AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED

ABN 11 005 357 522

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ANZ BANKING GROUP LIMITED
and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 September, 2021

BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 September

	2021 $-m	2020 $-m
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	151,260	107,923
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	7,530	7,541
Collateral paid[1]	9,166	14,308
Trading securities	44,688	50,913
Derivative financial instruments	38,736	135,331
Investment securities	83,126	93,391
Net loans and advances	629,719	617,093
Regulatory deposits	671	801
Due from controlled entities	-	-
Shares in controlled entities	-	-
Investments in associates	1,972	2,164
Current tax assets	57	161
Deferred tax assets	2,339	2,124
Goodwill and other intangible assets	4,124	4,379
Premises and equipment	2,734	3,013
Other assets	2,735	3,144
Total assets	**978,857**	**1,042,286**
Liabilities		
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	17,427	22,241
Collateral received[1]	5,657	9,304
Deposits and other borrowings	743,056	682,333
Derivative financial instruments[1]	36,035	134,711
Due to controlled entities	-	-
Current tax liabilities	419	349
Deferred tax liabilities	70	80
Payables and other liabilities	8,647	9,128
Employee entitlements	602	596
Other provisions	2,214	2,579
Debt issuances	101,054	119,668
Total liabilities	**915,181**	**980,989**
Net assets	**63,676**	**61,297**
Shareholders' equity		
Ordinary share capital	25,984	26,531
Reserves	1,228	1,501
Retained earnings	36,453	33,255
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	**63,665**	**61,287**
Non-controlling interests	11	10
Total shareholders' equity	**63,676**	**61,297**

1. During 2021, a change was made to the legal arrangements for the settlement of derivative transactions with a central clearing counterparty which resulted in the reduction of derivative financial instrument assets by $55.1 billion, derivative financial instrument liabilities by $55.2 billion and net collateral paid by $0.1 billion.

Capital adequacy ratios	**2021**	**2020**
Common Equity Tier 1	12.3%	11.3%
Tier 1	14.3%	13.2%
Tier 2	4.1%	3.3%
Total	**18.4%**	**16.4%**
Risk weighted assets	**416,086**	**429,384**

INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 September

	2021 $-m	2020 $-m
Interest income[1]	19,529	24,426
Interest expense	(5,368)	(10,377)
Net interest income	14,161	14,049
Other operating income	3,325	3,355
Net income from insurance business	110	78
Share of associates' profit	(176)	155
Operating income	17,420	17,637
Operating expenses	(9,051)	(9,383)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	8,369	8,254
Credit impairment (charge)/release	567	(2,738)
Profit before income tax	8,936	5,516
Income tax expense	(2,756)	(1,840)
Profit after tax from continuing operations	6,180	3,676
Profit/(Loss) after tax from discontinued operations	(17)	(98)
Profit for the year	6,163	3,578
Comprising:		
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	6,162	3,577
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1	1
Earnings per ordinary share (cents) including discontinued operations		
Basic	217.1	126.4
Diluted	204.9	118.0
Earnings per ordinary share (cents) from continuing operations		
Basic	217.7	129.8
Diluted	205.4	121.1
Dividend per ordinary share (cents)	142.0	60.0

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 $19,054 million (2020: $23,787 million) in the Group and $14,363 million (2020: $18,073 million) in the Company.

CONTROLLED ENTITIES

All controlled entities are 100% owned, unless otherwise noted.	**Incorporated in**
The material controlled entities of the Group are:	
ANZ Bank (Vietnam) Limited	**Vietnam**
ANZ Capel Court Limited	**Australia**
ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.	**Australia**
ANZ Lenders Mortgage Insurance Pty. Limited	**Australia**
ANZ Residential Covered Bond Trust	**Australia**
Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited	China
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited	Papua New Guinea
Chongqing Liangping ANZ Rural Bank Company Limited	China
Citizens Bancorp	Guam
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (99% ownership)	Indonesia

In accordance with the banking regulations of the country of incorporation of the Head Office, if the Bank becomes unable to meet its obligations or suspends payment, the assets of the Bank in Australia are to made available to meet the Bank's deposit liabilities in Australia in priority to all other liabilities of the Bank.

