in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Assets disclosed as Trading assets are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for Financial Assets outlined at the commencement of the Group's financial assets disclosures on page 237.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when applying the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of trading assets not valued using quoted market prices. Refer to Note 19 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

11. Derivative financial instruments

Fair value	Assets 2026 $m	Liabilities 2026 $m	Assets 2025 $m	Liabilities 2025 $m
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading	58,160	(50,615)	47,242	(43,564)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	301	(523)	238	(338)
Derivative financial instruments	58,461	(51,138)	47,480	(43,902)

Features

Derivative financial instruments are contracts:

- Whose value is derived from an underlying price index (or other variable) defined in the contract - sometimes the value is derived from more than one variable;
- That require little or no initial net investment; and
- That are settled at a future date.

Movements in the price of the underlying variables, which cause the value of the contract to fluctuate, are reflected in the fair value of the derivative.

Purpose

The Group's derivative financial instruments have been categorised as follows:

Trading	Derivatives held in order to: • meet customer needs for managing their own risks. • manage risks in the Group that are not in a designated hedge accounting relationship (some elements of balance sheet management). • undertake market making and positioning activities to generate profits from short-term fluctuations in prices or margins.
Designated in Hedging Relationships	Derivatives designated into hedge accounting relationships in order to minimise profit or loss volatility by matching movements in underlying positions relating to: • hedges of the Group's exposures to interest rate risk and currency risk. • hedges of other exposures relating to non-trading positions.

Types

The Group offers or uses four different types of derivative financial instruments:

Forwards	A contract documenting the rate of interest, or the currency exchange rate, to be paid or received on a notional principal amount at a future date.
Futures	An exchange traded contract in which the parties agree to buy or sell an asset in the future for a price agreed on the transaction date, with a net settlement in cash paid on the future date without physical delivery of the asset.
Swaps	A contract in which two parties exchange one series of cash flows for another.
Options	A contract in which the buyer of the contract has the right - but not the obligation - to buy (known as a 'call option') or to sell (known as a 'put option') an asset or instrument at a set price on a future date. The seller has the corresponding obligation to fulfil the transaction to sell or buy the asset or instrument if the buyer exercises the option.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Risks managed

The Group offers and uses the instruments described above to manage fluctuations in the following:

Foreign Exchange	Currencies at current or determined rates of exchange.
Interest Rate	Fixed or variable interest rates applying to money lent, deposited or borrowed.
Commodity	Soft commodities (that is, agricultural products such as wheat, coffee, cocoa and sugar) and hard commodities (that is, mined products such as gold, oil and gas).
Credit	Risk of default by customers or third parties.

The Group uses a number of central clearing counterparties and exchanges to settle derivative transactions. Different arrangements for posting of collateral exist with these exchanges:

- some transactions are subject to clearing arrangements which result in separate recognition of collateral assets and liabilities, with the carrying values of the associated derivative assets and liabilities held at their fair value.
- other transactions, are legally settled by the payment or receipt of collateral which reduces the carrying values of the related derivative instruments by the amount paid or received.

Derivative financial instruments – held for trading

The majority of the Group's derivative financial instruments are held for trading. The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading is:

Fair value	Assets 2026 $m	Liabilities 2026 $m	Assets 2025 $m	Liabilities 2025 $m
Interest rate contracts				
Forward rate agreements	83	(3)	51	(12)
Futures contracts	103	(39)	65	(123)
Swap agreements	13,545	(17,153)	9,390	(9,993)
Options	1,791	(1,241)	1,071	(1,077)
Total	15,522	(18,436)	10,577	(11,205)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Spot and forward contracts	16,477	(15,230)	14,183	(13,592)
Swap agreements	23,132	(14,186)	18,673	(13,819)
Options	795	(1,131)	739	(962)
Total	40,404	(30,547)	33,595	(28,373)
Commodity and other contracts	2,227	(1,627)	3,052	(3,974)
Credit default swaps	7	(5)	18	(12)
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading[1]	58,160	(50,615)	47,242	(43,564)

1. Includes derivatives held for balance sheet management which are not designated into accounting hedge relationships.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships

Under the accounting policy choice provided by AASB 9, the Group has continued to apply the hedge accounting requirements of AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (AASB 139).

There are three types of hedge accounting relationships the Group utilises:

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge	Net investment hedge
Objective of this hedging arrangement	To hedge our exposure to changes to the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or unrecognised firm commitment caused by interest rate or foreign currency movements.	To hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction caused by interest rate, foreign currency and other price movements.	To hedge our exposure to exchange rate differences arising from the translation of our foreign operations from their functional currency to Australian dollars.
Recognition of effective hedge portion	The following are recognised in profit or loss at the same time: • all changes in the fair value of the underlying item relating to the hedged risk; and • the change in the fair value of the derivatives.	We recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge in the cash flow hedge reserve.	We recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR).
Recognition of ineffective hedge portion	Recognised immediately in Other income.		
If a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting	When we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss, we recognise the related unamortised fair value hedge adjustment in profit or loss. This may occur over time if the hedged item is amortised to profit or loss as part of the effective yield over the period to maturity.	Only when we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss is the amount previously deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve transferred to profit or loss.	The amount we defer in the foreign currency translation reserve remains in equity and is transferred to profit or loss only when we dispose of, or partially dispose of, the foreign operation.
Hedged item sold or repaid	We recognise the unamortised fair value hedge adjustment immediately in profit or loss.	Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred immediately to profit or loss.	The gain or loss, or applicable proportion, we have recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The fair value of derivative financial instruments designated in hedging relationships is:

	2026			2025		
	Nominal amount $m	Assets $m	Liabilities $m	Nominal amount $m	Assets $m	Liabilities $m
Fair value hedges						
Foreign exchange spot and forward contracts	-	-	-	599	-	(1)
Interest rate swap agreements	179,819	225	(209)	192,596	46	(273)
Interest rate futures contracts	748	5	-	599	1	(1)
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements	160,000	52	(313)	133,923	136	(62)
Foreign exchange swap agreements	656	19	-	705	52	-
Foreign exchange spot and forward contracts	239	-	(1)	177	3	(1)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	341,462	301	(523)	328,599	238	(338)

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The maturity profile of the nominal amounts of our hedging instruments held is:

Nominal amount		Average Rate	Less than 3 months $m	3 to 12 months $m	1 to 5 years $m	After 5 years $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026							
Fair value hedges							
Interest rate	Interest rate	3.30%	4,248	18,111	84,653	73,555	180,567
Cash flow hedges							
Interest rate	Interest rate	3.92%	8,740	38,612	110,321	2,327	160,000
Foreign exchange[1]	AUD/USD FX rate	0.74	61	178	-	656	895
	USD/EUR FX rate	0.91					
As at 30 September 2025							
Fair value hedges							
Interest rate	Interest rate	2.89%	7,619	20,388	94,000	71,188	193,195
Foreign exchange	HKD/AUD FX rate	5.14	599	-	-	-	599
Cash flow hedges							
Interest rate	Interest rate	3.22%	11,883	42,949	78,576	515	133,923
Foreign exchange[1]	AUD/USD FX rate	0.74	66	111	-	705	882
	USD/EUR FX rate	0.91					

1. Hedges of foreign exchange risk cover multiple currency pairs. The table reflects the larger currency pairs only.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The impacts of ineffectiveness from our designated hedge relationships by type of hedge relationship and type of risk being hedged are:

	Ineffectiveness			
As at 30 September 2026	Change in value of hedging instrument[2] $m	Change in value of hedged item $m	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss[3] $m	Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve or FCTR to profit or loss[4] $m
Fair value hedges[1]				
Interest rate	3,541	(3,554)	(13)	-
Foreign exchange	34	(34)	-	-
Cash flow hedges[1]				
Interest rate	(2,048)	1,839	(209)	(17)
Foreign exchange	(4)	4	-	(1)
Net investment hedges[1]				
Foreign exchange	26	(26)	-	-
As at 30 September 2025				
Fair value hedges[1]				
Interest rate	(151)	170	19	-
Foreign exchange	(28)	28	-	-
Cash flow hedges[1]				
Interest rate	856	(852)	4	(6)
Foreign exchange	4	(4)	-	(7)
Net investment hedges[1]				
Foreign exchange	23	(23)	-	-

1. All hedging instruments are classified as derivative financial instruments.
2. Changes in value of hedging instruments is before any adjustments for Settle to Market clearing arrangements.
3. Recognised in Other income.
4. Recognised in Net interest income and Other income.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The hedged items in relation to the Group's fair value hedges are:

	Balance sheet presentation	Hedged risk	Carrying amount Assets $m	Carrying amount Liabilities $m	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item Assets $m	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item Liabilities $m
As at 30 September 2026						
Fixed rate loans and advances	Net loans and advances	Interest rate	1,416	-	(92)	-
Fixed rate deposits and other borrowings	Deposits and other borrowings	Interest rate	-	(2,111)	-	39
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(58,632)	-	2,846
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Interest rate	109,753	-	(4,289)	-
Equity securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Foreign exchange	-	-	37	-
Total			111,169	(60,743)	(4,344)	2,885
As at 30 September 2025						
Fixed rate loans and advances	Net loans and advances	Interest rate	982	-	(25)	-
Fixed rate deposits and other borrowings	Deposits and other borrowings	Interest rate	-	(2,267)	-	6
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(71,300)	-	1,068
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Interest rate	113,397	-	973	-
Equity securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Foreign exchange	599	-	71	-
Total			114,978	(73,567)	1,019	1,074

1. The carrying amount of debt and equity instruments at FVOCI does not include the fair value hedge adjustment. The fair value hedge adjustment is included in other comprehensive income.

The cumulative amount of fair value hedge adjustments relating to ceased hedge relationships remaining on the Balance Sheet is $37 million (2025: nil).

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The hedged items in relation to the Group's cash flow and net investment hedges are:

		Cash flow hedge reserve		Foreign currency translation reserve	
		Continuing hedges	Discontinued hedges	Continuing hedges	Discontinued hedges
	Hedged risk	$m	$m	$m	$m
As at 30 September 2026					
Cash flow hedges					
Floating rate loans and advances	Interest rate	(1,966)	15	-	-
Floating rate customer deposits	Interest rate	333	2	-	-
Foreign currency debt issuances	Foreign exchange	(10)	-	-	-
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	(1)	-	-	-
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	-	-	68	23
As at 30 September 2025					
Cash flow hedges					
Floating rate loans and advances	Interest rate	407	15	-	-
Floating rate customer deposits	Interest rate	(187)	4	-	-
Foreign currency debt issuances	Foreign exchange	(8)	-	-	-
Highly probable forecast transactions	Foreign exchange	2	-	-	-
Net investment hedges					
Foreign operations	Foreign exchange	-	-	42	23

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships (continued)

The table below details the reconciliation of the Group's cash flow hedge reserve by risk type:

	Interest rate $m	Foreign currency $m	Total $m
Balance at 1 October 2024	(419)	(3)	(422)
Fair value gains/(losses)	852	4	856
Transferred to profit or loss	(6)	(7)	(13)
Income taxes and others	(252)	1	(251)
Balance at 30 September 2025	**175**	**(5)**	**170**
Fair value gains/(losses)	**(1,839)**	**(4)**	**(1,843)**
Transferred to profit or loss	**(17)**	**(1)**	**(18)**
Income taxes and others	**555**	**1**	**556**
Balance at 30 September 2026	**(1,126)**	**(9)**	**(1,135)**

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation resulted in a $26 million increase in FCTR during the year (2025: $23 million increase).

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

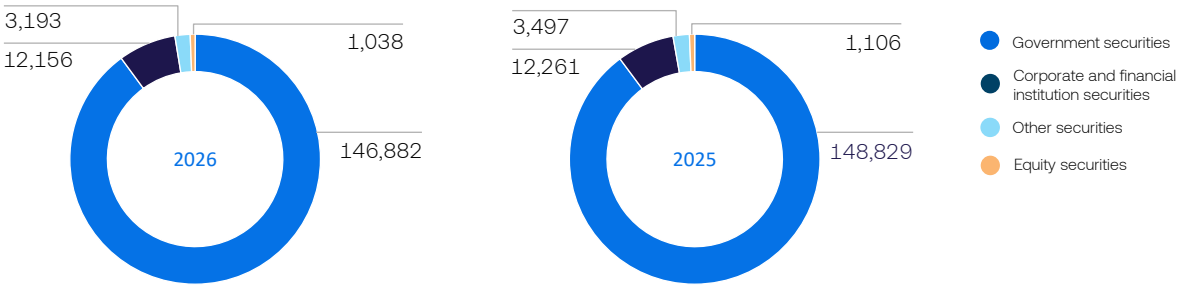
Recognition and measurement

Recognition	Initially and at each reporting date, we recognise all derivatives at fair value. If the fair value of a derivative is positive, then we carry it as an asset, but if its value is negative, then we carry it as a liability. Valuation adjustments are integral in determining the fair value of derivatives. This includes: • a credit valuation adjustment (CVA) to reflect the counterparty risk and/or event of default; and • a funding valuation adjustment (FVA) to account for funding costs and benefits in the derivatives portfolio.
Derecognition of assets and liabilities	We remove derivative assets from our Balance Sheet when the contracts expire or we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. We remove derivative liabilities from our Balance Sheet when the Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. With respect to derivatives cleared through a central clearing counterparty or exchange, derivative assets or liabilities may be derecognised in accordance with the principle above when collateral is settled, depending on the legal arrangements in place for each instrument.
Impact on the Income Statement	The recognition of gains or losses on derivative financial instruments depends on whether the derivative is held for trading or is designated in a hedge accounting relationship. For derivative financial instruments held for trading, gains or losses from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss. For an instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, the recognition of gains or losses depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Refer to the table on page 241 for details of the recognition approach applied for each type of hedge accounting relationship. Sources of hedge accounting ineffectiveness may arise from differences in the interest rate reference rate, margins, or rate set differences and differences in discounting between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.
Hedge effectiveness	To qualify for hedge accounting under AASB 139, a hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective. A hedge relationship is highly effective only if the following conditions are met: • the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective effectiveness); and • the actual results of the hedge are within the range of 80-125% (retrospective effectiveness). The Group monitors hedge effectiveness on a regular basis but at a minimum at each reporting date.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of derivatives, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable, and the application of valuation adjustments to certain derivatives. Refer to Note 19 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

12. Investment securities



	2026 $m	2025 $m
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
Debt securities	155,235	156,373
Equity securities	1,038	1,106
Investment securities measured at amortised cost		
Debt securities	6,444	7,520
Investment securities measured at FVTPL		
Debt securities	552	694
Total	163,269	165,693

The maturity profile of investment securities is as follows:

As at 30 September 2026	Less than 3 months $m	3 to 12 months $m	1 to 5 years $m	After 5 years $m	No maturity $m	Total $m
Government securities	13,401	19,258	58,494	55,729	-	146,882
Corporate and financial institution securities	1,127	1,727	9,012	290	-	12,156
Other securities	983	464	509	1,237	-	3,193
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,038
Total	15,511	21,449	68,015	57,256	1,038	163,269

As at 30 September 2025						
Government securities	10,402	17,206	66,723	54,498	-	148,829
Corporate and financial institution securities	235	1,824	9,956	246	-	12,261
Other securities	574	389	985	1,549	-	3,497
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	1,106	1,106
Total	11,211	19,419	77,664	56,293	1,106	165,693

During the year, the Group recognised a net gain of $122 million (2025: $28 million) in Other income from the recycling of gains/losses previously recognised in Other comprehensive income in respect of debt securities at FVOCI.

12. Investment securities (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Investment securities are those financial assets in security form (that is, transferable debt or equity instruments) that are not held for trading purposes. By way of exception, bills of exchange (a form of security/transferable instrument) which are used to facilitate the Group's customer lending activities are classified as Loans and advances (rather than Investment securities) to better reflect the substance of the arrangement.

Equity investments not held for trading purposes may be designated at FVOCI on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If this election is made, gains or losses are not reclassified from Other comprehensive income to profit or loss on disposal of the investment. However, gains or losses may be reclassified within equity.

Assets disclosed as Investment securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined at the commencement of the Group's financial asset disclosures on page 237. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost and Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 14 Allowance for expected credit losses. For Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI, the allowance for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is recognised in the FVOCI reserve in equity with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of assets not valued using quoted market prices, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable. Refer to Note 19 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

13. Net loans and advances

The following table provides details of Net loans and advances:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Overdrafts	6,087	6,019
Credit cards	6,024	6,205
Commercial bills	3,284	3,739
Term loans – housing	514,897	503,996
Term loans – non-housing	330,222	308,556
Other	934	956
Subtotal	861,448	829,471
Unearned income[1]	(642)	(641)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs[1]	4,589	4,500
Gross loans and advances	865,395	833,330
Allowance for expected credit losses (refer to Note 14)	(3,980)	(3,874)
Net loans and advances	861,415	829,456
Residual contractual maturity:		
Within one year	162,082	145,765
More than one year	699,333	683,691
Net loans and advances	861,415	829,456
Carried on Balance Sheet at:		
Amortised cost	829,855	799,058
Fair value through profit or loss	31,560	30,398
Net loans and advances	861,415	829,456

1. Amortised over the expected life of the loan.

Recognition and measurement

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are facilities the Group provides directly to customers or through third party channels.

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the loan or advance, which are primarily brokerage and other origination costs which we amortise over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, we then measure loans and advances at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any allowance for ECL, or at fair value when they are specifically designated on initial recognition as FVTPL, are classified as held for sale or when held for trading. Refer to Note 19 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

We classify contracts to lease assets and hire purchase agreements as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer or an unrelated third party. We include these facilities in 'Other' in the table above.

The Group enters into transactions in which it transfers financial assets that are recognised on its Balance Sheet. When the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets remain on the Group's Balance Sheet, however if substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the Group derecognises the asset. If the risks and rewards are partially retained and control over the asset is lost, the Group derecognises the asset. If control over the asset is not lost, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

We separately recognise the rights and obligations retained, or created, in the transfer of assets as appropriate.

Assets disclosed as Net loans and advances are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 237. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with loans and advances at amortised cost are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 14 Allowance for expected credit losses.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses

	2026			2025		
	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	3,614	366	3,980	3,512	362	3,874
Off-balance sheet commitments	896	7	903	833	37	870
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	20	-	20	34	-	34
Total	4,530	373	4,903	4,379	399	4,778
Other comprehensive income						
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI[1]	13	-	13	13	-	13

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 for the year.

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	170	(173)	(106)	109	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(116)	91	270	447	692
Write-backs	-	-	-	(137)	(137)
Bad debts written off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(346)	(346)
Foreign currency translation and other movements[1]	3	(13)	14	(14)	(10)
As at 30 September 2025	1,333	1,558	621	362	3,874
Transfer between stages	263	(250)	(104)	91	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(43)	115	165	476	713
Write-backs	-	-	-	(101)	(101)
Bad debts written off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(434)	(434)
Foreign currency translation and other movements[1]	(27)	(21)	4	(28)	(72)
As at 30 September 2026	1,526	1,402	686	366	3,980

1. Other movements include the impacts of discount unwind on individually assessed allowance for ECL.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

Allowance for ECL is included in Other provisions.

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 1 October 2024	**658**	**156**	**27**	**5**	**846**
Transfer between stages	18	(18)	(3)	3	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(43)	25	6	31	19
Write-backs	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Foreign currency translation	10	(3)	-	1	8
As at 30 September 2025	**643**	**160**	**30**	**37**	**870**
Transfer between stages	28	(27)	(2)	1	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	78	6	3	5	92
Write-backs	-	-	-	(37)	(37)
Foreign currency translation	(17)	(6)	-	1	(22)
As at 30 September 2026	**732**	**133**	**31**	**7**	**903**

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Investment securities.

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2025	34	-	-	-	34
As at 30 September 2026	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

As FVOCI assets are measured at fair value, there is no separate allowance for ECL. Instead, the allowance for ECL is recognised in Other comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2025	13	-	-	-	13
As at 30 September 2026	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13**

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Credit impairment charge - Income Statement

Credit impairment charge/(release) analysis

	2026 $m	2025 $m
New and increased provisions (net of releases)[1,2]		
- Collectively assessed	222	114
- Individually assessed	570	596
Write-backs[3]	(138)	(140)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(72)	(129)
Total credit impairment charge	582	441

1. Includes the impact of transfers between collectively assessed and individually assessed.
2. New and increased provisions (net of releases) includes:

	2026		2025	
	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	146	567	136	556
Off-balance sheet commitments	86	6	(15)	34
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	(10)	-	-	-
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	-	-	(7)	-
Other financial assets	-	(3)	-	6
Total	**222**	**570**	**114**	**596**

3. Consists of write-backs in Net loans and advances at amortised cost of $101 million (2025: $137 million) and Off-balance sheet commitments of $37 million (2025: $3 million) for the Group.

The contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the year and that are still subject to enforcement activity is $201 million (2025: $134 million) for the Group.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Expected credit loss model

The measurement of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability weighted prediction which evaluates a range of scenarios and takes into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are either measured over 12 months or the expected lifetime of the financial asset, depending on credit deterioration since origination, according to the following three-stage approach:

- Stage 1: At the origination of a financial asset, and where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting the expected credit losses 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, expected credit losses 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 expected credit losses 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.

Expected credit losses are estimated on a collective basis for exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and on either a collective or individual basis when transferred to Stage 3.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition, lifetime ECL are incorporated into the calculation of the effective interest rate on initial recognition. Consequently, these assets do not carry an expected credit loss allowance on initial recognition. The amount recognised as a provision for credit losses after initial recognition is equal to the change in the lifetime expected credit loss since initial recognition.

Measurement of expected credit loss

ECL is calculated as the product of the following credit risk factors at a facility level, discounted to incorporate the time value of money:

- Probability of default (PD) - the estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default over a given period;
- Exposure at default (EAD) - the expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest; and
- Loss given default (LGD) - the expected loss in the event of the borrower defaulting, expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD, taking into account direct and indirect recovery costs.

These credit risk factors are adjusted for current and forward-looking information through the use of macroeconomic variables.

Expected life

When estimating ECL for exposures in Stage 2 and 3, the Group considers the expected lifetime over which it is exposed to credit risk.

For non-retail portfolios, the Group uses the maximum contractual period as the expected lifetime for non-revolving credit facilities. For non-retail revolving credit facilities, such as corporate lines of credit, the expected life reflects the Group's contractual right to withdraw a facility as part of a contractually agreed annual review, after taking into account the applicable notice period.

For retail portfolios, the expected lifetime is determined using a behavioural term, taking into account expected prepayment behaviour and events that give rise to substantial modifications.

Definition of default, credit impaired and write-offs

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes across all portfolios. This definition is also in line with the regulatory definition of default. Default occurs when there are indicators that a debtor is unlikely to fully satisfy contractual credit obligations to the Group, or the exposure is 90 days past due.

Financial assets, including those that are well secured, are considered credit impaired for financial reporting purposes when they default.

When there is no realistic probability of recovery, loans are written off against the related impairment allowance on completion of the Group's internal processes and when all reasonably expected recoveries have been collected. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recorded as a release to the credit impairment charge in the Income Statement.

Modified financial assets

If the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one for either credit or commercial reasons, an assessment is made to determine if the changes to the terms of the existing financial asset are considered substantial. This assessment considers both changes in cash flows arising from the modified terms as well as changes in the overall instrument risk profile; for example, changes in the principal (credit limit), term, or type of underlying collateral. Where a modification is considered non-substantial, the existing financial asset is not derecognised and its date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification is considered substantial, the existing financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date, which also becomes the date of origination used to determine SICR for this new asset.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

Stage 2 assets are those that have experienced a SICR since origination. In determining what constitutes a SICR, the Group considers both qualitative and quantitative information:

i. Internal credit rating grade

For the majority of portfolios, the primary indicator of a SICR is a significant deterioration in the internal credit rating grade of a facility since origination and is measured by the application of thresholds.

For non-retail portfolios, a SICR is determined by comparing the Customer Credit Rating (CCR) applicable to a facility at reporting date to the CCR at origination of that facility. A CCR is assigned to each borrower which reflects the PD of the borrower and incorporates both borrower and non-borrower specific information, including forward-looking information. CCRs are subject to review at least annually or more frequently when an event occurs which could affect the credit risk of the customer.

For retail portfolios, a SICR is determined, depending on the type of facility, by either comparing the scenario weighted lifetime PD at the reporting date to that at origination, or by reference to customer behavioural score thresholds. The scenario weighted lifetime probability of default may increase significantly if:

- there has been a deterioration in the economic outlook, or an increase in economic uncertainty; or
- there has been a deterioration in the customer's overall credit position, or ability to manage their credit obligations.

ii. Backstop criteria

The Group uses 30 days past due arrears as a backstop criterion for both non-retail and retail portfolios. For retail portfolios only, facilities are required to demonstrate three to six months of good payment behaviour prior to being allocated back to Stage 1.

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is incorporated into both our assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a SICR since origination and in our estimate of ECL. In applying forward-looking information for estimating ECL, the Group considers four probability-weighted forecast economic scenarios as follows:

i. Base case scenario

The base case scenario is the Group's view of future macroeconomic conditions. It reflects the same basis of assumptions used by management for strategic planning and budgeting, and also informs the Group Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process which is the process the Group applies in strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon;

ii. Upside scenario

The upside scenario is fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions (not economic conditions prevailing at balance date) and is based on a combination of more optimistic economic events and uncertainty over long term horizons; and

iii. Downside and iv. Severe downside scenario

The downside and severe scenarios assume an economic downturn, both domestically and globally. Forecast macroeconomic variables for such scenarios are developed internally, reflecting plausible scenarios unfolding over a 5-year period given current economic conditions. Compared to the base case, these assumptions reflect higher inflation, declining asset prices, and increases to unemployment. The impacts to underlying macroeconomic variables are deeper in the case of the severe scenario.

The four scenarios are described in terms of macroeconomic variables used in the PD, LGD and EAD models (collectively the ECL models) depending on the lending portfolio and country of the borrower. Examples of the macroeconomic variables include unemployment rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, residential property price indices, commercial property price indices and consumer price indices.

Probability weighting of each scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario, as well as specific portfolio considerations where required. The Group Asset and Liability Committee (GALCO) is responsible for reviewing and approving the base case economic scenario and the Executive Risk Committee (ERC) approves the downside and severe downside economic scenario and the probability weights applied to each scenario.

Where applicable, temporary adjustments may be made to account for situations where known or expected risks have not been adequately addressed in the modelling process.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses

For collectively assessed ECL, exposures are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including product, portfolio type and geography. 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 following table summarises the key judgements and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs, and highlights significant changes during the current period. The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty as to how various factors might impact the global economy and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered to be 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.

Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2026
Determining when a SICR has occurred or reversed	In the measurement of ECL, judgement is involved in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan, which would result in it moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. This is a key area of judgement since transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 increases the ECL from an allowance based on the PD in the next 12 months, to an allowance for lifetime ECL. Subsequent decreases in credit risk resulting in transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1 may similarly result in significant changes in the ECL allowance. The setting of precise SICR trigger points requires judgement which may have a material impact upon the size of the ECL allowance. The Group monitors the effectiveness of SICR criteria on an ongoing basis.	The determination of SICR was consistent with the prior period.
Measuring both 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses	The PD, LGD and EAD factors used in determining ECL are point-in-time measures reflecting the relevant forward-looking information determined by management. Judgement is involved in determining which forward-looking information is relevant for particular lending portfolios and for determining each portfolio's point-in-time sensitivity. In addition, judgement is required where behavioural characteristics are applied in estimating the lifetime of a facility which is used in measuring ECL.	The PD, LGD and EAD models are subject to the Group's model risk policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring and re-validation, and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality. There were no material changes to the policy.
Base case economic forecast	The Group derives a forward-looking 'base case' economic scenario which reflects ANZ Economics' view of future macroeconomic conditions.	There have been no changes to the types of forward-looking variables (key economic drivers) used as model inputs. The base case assumptions have been updated to reflect a gradual moderation in inflation in Australia and New Zealand. Growth is expected to remain subdued in the near term due to higher interest rates, elevated energy costs and global uncertainty. In Australia, GDP growth remains below potential and unemployment is expected to rise modestly before monetary policy easing supports a recovery. In New Zealand, growth is expected to recover gradually, supported by strong export incomes and a weaker exchange rate. Housing market conditions remain soft in both countries. The expected outcomes of key economic drivers for the base case scenario at 30 September 2026 are described below under the heading "Base case economic forecast assumptions".

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates (continued)

Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2026
Downside and severe downside scenarios	The Group produces downside and severe downside scenarios for ECL measurement purposes.	The severe downside scenario assumptions have been updated to reflect a deterioration in global economic conditions, characterised by higher inflation, weaker growth and tighter financial conditions than assumed in the base case. Economic activity is expected to contract, unemployment to rise materially and asset prices to decline across a range of markets. In Australia and New Zealand, housing and commercial property prices experience significant corrections while restrictive monetary policy settings weigh on household spending and business investment. These assumptions reflect a scenario in which heightened geopolitical tensions, disruptions to global energy supply and broader supply chain pressures result in a sustained deterioration in the global economic outlook. Similar assumptions are also used in the downside scenario, but with lesser impacts.
Probability weighting of each economic scenario (base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios)	Probability weighting of each economic scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement date. 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.	Probability weightings in Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World have been updated, with additional weight applied to the severe downside scenario relative to the prior year, reflecting our assessment of the continuing downside risks in local and global economies, and uncertainties related to foreign policies. The probability weightings for current and prior periods are as detailed in the section below under the heading 'Probability weightings'.
Management temporary adjustments	Management temporary adjustments to the ECL allowance are used in circumstances where it is judged that our existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to our lending portfolios. Emerging local or global macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, and natural disasters that are not incorporated into our current parameters, risk ratings, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances.	Management have continued to apply adjustments to accommodate risks associated with higher inflation and interest rates experienced over the last few years. Management overlays have been made for risks particular to home loans, credit cards and commercial lending in Australia, and for property lending in New Zealand. The total amount of adjustments has decreased from the prior year as anticipated risks are now represented in the portfolio credit profiles. The Group's management overlay at 30 September 2026 was $405 million (2025: $498 million). Management has considered and concluded no temporary adjustment is required at 30 September 2026 to the ECL in relation to climate or weather-related events during the period.

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates (continued)

Base case economic forecast assumptions

Continuing uncertainties described above increase the risk of the economic forecast resulting in an understatement or overstatement of the ECL balance.

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of ANZ Economics' view of future macroeconomic conditions used at 30 September 2026 are set out below. For the years following the near-term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss.

	Calendar year		
	2026	2027	2028
Australia			
GDP (annual % change)	1.9	1.3	2.0
Unemployment rate (annual average)	4.4	4.7	4.7
Residential property prices (annual % change)	(4.3)	(3.4)	4.3
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	3.9	2.8	2.5
New Zealand			
GDP (annual % change)	1.7	2.6	2.8
Unemployment rate (annual average)	5.6	5.4	5.0
Residential property prices (annual % change)	(1.0)	2.0	4.0
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	3.6	2.0	2.0
Rest of World			
GDP (annual % change)	2.2	2.1	2.3
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	3.7	2.4	2.2

14. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates (continued)

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 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.

The average weightings applied across the Group are set out below:

	2026	2025
Base	46%	46%
Upside	1%	1%
Downside	39%	40%
Severe downside	14%	13%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgement applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, expected credit losses reported by the Group should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it as at 30 September 2026. The totals for each scenario are approximate levels of ECL assuming 100% weighting was applied to that scenario, applying scenario specific management temporary adjustments where appropriate, and holding all other management temporary adjustments constant:

	ECL allowance $m	Impact $m
If 1% of Stage 1 facilities were included in Stage 2	4,582	52
If 1% of Stage 2 facilities were included in Stage 1	4,524	(6)
100% upside scenario	1,838	(2,692)
100% base scenario	2,428	(2,102)
100% downside scenario	5,130	600
100% severe downside scenario	9,980	5,450

Individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses

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. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect amongst other things, the uncertainties described above.

Financial liabilities

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial liabilities relevant to Note 15 to 17.

Classification and measurement

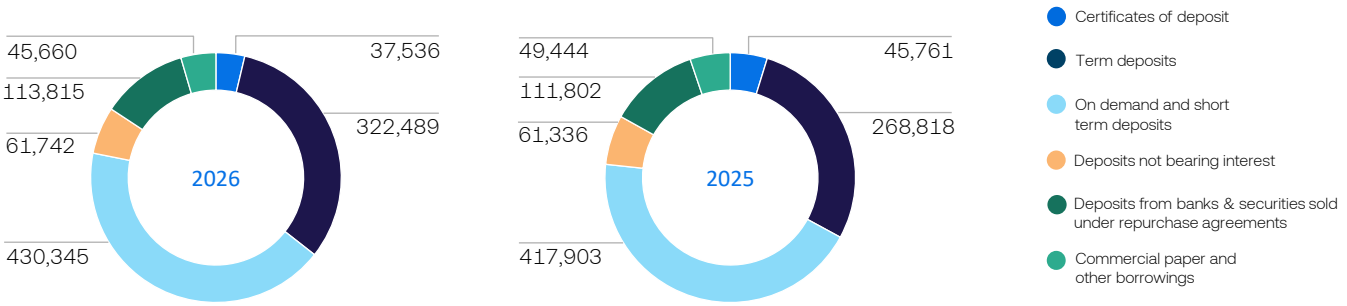
Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, or FVTPL when they are held for trading. Additionally, financial liabilities can be designated at FVTPL where:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- a group of financial liabilities are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives unless:
  a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or
  b) the embedded derivative is closely related to the host financial liability.

Where financial liabilities are designated as measured at fair value, gains or losses relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk are included in Other comprehensive income, except where doing so would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

15. Deposits and other borrowings



	2026 $m	2025 $m
Certificates of deposit	37,536	45,761
Term deposits	322,489	268,818
On demand and short term deposits	430,345	417,903
Deposits not bearing interest	61,742	61,336
Deposits from banks & securities sold under repurchase agreements	113,815	111,802
Commercial paper and other borrowings	45,660	49,444
Deposits and other borrowings[1]	**1,011,587**	955,064
Residual contractual maturity:		
Within one year	997,752	943,468
More than one year	13,835	11,596
Deposits and other borrowings	**1,011,587**	955,064
Carried on Balance Sheet at:		
Amortised cost	955,529	897,376
Fair value through profit or loss[2]	56,058	57,688
Deposits and other borrowings	**1,011,587**	955,064

1. Customer deposits balance of $814,576 million (2025: $748,057 million) for the Group includes Term deposits, On demand and short term deposits and Deposits not bearing interest.
2. These mainly comprise securities sold under repurchase agreements of $50,691 million (2025: $52,254 million) and commercial paper of $3,416 million (2025: $3,659 million).

Recognition and measurement

For deposits and other borrowings that:

- are not designated at FVTPL on initial recognition, we measure them at amortised cost and recognise their interest expense using the effective interest rate method; and
- are managed on a fair value basis, reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch or contain an embedded derivative, we designate them as measured at FVTPL.

Refer to Note 19 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

For deposits and other borrowings designated at fair value, we recognise the amount of fair value gain or loss attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk in other comprehensive income in retained earnings. We recognise any remaining amount of fair value gain or loss directly in profit or loss. Once we have recognised an amount in other comprehensive income, we do not later reclassify it to profit or loss.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent a liability to repurchase the financial assets that remain on our balance sheet since the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. Over the life of the repurchase agreement, we recognise the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price and charge it to interest expense in profit or loss.

16. Payables and other liabilities

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Payables and accruals	6,246	6,206
Liabilities at fair value	4,840	3,960
Lease liabilities	1,096	1,106
Trail commission liabilities	2,111	2,106
Other liabilities	1,700	1,115
Payables and other liabilities	15,993	14,493

Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises liabilities when there is a present obligation to transfer economic resources as a result of past events.

Below is the measurement basis for each item classified as other liabilities:

- Payables, accruals and other liabilities are measured at the contractual amount payable or the best estimate of consideration required to settle the payable.
- Liabilities at fair value relate to securities sold short, which we classify as held for trading and measure at FVTPL based on quoted prices in active markets.
- Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. The carrying amount is then subsequently adjusted to reflect the interest on the lease liability, lease payments that have been made and any lease reassessments or modifications.
- Trail commission liabilities are measured based on the present value of expected future trail commission payments taking into consideration average behavioural loan life and outstanding balances of broker originated loans.

17. Debt issuances

The Group, primarily via ANZBGL and some of its banking subsidiaries (including ANZ Bank New Zealand and Norfina Limited (Suncorp Bank)), uses a variety of funding programmes to issue senior debt (including covered bonds and securitisations) and subordinated debt. The difference between senior debt and subordinated debt is that, in a winding up of an issuer, holders of senior debt of that issuer rank in priority to holders of subordinated debt of that issuer. Subordinated debt will be repaid by the relevant issuer only after the repayment of claims of its depositors and other creditors (including the senior debt holders) of that issuer.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Senior debt	101,818	106,782
Covered bonds	14,361	12,985
Securitisation	7,621	5,396
Total unsubordinated debt	123,800	125,163
Subordinated debt		
- ANZBGL Additional Tier 1 capital	5,970	7,452
- ANZBGL Tier 2 capital	31,798	33,811
- Other subordinated debt securities	2,209	2,848
Total subordinated debt	39,977	44,111
Total debt issued	163,777	169,274
Residual contractual maturity[1]:		
Within one year	36,295	43,080
More than one year	126,682	123,905
No maturity date (instruments in perpetuity)	800	2,289
Total debt issued	163,777	169,274
Carried on Balance Sheet at:		
Amortised cost	160,048	166,504
Fair value through profit or loss	3,729	2,770
Total debt issued	163,777	169,274

1. Based on the final maturity date or, in the case of Additional Tier 1 capital securities, the mandatory conversion date (if any).

Total debt issued by currency

The table below shows the Group's issued debt by currency of issue, which broadly represents the debt holders' base location.

		2026 $m	2025 $m
USD	United States dollars	41,199	49,563
EUR	Euro	23,085	27,751
AUD	Australian dollars	82,183	76,329
NZD	New Zealand dollars	1,067	1,675
JPY	Japanese yen	2,131	2,603
GBP	Pounds sterling	10,027	8,940
HKD	Hong Kong dollars	2,597	949
Other	Chinese yuan and Singapore dollars	1,488	1,464
Total debt issued		163,777	169,274

Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt is primarily issued externally by the Group out of its banking subsidiaries ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand. ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited has also issued a perpetual subordinated debt security. The externally issued subordinated debt constitutes subordinated debt of both the Group and the relevant issuer. Not all subordinated debt will rank equally on a Group basis. This is as a result of different issuers and terms applicable to subordinated debt issued by those issuers.

At 30 September 2026, all subordinated debt issued by ANZBGL qualifies as regulatory capital for ANZBGL. Depending on their terms and conditions, the subordinated debt instruments issued by ANZBGL are classified as either Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital for ANZBGL (in the case of the ANZ Capital Notes (ANZ CN)) or Tier 2 capital for ANZBGL (in the case of the term subordinated notes) for APRA's capital adequacy purposes.

Subordinated debt issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand constitutes tier 2 capital for ANZ Bank New Zealand for the purposes of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's (RBNZ) capital requirements but does not constitute regulatory capital for the group for APRA's capital adequacy purposes. Subordinated debt issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited does not constitute regulatory capital for APRA's and the RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes.

17. Debt issuances (continued)

AT1 capital

All outstanding AT1 capital instruments issued by ANZBGL (which are in the form of ANZ CNs) are Basel III fully compliant instruments (refer to Note 24 Capital management for further information about Basel III) for APRA's capital adequacy purposes. Each of the ANZ CNs rank equally with each other.

Distributions on the AT1 capital instruments are non-cumulative and subject to the issuer's absolute discretion and certain payment conditions (including regulatory requirements). Distributions on ANZ CNs are franked in line with the franking applied to ANZGHL's ordinary shares.

The AT1 capital instruments provide the issuer with an early redemption or conversion option on a specified date and in certain other circumstances (such as a tax or regulatory event). This redemption option is subject to APRA's prior written approval.

Each of the AT1 capital instruments will immediately convert into a variable number of ANZGHL's ordinary shares (based on the average market price of the shares immediately prior to conversion less a 1% discount, subject to a maximum conversion number of ANZGHL's ordinary shares) if:

- ANZBGL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratios are equal to or less than 5.125% - known as a Common Equity Capital Trigger Event; or
- APRA notifies ANZBGL that, without the conversion or write-off of certain securities or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support), it considers that ANZBGL would become non-viable – known as a Non-Viability Trigger Event.

The AT1 capital instruments mandatorily convert into a variable number of ANZGHL's ordinary shares (based on the average market price of the shares immediately prior to conversion less a 1% discount):

- on a specified mandatory conversion date; or
- on an earlier date under certain circumstances as set out in the terms.

However, this mandatory conversion is deferred for a specified period if certain conversion tests are not met.

If the AT1 capital securities convert, and the holders receive ANZGHL ordinary shares, then:

- the AT1 capital securities are transferred by the holders to ANZGHL for their face value;
- ANZBGL shall redeem the securities and simultaneously issue ordinary shares to its parent ANZ BH Pty Ltd (based on ANZBGL's share price calculated by reference to its consolidated net assets, subject to a maximum conversion number); and
- ANZ BH Pty Ltd will issue shares to ANZGHL (based on ANZ BH Pty Ltd's share price calculated by reference to its consolidated net assets, subject to a maximum conversion number).

Preference shares issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand will constitute AT1 capital for ANZ Bank New Zealand for the purposes of the RBNZ's capital requirements, however they do not constitute AT1 capital for the ANZBGL Group as the terms of the preference shares do not satisfy APRA's capital requirements. Externally issued preference shares are included within non-controlling interests in Note 23 Equity.

APRA has confirmed that its phase out of AT1 capital instruments will commence in January 2027. Refer to Note 24 Capital Management for more details on APRA's AT1 phase out.

The tables below show key details of the ANZBGL's AT1 capital instruments on issue:

			2026 $m	2025 $m
ANZBGL's Additional Tier 1 capital (perpetual subordinated securities)[1]				
ANZ Capital Notes				
AUD	1,500m	ANZ CN6	**1,494**	1,492
AUD	1,310m	ANZ CN7	**1,303**	1,301
AUD	1,500m	ANZ CN8	**1,489**	1,487
AUD	1,700m	ANZ CN9	**1,684**	1,683
ANZ Capital Securities				
USD	1,000m	ANZ Capital Securities[2]	**-**	1,489
Total ANZBGL Additional Tier 1 capital[3]			**5,970**	7,452

1. Carrying values are net of issuance costs.
2. The ANZ Capital Securities were redeemed in full on 15 June 2026.
3. This forms part of ANZBGL's qualifying AT1 capital. Refer to Note 24 Capital management for further details.