The notes on the accounts form an integral part of the audited financial statements and a full understanding of the statements and the state of affairs of the Group cannot be achieved without reference to the notes and other information contained within the full report and accounts, copies of which are obtainable on request by contacting ANZ Bank, Singapore Branch at +65 6681 8033, 8:30am - 5:30pm, Mondays to Fridays (excluding public holidays).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Paul O'Sullivan
Chairman
Mr Shayne Elliott
Chief Executive Officer

Mr Graeme Liebelt
Mr John Macfarlane
Mr RT Hon Sir John Key, GNZM AC
Ms Paula Dwyer

Ms Ilana Atlas, AO
Ms Jane Halton, AO, PSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

OPINION
We have audited the Financial Report of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the year end and from time to time during the financial year (together, the Group).
In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
- giving a true and fair view of the Company and Group's financial positions as at 30 September 2021 and of their financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

The Financial Report comprises the:
- balance sheets as at 30 September 2021;
- income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and cash flow statements for the year then ended;
- notes 1 to 36 including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

BASIS FOR OPINION
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. 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 Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS
The Key Audit Matters we identified are:
- Allowance for expected credit losses;
- Subjective and complex valuation of financial instruments held at fair value;
- Carrying value of investment in Asian associates;
- Provisions for customer remediation; and
- 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.

ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (Group $4,882m; Company $4,062m)
Refer to the critical accounting estimates and judgements disclosures in relation to the allowance for expected credit losses in Note 14 to the Financial Report.
The Key Audit Matter
Allowance for expected credit losses is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and advances balance to the financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Company and Group's Expected Credit Loss models (ECL models) used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including the impact of multiple economic scenarios and other assumptions such as defining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR).
AASB 9 Financial Instruments requires the Company and Group to measure ECLs on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of economic conditions, of which gross domestic product (GDP) and unemployment levels are considered key assumptions. Post-model adjustments are made by the Company and Group to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loan portfolios. We exercise significant judgement in challenging the economic scenarios used and the judgmental post model adjustments the Company and Group applies to the ECL results.
The Company and Group's criteria selected to identify a SICR, such as a decrease in customer credit rating (CCR), are key areas of judgement within the Company and Group's ECL methodology as these criteria determine if a forward-looking 12 month or lifetime allowance is recorded.
The COVID-19 pandemic has meant that assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain which, combined with varying government responses, increases the level of judgement required by the Company and Group in calculating the ECL, and the associated audit risk.
Additionally, allowances for individually assessed wholesale loans exceeding specific thresholds are individually assessed by the Company and Group. We exercise significant judgement in challenging the assessment of specific allowances based on the expected future cash repayments and estimated proceeds from the value of the collateral held by the Company and Group in respect of the loans.
How the matter was addressed in our audit
Our audit procedures for the allowance for ECL and disclosures included assessing the Company and Group's significant accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard. Additionally, our procedures included:
Testing key controls of the Company and Group in relation to:
- The ECL model governance 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 Company and 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) for wholesale loans (larger customer exposures are monitored individually). This covered elements such as: approval of new lending facilities against the Company and Group's lending policies, monitoring of counterparty credit quality against the Company and 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 the requirements of the Company and Group's lending policies and regulatory requirements; and
- IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears, group exposures into delinquency buckets, and re-calculate individual allowances. We tested automated calculation and change management controls and evaluated the Company and Group's oversight of the portfolios, with a focus on controls over delinquency monitoring.