17. Debt issuances (continued)

ANZ Capital Notes

	ANZ CN6	ANZ CN7	ANZ CN8
Issuer	ANZBGL	ANZBGL	ANZBGL
Issue date	8 July 2021	24 March 2022	24 March 2023
Issue amount	$1,500 million	$1,310 million	$1,500 million
Face value per note	$100	$100	$100
Distribution frequency	Quarterly in arrears	Quarterly in arrears	Quarterly in arrears
Distribution rate	Floating rate: (90 day Bank Bill rate+3.0%)x(1-Australian corporate tax rate)	Floating rate: (90 day Bank Bill rate+2.7%)x(1-Australian corporate tax rate)	Floating rate: (90 day Bank Bill rate+2.75%)x(1-Australian corporate tax rate)
Issuer's early redemption or conversion option	20 March 2028	20 March 2029	20 March 2030
Mandatory conversion date	20 September 2030	20 September 2031	20 September 2032
Common Equity Capital Trigger Event	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non-Viability Trigger Event	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carrying value (net of issue costs)	$1,494 million (2025: $1,492 million)	$1,303 million (2025: $1,301 million)	$1,489 million (2025: $1,487 million)

	ANZ CN9
Issuer	ANZBGL
Issue date	20 March 2024
Issue amount	$1,700 million
Face value per note	$100
Distribution frequency	Quarterly in arrears
Distribution rate	Floating rate: (90 day Bank Bill rate+2.9%)x(1-Australian corporate tax rate)
Issuer's early redemption or conversion option	20 March 2031
Mandatory conversion date	20 September 2033
Common Equity Capital Trigger Event	Yes
Non-Viability Trigger Event	Yes
Carrying value (net of issue costs)	$1,684 million (2025: $1,683 million)

ANZ Capital Securities

Issuer	ANZBGL, acting through its London branch
Issue date	15 June 2016
Issue amount	USD 1,000 million
Face value	Minimum denomination of USD 200,000 and an integral multiple of USD 1,000 above that
Interest frequency	Semi-annually in arrears
Interest rate	Fixed at 6.75% p.a. until 15 June 2026. Reset on 15 June 2026 and each 5 year anniversary to a floating rate: 5 year USD mid-market swap rate + 5.168%
Issuer's early redemption option	These securities were redeemed on 15 June 2026
Common Equity Capital Trigger Event	Yes
Non-Viability Trigger Event	Yes
Carrying value (net of issue costs)	Nil (2025: $1,489 million)

17. Debt issuances (continued)

Tier 2 capital

Convertible term subordinated notes issued by ANZBGL are Basel III fully compliant instruments for APRA's capital adequacy purposes. Each of ANZBGL's term subordinated notes rank equally with each other. If a Non-Viability Trigger Event occurs, each of the convertible term subordinated notes will immediately convert into ANZGHL ordinary shares (based on the average market price of the ANZGHL shares immediately prior to conversion less a 1% discount, subject to a maximum conversion number).

If the Tier 2 capital securities convert, and the holders receive ANZGHL ordinary shares, then ANZBGL shall issue ordinary shares to its parent ANZ BH Pty Ltd (based on ANZBGL's share price calculated by reference to its consolidated net assets, subject to a maximum conversion number) and ANZ BH Pty Ltd will issue shares to ANZGHL (calculated on the same basis).

The table below shows the subordinated debt issued by ANZBGL constituting Tier 2 capital:

Currency	Face value	Maturity	Next optional call date – subject to APRA's prior approval	Interest rate	2026 $m	2025 $m
ANZBGL Tier 2 capital (term subordinated notes)						
JPY	20,000m	2026	N/A	Fixed	-	204
USD	1,500m	2026	N/A	Fixed	-	2,238
AUD	225m	2032	2027	Fixed	225	225
AUD	265m	2039	N/A	Fixed	171	189
AUD	1,250m	2031	2026 [1]	Floating	-	1,250
USD	1,500m	2035	2030	Fixed	1,808	1,971
AUD	330m	2040	N/A	Fixed	202	223
AUD	195m	2040	N/A	Fixed	118	130
EUR	750m	2031	2026 [1]	Fixed	-	1,314
GBP	500m	2031	2026 [1]	Fixed	-	986
AUD	1,450m	2032	2027	Fixed	1,432	1,445
AUD	300m	2032	2027	Floating	300	300
JPY	59,400m	2032	2027	Fixed	535	598
SGD	600m	2032	2027	Fixed	680	726
AUD	900m	2034	2029	Fixed	871	905
USD	1,250m	2032	N/A	Fixed	1,659	1,880
EUR	1,000m	2033	2028	Fixed	1,617	1,807
AUD	1,000m	2038	2033	Fixed	967	1,005
AUD	275m	2033	2028	Fixed	275	275
AUD	875m	2033	2028	Floating	875	875
AUD	1,435m	2034	2029	Floating	1,435	1,435
AUD	850m	2034	2029	Fixed	850	813
USD	1,000m	2034	2029	Fixed	1,394	1,538
AUD	1,900m	2039	2034	Fixed	1,796	1,936
USD	1,250m	2035	2034	Fixed	1,607	1,843
SGD	600m	2034	2029	Fixed	680	736
AUD	500m	2035	2030	Fixed	485	508
AUD	1,250m	2035	2030	Floating	1,250	1,246
EUR	1,000m	2035	2030	Fixed	1,562	1,779
USD	1,250m	2036	2035	Fixed	1,673	1,937
AUD	750m	2040	2035	Fixed	686	752
AUD	750m	2045	N/A	Fixed	667	742
GBP	500m	2036	2031	Fixed	902	-

1. Redeemed in full on an optional call date during 2026.

17. Debt issuances (continued)

Currency	Face value	Maturity	Next optional call date – subject to APRA's prior approval	Interest rate	2026 $m	2025 $m
ANZBGL Tier 2 capital (term subordinated notes)						
AUD	275m	2037	2032	Fixed	260	-
AUD	725m	2037	2032	Floating	722	-
EUR	750m	2038	2033	Fixed	1,169	-
AUD	250m	2041	2036	Fixed	246	-
AUD	750m	2041	2036	Floating	734	-
AUD	750m	2046	N/A	Fixed	730	-
EUR	750m	2036	2031	Fixed	1,215	-
Total ANZBGL Tier 2 capital[1,2]					31,798	33,811

1. Carrying values are net of issuance costs, and, where applicable, include fair value hedge accounting adjustments.
2. This forms part of ANZBGL's qualifying Tier 2 capital. Refer to Note 24 Capital management for further details.

Other subordinated debt securities

The term subordinated notes issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand constitute tier 2 capital under RBNZ requirements. However, they do not (among other things) contain a Non-Viability Trigger Event and therefore do not meet APRA's requirements for Tier 2 capital instruments in order to qualify as regulatory capital for the ANZBGL Group.

ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited externally issued $800 million perpetual subordinated notes in 2024, however, they do not constitute regulatory capital for either APRA's or RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes.

Currency	Face value	Maturity	Next optional call date[1]	Interest rate	2026 $m	2025 $m
Perpetual subordinated notes issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited[2]						
AUD	800m	Perpetual	2030	Floating	800	800
Term subordinated notes issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited						
NZD	600m	2031	2026[3]	Fixed	-	526
USD	500m	2032	2027	Fixed	705	746
USD	500m	2034	2029	Fixed	704	776
Other subordinated debt[4]					2,209	2,848

1. Subject to APRA's or RBNZ's prior approval (as applicable).
2. The perpetual subordinated notes were issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited on 18 September 2024 with the proceeds invested in perpetual preference shares issued internally by ANZ Bank New Zealand (which constitute additional tier 1 capital for ANZ Bank New Zealand for the purposes of RBNZ's capital requirements but not for the purposes of APRA's capital requirements).
3. ANZ Bank New Zealand's NZD 600m term subordinated notes were redeemed in full on 17 September 2026.
4. ANZ Bank New Zealand externally issued NZD 550 million of perpetual preference shares on 18 July 2022 and NZD 275 million of perpetual preference shares on 19 March 2024. These perpetual preference shares constitute AT1 capital for ANZ Bank New Zealand for the purposes of RBNZ's capital requirements but not for the purposes of APRA's capital requirements. These preference shares are included within non-controlling interests in Note 23 Equity.

Recognition and measurement

Debt issuances are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except where designated at FVTPL. Interest expense on debt issuances is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Where the Group enters into a fair value hedge accounting relationship, the fair value attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in adjustments to the carrying value of the debt.

Subordinated debt with capital-based conversion features (i.e. Common Equity Capital Trigger Events or Non-Viability Trigger Events) are considered to contain embedded derivatives that we account for separately at FVTPL. The embedded derivatives arise because the number of shares issued on conversion following any of those trigger events is subject to the maximum conversion number, however they have no significant value as of the reporting date given the remote nature of those trigger events.

18. Financial risk management

Risk management framework and model

Introduction

The use of financial instruments is fundamental to the Group's businesses of providing banking and other financial services to our customers. The associated financial risks (primarily credit, market, and liquidity risks) are a significant portion of the Group's key material risks.

We disclose details of all key material risks impacting the Group, and further information on the Group's risk management activities, in the Governance and Risk Management sections of this Annual Report.

This note details the Group's financial risk management policies, processes and quantitative disclosures in relation to the key financial risks.

Material financial risks	Key sections applicable to this risk
Credit risk The risk of financial loss resulting from: a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a financial loss.	• Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Maximum exposure to credit risk • Credit quality • Concentrations of credit risk • Collateral management
Market risk The risk to the Group's earnings arising from: changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility and correlations; or fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices.	• Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Measurement of market risk • Traded and non-traded market risk • Equity securities designated at FVOCI • Foreign currency risk – structural exposure
Liquidity and funding risk The risk that the Group is unable to meet payment obligations as they fall due, including: repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets.	• Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk • Liquidity risk outcomes • Residual contractual maturity analysis of the Group's liabilities

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Overview

An overview of our risk management framework

This overview is provided to aid the users of the financial statements in understanding the context of the financial disclosures required under AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. It should be read in conjunction with the Governance and Risk Management sections of this Annual Report.

The Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). The Board has delegated authority to the Board Risk Committee (BRC) to develop and monitor compliance with the Group's risk management policies. The BRC reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

The Board approves the strategic objectives of the Group including:

- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which sets out the Board's expectations regarding the degree of risk that the Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan; and
- the Risk Management Strategy (RMS), which describes the Group's strategy for managing risks and the key elements of the RMF that give effect to this strategy. This includes a description of each material risk, and an overview of how the RMF addresses each risk, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures. It also includes information on how the Group identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, reports and controls or mitigates material risks.

The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and robust control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. At ANZ, risk is everyone's responsibility.

The Group has an independent risk management function, headed by the Chief Risk Officer who:

- is responsible for overseeing the risk profile and the risk management framework;
- can effectively challenge activities and decisions that materially affect the Group's risk profile; and
- has an independent reporting line to the BRC to enable the appropriate escalation of issues of concern.

The Internal Audit Function reports directly to the Board Audit Committee (BAC). Internal Audit provides:

- an independent evaluation of the Group's RMF annually that seeks to ensure compliance with, and the effectiveness of, the risk management framework;
- facilitation of a comprehensive review every three years that seeks to ensure the appropriateness, effectiveness and adequacy of the risk management framework; and
- recommendations to improve the framework and/or work practices to strengthen the effectiveness of day-to-day operations.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Granting credit facilities to customers is one of the Group's major sources of income. As this activity is also a principal risk, the Group dedicates considerable resources to its management. The Group assumes credit risk in a wide range of lending and other activities in diverse markets and in many jurisdictions. Credit risks arise from traditional lending to customers as well as from interbank, treasury, trade finance and capital markets activities around the world.

Our credit risk management framework ensures we apply a consistent approach across the Group when we measure, monitor and manage the credit risk appetite set by the Board. The Board is assisted and advised by the BRC in discharging its duty to oversee credit risk. The BRC:

- assists the Board in setting the credit risk appetite and credit strategies; and
- approves credit transactions beyond the discretion of executive management.

We quantify credit risk through an internal credit rating system (masterscales) to ensure consistency across exposure types and to provide a consistent framework for reporting and analysis. The system uses models and other tools to measure the following for customer exposures:

Probability of Default (PD)	Expressed by a Customer Credit Rating (CCR), reflecting the Group's assessment of a customer's ability to service and repay debt.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest at the time of default.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Expressed by a Security Indicator (SI) ranging from A to G. The SI is calculated by reference to the percentage of loan covered by security which the Group can realise if a customer defaults. The A-G scale is supplemented by a range of other SIs which cover factors such as cash cover and sovereign backing. For retail and some small business lending, we group exposures into large homogenous pools – and the LGD is assigned at the pool level.

Our specialist credit risk teams develop and validate the Group's PD and LGD rating models. The outputs from these models drive our day-to-day credit risk management decisions including origination, pricing, approval levels, regulatory capital adequacy, economic capital allocation, and credit provisioning.

All customers with whom the Group has a credit relationship are assigned a CCR at origination via either of the following assessment approaches:

Large and more complex lending	Retail and some small business lending
Rating models provide a consistent and structured assessment, with judgement required around the use of out-of-model factors. We handle credit approval on a dual approval basis, jointly with the business writer and an independent credit officer.	Automated assessment of credit applications using a combination of scoring (application and behavioural), policy rules and external credit reporting information. If the application does not meet the automated assessment criteria, then it is subject to manual assessment.

We use the Group's internal CCRs 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 Requirements	Moody's Ratings	S&P Global Ratings
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
Defaulted	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as defaulted.	N/A	N/A

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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 our 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		Excluded[1]		Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
On-balance sheet positions						
Net loans and advances	**861,415**	829,456	**-**	-	**861,415**	829,456
Other financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	**188,034**	155,211	**1,352**	1,205	**186,682**	154,006
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	**15,979**	23,394	**15,979**	23,394	**-**	-
Collateral paid	**8,155**	9,831	**-**	-	**8,155**	9,831
Trading assets	**50,794**	48,248	**9,254**	9,076	**41,540**	39,172
Derivative financial instruments	**58,461**	47,480	**-**	-	**58,461**	47,480
Investment securities						
- debt securities at amortised cost	**6,444**	7,520	**-**	-	**6,444**	7,520
- debt securities at FVOCI	**155,235**	156,373	**-**	-	**155,235**	156,373
- equity securities at FVOCI	**1,038**	1,106	**1,038**	1,106	**-**	-
- debt securities at FVTPL	**552**	694	**-**	-	**552**	694
Regulatory deposits	**567**	541	**-**	-	**567**	541
Other financial assets[2]	**4,428**	4,016	**-**	-	**4,428**	4,016
Total other financial assets	**489,687**	454,414	**27,623**	34,781	**462,064**	419,633
Subtotal	**1,351,102**	1,283,870	**27,623**	34,781	**1,323,479**	1,249,089
Off-balance sheet positions						
Undrawn and contingent facilities[3]	**251,095**	241,224	**-**	-	**251,095**	241,224
Total	**1,602,197**	1,525,094	**27,623**	34,781	**1,574,574**	1,490,313

1. Coins, notes and cash at bank within Cash and cash equivalents; trade dated assets within Settlement balances owed to ANZ; precious metal exposures and carbon credits within Trading assets; and equity securities within Investment securities were excluded as they do not have credit risk exposure.
2. Other financial assets mainly comprise accrued interest and acceptances.
3. Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance-related contingencies, net of collectively assessed and individually assessed allowance for ECL.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality

An analysis of the Group's credit risk exposure is presented in the following tables based on the Group's internal credit quality rating by stage without taking account of the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements:

Net loans and advances

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026					
Strong	544,627	17,945	-	-	562,572
Satisfactory	185,355	43,246	-	-	228,601
Weak	14,094	15,637	-	-	29,731
Defaulted	-	-	7,574	1,138	8,712
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	744,076	76,828	7,574	1,138	829,616
Allowance for ECL	(1,526)	(1,402)	(686)	(366)	(3,980)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	742,550	75,426	6,888	772	825,636
Loans and advances at FVTPL					31,560
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired[1]					272
Unearned income					(642)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,589
Net carrying amount					861,415
As at 30 September 2025					
Strong	514,830	12,698	-	-	527,528
Satisfactory	193,577	36,906	-	-	230,483
Weak	17,922	14,787	-	-	32,709
Defaulted	-	-	6,955	1,018	7,973
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	726,329	64,391	6,955	1,018	798,693
Allowance for ECL	(1,333)	(1,558)	(621)	(362)	(3,874)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	724,996	62,833	6,334	656	794,819
Loans and advances at FVTPL					30,398
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired[1]					380
Unearned income					(641)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,500
Net carrying amount					829,456

1. Represents Stage 3 exposures from Suncorp Bank at the date of acquisition recognised net of allowance for ECL.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026					
Strong	216,008	1,522	-	-	217,530
Satisfactory	29,384	3,247	-	-	32,631
Weak	680	948	-	-	1,628
Defaulted	-	-	187	22	209
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	246,072	5,717	187	22	251,998
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions (refer to Note 22)	(732)	(133)	(31)	(7)	(903)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	245,340	5,584	156	15	251,095
As at 30 September 2025					
Strong	208,112	1,422	-	-	209,534
Satisfactory	27,128	3,287	-	-	30,415
Weak	691	1,225	-	-	1,916
Defaulted	-	-	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 (refer to Note 22)	(643)	(160)	(30)	(37)	(870)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	235,288	5,774	112	50	241,224

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026					
Strong	5,079	-	-	-	5,079
Satisfactory	1,342	-	-	-	1,342
Weak	43	-	-	-	43
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,464	-	-	-	6,464
Allowance for ECL	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,444	-	-	-	6,444
As at 30 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

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 $m	Stage 2 $m	Collectively assessed $m	Individually assessed $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026					
Strong	155,235	-	-	-	155,235
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	155,235	-	-	-	155,235
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
As at 30 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)

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Other financial assets

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Strong	281,736	233,988
Satisfactory[1]	18,471	21,183
Weak	178	569
Total carrying amount	300,385	255,740

1. Includes Investment Securities - debt securities at FVTPL of $552 million (2025: $694 million) for the Group.

Concentrations of credit risk

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, they may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Group monitors its credit portfolio 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.

Composition of financial instruments that give rise to credit risk by industry group are presented below:

	Loans and advances		Other financial assets		Off-balance sheet credit related commitments		Total	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining	41,768	41,326	869	785	13,644	13,517	56,281	55,628
Business services	10,328	7,845	464	227	7,094	5,968	17,886	14,040
Construction	6,644	6,508	75	46	6,720	6,657	13,439	13,211
Electricity, gas and water supply	10,854	11,590	1,139	876	11,075	11,192	23,068	23,658
Entertainment, leisure and tourism	14,322	13,750	112	91	4,099	3,829	18,533	17,670
Financial, investment and insurance	89,097	86,293	309,151	264,999	53,373	51,424	451,621	402,716
Government and official institutions	5,927	2,436	138,729	143,039	1,512	1,173	146,168	146,648
Manufacturing	29,609	26,053	2,249	1,573	24,993	23,205	56,851	50,831
Personal lending	521,686	510,894	1,524	1,449	68,207	67,961	591,417	580,304
Property services	73,358	68,755	1,364	1,452	19,575	19,513	94,297	89,720
Retail trade	11,903	11,480	122	71	7,514	6,418	19,539	17,969
Transport and storage	11,313	11,644	1,332	790	8,914	8,736	21,559	21,170
Wholesale trade	15,525	12,706	884	1,107	12,591	11,439	29,000	25,252
Other	19,114	18,191	4,070	3,162	12,687	11,062	35,871	32,415
Gross total	861,448	829,471	462,084	419,667	251,998	242,094	1,575,530	1,491,232
Allowance for ECL	(3,980)	(3,874)	(20)	(34)	(903)	(870)	(4,903)	(4,778)
Subtotal	857,468	825,597	462,064	419,633	251,095	241,224	1,570,627	1,486,454
Unearned income	(642)	(641)	-	-	-	-	(642)	(641)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs	4,589	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,589	4,500
Maximum exposure to credit risk	861,415	829,456	462,064	419,633	251,095	241,224	1,574,574	1,490,313

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Collateral management

We use collateral for on and off-balance sheet exposures to mitigate credit risk if a counterparty cannot meet its repayment obligations. Where there is sufficient collateral, an expected credit loss is not recognised. This is largely the case for certain lending products, such as margin loans and reverse repurchase agreements that are secured by the securities purchased using the lending. For some products, the collateral provided by customers is fundamental to the product's structuring, so it is not strictly the secondary source of repayment - for example, lending secured by trade receivables is typically repaid by the collection of those receivables. During the period there was no change in our collateral policies.

The nature of collateral or security held for the relevant classes of financial assets is as follows:

Net loans and advances	
Loans - housing and personal	Housing loans are secured by mortgage(s) over property and additional security may take the form of guarantees and deposits. Personal lending (including credit cards and overdrafts) is predominantly unsecured. If we take security, then it is restricted to eligible vehicles, motor homes and other assets.
Loans - business	Business loans may be secured, partially secured or unsecured. Typically, we take security by way of a mortgage over property and/or a charge over the business or other assets. If appropriate, we may take other security to mitigate the credit risk, such as guarantees, standby letters of credit or derivative protection.
Other financial assets	
Trading assets, Investment securities, Derivatives and Other financial assets	For trading assets, we do not seek collateral directly from the issuer or counterparty. However, the collateral may be implicit in the terms of the instrument (for example, with an asset-backed security). The terms of debt securities may include collateralisation. For derivatives we have large individual exposures to single name counterparties such as central clearing houses, financial institutions, and other institutional clients. Open derivative positions with these counterparties are aggregated and cash collateral (or other forms of eligible collateral) is exchanged daily through the respective Credit Support Annex agreements. The collateral is provided by the counterparty when their position is out of the money (or provided to the counterparty by the Group when our position is out of the money). Credit risk will remain where the full amount of the derivative exposure is not covered by any collateral.
Off-balance sheet positions	
Undrawn and contingent facilities	Collateral for off-balance sheet positions is mainly held against undrawn facilities, and they are typically performance bonds or guarantees. Undrawn facilities that are secured include housing loans secured by mortgages over residential property and business lending secured by commercial real estate and/or charges over business assets.

The table below shows the estimated value of collateral we hold and the net unsecured portion of credit exposures:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk		Total value of collateral[1]		Unsecured portion of credit exposure	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Net loans and advances	861,415	829,456	716,326	698,418	145,089	131,038
Other financial assets	462,064	419,633	84,969	67,960	377,095	351,673
Off-balance sheet positions	251,095	241,224	87,507	87,629	163,588	153,595
Total	1,574,574	1,490,313	888,802	854,007	685,772	636,306

1. In estimating the value of collateral for housing loans, customers are assumed to be meeting their insurance obligations for the properties over which the mortgages are secured.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Market risk stems from the Group's trading and balance sheet management activities and the impact of changes and correlations between interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities and the volatility within these asset classes.

Within overall strategies and policies established by the BRC, business units and risk management have joint responsibility for the control of market risk at the Group level. The Market Risk team (a specialist risk management unit independent of the business) allocates market risk limits at various levels and monitors and reports on them daily. This detailed framework allocates individual limits to manage and control exposures using risk factors and profit and loss limits.

Management, measurement and reporting of market risk is undertaken in two broad categories:

Traded Market Risk	Non-Traded Market Risk
Risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. Principal risk categories monitored are: Currency risk – potential loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates or their implied volatilities. Interest rate risk – potential loss from changes in market interest rates or their implied volatilities. Credit spread risk – potential loss arising from a movement in margin or spread relative to a benchmark. Commodity risk – potential loss arising from changes in commodity prices or their implied volatilities.	Risk of loss associated with the management of non-traded interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange exposures. This includes interest rate risk in the banking book. This risk of loss arises from adverse changes in the overall and relative level of interest rates for different tenors, differences in the actual versus expected net interest margin, and the potential valuation risk associated with embedded options in financial instruments and bank products.

Measurement of market risk

We primarily manage and control market risk using Value at Risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress testing.

VaR measures the Group's possible daily loss based on historical market movements. The Group's VaR approach for both traded and non-traded risk is historical simulation. We use historical changes in market rates, prices and volatilities over a 500 business day window using a one-day holding period. Back testing is used to ensure our VaR models remain accurate.

The Group measures VaR at a 99% confidence interval which means there is a 99% chance that a loss will not exceed the VaR for the relevant holding period.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Traded and non-traded market risk

Traded market risk

The table below shows the traded market risk VaR on a diversified basis by risk categories:

	2026				2025			
	As at $m	High for year[1] $m	Low for year[1] $m	Average for year[1] $m	As at $m	High for year[1] $m	Low for year[1] $m	Average for year[1] $m
Traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Foreign exchange	1.7	6.1	1.7	3.3	1.7	8.9	1.7	3.4
Interest rate	3.7	6.8	3.6	5.2	3.9	8.5	3.8	5.5
Credit	3.7	5.1	2.1	3.5	2.9	8.2	1.8	4.1
Commodities	7.2	13.3	5.2	8.0	8.9	11.3	2.3	6.3
Diversification benefit[2]	(8.2)	n/a	n/a	(10.2)	(8.6)	n/a	n/a	(9.6)
Total VaR	8.1	13.2	7.5	9.8	8.8	13.5	6.8	9.7

1. 2026 VaR includes Suncorp Bank data post-integration into Group data, 2025 VaR excludes Suncorp Bank data.
2. The diversification benefit reflects risks that offset across categories. The high and low VaR figures reported for each factor did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported for the Group as a whole. Consequently, a diversification benefit for high and low would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the table.

Non-traded market risk

Balance sheet risk management

The principal objectives of balance sheet risk management are to maintain acceptable levels of interest rate and liquidity risk to mitigate the negative impact of movements in interest rates on the earnings and market value of the Group's banking book, while ensuring the Group maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk management

Non-traded interest rate risk relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on the Group's future Net interest income. This risk arises from two principal sources, namely mismatches between the repricing dates of interest bearing assets and liabilities; and the investment of capital and other non-interest bearing liabilities and assets. Interest rate risk is reported using VaR and scenario analysis (based on the impact of a 1% rate shock). The table below shows VaR figures for non-traded interest rate risk for the combined Group as well as Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World geographies which are calculated separately.

	2026				2025			
	As at $m	High for year[1] $m	Low for year[1] $m	Average for year[1] $m	As at $m	High for year[1] $m	Low for year[1] $m	Average for year[1] $m
Non-traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Australia	129.6	133.4	108.1	120.5	98.8	99.3	84.4	91.8
New Zealand	27.3	27.3	20.3	23.4	23.6	25.5	20.6	23.1
Rest of World	28.8	36.9	28.8	31.6	29.7	37.7	22.3	31.5
Diversification benefit[2]	(28.9)	n/a	n/a	(41.5)	(51.4)	n/a	n/a	(48.8)
Total VaR	156.8	156.8	120.0	134.0	100.7	101.8	94.6	97.6

1. 2026 VaR includes Suncorp Bank data post-integration into Group data, 2025 VaR excludes Suncorp Bank data.
2. The diversification benefit reflects risks that offset across categories. The high and low VaR figures reported for each factor did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported for the Group as a whole. Consequently, a diversification benefit for high and low would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the table.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

We undertake scenario analysis to stress test the impact of extreme events on the Group's market risk exposures. We model a 1% overnight parallel positive shift in the yield curve to determine the potential impact on our Net interest income over the next 12 months. This is a standard risk measure which assumes the parallel shift is reflected in all wholesale and customer rates.

The table below shows the outcome of this risk measure for the current and previous financial years, expressed as a percentage of reported Net interest income.

	2026	2025
Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income		
As at period end	**0.18%**	1.52%
Maximum exposure	**1.28%**	1.58%
Minimum exposure	**0.18%**	1.09%
Average exposure (in absolute terms)	**0.70%**	1.33%

Equity securities designated at FVOCI

Our investment securities contain equity investment holdings which predominantly comprise Bank of Tianjin and other unlisted equities. The market risk impact on these equity investments is not captured by the Group's VaR processes for traded and non-traded market risks. Therefore, the Group regularly reviews the valuations of the investments within the portfolio and assesses whether the investments are appropriately measured based on the recognition and measurement policies set out in Note 12 Investment securities.

Foreign currency risk – structural exposures

Our investment of capital in foreign operations - for example, branches, subsidiaries or associates with functional currencies other than the Australian Dollar - exposes the Group to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates. Variations in the value of these foreign operations arising as a result of exchange differences are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. Where considered appropriate, the Group enters into hedges of the foreign exchange exposures from its foreign operations.

Similarly, the Group may enter into economic hedges against larger foreign exchange denominated revenue streams (primarily New Zealand Dollar, US Dollar and US Dollar correlated). The primary objective of hedging is to ensure that, if practical, the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on the consolidated capital ratios are minimised.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is either:

- unable to meet its payment obligations (including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt) when they fall due; or
- does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to fund increases in its assets.

Management of liquidity and funding risks are overseen by GALCO. The Group's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a set of Board-approved principles and include:

- maintaining the ability to meet all payment obligations in the immediate term;
- ensuring that the Group maintains Board-approved 'survival horizons' under a range of idiosyncratic, and general market, liquidity stress scenarios, at a country and Group-wide level, to meet cash flow obligations over the short to medium term;
- maintaining strength in the Group's balance sheet structure to ensure long term resilience in the liquidity and funding risk profile;
- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements;
- preparing daily liquidity reports and scenario analysis to quantify the Group's positions;
- targeting a diversified funding base to avoid undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency;
- holding a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations; and
- establishing detailed contingency plans to cover different liquidity crisis events.

The Group operates under a non-operating holding company structure whereby:

- ANZBGL operates its own liquidity and funding program, governance frameworks and reporting regime reflecting its ADI operations;
- ANZGHL (parent entity) has no material liquidity risk given the structure and nature of the balance sheet; and
- ANZ Non-Bank Group is not expected to have separate funding arrangements and will rely on ANZGHL for funding.

A separate liquidity policy has been established for ANZGHL and ANZBGL Group to reflect the differing nature of liquidity risk inherent in each business model. ANZGHL will ensure that the parent entity and ANZ Non-Bank Group hold sufficient cash reserves to meet operating and financing requirements.

Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk

Scenario modelling of funding sources

ANZBGL Group's liquidity risk appetite is defined by a range of regulatory 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 ANZBGL 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

ANZBGL Group holds a portfolio of high quality (unencumbered) liquid assets to protect its liquidity position in a severely stressed environment and to meet regulatory requirements. High-quality liquid assets comprise three categories consistent with Basel III LCR requirements:

- Highest-quality liquid assets (HQLA1)- cash and 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 RBNZ not already included in HQLA1 or HQLA2.

ANZBGL 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.

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Liquidity risk outcomes[1]

Liquidity Coverage Ratio – ANZBGL Group's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) averaged 132% for 2026 (2025: 132%), above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio – ANZBGL Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as at 30 September 2026 was 116% (2025: 115%), above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

1. This information is not within the scope of the external audit of the Group Financial Report by the Group's external auditor, KPMG. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio are non-IFRS disclosures and are disclosed as part of the Group's APS 330 *Public Disclosure* and disclosed in APRA Reporting Form ARF 210 *Liquidity* which will be subject to specific procedures in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 310 *Audit and Related Matters*.

Liquidity crisis contingency planning

ANZBGL Group maintains APRA-endorsed liquidity crisis contingency plans for analysing and responding to a liquidity threatening event at a country and ANZBGL Group-wide level. Key liquidity contingency crisis planning requirements and guidelines include:

Ongoing business management	Early signs/mild stress	Severe stress
• establish crisis/severity levels • liquidity limits • early warning indicators	• monitoring and review • management actions not requiring business rationalisation	• activate contingency funding plans • management actions for altering asset and liability behaviour
Assigned responsibility for internal and external communications and the appropriate timing to communicate.		

Since the precise nature of any stress event cannot be known in advance, the plans are designed to be flexible to the nature and severity of the stress event with multiple variables able to be accommodated in any plan.

Group funding

The ANZBGL Group monitors the composition and stability of its funding so that it remains within the ANZBGL Group's funding risk appetite. This approach ensures that an appropriate proportion of the ANZBGL Group's assets are funded by stable funding sources, including customer deposits; longer-dated wholesale funding (with a remaining term exceeding one year); and equity.

Funding plans prepared	Considerations in preparing funding plans
• 3 year financial plan prepared annually • annual funding plan as part of the ANZBGL Group's planning process • forecasting in light of actual results as a calibration to the annual plan	• customer balance sheet growth • changes in wholesale funding including: targeted funding volumes; markets; investors; tenors; and currencies for senior, secured, subordinated, hybrid transactions and market conditions • liquidity stress testing

18. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Residual contractual maturity analysis of the group's liabilities

The tables below provide residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities as at 30 September within relevant maturity groupings. All outstanding debt issuance and subordinated debt is profiled on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay. All at-call liabilities are reported in the 'Less than 3 months' category unless there is a longer minimum notice period. The amounts represent principal and interest cash flows and therefore may differ from equivalent amounts reported on Balance Sheet.

It should be noted that this is not how the Group manages its liquidity risk. The management of this risk is detailed on page 282.

	Less than 3 months $m	3 to 12 months $m	1 to 5 years $m	After 5 years $m	Total $m
As at 30 September 2026					
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	36,433	-	-	-	36,433
Collateral received	10,157	-	-	-	10,157
Deposits and other borrowings	817,488	187,802	14,366	381	1,020,037
Liability for acceptances	488	-	-	-	488
Debt issuances[1]	6,362	38,942	122,271	23,096	190,671
Derivative liabilities (excluding those held for balance sheet management)[2]	45,383	-	-	-	45,383
Lease liabilities	84	229	622	354	1,289
Derivative assets and liabilities (balance sheet management)[3]					
- Funding:					
Receive leg	(71,568)	(74,861)	(87,539)	(16,532)	(250,500)
Pay leg	71,891	75,403	89,819	17,200	254,313
- Other balance sheet management:					
Receive leg	(250,717)	(56,337)	(59,514)	(26,153)	(392,721)
Pay leg	249,096	55,626	54,941	24,252	383,915
As at 30 September 2025					
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	31,144	-	-	-	31,144
Collateral received	7,428	-	-	-	7,428
Deposits and other borrowings	792,190	157,229	12,339	146	961,904
Liability for acceptances	222	-	-	-	222
Debt issuances[1]	9,987	43,588	115,444	23,013	192,032
Derivative liabilities (excluding those held for balance sheet management)[2]	40,814	-	-	-	40,814
Lease liabilities	89	200	647	274	1,210
Derivative assets and liabilities (balance sheet management)[3]					
- Funding:					
Receive leg	(49,005)	(71,961)	(89,534)	(16,260)	(226,760)
Pay leg	49,288	70,441	87,590	15,939	223,258
- Other balance sheet management:					
Receive leg	(148,344)	(38,507)	(42,114)	(22,286)	(251,251)
Pay leg	146,126	36,191	39,138	21,043	242,498

1. Callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date. Balance includes subordinated debt instruments that may be settled in cash or in equity, at the option of the Group and subordinated debt issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand which constitutes Tier 2 capital under RBNZ requirements but does not qualify as the APRA tier 2 requirements.
2. The full mark-to-market after any adjustments for Settle to Market of derivative liabilities (excluding those held for balance sheet management) is included in the 'Less than 3 months' category.
3. Includes derivatives designated into hedging relationships of $523 million (2025: $338 million) and $5,232 million (2025: $2,750 million) categorised as held for trading but form part of the Group's balance sheet managed activities.

At 30 September 2026, $197,905 million (2025: $193,177 million) of the Group's undrawn facilities and $54,093 million (2025: $48,917 million) of its issued guarantees mature in less than 1 year, based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

19. 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 table sets out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases together with their carrying amounts as recognised on the Balance Sheet.

		2026			2025		
	Note	At amortised cost $m	At fair value $m	Total $m	At amortised cost $m	At fair value $m	Total $m
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9	136,722	51,312	188,034	105,967	49,244	155,211
Settlement balances owed to ANZ		15,979	-	15,979	23,394	-	23,394
Collateral paid		8,155	-	8,155	9,831	-	9,831
Trading assets	10	-	50,794	50,794	-	48,248	48,248
Derivative financial instruments	11	-	58,461	58,461	-	47,480	47,480
Investment securities	12	6,444	156,825	163,269	7,520	158,173	165,693
Net loans and advances	13	829,855	31,560	861,415	799,058	30,398	829,456
Regulatory deposits		567	-	567	541	-	541
Other financial assets		4,428	-	4,428	4,016	-	4,016
Total		1,002,150	348,952	1,351,102	950,327	333,543	1,283,870
Financial liabilities							
Settlement balances owed by ANZ		36,433	-	36,433	31,144	-	31,144
Collateral received		10,157	-	10,157	7,428	-	7,428
Deposits and other borrowings	15	955,529	56,058	1,011,587	897,376	57,688	955,064
Derivative financial instruments	11	-	51,138	51,138	-	43,902	43,902
Other financial liabilities[1]		9,126	4,840	13,966	8,751	3,960	12,711
Debt issuances	17	160,048	3,729	163,777	166,504	2,770	169,274
Total[1]		1,171,293	115,765	1,287,058	1,111,203	108,320	1,219,523

1. Comparative information has been restated to align to current period presentation.

19. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities is 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.

Fair value designation

The Group designates certain loans and advances, deposits and other borrowings and debt issuances as FVTPL:

- 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 FVTPL.

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 FVTPL where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

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 < 90 days Net loans and advances Deposits and other borrowings Debt issuances	Discounted cash flow 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 discounted cashflow (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.

19. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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. The following table presents assets and liabilities carried at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value measurements							
	Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	-	51,312	49,244	-	-	51,312	49,244
Trading assets[1]	33,687	30,508	17,107	17,720	-	20	50,794	48,248
Derivative financial instruments[1]	363	115	58,081	47,343	17	22	58,461	47,480
Investment securities[1]	122,736	121,790	33,060	35,287	1,029	1,096	156,825	158,173
Net loans and advances[1]	-	-	31,560	30,310	-	88	31,560	30,398
Total	156,786	152,413	191,120	179,904	1,046	1,226	348,952	333,543
Liabilities								
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	-	56,058	57,688	-	-	56,058	57,688
Derivative financial instruments[1]	132	469	51,000	43,419	6	14	51,138	43,902
Other financial liabilities	4,489	3,517	351	443	-	-	4,840	3,960
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	-	3,729	2,770	-	-	3,729	2,770
Total	4,621	3,986	111,138	104,320	6	14	115,765	108,320

1. During 2026, $1,048 million of assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (2025: $6,621 million transferred from Level 1 to Level 2) and $5,935 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (2025: $868 million transferred from Level 2 to Level 1) and $14 million of assets were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 (2025: $49 million transferred from Level 3 to Level 2) for the Group 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 year. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

19. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Fair value measurement incorporating unobservable market data

Level 3 fair value measurements

Level 3 financial instruments are a net asset of $1,040 million (2025: $1,212 million) for the Group. 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

During the year $14 million of assets were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 due to a change in the observability of market valuations inputs (2025: $49 million of assets were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2).

The material Level 3 financial instruments are listed as 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 30 September 2026, the BoT equity holding balance was $858 million (2025: $843 million). The increase in the BoT fair valuation was due to a change in the P/B multiple and book value used in the valuation and foreign currency translation impacts over the year.

Other equity investments

The Group holds $169 million (2025: $251 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 decrease in unlisted equity holdings balance was mainly due to a downward revaluation of the equity instruments as well as disposals during the year.

ii) Net loans and advances - classified as FVTPL

Syndicated loans

The Group holds nil (2025: $88 million) of syndicated loans for sale which are measured at FVTPL, for which there is no observable market data available. The decrease in the Level 3 loan balances was mainly due to loans being early repaid or written off, as well as a transfer of assets from Level 3 to Level 2 due to a change in the observability of market valuation inputs.

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 the 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 DCF 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 $103 million (2025: $109 million) increase or decrease in the fair value of the portfolio, which would be recognised in equity in the Group, with no impact to net profit or loss.

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.

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 gain or loss) 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.

19. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are carried 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.

			Categorised into fair value hierarchy							
	At amortised cost		Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total fair value	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Financial assets										
Investment securities	**6,444**	7,520	**-**	-	**6,448**	7,523	**-**	-	**6,448**	7,523
Net loans and advances	**829,855**	799,058	**-**	-	**13,059**	12,167	**816,427**	787,471	**829,486**	799,638
Total	**836,299**	806,578	**-**	-	**19,507**	19,690	**816,427**	787,471	**835,934**	807,161
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other borrowings	**955,529**	897,376	**-**	-	**955,234**	897,647	**-**	-	**955,234**	897,647
Debt issuances	**160,048**	166,504	**27,293**	30,546	**133,135**	137,715	**-**	-	**160,428**	168,261
Total	**1,115,577**	1,063,880	**27,293**	30,546	**1,088,369**	1,035,362	**-**	-	**1,115,662**	1,065,908

19. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value (continued)

The following table sets out the Group's basis of estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost where the carrying value is not typically a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial asset and liability	Fair value approach
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	Calculated based on quoted market prices or observable inputs as applicable. If quoted market prices are not available, we use a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt instrument. The fair value reflects adjustments to credit spreads applicable for that instrument.
Net loans and advances to banks	Discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for loans with similar credit quality.
Net loans and advances to customers	Present value of future cash flows, discounted using a curve that incorporates changes in wholesale market rates, the Group's cost of wholesale funding and the customer margin, as appropriate.
Deposit liability without a specified maturity or at call	The amount payable on demand at the reporting date. We do not adjust the fair value for any value we expect the Group to derive from retaining the deposit for a future period.
Interest bearing fixed maturity deposits and other borrowings and acceptances with quoted market rates	Market borrowing rates of interest for debt with a similar maturity are used to discount contractual cash flows to derive the fair value.
Debt issuances	Calculated based on quoted market prices or observable inputs as applicable. If quoted market prices are not available, we use a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt instrument. The fair value reflects adjustments to credit spreads applicable to the Group for that instrument.

Key judgements and estimates

A significant portion of financial instruments are carried on the Balance Sheet at fair value. The Group therefore regularly evaluates the key valuation assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of financial instruments incorporated within the financial statements, as this can involve a high degree of judgement and estimation in determining the carrying values at the balance sheet date.

In determining the fair valuation of financial instruments, the Group has considered the impact of related economic and market conditions on fair value measurement assumptions and the appropriateness of valuation inputs in these estimates, notably valuation adjustments, as well as the impact of these matters on the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Most of the valuation models the Group uses employ only observable market data as inputs. For certain financial instruments, we may use data that is not readily observable in current markets. If we use unobservable market data, then we need to exercise more judgement to determine fair value depending on the significance of the unobservable input to the overall valuation. Generally, we derive unobservable inputs from other relevant market data and compare them to observed transaction prices where available. When establishing the fair value of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Group also considers any required valuation adjustments in determining the fair value. We may apply adjustments (such as CVAs and FVAs – refer to Note 11 Derivative financial instruments) to reflect the Group's assessment of factors that market participants would consider in determining fair value of a particular financial instrument.

20. Offsetting

We offset financial assets and financial liabilities on the Balance Sheet (in accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) when there is:

- a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts in all circumstances; and
- an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The following table identifies financial assets and financial liabilities which have not been offset but are subject to enforceable master netting agreements (or similar arrangements) and the related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet. We have not taken into account the effect of over-collateralisation.

			Amount subject to master netting agreement or similar			
	Total amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet $m	Amounts not subject to master netting agreement or similar $m	Total $m	Financial instruments[4] $m	Financial collateral (received)/ pledged[4] $m	Net amount $m
As at 30 September 2026						
Derivative financial assets[1]	58,461	(1,815)	56,646	(36,408)	(15,079)	5,159
Reverse repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements[2]						
- at amortised cost	21,595	(673)	20,922	-	(20,922)	-
- at fair value through profit or loss	78,866	(11,336)	67,530	(2,944)	(64,509)	77
Total financial assets	158,922	(13,824)	145,098	(39,352)	(100,510)	5,236
Derivative financial liabilities[1]	(51,138)	2,569	(48,569)	36,408	6,208	(5,953)
Repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements[3]						
- at amortised cost	(2,728)	2,401	(327)	-	327	-
- at fair value through profit or loss	(50,691)	8,749	(41,942)	2,944	38,980	(18)
Total financial liabilities	(104,557)	13,719	(90,838)	39,352	45,515	(5,971)
As at 30 September 2025						
Derivative financial assets[1]	47,480	(1,886)	45,594	(29,164)	(12,710)	3,720
Reverse repurchase, securities borrowing and similar agreements[2]						
- at amortised cost	7,184	(351)	6,833	(58)	(6,775)	-
- at fair value through profit or loss	74,634	(10,802)	63,832	(2,442)	(61,314)	76
Total financial assets	129,298	(13,039)	116,259	(31,664)	(80,799)	3,796
Derivative financial liabilities[1]	(43,902)	1,732	(42,170)	29,164	5,979	(7,027)
Repurchase, securities lending and similar agreements[3]						
- at amortised cost	(3,885)	2,803	(1,082)	58	1,024	-
- at fair value through profit or loss	(52,254)	5,856	(46,398)	2,442	43,955	(1)
Total financial liabilities	(100,041)	10,391	(89,650)	31,664	50,958	(7,028)

1. Derivative assets and liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet reflect the impact of certain central clearing collateral arrangements, whereby collateral that qualifies as legal settlement has reduced the carrying value of those associated derivative balances.
2. Reverse repurchase agreements:
   - with less than 3 months to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Cash and cash equivalents; or
   - with 3 months or more to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Net loans and advances.
3. Repurchase agreements are presented on the Balance Sheet within Deposits and other borrowings.
4. The amount of financial instruments and financial collateral disclosed is limited to the net balance sheet exposure of the relevant financial assets or liabilities, and any over-collateralisation is excluded from the tables.

21. Goodwill and other intangible assets

	Goodwill[1]		Software		Other Intangibles[2]		Total	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Balance at start of year	4,165	4,421	998	1,020	602	70	5,765	5,511
Additions[2]	178	(56)	363	397	-	685	541	1,026
Amortisation expense	-	-	(258)	(348)	(124)	(149)	(382)	(497)
Impairment expense[3]	-	(78)	(13)	(70)	-	(1)	(13)	(149)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(206)	(122)	-	(1)	(5)	(3)	(211)	(126)
Balance at end of year	4,137	4,165	1,090	998	473	602	5,700	5,765
Cost[4]	4,137	4,165	8,300	8,345	774	780	13,211	13,290
Accumulated amortisation	n/a	n/a	(7,210)	(7,347)	(301)	(178)	(7,511)	(7,525)
Carrying amount	4,137	4,165	1,090	998	473	602	5,700	5,765

1. Goodwill excludes notional goodwill in equity accounted investments.
2. 2026 includes $178 million of provisional goodwill on acquisition of ANZ Worldline, refer to Note 26 Controlled entities for further information. In 2025, the Group completed its purchase price allocation for the 2024 Suncorp Bank acquisition and recognised a decrease to goodwill of $56 million and an increase to other intangibles of $685 million.
3. 2025 includes impairment of goodwill on closure of Cashrewards.
4. Includes impact of foreign currency translation differences.

Impairment testing for cash generating units containing goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment annually and whenever there are indicators of potential impairment. Goodwill is allocated at the date of acquisition to the cash generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the related business combination.

Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the relevant CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. We estimate the recoverable amount of each CGU to which goodwill is allocated using a fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCOD) approach, with a value-in-use (VIU) assessment performed where the FVLCOD is less than the carrying amount.

Goodwill is allocated to the following CGUs based on the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored.

Cash generating units:	2026 $m	2025 $m
Australia Retail	100	100
Business & Private Bank[1]	133	-
Institutional[1]	1,150	1,193
New Zealand[2]	1,408	1,526
Suncorp Bank	1,346	1,346

1. The goodwill arising on the acquisition of ANZ Worldline is provisionally allocated to the Institutional ($45 million) and Business & Private Bank ($133 million) CGUs while the Group completes its purchase price allocation.
2. New Zealand CGU also holds $54 million (2025: $59 million) of indefinite life management fee rights.

21. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

We estimate the FVLCOD of each CGU to which goodwill is allocated by applying observable price earnings multiples of comparable companies to the estimated future maintainable earnings of each CGU. A deduction is then made for estimated costs of disposal. The valuation is considered to be level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

Management's approach and the key assumptions used in determining FVLCOD in 2026 are as follows:

Key assumption	Approach to determining the value (or values) for each key assumption
Future maintainable earnings	Future maintainable earnings for each CGU is estimated as the sum of: • The Group's 2027 financial plan for each CGU (2025: 2026 financial plan); and • An allocation of the central costs recorded outside of the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. Where relevant, adjustments are made to the Group's financial plan to reflect long-term expectations.
Price/Earnings (P/E) multiple	P/E multiples applicable to each CGU ranging from 12.3x-16.9x (2025: 13.0x-16.3x) have been derived from a comparator group of publicly traded companies, and include a 30% control premium, discussed below. In the case of the Business & Private Bank, New Zealand and Institutional CGUs, management has made downwards adjustments to P/E multiples to address specific factors relevant to those CGUs. A control premium has been applied which recognises the increased consideration a potential acquirer would be willing to pay in order to gain sufficient ownership to achieve control over the relevant activities of the CGU. For each CGU, the control premium has been estimated as 30% of the comparator group P/E multiple based on historical transactions.
Costs of disposal	Costs of disposal have been estimated as 2% (2025: 2%) of the fair value of the CGU based on those observed from historical and recent transactions.

Our impairment testing did not result in the impairment of goodwill in the year ended 30 September 2026 (2025: $78 million impairment on closure of Cashrewards).

The FVLCOD estimates for each CGU are sensitive to assumptions about P/E multiples, future maintainable earnings and control premium (30%). However, each CGU would continue to show a surplus in recoverable amount over carrying amount even where other reasonably possible alternative estimates were used.

21. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The table below details how we recognise and measure different intangible assets:

	Goodwill	Software	Other Intangibles
Definition	Excess amount the Group has paid in acquiring a business over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.	Purchased software owned by the Group is capitalised. Internal and external costs incurred in building software and computer systems costing greater than $20 million are capitalised as assets. Those less than $20 million are expensed in the year in which the costs are incurred. Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals or in maintaining systems after implementation are not capitalised.	Management fee rights arising from acquisition of funds management business, core deposit intangibles arising from Suncorp Bank acquisition, and other intangible assets arising from contractual rights.
Carrying value	Cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Allocated to the CGU to which the acquisition relates.	Initially, measured at cost or if acquired in a business combination at the acquisition date fair value. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.	Initially, measured at fair value at acquisition. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.
Useful life	Indefinite. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.	Except for major core infrastructure, amortised over periods between 2-5 years; however major core infrastructure may be amortised over 7–10 years subject to approval by the Audit Committee. The Group revised the amortisation period of select strategic internally-developed infrastructure software assets from either 5 or 7 years to 7 or 10 years to better reflect the useful life for these assets. This change in estimate was effective from 1 October 2025 and resulted in a decrease in amortisation expense by $54 million in 2026. Comparative information has not been restated. Purchased software is amortised over 2 years unless it is considered integral to other assets with a longer useful life.	Management fee rights with an indefinite life are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment. Core deposits are amortised over the expected life of 6 years. Other intangible assets are amortised over 3 years.
Depreciation method	Not applicable.	Straight-line method.	Not applicable to indefinite life intangible assets. Straight-line method for assets with a finite life.

21. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Management judgement is used to assess the recoverable value of goodwill and other intangible assets, and the useful economic life of an asset, or whether an asset has an indefinite life. We reassess the recoverability of the carrying value at each reporting date.

Goodwill

A number of key judgements are required in the determination of whether or not a goodwill balance is impaired including:

- the level at which goodwill is allocated – consistent with prior periods the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated are the Group's revenue generating segments that benefit from relevant historical business combinations generating goodwill.
- determination of the carrying amount of each CGU which includes an allocation, on a reasonable and consistent basis, of corporate assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated.
- assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU including:
    - selection of the model used to determine the fair value – the Group has used the market multiple approach to estimate the fair value; and
    - selection of the key assumptions in respect of future maintainable earnings, the P/E multiple applied, including selection of an appropriate comparator group and determination of an appropriate control premium, and costs of disposal as described above.

Software and other intangible assets

At each reporting date, software and other intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment and, where such indicators are identified, an impairment test is performed. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset is written down immediately. Those assets not yet ready for use are tested for impairment annually.

In addition, the expected useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at each reporting date. The assessment requires management judgement, and in relation to our software assets, a number of factors can influence the expected useful lives. These factors include changes to business strategy, significant divestments and the pace of technological change.

22. Other provisions

	2026 $m	2025 $m
ECL allowance on undrawn and contingent facilities[1]	903	870
Customer remediation	229	363
Restructuring costs	420	620
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries	272	451
Other	146	177
Total other provisions	1,970	2,481

1. Refer to Note 14 Allowance for expected credit losses for movement analysis.

	Customer remediation $m	Restructuring costs $m	Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries $m	Other $m
Balance at 1 October 2025	363	620	451	177
New and increased provisions made during the year	127	339	133	42
Provisions used during the year	(215)	(368)	(294)	(19)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(46)	(171)	(18)	(54)
Balance at 30 September 2026	229	420	272	146

22. Other provisions (continued)

Customer remediation

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

Restructuring costs

Provisions for restructuring costs arise from activities related to changes in the scope of business undertaken by the Group or the manner in which that business is undertaken and include employee termination benefits. Costs relating to on-going activities are not provided for and are expensed as incurred.

Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries

Non-lending losses include losses arising from certain legal actions and losses arising from forgeries, frauds and the correction of operational issues. The amounts recognised are the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties that surround the events and circumstances that affect the provision.

Other

Other provisions comprise various other provisions including workers compensation, make-good provisions associated with leased premises, warranties and indemnities provided in connection with various disposals of businesses and assets.

Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises provisions when there is a present obligation arising from a past event, an outflow of economic resources is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the timing and amount of the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Key judgements and estimates

The Group holds provisions for various obligations including customer remediation, restructuring costs, 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 such obligations. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made.

In relation to customer remediation, determining the amount of the provisions, which represent management's best estimate of the cost of settling the identified matters, requires the exercise of significant judgement. It will often be necessary to form a view on a number of different assumptions, including the number of impacted customers, the average refund per customer, the associated remediation project costs, and the implications of regulatory exposures and customer claims having regard to their specific facts and circumstances. There is a heightened level of estimation uncertainty where the customer remediation provision relates to a legal proceeding or matter. The appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence including expert legal advice, and adjustments are made to the provisions where appropriate.

23. Equity

Equity

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Ordinary share capital	29,152	28,191
Reserves		
Foreign currency translation reserve[1]	(3,074)	(941)
Share option reserve	103	108
FVOCI reserve	(524)	(870)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(1,135)	170
Transactions with non-controlling interests reserve	(22)	(22)
Total reserves	(4,652)	(1,555)
Retained earnings	46,895	44,492
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	71,395	71,128
Non-controlling interests	685	739
Total equity	72,080	71,867

1. There was no recycling of the foreign currency translation reserve from Other comprehensive income to profit or loss in 2026 (2025: $15 million gain recognised in Other income following the closure of a number of international entities).

Ordinary share capital

The table below details the movement in ordinary shares and share capital for the year.

	2026		2025	
	Number of shares	$m	Number of shares	$m
Balance at start of the year	2,983,520,180	28,191	2,979,416,260	28,182
Share buy-back[1]	-	-	(9,715,918)	(291)
Bonus option plan	3,728,338	-	3,013,772	-
Dividend reinvestment plan issuances[2]	26,331,058	905	10,806,066	312
Employee share and option plans[3]	2,340,321	56	-	(12)
Balance at end of year	3,015,919,897	29,152	2,983,520,180	28,191
Treasury Shares	(3,281,827)	-	(4,166,060)	-
Balance at end of year	3,012,638,070	29,152	2,979,354,120	28,191

1. The Group commenced a $2.0 billion on-market share buy-back on 3 July 2024. This resulted in 9.7 million shares ($291 million) being cancelled during 2025. The Group ceased the remaining $826 million share buy-back on 13 October 2025.
2. No shares were issued under the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) for the 2026 interim dividend and 26.3 million shares were issued under the DRP for the 2025 final dividend (2025 interim dividend: 10.8 million shares, 2024 final dividend: nil). On-market share purchases for the DRP were $248 million (2025: $192 million).
3. 2.3 million shares were issued under employee share and option plans during 2026 (2025: nil). On-market share purchases for the employee share and option plans were $37 million for 2026 (2025: $126 million).

23. Equity (continued)

Non-controlling interests

	Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		Equity attributable to non-controlling interests		Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
ANZ Bank New Zealand PPS	**35**	39	**669**	725	**35**	38
Other	**3**	2	**16**	14	**-**	-
Total	**38**	41	**685**	739	**35**	38

ANZ Bank New Zealand Preference Shares

Perpetual Preference Shares (PPS) externally issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (ANZ Bank New Zealand), a member of the Group, are considered non-controlling interests of the Group.

The key terms of the PPS are as follows:

PPS dividends

Holders of PPS are entitled to receive dividends that are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions. If a PPS dividend is not paid, there are certain restrictions on the ability of ANZ Bank New Zealand to pay a dividend on its ordinary shares. Holders of the PPS have no other rights to participate in the profits or property of ANZ Bank New Zealand.

Redemption features

Holders of PPS have no right to require that the PPS be redeemed. ANZ Bank New Zealand may, at its option, redeem all of the PPS on an optional redemption date (being each scheduled quarterly dividend payment date from the first optional redemption date), or at any time following the occurrence of a tax event or regulatory event, subject to prior written approval of RBNZ and certain other conditions being met.

23. Equity (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares have no par value. They entitle holders to receive dividends, or proceeds available on winding up of the Company, in proportion to the number of fully paid ordinary shares held. They are recognised at the amount paid per ordinary share net of directly attributable costs. Every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting of the Company in person, or by proxy, is entitled to: • on a show of hands, one vote; and • on a poll, one vote, for each share held.
Treasury shares	Treasury shares are shares in the Company which: • the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan purchases on market and have not yet distributed, or • the Company issues to the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan and have not yet been distributed. Treasury shares are deducted from share capital and excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the earnings per share calculations.
Reserves:	
Foreign currency translation reserve	Includes differences arising on translation of assets and liabilities into Australian dollars when the functional currency of a foreign operation (including subsidiaries and branches) is not Australian dollars. In this reserve, we reflect any offsetting gains or losses on hedging these exposures, together with any tax effect.
Share option reserve	Includes amounts which arise on the recognition of share-based compensation expense.
FVOCI reserve	Includes changes in the fair value of certain debt securities and equity securities included within Investment Securities together with any tax effect. In respect of debt securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition, except for those relating to allowance for ECL, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. As debt securities at FVOCI are recorded at fair value, the balance of the FVOCI reserve is net of the ECL allowance associated with such assets. When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is reclassified to profit or loss and presented in other operating income. In respect of the equity securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition (including any related foreign exchange gains or losses). When an equity security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is not recycled to profit or loss.
Cash flow hedge reserve	Includes fair value gains and losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments together with any tax effect.
Transactions with non-controlling interests reserve	Includes the impact of transactions with non-controlling shareholders in their capacity as shareholders.
Non-controlling interests	Share in the net assets of controlled entities attributable to equity interests which the Group does not own directly or indirectly.

24. Capital management

Capital management framework

The Group's capital management framework includes managing capital at Level 1, Level 2 and ANZGHL Group.

The Group's framework includes managing to Board approved risk appetite settings and maintaining all regulatory requirements. APRA requirements at Level 1 and Level 2 include the Group operating at or above APRA's expectation for Domestic Systematically Important Banks (D-SIBs) following the implementation of APRA's Capital Reform.

APRA's authority for ANZGHL to be a non-operating holding company (NOHC) of an ADI includes five conditions for the Group's capital management framework. Two of these are quantitative requirements being:

- ANZGHL must always ensure that the quality and quantity of the total capital of the Level 3 group is equivalent to, or greater than, the quality and quantity of the sum of the total capital of the consolidated ANZ Bank Group and the consolidated ANZ Non-Bank Group.
- ANZGHL must calculate and manage capital for the ANZ Non-Bank Group in accordance with an Economic Capital Model (ECM), which requires the amount of capital held, in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), to be equal to or greater than the capital requirement as calculated under the ECM.

The Group has implemented an ECM to calculate the capital to support the ANZ Non-Bank Group operations. The material risks included in the Non-Bank Group currently are investment risk and fixed asset risk.

All requirements were satisfied as at 30 September 2026.

Capital management strategy

The Group's capital management strategy aims to protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders. We achieve this through an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) whereby the Group conducts detailed strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon.

The process involves:

- forecasting economic variables, financial performance of divisions and the financial impact of new strategic initiatives to be implemented during the planning period;
- performing stress tests under different economic scenarios to determine the level of additional capital (stress capital buffer) needed to absorb losses that may be experienced under an economic downturn;
- reviewing capital position and targets against the Group's risk profile; and
- developing a capital plan, taking into account capital ratio targets, ECM requirements, current and future capital issuances requirements and options around capital products, timing and markets to execute the capital plan under differing market and economic conditions.

The capital plan is approved by the Board and updated as required. The Board and senior management are provided with regular updates of the Group's capital position. Any material actions required to ensure ongoing prudent capital management are submitted to the Board for approval. Throughout the year, the Group maintained compliance with all regulatory requirements related to Capital Adequacy in Australia and New Zealand.

Regulatory environment

Australia

As the ANZ Bank Group is an ADI in Australia, it is primarily regulated by APRA under the Banking Act 1959 (Cth). ANZ Bank Group must comply with APRA's minimum regulatory capital requirements, including prudential capital ratios and regulatory capital buffers at specific reporting levels that APRA sets and which are consistent with the global Basel III capital framework. This is the common framework for determining the appropriate level of bank regulatory capital as set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. APRA minimum requirements are summarised below:

Regulatory capital definition

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Tier 1 Capital	Tier 2 Capital	Total Capital
Equity adjusted for specific items.	CET1 capital plus certain securities with complying loss absorbing characteristics known as Additional Tier 1 Capital.	Subordinated debt instruments which have a minimum term of 5 years at issue date.	Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital.

PRA Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements

CET1 Ratio	Tier 1 Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
CET1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets which includes a prudential capital ratio of at least 4.5% and 10.25% inclusive of regulatory buffers.	Tier 1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets which includes a prudential capital ratio of at least 6.0% and 11.75% inclusive of regulatory buffers.	Total capital divided by total risk weighted assets which includes a prudential capital ratio of at least 8.0% and 18.25% inclusive of regulatory buffers (including an additional 3% of additional TLAC for D-SIBs). Refer below for details.

24. Capital management (continued)

Reporting Levels		
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
The ADI on a stand-alone basis (that is ANZBGL and specified subsidiaries which are consolidated to form the ADI's Extended Licensed Entity).	The consolidated ANZBGL Group less certain subsidiaries and associates that are excluded under prudential standards.	conglomerate ANZGHL Group at the widest level.

As at 30 September 2026, APRA requires the ADI to hold additional CET1 regulatory buffers as follows:

- a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 4.75% which is inclusive of the additional 1% surcharge for D-SIBs. APRA has determined that ANZ is a D-SIB.
- a countercyclical capital buffer which is set on a jurisdictional basis. The requirement is currently set at 1% for Australia.

Effective from January 2026 APRA requires all D-SIBs, including the ANZ Bank Group, to hold an increase to minimum Total Capital requirements of 4.5 percentage points of risk-weighted assets (RWA) as Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirements. APRA expects this to be predominantly met by Tier 2 capital.

In December 2025, APRA finalised its prudential standards relating to the removal of AT1 capital with 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%, but remove the Advanced portion of the capital conservation buffer (CCB) 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 including: APS 222 Associations with Related Entities (APS 222), APS 221 Large Exposures (APS 221) and Trans-Tasman funding arrangements. APRA also reduced the minimum leverage ratio by 0.25% from 3.50% to 3.25%.

The Group reports to APRA on a Level 1 and Level 2 basis, and measures capital adequacy monthly on a Level 1 and Level 2 basis, and is not yet required to maintain capital on a Level 3 basis (APRA have yet to conclude required timing for Level 3 reporting).

Insurance and funds management

As required by APRA's Prudential Standards, insurance and funds management activities are:

- de-consolidated for the purposes of calculating capital adequacy; and
- excluded from the risk-based capital adequacy framework.

We deduct the investment in these controlled entities 100% from CET1 capital, and if we include any profits from these activities in the ANZ Bank Group's results, then we exclude them from the determination of CET1 capital to the extent they have not been remitted.

Outside Australia

In addition to APRA, the Group's branch operations and major banking subsidiary operations are also overseen by local regulators such as the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the US Federal Reserve, the UK Prudential Regulation Authority, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission. They may impose minimum capital levels on operations in their individual jurisdictions.

24. Capital management (continued)

The Group's compliance with the quantitative conditions for capital management under the APRA NOHC authority is presented in the following two tables[1]:

	2026			
	ANZ Bank Group $m	ANZ Non-Bank Group $m	ANZGHL $m	Group $m
Allocated equity[2]	71,816	196	68	72,080
Prudential adjustments to allocated equity	(411)	-	-	(411)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	71,405	196	68	71,669
Deductions	(13,167)	-	-	(13,167)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	58,238	196	68	58,502
Tier 1 capital	64,067	196	68	64,331
Tier 2 capital	35,047	-	-	35,047
Total qualifying capital	99,114	196	68	99,378

	2025			
	ANZ Bank Group $m	ANZ Non-Bank Group $m	ANZGHL $m	Group $m
Allocated equity[2,3]	70,445	405	1,017	71,867
Prudential adjustments to allocated equity	(436)	-	-	(436)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	70,009	405	1,017	71,431
Deductions	(14,825)	-	-	(14,825)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	55,184	405	1,017	56,606
Tier 1 capital	62,541	405	1,017	63,963
Tier 2 capital	33,810	-	-	33,810
Total qualifying capital	96,351	405	1,017	97,773

1. This information is not within the scope of the external audit of the Group Financial Report by the Group's external auditor, KPMG. The information presented in this table is a regulatory requirement reported to APRA under the conditions of ANZ's NOHC authority which will be subject to audit in accordance with *Prudential Standard 3PS 310 Audit and Related Matters*.
2. Allocated in accordance with prudential capital management view.
3. At September 2025 ANZGHL allocated equity included $0.8 billion for the remaining share buy-back. The Group ceased the remaining share buy-back on 13 October 2025 and returned the funds to ANZBGL in 2026.

24. Capital management (continued)

ANZ Non-Bank Group

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Economic Capital Required	126	198
Actual Capital[1]	192	371
Actual vs Economic Capital	66	173

ANZ Bank Group[2]

The following table provides details of ANZ Bank Group's capital adequacy ratios at 30 September:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Qualifying capital		
Tier 1		
Equity including non-controlling interests	71,816	70,445
Prudential adjustments to equity	(411)	(436)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	71,405	70,009
Deductions	(13,167)	(14,825)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	58,238	55,184
Additional Tier 1 capital[3]	5,829	7,357
Tier 1 capital	64,067	62,541
Tier 2 capital[4]	35,047	33,810
Total qualifying capital	99,114	96,351
Capital adequacy ratios (Level 2)		
Common Equity Tier 1	12.0%	12.0%
Tier 1	13.2%	13.6%
Tier 2	7.2%	7.4%
Total capital ratio	20.4%	21.0%
Risk weighted assets	485,893	458,547

1. This represents the aggregation of ANZ NBH Pty Ltd and ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd's equity.
2. This information is not within the scope of the external audit of the Group Financial Report by the Group's external auditor, KPMG. The information presented in this table is a regulatory requirement disclosed in Part A of ARF 110 *Capital Adequacy* which will be subject to audit in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 310 *Audit and Related Matters*.
3. This includes Additional Tier 1 capital of $5,970 million (2025: $7,452 million) (refer to Note 17 Debt issuances) and a regulatory adjustments and deductions of -$141 million (2025: -$95 million).
4. This includes Tier 2 capital of $31,798 million (2025: $33,811 million) (refer to Note 17 Debt issuances), a general reserve for impairment of financial assets of $1,931 million (2025: $1,710 million) and regulatory adjustments and deductions of $1,318 million (2025: -$1,711 million).

25. Parent entity financial information

Summary financial information

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Income statement information for the financial year		
Profit for the year	4,869	4,612
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,869	4,612
Balance sheet information as at the end of the financial year		
Current assets	350	1,100
Shares in controlled entities	60,033	58,063
Total assets	60,383	59,163
Current liabilities	328	83
Total liabilities	328	83
Equity		
Ordinary share capital	59,192	58,232
Share Option Reserve	7	12
Retained earnings	856	836
Total Equity	60,055	59,080

Parent entity's contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment

The parent entity has no contractual commitments to acquire property, plant or equipment.

Parent entity's contingent liabilities

Refer to Note 33 Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets for details of contingent liabilities of Group entities. There are no other known contingent liabilities of the parent entity.

26. Controlled entities

	Incorporated in	Nature of Business
The ultimate parent of the Group is ANZ Group Holdings Limited	Australia	Holding Company
The Group holds 100% of the voting interests in all controlled entities, unless noted otherwise.		
The material controlled entities of the Group are:		
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	Australia	Banking
SBGH Limited	Australia	Holding Company
Norfina Limited	Australia	Banking
SME Management Pty Limited	Australia	Banking
Norfina Covered Bond Trust[1]	Australia	Finance
ANZ NBH Pty Ltd	Australia	Non-Banking
1835i Ventures Trust III	Australia	Non-Banking
ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd	Australia	Non-Banking
ANZ BH Pty Ltd	Australia	Holding Company
ANZ Bank (Vietnam) Limited[2]	Vietnam	Banking
ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.	Australia	Holding Company
ANZ Bank (Kiribati) Limited[2] (75% ownership)	Kiribati	Banking
ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited[2]	Samoa	Banking
ANZ Bank (Vanuatu) Limited[3]	Vanuatu	Banking
ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited[2]	New Zealand	Holding Company
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited[2]	New Zealand	Banking
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited[2]	New Zealand	Funds Management
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited[2]	New Zealand	Finance
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited[2]	New Zealand	Holding Company
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited[2]	New Zealand	Funds Management
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust[1,2]	New Zealand	Finance
ANZ International Private Limited[2]	Singapore	Holding Company
ANZcover Insurance Private Ltd[2]	Singapore	Captive-Insurance
ANZ Lenders Mortgage Insurance Pty. Limited	Australia	Mortgage Insurance
ANZ Residential Covered Bond Trust[1]	Australia	Finance
Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited[2]	China	Banking
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited[2]	Papua New Guinea	Banking
Institutional Securitisation Services Limited	Australia	Securitisation Manager
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia[2] (99% ownership)	Indonesia	Banking
Payment Acceptance Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Worldline Australia Pty Ltd)	Australia	Finance

1. Not owned by the Group. Control exists as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the operations.
2. Audited by overseas KPMG firms — either as part of the Group audit, or for standalone financial statements as required.
3. Audited by Law Partners.

Changes to material controlled entities

The Group held 49% of Payment Acceptance Australia Pty Ltd, formerly Worldline Australia Pty Ltd, prior to obtaining control via the acquisition of the remaining 51% of its ordinary shares on 31 July 2026. The Group's initial 49% holding was equity accounted and had a carrying value of zero when control was obtained. The Group paid $28 million for the remaining 51% of the company investment and remeasured its existing investment to fair value of $27 million recognising a step acquisition gain of $27 million in Other income. On completion, the Group provisionally accounted for $122 million of net tangible liabilities and $178 million of goodwill. The goodwill was provisionally allocated to the Institutional and Business & Private Bank divisions while the Group completes its purchase price allocation.

Significant restrictions

Controlled entities that are subject to prudential regulation may be required to maintain minimum capital or other regulatory requirements which may, from time to time, limit the entity's ability to transfer assets, pay dividends or make other capital distributions to the parent entity or to other entities in the Group. The Group manages such restrictions within our risk management framework, as outlined in Note 18 Financial risk management and our capital management strategy, as outlined in Note 24 Capital management.

As at 30 September 2026, restrictions on the ability of an entity within the Group to transfer assets, pay dividends or make other capital distributions to other entities in the Group were not material to the liquidity or capital management of the Group.

26. Controlled entities (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The Group's subsidiaries are those entities it controls through:

- being exposed to, or having rights to, variable returns from the entity; and
- being able to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Group assesses whether it has power over those entities by examining the Group's existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

If the Group sells or acquires subsidiaries during the year, it includes their operating results in the Group results up to the date of disposal or from the date of acquisition. When the Group's control ceases, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity.

If the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary changes in a way that does not result in a loss of control, then the Group accounts for that as a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders.

All transactions between Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

27. Investment in associates

Significant associates of the Group are:

Name of entity	Principal activity	Ordinary share interest 2026	Ordinary share interest 2025	Carrying amount $m 2026	Carrying amount $m 2025
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (PT Panin)	Consumer and business bank	39%	39%	1,020	1,140
Aggregate other individually immaterial associates[1]		n/a	n/a	-	2
Total carrying value of associates[2]				1,020	1,142

1. During 2026, the Group ceased equity accounting for its share of ANZ Worldline losses as the carrying value of the investment was reduced to zero. The Group held 49% of ANZ Worldline prior to obtaining control via the acquisition of the remaining 51% of its ordinary shares on 31 July 2026.
2. Includes the impact of foreign currency translation recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Financial information on significant associates

Summarised financial information of PT Panin is presented in the table below. The summarised financial information is based on the associates' IFRS financial information and may require the use of unaudited financial information as PT Panin has a 31 December financial year end.

Principal place of business and country of incorporation	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk Indonesia 2026 $m	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk Indonesia 2025 $m
Summarised results		
Operating income	979	1,080
Profit/(Loss) for the year	273	283
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(134)	76
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	139	359
Less: Total comprehensive (income)/loss attributable to non–controlling interests	(12)	(10)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to owners of associate	127	349
Summarised financial position		
Total assets[1]	17,501	19,708
Total liabilities[1]	14,572	16,697
Total net assets[1]	2,929	3,011
Less: Non-controlling interests of associate	(302)	(336)
Net assets attributable to owners of associate	2,627	2,675
Reconciliation to carrying amount of Group's interest in associate		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,140	1,415
Group's share of total comprehensive income/(loss)	49	118
Dividends received from associate	(31)	(37)
Foreign currency translation reserve adjustments	(138)	(71)
Impairment charges[2]	-	(285)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,020	1,140
Market value of Group's investment in associate[3]	635	917

1. Includes market value adjustments (including goodwill) and adjustments for any differences in accounting policies the Group made at the time of acquisition.
2. The Group recorded an impairment charge of $285 million in other income based on impairment assessments performed during 2025.
3. Market value is based on a price per share at reporting date and does not include any adjustments for the size of our holding.

27. Investment in associates (continued)

Impairment assessment

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investment in associates for impairment indicators.

The impairment assessment identified that PT Panin had indicators of impairment as a result of its carrying value exceeding its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCOD) at times during 2026. No impairment was recognised in 2026 (2025: $285 million) as the Group determined its recoverable amount based on its value-in-use (VIU) exceeded its carrying value at 30 September 2026.

Recognition and measurement

An associate is an entity for which the Group has significant influence over its operating and financial policies but which it does not control. The Group accounts for associates using the equity method. Its investments in associates are carried at cost plus the post-acquisition share of changes in the associate's net assets less accumulated impairments. Dividends the Group receives from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. The Group includes goodwill recognised by the associate in the carrying amount of the investment. It does not individually test the goodwill incorporated in the associates carrying amount for impairment.

At least at each reporting date, the Group reviews investments in associates for any indication of impairment. If an indication of impairment exists, then the Group determines the recoverable amount of the associate using the higher of:

- the associate's fair value less cost of disposal; and
- its VIU.

We use a discounted cash flow methodology, and when applicable, other methodologies (such as capitalisation of earnings methodology), to determine the recoverable amount when determining a VIU.

Key judgements and estimates

Significant management judgement 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 30 September	
PT Panin	2026	2025
Post-tax discount rate	13.9%	13.7%
Terminal growth	5.2%	5.1%
Expected earnings growth (compound annual growth rate – 5 years)	8.5%	7.7%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (5-year average)	12.8%	12.8%

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.

- A change in the September 2026 post-tax discount rate by +/- 25bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by $(26 million)/$27 million;
- A change in the September 2026 terminal growth rate by +/- 25bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by $22 million/($20 million).

28. Structured entities

A Structured Entity (SE) is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls the entity. SEs are generally established with restrictions on their ongoing activities in order to achieve narrow and well-defined objectives.

SEs are classified as subsidiaries and consolidated when control exists. If the Group does not control an SE, then it is not consolidated. This note provides information on both consolidated and unconsolidated SEs.

The Group's involvement with SEs is as follows:

Type	Details
Securitisation	The Group establishes SEs to securitise customer loans and advances that it has originated, in order to diversify sources of funding for liquidity management. Securitisation programs include customer loans and advances assigned to bankruptcy remote SEs to provide either security for obligations payable on notes issued by the SEs to external investors or create assets held by the Group eligible for repurchase agreements with applicable central banks. The Group retains control over these SEs and therefore they are consolidated. Refer to Note 29 Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred for further details. The Group also establishes SEs on behalf of customers to securitise their loans or receivables. The Group may manage these securitisation vehicles or provide liquidity or other support. Additionally, the Group may acquire interests in securitisation vehicles set up by third parties through holding securities issued by such entities. In limited circumstances where control exists, the Group consolidates the SE.
Covered bond issuances	Certain loans and advances have been assigned to bankruptcy remote SEs to provide security for issuances of debt securities by the Group. The Group retains control over these SEs and therefore they are consolidated. Refer to Note 29 Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred for further details.
Structured finance arrangements	The Group is involved with SEs established: • in connection with structured lending transactions to facilitate debt syndication and/or to ring-fence collateral; and • to own assets that are leased to customers in structured leasing transactions. The Group may manage the SE, hold minor amounts of the SE's capital, or provide risk management products (derivatives) to the SE. In most instances, the Group does not control these SEs. In limited circumstances where control exists, the Group consolidates the SE.
Funds management activities	The Group is the scheme manager for a number of Managed Investment Schemes (MIS) in New Zealand. These MIS are financed through the issue of units to investors and the Group considers them to be SEs. The Group's interests in these MIS are limited to receiving fees for services or providing risk management products (derivatives). These interests do not create significant exposures that would allow the Group to control the funds. Therefore, these MIS are not consolidated.

Consolidated structured entities

Financial or other support provided to consolidated structured entities

The Group provides financial support to consolidated SEs as outlined below.

Securitisation and covered bond issuances	The Group provides lending facilities, derivatives and commitments to these SEs and/or holds debt instruments they have issued.
Structured finance arrangements	The assets held by these SEs are normally pledged as collateral for financing provided. Certain consolidated SEs are financed entirely by the Group while others are financed by syndicated loan facilities in which the Group is a participant. The financing provided by the Group includes lending facilities where the Group's exposure is limited to the amount of the loan and any undrawn amount. Additionally, the Group has provided Letters of Support to these consolidated SEs confirming that the Group will not demand repayment of the financing provided for the ensuing 12-month period.

The Group did not provide any non-contractual support to consolidated SEs during the year (2025: nil). Other than as disclosed above, the Group does not have any current intention to provide financial or other support to consolidated SEs.

28. Structured entities (continued)

Unconsolidated structured entities

Group's interest in unconsolidated structured entities

An 'interest' in an unconsolidated SE is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement with an SE that exposes the Group to variability of returns from the performance of that SE. These interests include, but are not limited to: holdings of debt or equity securities; derivatives that pass-on risks specific to the performance of the SE, lending, loan commitments, financial guarantees, and fees from funds management activities.

For the purpose of disclosing interests in unconsolidated SEs:

- no disclosure is made if the Group's involvement is not more than a passive interest - for example: when the Group's involvement constitutes a typical customer-supplier relationship. On this basis, exposures to unconsolidated SEs that arise from lending, trading and investing activities are not considered disclosable interests - unless the design of the structured entity allows the Group to participate in decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns).
- 'interests' do not include derivatives intended to expose the Group to market-risk (rather than performance risk specific to the SE) or derivatives through which the Group creates, rather than absorbs, variability of the unconsolidated SE (such as purchase of credit protection under a credit default swap).

The table below sets out the Group's interests in unconsolidated SEs together with the maximum exposure to loss that could arise from those interests:

	Securitisation		Structured finance		Total	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
On-balance sheet interests						
Investment securities	**1,258**	1,438	**-**	-	**1,258**	1,438
Gross loans and advances	**13,398**	12,008	**52**	48	**13,450**	12,056
Total on-balance sheet	**14,656**	13,446	**52**	48	**14,708**	13,494
Off-balance sheet interests						
Commitments (facilities undrawn)	**6,039**	2,335	**-**	-	**6,039**	2,335
Guarantees	**50**	50	**-**	-	**50**	50
Total off-balance sheet	**6,089**	2,385	**-**	-	**6,089**	2,385
Maximum exposure to loss	**20,745**	15,831	**52**	48	**20,797**	15,879

In addition to the interests above, the Group earned funds management fees from unconsolidated investment funds of $185 million (2025: $188 million) during the year.

The Group's maximum exposure to loss represents the maximum amount of loss that the Group could incur as a result of its involvement with unconsolidated SEs if loss events were to take place - regardless of the probability of occurrence. This does not in any way represent the actual losses expected to be incurred. Furthermore, the maximum exposure to loss is stated gross of the effects of hedging and collateral arrangements entered into to mitigate the Group's exposure to loss.

The maximum exposure to loss has been determined as:

- the carrying amount of Investment securities measured at amortised cost; and
- the carrying amount plus the undrawn amount of any committed loans and advances.

The size of unconsolidated SEs is indicated by total assets which vary by SE with the largest single SE having a value of approximately $4.5 billion (2025: $4.8 billion).

The Group did not provide any non-contractual support to unconsolidated SEs during the year (2025: nil) nor does it have any current intention to provide financial or other support to unconsolidated SEs.

28. Structured entities (continued)

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

The Group may also sponsor unconsolidated SEs in which it has no disclosable interest.

For the purposes of this disclosure, the Group considers itself the 'sponsor' of an unconsolidated SE if it is the primary party involved in the design and establishment of that SE and:

- the Group is the major user of that SE; or
- the Group's name appears in the name of that SE, or on its products; or
- the Group provides implicit or explicit guarantees of that SE's performance.

The Group has sponsored the ANZ PIE Fund in New Zealand, which invests only in deposits with ANZ Bank New Zealand. The Group does not provide any implicit or explicit guarantees of the capital value or performance of investments in the ANZ PIE Fund. There was no income received from, nor assets transferred to, this entity during the year.

Key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement is required in assessing whether the Group has control over Structured Entities. Judgement is required to determine the existence of:

- power over the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns);
- exposure to variable returns of the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the Group's returns.

29. Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred

Amounts presented as collateral paid and received in the Balance Sheet relate to derivative liabilities and derivative assets respectively. The terms and conditions of those collateral agreements are included in the standard Credit Support Annex that forms part of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreement under which most of the Group's derivatives are executed. The following disclosures exclude these balances.

In the normal course of business the Group enters into transactions where it pledges or transfers financial assets directly to third parties or to SEs. These transfers may result in the Group fully, or partially, derecognising those financial assets - depending on the Group's exposure to the risks and rewards or control over the transferred assets. If the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of a transferred asset, the transfer does not qualify for derecognition and the asset remains on the Group's balance sheet in its entirety, with a corresponding liability recognised for proceeds from the transfer.

Securitisations

Net loans and advances include residential mortgages securitised under the Group's securitisation programs which are assigned to bankruptcy remote SEs to provide security for obligations payable on the notes issued by the SEs. The holders of the issued notes have full recourse to the pool of residential mortgages which have been securitised and the Group cannot otherwise pledge or dispose of the transferred assets. In some instances, the Group is also the holder of the securitised notes issued by the SEs.

In addition, the Group is entitled to any residual income of the SEs and sometimes enters into derivatives with the SEs. The Group retains the risks and rewards of the residential mortgages and continues to recognise the mortgages as financial assets and recognises an associated liability for the externally issued notes. The securitised notes issued externally are included within debt issuances.

The Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with these securitisation SEs and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the SEs activities. The SEs are therefore consolidated by the Group.

Covered bonds

The Group operates various global covered bond programs to raise funding in its primary markets. Net loans and advances include residential mortgages assigned to bankruptcy remote SEs associated with these covered bond programs. In respect of each program, a covered bond guarantor has guaranteed payments of interest and principal pursuant to a guarantee which is secured over its assets, including these residential mortgages. Substantially all of the assets of each covered bond guarantor consist of that covered bond guarantor's equitable interests in mortgage loans secured by residential real estate.

The covered bond holders have dual recourse to the issuer and the cover pool of assets. The issuer cannot otherwise pledge or dispose of the transferred assets, however, subject to legal arrangements it may repurchase and substitute assets as long as the required cover is maintained.

The Group is required to maintain the cover pool at a level sufficient to cover the bond obligations. In addition, the Group is entitled to any residual income of the covered bond SEs (after all payments to the covered bond holders and external parties) and enters into derivatives with the SEs. The Group retains the majority of the risks and rewards of the residential mortgages and continues to recognise the mortgages as financial assets and recognises an associated liability for the externally issued covered bonds. The covered bonds issued externally are included within debt issuances.

The Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the covered bond SEs and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the SEs activities. The SEs are therefore consolidated by the Group.

Repurchase agreements

Assets are charged or transferred as collateral to secure liabilities under repurchase agreements.

Where the Group sells securities subject to repurchase agreements and retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, then those assets do not qualify for derecognition. An associated liability is recognised in deposits and other borrowings for the consideration received from the counterparty.

Structured finance arrangements

The Group arranges funding for certain customer transactions through structured leasing. These transactions are recognised on the Group's Balance Sheet as lease receivables or loans. At times, other financial institutions participate in the funding of these arrangements. This participation involves a proportionate transfer of the rights to the assets recognised by the Group. The participating banks have limited recourse to the leased assets and related proceeds. Where the Group continues to be exposed to substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets through a derivative or other continuing involvement, the Group does not derecognise the lease receivable or loan. Instead, the Group recognises an associated liability representing its obligations to the participating financial institutions.

The tables below set out the balances of assets transferred or pledged that do not qualify for derecognition, along with the associated liabilities.

	Securitisations[2,3]		Covered bonds		Repurchase agreements		Structured finance arrangements	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m	2026 $m	2025 $m
Carrying amount of assets transferred[1]	**7,691**	5,470	**25,783**	32,510	**54,361**	57,574	-	3
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**7,621**	5,396	**14,361**	12,985	**53,419**	56,139	-	3

1. In addition to the assets noted in the above table, there were other assets pledged with a carrying amount of $7,764m (2025: $7,199m). This principally related to those pledged to central banks as security for liabilities.
2. Does not include transfers to internal structured entities where there are no external investors.
3. The securitisation noteholders have recourse only to the pool of residential mortgages which have been securitised. The carrying value of securitised assets and the associated liabilities approximates their fair value.

29. Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred (continued)

Collateral accepted as security for assets

The Group has received collateral associated with various financial transactions. Under certain arrangements the Group has the right to sell, or to repledge, the collateral received. These arrangements are governed by standard industry agreements.

The fair value of collateral we have received and that which we have sold or repledged is as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Fair value of assets which can be sold or repledged	107,621	88,193
Fair value of assets sold or repledged	45,166	45,311

30. Superannuation and post-employment benefit obligations

Set out below is a summary of amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit superannuation schemes:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Defined benefit obligation and scheme assets		
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(797)	(917)
Fair value of scheme assets	973	1,101
Net defined benefit asset	176	184
As represented in the Balance Sheet		
Net liabilities arising from defined benefit obligations included in Payables and other liabilities	(3)	(4)
Net assets arising from defined benefit obligations included in Other assets	179	188
Net defined benefit asset	176	184
Weighted average duration of the benefit payments reflected in the defined benefit obligation (years)	9.4	10.7

As at the most recent reporting dates of the schemes, the aggregate surplus of net market value of assets over the value of accrued benefits on a funding basis was $123 million (2025: $123 million surplus). In 2026, the Group made defined benefit contributions totalling $1 million (2025: $2 million). It expects to make contributions of approximately $1 million next financial year.

Governance of the schemes and funding of the defined benefit sections

The main defined benefit superannuation schemes in which the Group participates operate under trust law and are managed and administered on behalf of the members in accordance with the terms of the relevant trust deed and rules and all relevant legislation. These schemes have corporate trustees, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group. The trustees are the legal owners of the assets, which are held separately from the assets of the Group, and are responsible for setting investment policy and agreeing funding requirements with the employer through the triennial actuarial valuation process.

The Group has defined benefit arrangements in Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Taiwan and United Kingdom. The defined benefit section of the ANZ Australian Staff Superannuation Scheme, the ANZ UK Staff Pension Scheme and the ANZ National Retirement Scheme in New Zealand are the three largest plans. They have been closed to new members since 1987, 2004 and 1991 respectively. None of the schemes had a material deficit, or surplus, at the last funding valuation. The Group has no present liability under any of the schemes' trust deeds to fund a deficit (measured on a funding basis). A contingent liability of the Group may arise if any of the schemes were wound up.

Recognition and measurement

Defined benefit superannuation schemes

The Group operates a small number of defined benefit schemes. Independent actuaries calculate the liability and expenses related to providing benefits to employees under each defined benefit scheme. They use the Projected Unit Credit Method to value the liabilities. The Balance Sheet includes:

- a defined benefit liability if the obligation is greater than the fair value of the scheme's assets; and
- an asset (capped to its recoverable amount) if the fair value of the scheme's assets is greater than the obligation.

In each reporting period, the movements in the net defined benefit liability/asset are recognised as follows:

- the net movement relating to the current period's service cost, net interest on the defined benefit liability, past service costs and other costs (such as the effects of any curtailments and settlements) as operating expenses;
- remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset (which comprise actuarial gains and losses and return on scheme assets, excluding interest income included in net interest) directly in retained earnings through other comprehensive income; and
- contributions of the Group directly against the net defined benefit position.

Defined contribution superannuation schemes

The Group operates a number of defined contribution schemes. It also contributes (according to local law, in the various countries in which it operates) to Government and other plans that have the characteristics of defined contribution plans. The Group's contributions to these schemes are recognised as personnel expenses when they are incurred.

30. Superannuation and post-employment benefit obligations (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

The main assumptions we use in valuing defined benefit obligations are listed in the table below. A change to any assumptions, or applying different assumptions, could have an effect on the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet.

	2026	2025	Sensitivity analysis change in significant assumptions	Increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligation 2026 $m	Increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligation 2025 $m
Discount rate (% p.a.)	1.8-6.45	1.3-5.65	0.5% increase	(33)	(45)
Future salary increases (% p.a.)	2.0-3.5	2.0-3.0			
Future pension indexation					
In payment (% p.a.)/In deferment (% p.a.)	2.1-3.2/2.9	2.0-3.0/2.5	0.5% increase	23	35
Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioners			1 year increase	33	35
– Males (years)	26.5-27.8	26.4-27.7			
– Females (years)	29.4-30.1	29.3-30.1			

31. Employee share and option plans

The Group operates a number of employee share and option schemes under the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan and the ANZ Share Option Plan. These are Group share-based payment arrangements under which shares in ANZGHL (ANZ shares) are allocated or granted to employees of the Group.

ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan

ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan schemes that operated during 2026 and 2025 were the Deferred Share Plan and the Variable Pay to Shares (VPS) Offer. The ANZ Incentive Plan (ANZIP) (the variable remuneration plan operating across the Group) has Short Term Variable Remuneration or Variable Remuneration delivered under the Deferred Share Plan or ANZ Share Option Plan for eligible employees.

Deferred Share Plan

i) ANZ Incentive Plan (ANZIP) – Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR) and Variable Remuneration (VR) – deferred shares

Award Type	STVR (deferred shares)	STVR/VR historical (deferred shares)	VR (deferred shares)	VR historical (deferred shares)
Eligibility	Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Group Executive Committee (ExCo) and Chief Internal Audit Executive[1].		All other employees (excluding select roles in the United Kingdom (UK)/China/Hong Kong (HK)[2]) in countries where deferred shares may be granted instead of deferred share rights.	
Financial Year (FY) of grant	2025 and 2024 Performance and Remuneration Review (PRR): granted in FY26 & FY25 Historical grants: on foot during FY26 & FY25	Historical grants: on foot during FY25	Grants from 1 Oct 2024 including 2025 PRR: granted in FY26 & FY25 Historical grants: on foot during FY26 & FY25	Historical grants: on foot during FY25
Grant approach	50% of STVR deferred as shares.	50% of the Group CEO's STVR, 25% of ExCo's VR (except for the Chief Risk Officer), and 33% of the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Internal Audit Executive's VR, deferred as shares.	If VR is at or exceeds AUD 125,000, then 40% of total VR amount is deferred as shares.	If VR is at or exceeds AUD 100,000, then 60% of total VR amount is deferred as shares.
Conditions	Deferred over years two and three, where year 1 includes the performance period (i.e., 1 October to 30 September). Granted in late November.		Deferred over a minimum of four years (including the performance period), vesting no faster than on a pro-rata basis and only after two years (i.e., 33% year two, 33% year three, 34% year four).	Deferred over years two, three and four, where year 1 includes the performance period. Granted in late November.
Allocation value	Deferred shares granted based on the Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of ANZ shares traded on the ASX in the five trading days leading up to and including 1 October.	Deferred shares granted based on the VWAP of ANZ shares traded on the ASX in the five trading days leading up to and including the date of grant.		

1. All ANZGHL/ANZBGL Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) Accountable Executives.
2. Specific deferral arrangements also exist under ANZIP for roles defined as specific country level Material Risk Takers (MRTs), in line with local regulatory requirements.

ii) Exceptional circumstances

Remuneration forgone	In exceptional circumstances, we grant deferred shares to certain employees when they start with the Group to compensate them for remuneration they have forgone from their previous employer. The vesting period generally aligns with the remaining vesting period of the remuneration they have forgone, and therefore varies between grants.
Retention	We may grant deferred shares to high performing employees who are regarded as a significant retention risk to the Group.

31. Employee share and option plans (continued)

iii) Further information

Cessation	Unless the Board[1] decides otherwise, employees forfeit their unvested deferred shares if they resign or are dismissed for serious misconduct. The deferred shares may be held in trust beyond the deferral period.
Dividends	Dividends are reinvested in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
Instrument	Deferred share rights may be granted instead of deferred shares in some countries as locally appropriate (see deferred share rights section).
Expensing value (fair value)	We expense the fair value of deferred shares on a straight-line basis over the relevant vesting period and we recognise the expense as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. Deferred shares are expensed based on the one-day VWAP at the date of grant.
2026 and 2025 grants	During the 2026 year, we granted 1,418,120 deferred shares (2025: 1,441,744) with a weighted average allocation value of $35.69 (2025: $31.99).
Downward adjustment	Deferred shares remain at risk and the Board has the discretion to adjust the number of deferred shares downwards, including to zero at any time before the vesting date (malus), and limited to select employees[2], recovery post vesting (i.e., clawback). The Group's downward adjustment provisions are detailed in section 2.1.3 of the 2026 Remuneration Report. Board discretion was exercised to apply malus to 42,887 deferred shares in 2026 (2025: to 144,946 deferred shares).

1. References to 'the Board' throughout this note means the Boards of ANZGHL and ANZBGL.
2. Clawback applies to the CEO, ExCo and GGM IA (for awards granted in the 2023, 2024 and 2025 financial years), and to select senior employees in jurisdictions where clawback regulations apply.

Variable Pay to Shares (VPS) Offer

Eligibility, grant approach and conditions	VPS provides employees in Australia the opportunity to receive up to $1,000 worth of ANZ shares with concessional tax treatment (where criteria are met). All ANZ shares are held by a custodian or nominee appointed by the Trustee on the Trustee's behalf and are restricted for 3 years. During this time employees benefit from dividend payments which are reinvested through the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) and have voting entitlements. After the restriction period has been reached the shares can be sold or transferred.
Allocation value	Granted based on the VWAP of ANZ shares traded on the ASX in the five trading days leading up to and including the date of grant.
Expensing value (fair value)	Expensed based on the one-day VWAP at the date of grant.
2026 and 2025 grants	During the 2026 year, we granted 45,538 shares on 22 November 2025 (2025: 48,084) at an issue price of $35.47 (2025: $32.36).

Expensing of the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan

Expensing value (fair value)	The fair value of shares we granted during 2026 under the Deferred Share Plan and VPS Offer, measured as at the date of grant of the shares, is $51.7 million (2025: $47.8 million) based on 1,463,658 shares (2025: 1,489,828) with a weighted average VWAP of $35.30 (2025: $32.06).

31. Employee share and option plans (continued)

ANZ Share Option Plan

Allocation	We may grant selected employees options/rights which entitle them to acquire fully paid ordinary ANZ shares at a fixed price at the time the options/rights vest. Voting and dividend rights will be attached to the ordinary shares allocated on exercise of the options/rights. Each option/right entitles the holder to one ordinary share subject to the terms and conditions imposed on grant. Exercise price of options, determined in accordance with the rules of the plan, is generally based on the VWAP of the shares traded on the ASX in the week leading up to and including the date of grant. For rights, the exercise price is nil.
Rules	Prior to the exercise of the option/right, if ANZ changes its share capital due to a bonus share issue, pro-rata new share issue or reorganisation, the following adjustments are required: • Issue of bonus shares - When the holder exercises their option, they are also entitled to be issued the number of bonus shares they would have been entitled to had they held the underlying shares at the time of the bonus issue; • Pro-rata share offer - We will adjust the exercise price of the option in the manner set out in the ASX Listing Rules; and • Reorganisation - In respect of rights, if there is a bonus issue or reorganisation of ANZ's share capital, then the Board may adjust the number of rights or the number of underlying shares so that there is no advantage or disadvantage to the holder. Holders otherwise have no other entitlements to participate: • in any new issue of ANZ securities before they exercise their options/rights; or • in a share issue of a body corporate other than ANZ (such as a subsidiary). Any portion of the award which vests may, at the Boards discretion, be satisfied by a cash equivalent payment rather than shares.
Expensing value (fair value)	We expense the fair value of options/rights on a straight-line basis over the relevant vesting period and we recognise the expense as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. Factors considered in determining the fair value include: the market performance conditions, share price volatility, life of the instrument, dividend yield, and share price at grant date.
Satisfying vesting	Any portion of the award of options/rights (that have met the applicable time and performance conditions) may be satisfied by a cash equivalent payment rather than shares at Board discretion. In financial year 2026, all deferred share rights, restricted rights and performance rights (PR) were satisfied through a share allocation, other than 182,879 deferred share rights (2025: 96,757) and 7,302 performance rights (2025: nil) for which a cash payment was made. 2021 performance rights, granted in November 2021, reached the end of their performance period in November 2025. Based on performance against hurdles, 21% of the PR vested. The remaining 79% of rights lapsed and executives received no value from this proportion of the awards. 2020 PR, granted in December 2020, reached the end of their performance period in November 2024. Based on performance against hurdles, 25% of the PR vested. The remaining 75% of rights lapsed and executives received no value from this proportion of the awards.
Cessation	The provisions that apply if the employee's employment ends are in section 8.1 of the 2026 Remuneration Report.
Downward adjustment	As per Deferred Share Plan.

31. Employee share and option plans (continued)

Option plans that operated during 2026 and 2025

i) Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR) and Variable Remuneration (VR) - restricted rights (RR), performance rights (PR), and deferred share rights (DSR)

Award Type	LTVR (RR & PR)	LTVR / VR historical (PR)	ANZIP VR (DSR)	ANZIP historical VR (DSR)
Eligibility	Group CEO, ExCo and Chief Internal Audit Executive[1]	Group CEO and ExCo[1]	All other employees (excluding select roles in the UK/China/HK[2]) in countries where DSR may be granted instead of deferred shares	
FY of grant	2025 and 2024 PRR: granted in FY26 & FY25 Historical grants: on foot during FY26 & FY25	Historical grants: on foot during FY25	Grants from 1 Oct 2024 including 2025 PRR: granted in FY26 & FY25 Historical grants: on foot during FY26 & FY25	Historical grants: on foot during FY25
Grant approach	50% of the Group CEO and ExCo's (except for the Chief Risk Officer) LTVR was received as RR and 50% as PR. 100% of the Chief Risk Officer and Chief Internal Audit Executive's LTVR was received as RR.	100% of the Group CEO's LTVR and 50% of ExCo's VR (except for the CRO who received 50% VR as DSR instead) was received as PR.	If VR is at or exceeds AUD 125,000, then 40% of total VR amount is deferred.	If VR is at or exceeds AUD 100,000, then 60% of total VR amount is deferred.
Conditions	RR and PR provide a right to acquire one ordinary ANZ share at nil cost – subject to time and performance conditions. Awarded subject to: • RR: pre grant assessment (risk-based measures) • RR and PR: shareholder approval at Annual General Meeting (AGM) for Group CEO award Performance condition tested at end of four-year performance period: • RR: pre vest assessment (risk-based measures) • PR: relative and absolute Total Shareholder Return (TSR) hurdles Deferral period[3] = four-year performance period (commencing 1 October) + holding period (which commences the day after end of performance period and finishes on the 4th, 5th or 6th anniversary of grants (CEO only for year 6). Further details provided in Section 5.4 of the 2026 Remuneration Report.	Awarded at the end of the year subject to shareholder approval at AGM for Group CEO award. PR performance condition tested (relative and absolute TSR hurdles) at the end of four-year performance period. The four-year performance period commenced on 22 November to 21 November four years later. The deferral period is four years. Further details are provided in Section 5.2.3a of the 2021 Remuneration Report.	DSR provide a right to acquire one ordinary ANZ share at nil cost after a specified vesting period. Deferred over a minimum of four years (including the performance period), vesting no faster than on a pro-rata basis and only after two years (i.e., 33% year two, 33% year three, 34% year four).	DSR provide a right to acquire one ordinary ANZ share at nil cost after a specified vesting period. Deferred over years two, three and four, where year 1 includes the performance period.
Allocation value	Face value of ANZ shares traded on the ASX in the five trading days leading up to and including 1 October (beginning of the financial year).		The fair value at the date of grant is used to determine the number of DSR to be allocated and is also used for expensing purposes. The fair value is adjusted for the absence of dividends during the vesting period.	

1. All ANZGHL/ANZBGL FAR Accountable Executives.
2. Specific deferral arrangements also exist under ANZIP for roles defined as specific country level MRTs, in line with local regulatory requirements.
3. A dividend equivalent payment (DEP) is paid in cash at the end of the relevant deferral period, but is only made to the extent that all or part of the underlying rights meet the relevant performance condition and vest to the individual. Dividend equivalents accrue over the full deferral period for RR, and only during the holding period for PR.

31. Employee share and option plans (continued)

Award Type	LTVR (RR & PR)	LTVR / VR historical (PR)	ANZIP VR (DSR)	ANZIP historical VR (DSR)
Allocation timing	LTVR awarded around late November/December (subject to shareholder approval for Group CEO).		Granted in late November.	
	Start of FY	End of FY		
2026 grants	During 2026, we granted 323,309 RR and 287,576 PR (2025: 253,852 RR and 206,950 PR).		During 2026, we granted 1,573,606 DSR (no performance hurdles) (2025: 1,485,960).	
Downward adjustment	Board discretion was not exercised to apply malus to any RR or PR in 2026 (2025: 42,424 RR and 209,743 PR).		Board discretion was exercised to apply malus to 1,497 deferred share rights in 2026 (2025: 35,802).	

ii) Exceptional circumstances

Remuneration forgone	As per Deferred Share Plan in countries where DSR may be granted instead of deferred shares.
Retention	

Options, deferred share rights, restricted rights and performance rights on issue

As at 6 November 2026, there were 466 holders of 3,624,173 DSR on issue, 19 holders of 1,274,549 RR on issue and 14 holders of 1,093,984 PR on issue.

Options/rights movements

This table shows the options/rights over unissued ANZ shares and their related weighted average (WA) exercise prices as at the beginning and end of 2026 and the movements during 2026:

	Opening balance 1 Oct 2025	Granted	Forfeited[1]	Expired	Exercised	Closing balance 30 Sep 2026
Number of options/rights	6,988,037	2,184,491	(911,962)	0	(2,260,227)	6,000,339
WA exercise price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
WA closing share price						$36.64
WA remaining contractual life						2.11 years
WA exercise price of all exercisable options/rights outstanding						$0.00
Outstanding number of exercisable options/rights						157,977

1. Refers to any circumstance where equity can be forfeited (for example on cessation, downward adjustment or performance conditions not met).

This table shows the options/rights over unissued ANZ shares and their related weighted average exercise prices as at the beginning and end of 2025 and the movements during 2025:

	Opening balance 1 Oct 2024	Granted	Forfeited[1]	Expired	Exercised	Closing balance 30 Sep 2025
Number of options/rights	8,351,100	1,946,762	(503,804)	0	(2,806,021)	6,988,037
WA exercise price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
WA closing share price						$30.27
WA remaining contractual life						1.9 years
WA exercise price of all exercisable options/rights outstanding						$0.00
Outstanding number of exercisable options/rights						140,580

1. Refers to any circumstance where equity can be forfeited (for example on cessation, downward adjustment or performance conditions not met).

All of the shares issued as a result of the exercise of options/rights during 2026 and 2025, were issued at a nil exercise price.

31. Employee share and option plans (continued)

As at the date of the signing of the Directors' Report on 6 November 2026:

- no options/rights over ordinary shares have been granted since the end of 2026; and
- no shares have been issued as a result of the exercise of options/rights since the end of 2026.

Fair value assumptions

When determining the fair value, we apply the standard market techniques for valuation, including Monte Carlo and/or Black Scholes pricing models. We do so in accordance with the requirements of AASB 2 *Share-based Payments*. The models take into account early exercise of vested equity, non-transferability and internal/external performance hurdles (if any).

The table below shows the significant assumptions we used as inputs into our fair value calculation of instruments granted during the period. We present the values as weighted averages, but the specific values we use for each allocation are the ones we use for the fair value calculation.

	2026			2025		
	Deferred share rights	Restricted rights	Performance rights	Deferred share rights	Restricted rights	Performance rights
Exercise price ($)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share closing price at grant date ($)	35.07	36.25	35.66	32.28	32.29	32.26
Expected volatility of ANZ share price (%)[1]	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Equity term (years)	2.1	6.5	6.6	2.1	6.5	6.5
Vesting period (years)	2.0	4.5	4.6	2.0	4.5	4.5
Expected life (years)	2.0	4.5	4.6	2.0	4.5	4.5
Expected dividend yield (%)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.8
Risk free interest rate (%)	3.80	4.07	4.04	4.04	4.12	4.13
Fair value ($)	31.71	29.09	17.29	28.86	25.15	11.70

1. Expected volatility represents a measure of the amount by which ANZ's share price is expected to fluctuate over the life of the rights. The measure of volatility used in the model is the annualised standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the historical share price over a defined period of time preceding the date of grant. This historical average annualised volatility is then used to estimate a reasonable expected volatility over the expected life of the rights.

Satisfying equity awards

All shares underpinning equity awards may be purchased on market, reallocated or be newly issued shares, or a combination.

The equity we purchased on market during 2026 (either under the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan and the ANZ Share Option Plan, or to satisfy options or rights) for all employees amounted to 1,010,548 shares at an average price of $36.12 per share (2025: 3,982,873 shares at an average price of $31.64 per share).

32. Related party disclosures

Key Management Personnel compensation

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are Directors of ANZGHL (whether executive directors or otherwise), and those personnel with a key responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Group (i.e., members of the Group Executive Committee (ExCo)) who have Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) accountability and who report to the CEO. KMP compensation included within total personnel expenses in Note 4 Operating expenses is as follows:

	2026 $'000	2025[1] $'000
Short-term benefits	25,210	17,504
Post-employment benefits	651	573
Other long-term benefits	239	147
Termination benefits	102	2,541
Share-based payments	14,017	17,335
Total	40,219	38,100

1. Includes former disclosed KMP until the end of their employment.

Key Management Personnel loan transactions

Loans made to KMP 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 provisions raised in respect of these balances. Details of the terms and conditions of lending products can be found on **anz.com**. The aggregate balance of loans (including credit card balances) made, guaranteed or secured, and undrawn facilities to KMP including their related parties, were as follows:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Loans advanced[1]	22,636	23,446
Undrawn facilities[1]	1,949	1,148
Interest charged[2]	870	767

1. Balances are as at balance date (for KMP in office at balance date) or at the date of cessation of former KMP. Comparative balances have been adjusted for balances relating to new KMP, or KMP who departed in the prior year.
2. Interest charged is for all KMP's during the period.

Key Management Personnel holdings of ANZ securities

KMP, including their related parties, held ANZBGL's subordinated debt and shares, share rights and options over shares in the Company directly, indirectly or beneficially as shown below:

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Shares, options and rights[1]	2,167,475	1,598,373
Subordinated debt[1]	1,690	11,621

1. Balances are as at balance date (for KMP in office at balance date) or at the date of cessation of former KMP. Comparative balances have been adjusted for balances relating to new KMP, or KMP who departed in the prior year.

32. Related party disclosures (continued)

Other transactions of Key Management Personnel and their related parties

The aggregate of deposits of KMP and their related parties with the Group were $25 million (2025: $23 million).

Other transactions with KMP and their related parties include amounts paid to the Group in respect of investment management service fees, brokerage and bank fees and charges. The Group has reimbursed KMP for the costs incurred for security and secretarial services associated with the performance of their duties. These transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers. Gifts were provided to KMP, including on their retirement, amounting to $11,940 during the year (2025: $9,005).

Associates

We disclose significant associates in Note 27 Investment in associates. During the course of the financial year, transactions conducted with all associates were on terms equivalent to those made on an arm's length basis.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Amounts receivable from associates	10	92,405
Amounts payable to associates	1,308	42,745
Deposits from associates[1]	7,206	6,661
Interest revenue from associates	17,343	23,789
Interest expense to associates	1,889	2,433
Other revenue from associates	22,862	26,829
Other expenses paid to associates	3,218	7,974
Dividend income from associates	31,245	36,741
Undrawn facilities	848	123,404

1. Comparatives have been amended to include deposits from associates.

There have been no material guarantees given or received. No amounts receivable from associates have been written-off during the period, nor individual provisions raised in respect of these balances.

Subsidiaries

We disclose material controlled entities in Note 26 Controlled entities. During the financial year, subsidiaries conducted transactions with each other and with associates on terms equivalent to those on an arm's length basis. As at 30 September 2026, we consider all outstanding amounts on these transactions to be fully collectible.

Other intragroup transactions include providing management and administrative services, staff training, data processing and technology facilities, transfer of tax losses, and the leasing of premises and equipment. The Company also issued letters of comfort and guarantees in respect of certain subsidiaries in the normal course of business.

33. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Credit related commitments and contingencies

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Contract amount of:		
Undrawn facilities	197,905	193,177
Guarantees and letters of credit	23,855	21,514
Performance related contingencies	30,238	27,403
Total	251,998	242,094

Undrawn facilities

The majority of undrawn facilities are subject to customers maintaining specific credit and other requirements or conditions. Many of these facilities are expected to be only partially used, and others may never be used at all. As such, the total of the nominal principal amounts is not necessarily representative of future liquidity risks or future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay, the full amount of undrawn facilities for the Group mature within 12 months.

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies relate to transactions that the Group has entered into as principal.

Letters of credit involve the Group issuing letters of credit guaranteeing payment in favour of an exporter. They are secured against an underlying shipment of goods or backed by a confirmatory letter of credit from another bank.

Performance-related contingencies are liabilities that oblige the Group to make payments to a third party if the customer fails to fulfil its non-monetary obligations under the contract.

To reflect the risks associated with these transactions, we apply the same credit origination, portfolio management and collateral requirements that we apply to loans. The contract amount represents the maximum potential amount that we could lose if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay, the full amount of guarantees and letters of credit and performance-related contingencies for the Group mature within 12 months.

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 (refer to Note 22 Other 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 30 September 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, and the Group's implementation plan to meet obligations arising from changes to the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 (Cth),* a number of which became effective from 31 March 2026;
- *Common Reporting Standard* and *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* obligations, processes and reporting;
- technology resilience and operational continuity arrangements; 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.

33. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

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 (overlay increased to $1 billion in total).

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. Promontory released its first report on 30 April 2026 and a copy of this is available on ANZ's website.

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)*.

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.

On 4 May 2026, the High Court of New Zealand awarded summary judgment against ANZ Bank New Zealand. ANZ Bank New Zealand's estimate of the maximum potential liability for costs of borrowing arising from this decision is NZD 125 million. ANZ Bank New Zealand has appealed the summary judgment decision.

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

ANZBGL 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 ANZBGL and NHB.

34. Auditor fees

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
KPMG Australia		
Audit or review of financial reports[1]	14,608	15,194
Audit-related services[2]	5,659	5,643
Non-audit services[3]	220	168
Total[4]	20,487	21,005
Overseas related practices of KPMG Australia		
Audit or review of financial reports[1]	5,799	6,163
Audit-related services[2]	2,083	2,303
Non-audit services[3]	-	96
Total	7,882	8,562
Total auditor fees[5]	28,369	29,567

1. Audit or review of financial reports includes fees associated with mandatory climate reporting assurance engagements.
2. Group audit-related services comprise prudential and regulatory services of $6.21 million (2025: $5.29 million), comfort letters $0.64 million (2025: $0.64 million) and other services $0.89 million (2025: $2.02 million)
3. The nature of non-audit services for the Group includes methodology, procedural/operational and administrative reviews. Further details are provided in the Directors' Report.
4. Inclusive of goods and services tax.
5. Total auditor fees do not include fees paid to other audit firms where KPMG is in a joint audit arrangement or not the auditor amounting to $0.69 million (2025: $0.76 million).

The Group's Policy allows KPMG Australia or any of its related practices to provide assurance and other audit-related services that, while outside the scope of the statutory audit, are consistent with the role of an external auditor. These include regulatory and prudential reviews requested by regulators such as APRA. Any other services that are not audit or audit-related services are non-audit services. The Policy allows certain non-audit services to be provided where the service would not contravene auditor independence requirements. KPMG Australia or any of its related practices may not provide services that are perceived to be in conflict with the role of the external auditor or breach auditor independence. These include consulting advice and subcontracting of operational activities normally undertaken by management, and engagements where the external auditor may ultimately be required to express an opinion on its own work.

35. Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no significant events from 30 September 2026 to the date of signing this report.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

Basis of preparation

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement has been prepared in accordance with *subsection 295(3A) of the Corporations Act 2001*. The entities listed in the statement are for ANZ Group Holdings Limited and all its controlled entities as at 30 September 2026 in accordance with *AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Entity Name	Entity Type	Place Formed or Incorporated	% of Share Capital Held	Tax Residency (Australia or Foreign Jurisdiction)
1835 Funding Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
1835i Creation Fund I Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
1835i Ventures Trust III	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
ACN 008 647 185 Pty Ltd[1]	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ BH Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Capital No. 1 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Centre Chattels Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
ANZ Centre Pty Ltd[2]	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Centre Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
ANZ Commodity Trading Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Global Services and Operations Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Group Holdings Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australia
ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ ILP Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ International Private Limited	Body Corporate	Singapore	100%	Australia
ANZ Leasing (BWC Financing) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Lenders Mortgage Insurance Pty. Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ NBH Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Nominees Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Properties (Australia) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Residential Covered Bond Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
ANZ Securities (Holdings) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Securities Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZ Wealth Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
ANZEST Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
APOLLO Series 2008-1R Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2017-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2017-2 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2018-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2022-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2023-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2024-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Series 2025-1 Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
APOLLO Warehouse Trust No. 2	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Cashrewards IP Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	0%	Australia
Cashrewards Operations Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	0%	Australia
Cashrewards Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	0%	Australia
Esanda Finance Corporation Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Institutional Securitisation Services Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Kingfisher Trust 2008-1	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia

1. ACN 008 647 185 Pty Ltd is the corporate trustee of Postbank Equity Trust.
2. ANZ Centre Pty Ltd acts as trustee of the ANZ Centre Trust and ANZ Centre Chattels Trust respectively.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (continued)

Entity Name	Entity Type	Place Formed or Incorporated	% of Share Capital Held	Tax Residency (Australia or Foreign Jurisdiction)
Kingfisher Trust 2016-1	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Kingfisher Trust 2019-1	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Kingfisher Trust 2025-1	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Kingfisher Trust 2026-1	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Kingfisher Trust 2026-2	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Little Birdie Online Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	0%	Australia
Norfina Advances Corporation Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Norfina Covered Bond Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Norfina Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
OneTwo Finance Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Payment Acceptance Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Postbank Equity Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australia
Retail Enterprise Services Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
SBGH Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Secure Data Consent Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	0%	Australia
Shout for Good Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
SME Management Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Votraint No. 1103 Pty Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Wheatbelt Natural Capital Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australia
Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited	Body Corporate	China	100%	China
ANZ Pacific Operations Pte Ltd	Body Corporate	Fiji	100%	Fiji
ANZ Europe, S.A.	Body Corporate	France	100%	France
ANZ Capital Private Limited	Body Corporate	India	100%	India
ANZ Operations And Technology Private Limited	Body Corporate	India	100%	India
ANZ Support Services India Private Limited	Body Corporate	India	100%	India
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	Body Corporate	Indonesia	99%	Indonesia
ANZ Securities (Japan), Ltd.	Body Corporate	Japan	100%	Japan
ANZ Bank (Kiribati) Limited	Body Corporate	Kiribati	75%	Kiribati
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust	Trust	New Zealand	N/A	New Zealand
Arawata Assets Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
Dot Data Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
Endeavour Finance Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1	Trust	New Zealand	N/A	New Zealand
OneAnswer Nominees Limited	Body Corporate	New Zealand	100%	New Zealand
8 and 9 Chester Limited	Body Corporate	Papua New Guinea	100%	Papua New Guinea
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited	Body Corporate	Papua New Guinea	100%	Papua New Guinea
ANZ Global Services And Operations (Manila) Inc	Body Corporate	Philippines	100%	Philippines
ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited	Body Corporate	Samoa	100%	Samoa
ANZcover Insurance Private Ltd	Body Corporate	Singapore	100%	Singapore

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (continued)

Entity Name	Entity Type	Place Formed or Incorporated	% of Share Capital Held	Tax Residency (Australia or Foreign Jurisdiction)
ANZ (Thai) Public Company Limited (in Liquidation)	Body Corporate	Thailand	100%	Thailand
ANZ Pensions (UK) Limited	Body Corporate	United Kingdom	100%	United Kingdom
ANZ Securities, Inc.	Body Corporate	United States	100%	United States
ANZ Bank (Vanuatu) Limited[1]	Body Corporate	Vanuatu	100%	N/A
La Serigne Limited[1]	Body Corporate	Vanuatu	100%	N/A
Whitehall Investments Ltd[1]	Body Corporate	Vanuatu	100%	N/A
ANZ Bank (Vietnam) Limited	Body Corporate	Vietnam	100%	Vietnam

1. Vanuatu does not have a corporate tax regime and therefore the concept of tax residency does not apply.

Key concepts

Determination of tax residency

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency

"Australian resident" has the meaning provided in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA). In applying that definition, the consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Commissioner of Taxation's public guidance in *Tax Ruling TR 2018/5* and *Practical Compliance Guideline PCG 2018-009*.

Foreign tax residency

Where an entity is shown as being resident in a foreign jurisdiction, this is taken to mean a resident for the purposes of the law of the foreign jurisdiction relating to foreign income tax, within the meaning of the ITAA.

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of ANZ Group Holdings Limited declare that:

a) In the Directors' opinion:

i) the financial statements and notes of the Consolidated Entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

A. section 296, that they comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and any further requirements of the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

B. section 297, that they give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Consolidated Entity as at 30 September 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

ii) the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement required by section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* and included on pages 328 to 330 of the financial report is true and correct; and

iii) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

b) The notes to the financial statements of the Consolidated Entity include a statement that the financial statements and notes of the Consolidated Entity comply with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

c) The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul D O'Sullivan
Chairman



Nuno A Matos
Managing Director

6 November 2026



To the shareholders of ANZ Group Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of ANZ Group Holdings Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the **Group's** financial position as at 30 September 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2026
- Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended
- Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 30 September 2026
- Notes including material accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration

The **Group** consists of ANZ Group Holdings Limited and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report section* of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with 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 & Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Key Audit Matters

The **Key Audit Matters** we identified are:

- Allowance for expected credit losses
- Subjective and complex valuation of certain financial instruments held at fair value
- Carrying value of investment in PT Bank Pan Indonesia (PT Panin)
- IT systems and controls

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Report of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key Audit Matters (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses ($4,903m)

Refer to Note 14 to the Financial Report.

The Key Audit Matter

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of the loans and advances balances to the Group's financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Group's expected credit loss models (ECL models) used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and estimates including probability weighted economic scenarios and other key assumptions such as defining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR).

AASB 9 Financial Instruments requires the Group to measure ECL on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of economic conditions. Temporary adjustments are made by the Group to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loan portfolios. We exercise significant judgement in challenging the economic scenarios and the judgmental temporary adjustments the Group applies.

Additional judgement is applied in the Group's modelling due to the heightened uncertainty associated with the economic outlook and its impact on customers, increasing our audit effort thereon.

We involved our credit and economic specialists to supplement our senior audit team members who understand the Group's business, industry and economic environment it operates in.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Working with our credit and economic specialists, our audit procedures included:

- Assessing the Group's accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard.
- Testing the Group's key controls in relation to:
  - The ECL model governance, monitoring and validation processes which involved assessment of model performance;
  - The assessment and approval of the forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and scenario weightings through challenge applied by the Group's internal governance processes;
  - Reconciliation of the data used in the ECL calculation process to gross balances recorded within the general ledger as well as source systems;
  - Customer credit rating (CCR), a key input into the SICR assumption for wholesale loans (non-retail loans). This covered elements such as approval of new lending facilities against the Group's lending policies, monitoring of counterparty credit quality against the Group's exposure criteria for internal factors specific to the counterparty or external macroeconomic factors, and accuracy and timeliness of CCR and security indicator (SI) assessments against lending policies;
  - IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears, group exposures into delinquency buckets, and recalculate individual allowances. We tested the automated calculation and key change management controls and evaluated the Group's oversight of the portfolios, focusing on key controls over delinquency monitoring.
  - General Information Technology Controls (GITCs) relating to key IT applications used by the Group to measure ECL allowances as detailed in the IT Systems and Controls Key Audit Matter below.

In addition to controls testing, our procedures included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating the ECL model methodology against the model methodology document and criteria in the accounting standards;
- Reperforming a sample of credit assessments for a sample of loans, including wholesale loans managed by the Group's workout and recovery team that are assessed as higher risk or impaired;
- For each loan sampled, we challenged the Group's assessment of CCR and SI using relevant information in the loan file, including the customer's financial position, to inform our overall assessment of loan recoverability and the impact on credit allowance.
- Using our understanding of relevant industries and the macroeconomic environment, we compared data and assumptions used by the Group in recoverability assessments to externally sourced evidence, such as, external credit ratings, publicly available audited financial statements and comparable external valuations of collateral held. Where relevant, we assessed the forecast timing of future cash flows in the context of underlying valuations and approved business plans;
- Recalculated the Customer Behaviour Scorecard (CBS), which is a key input into the SICR assumption for retail loans, for a sample of loans;
- Assessing the accuracy of the Group's ECL model estimates by re-performing on a sample basis, the calculation of the ECL allowance for the modelled ECL using our independently derived calculation tools and comparing this to the amount recorded by the Group;
- Challenging the Group's forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and scenarios incorporated in the Group's ECL models. We compared the Group's forecast GDP, unemployment rates, CPI and property price indices to relevant publicly available macroeconomic information, and considered other known variables and information obtained through our other procedures to identify contradictory indicators;
- Testing the implementation of the Group's SICR methodology by re-performing the staging calculation for a sample of wholesale loans taking into consideration movements in the CCR from loan origination and comparing our result to actual staging applied on an individual account level in the Group's ECL model;
- Assessing the accuracy of the data used in the ECL models by checking a sample of data fields, such as, account balance, CBS and CCR to relevant source systems.
- Challenging key assumptions used by the Group in their temporary adjustments. This included:
  - Assessing temporary adjustments against the Group's ECL model and data deficiencies identified in the Group's model validation processes, particularly in light of the significant volatility in economic scenarios;
  - Assessing the completeness of temporary adjustments by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the loan portfolios against the Group's assessment;
  - Assessing certain temporary adjustments identified by the Group against internal and external information;
  - Assessing the Group's release of certain key temporary adjustments, including the rationale and underlying documentation;
  - Recalculating a sample of temporary adjustments;
- Assessing the appropriateness of the Group's disclosures in the Financial Report, using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Subjective and complex valuation of certain financial instruments held at fair value:

- Fair value of level 3 asset and liability positions
- Fair value of certain level 2 asset and liability positions*

*Certain level 2 assets and liability positions relate to structured notes, derivatives (mainly cancellable swaps and FX options) and fair value adjustments (credit valuation adjustment and funding valuation adjustment) within the level 2 population that are valued using more complex valuation models.

Refer to Note 19 to the Financial Report.

The Key Audit Matter

The fair value of the Group's Level 3 and certain Level 2 financial instruments is determined by the Group's application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates.

The valuation of Level 3 and certain Level 2 financial instruments held at fair value is a Key Audit Matter due to:

- The high degree of estimation uncertainty and potentially significant range of reasonable outcomes associated with the valuation of financial instruments classified as Level 3 where significant pricing inputs used in the valuation methodology and models are not observable:
- The complexity and subjectivity associated with the Group's valuation models for certain Level 2 derivatives and structured notes leading to a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

These factors increased the level of judgement applied by us and our audit effort thereon.

In addressing this Key Audit Matter, we involved our valuation specialists to supplement our senior team members who understand the methods, assumptions and data relevant to the Group's valuation of financial instruments.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in addressing this Key Audit Matter included:

- Assessing the Group's accounting policies, including those relevant to the fair value of financial instruments, against the requirements of the accounting standard;
- Assessing the population of financial instruments held at fair value by the Group to identify portfolios with a higher risk of misstatement arising from significant judgements over valuation either due to unobservable inputs or complex/subjective models.
- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating specifically to these financial instruments, including those in relation to:
  - independent price verification (IPV), including completeness of portfolios and valuation inputs subject to IPV;
  - model validation at inception and periodically, including assessment of model limitations and assumptions;
  - review, approval and challenge of daily profit and loss movements; and
  - review and approval of fair value adjustments (FVAs), including exit price and portfolio level adjustments
- Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures in relation to the subjective valuation of certain Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments, included:
  - Assessing key inputs or assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives;
  - Comparing the Group's valuation methodology to industry practice and the criteria in the accounting standards; and
  - Independently revaluing a selection of financial instruments and FVAs of the Group. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market and available alternatives.
- Assessing the appropriateness of the Group's disclosures in the Financial Report, using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Carrying value of investment in PT Bank Pan Indonesia (PT Panin) ($1,020m)

Refer to Note 27 to the Financial Report.

The Key Audit Matter

The carrying value of the Group's investment in PT Panin is a Key Audit Matter due to:

- The presence of impairment indicators resulting from the carrying value of the investment in PT Panin exceeding the Fair Value Less Costs of Disposal (FVLCOD) at times throughout the year;
- Historical and current volatility in the market price of the PT Panin shares;
- Judgement required in evaluating key forward-looking assumptions such as: Forecast earnings, Terminal growth rates and Discount rates.

The presence of these conditions necessitated increased judgement by us to assess the Group's valuation methods and associated investment value determined by the Group.

We involved our valuation specialists to supplement our senior team members in assessing this Key Audit Matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the methods used by the Group to determine recoverable amount against the requirements of the accounting standards;
- Independently evaluating FVLCOD method and assessing the market liquidity of the share price at the reporting date, in light of the historical volatility in the market price;
- Independently evaluating the valuation derived from the VIU method used by the Group. This included:
  - Assessing the integrity of the model used, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulas;
  - Assessing the Group's key assumptions used in the model by comparing to external observable metrics, historical experience, our knowledge of the market and current market practice;
  - Considering the sensitivity of the model by varying key assumptions within a reasonably possible range. We did this to identify which of those assumptions are the most sensitive to variations and are at higher risk of bias or inconsistency in application and to focus our further procedures;
  - Independently developing a discount rate considered comparable using publicly available market data for comparable entities, adjusted for factors specific to the investment and the market and industry it operates in;
  - Comparing the expected earnings growth contained in the model to the approved PT Panin financial plan, released financial results and available market data;
  - Assessing the accuracy of previous forecasts by comparing them with actual results to inform our evaluation of current forecasts incorporated in the model.
- Assessing the Group's disclosures in the Financial Report using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

IT systems and controls

The Key Audit Matter

The Group utilises complex, integrated Information Technology (IT) systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. The controls over access, changes to and operation of relevant IT systems are key to the recording of financial information, internal controls and the preparation of financial reports which provide a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and performance.

IT systems and controls, insofar as they enable the recording and reporting of the Group's financial information, are a Key Audit Matter as our audit approach could be significantly impacted by the effective operation of these IT controls. IT specialists are integral within our audit team.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our testing focused on relevant controls embedded in IT systems processing significant financial transactions and balances, and relevant supporting general IT controls.

Working with our IT specialists, our audit procedures included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's IT environment to the extent it related to financial reporting;
- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls with respect to:
  - User access management, including how users are on-boarded, authenticated and removed on a timely basis from key IT applications and infrastructure. We also tested controls for managing privileged access across relevant IT applications and the underlying infrastructure;
  - IT system change management for systems relevant to financial reporting, including documentation of changes prior to deployment, and testing and approvals of IT applications prior to migration into the production environments of key IT applications. With respect to user job roles, we assessed the appropriateness of users with access to release changes to IT application production environments;
  - Access to and monitoring of system batch job schedules;
- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of key automated business process controls within IT applications. We tested key controls over:
  - Segregation of duties to avoid conflicts from inappropriate role combinations within IT applications;
  - System configurations to perform calculations, identification of transactions requiring approval and automated reconciliation controls; and
  - Integrity of data used for key system generated reports that support our audit procedures and the Group's financial reporting controls.
- Where automated procedures or general IT controls relevant to financial reporting were managed by systems with identified control deficiencies, performing additional procedures and/or assessing alternate controls that were not reliant on the affected IT control environment

Other information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in ANZ Group Holdings Limited's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and specified sustainability disclosures within the Sustainability Report and our respective assurance opinion / conclusion.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: **https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf**. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report. These responsibilities also apply to our audits performed in accordance with *International Standards on Auditing*.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of ANZ Group Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 September 2026, complies with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accompanying basis of preparation to the Remuneration Report.

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the accompanying basis of preparation to the Remuneration Report.

Our responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 168 to 207 that forms part of the Directors' report, except for items identified as unaudited in section 4.1 on page 177, for the year ended 30 September 2026.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion as to whether the Remuneration Report complies in all material respects with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.

KPMG

Maria Trinci
Partner

Melbourne
6 November 2026