We tested relevant General Information Technology Controls (GITCs) in relation to the key IT applications used by the Company and Group in measuring ECL allowances as detailed in the IT Systems and Controls key audit matter below.
In addition to controls testing, our procedures included:
- Re-performing credit assessments of a sample of wholesale loans controlled by the Company and Group's specialist workout and recovery team assessed as higher risk or impaired, and a sample of other loans, focusing on larger exposures assessed by the Company and Group as showing signs of deterioration, or in areas of emerging risk (assessed against external market conditions and in particular considering the impacts of COVID- 19 and climate change). For each loan sampled, we challenged management's assessment of CCR and SI, taking into account our assessment of the customer's financial position and, where relevant, the risk of stranded assets, and our overall assessment of loan recoverability, the valuation of security, and the impact on the credit allowance. To do this, we used the information on the Company's and Group's loan file, discussed the facts and circumstances of the case with the loan officer, and performed our own assessment of recoverability. Exercising our judgement, our procedures included using our understanding of relevant industries and the macroeconomic environment and comparing data and assumptions used by the Company and Group in recoverability assessments to externally sourced evidence, such as commodity prices, 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 and challenged key assumptions in the valuations;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company and Group's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating the Company and Group's ECL model methodologies against established market practices and criteria in the accounting standards;
- Working with our risk consulting specialists, we assessed the accuracy of the Company and Group's ECL model estimates by re-performing, for a sample of loans, the ECL allowance using our independently derived calculation tools and comparing this to the amount recorded by the Company and Group;
- Working with our economic specialists, we challenged the Company and Group's forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and scenarios incorporated in the Company and Group's ECL models. We compared the Company and Group's forecast GDP, unemployment rates, CPI and property price indices to relevant publicly available macro-economic information, and considered other known variables and information obtained through our other audit procedures to identify contradictory indicators;
- Testing the implementation of the Company and Group's SICR methodology by re-performing the staging calculation for a sample of loans taking into consideration movements in the CCR from loan origination CCR and comparing our expectation to actual staging applied on an individual account level in the Company and Group's ECL model; and
- Assessing the accuracy of the data used in the ECL models by confirming a sample of data fields such as account balance and CCR to relevant source systems.

We challenged key assumptions in the components of the Company and Group's post-model adjustments to the ECL allowance balance. This included:
- Assessing the requirement for additional allowances considering the Company and Group's ECL model and data deficiencies identified by the Company and Group's ECL model validation processes, particularly in light of the extreme volatility in economic scenarios caused by the current COVID-19 pandemic and government responses;
- Evaluating underlying data used in concentration risk and economic cycle allowances by comparing underlying loan portfolio characteristics to recent loss experience, current market conditions and specific risks in the Group's loan portfolios;
- Assessing the impacts on the modelled ECL and the requirement for out of model adjustments to account for the expected increase in delinquencies. We also assessed assumptions used to determine whether a SICR event has occurred; and
- Assessing the completeness of additional allowance overlays by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the loan portfolios against the Company and Group's assessment.

SUBJECTIVE AND COMPLEX VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE:
GROUP
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 3 ASSET POSITIONS $1,497m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 2 ASSET POSITIONS $57,116m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 3 LIABILITY POSITIONS $30m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 2 LIABILITY POSITIONS $41,343m
COMPANY
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 3 ASSET POSITIONS $1,190m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 2 ASSET POSITIONS $55,533m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 3 LIABILITY POSITIONS $30m
- FAIR VALUE OF LEVEL 2 LIABILITY POSITIONS $39,146m
Refer to the critical accounting estimates, judgements and disclosures of fair values in Note 18 to the Financial Report.
The Key Audit Matter
The fair value of the Company and Group's Level 3 and 2 financial instruments is determined by the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates.
The valuation of Level 3 and level 2 financial instruments held at fair value is considered 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. Level 3 financial instruments represented 0.8% and 0.9% respectively of the Company and Group's financial assets and 0.07% and 0.06% of the Company and Group's financial liabilities carried at fair value; and
- The complexity associated with the valuation methodology and models of certain more complex Level 2 financial instruments leading to an increase in subjectivity and estimation uncertainty. Level 2 financial instruments represented 39% and 35% respectively of the Company and Group's financial assets and 88% and 89% of the Company and Group's financial liabilities carried at fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit
Our audit procedures for the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value included:
- Performing an assessment of the population of financial instruments held at fair value to identify portfolios that have a higher risk of misstatement arising from significant judgements over valuation either due to unobservable inputs or complex models.
- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating specifically to these financial instruments, including:
- Controls in relation to Independent Price Verification (IPV), including completeness of portfolios and valuation inputs subject to IPV;
- Controls in relation to model validation at inception and periodically, including assessment of model limitation and assumptions;
- Controls in relation to the review and challenge of daily profit and loss by a control function;
- Controls over the collateral management process, including review of margin reconciliations with clearing houses; and
- Controls over fair value adjustments (FVAs), including exit price and portfolio level adjustments.
- With the assistance of our valuation specialists, independently re-valuing a selection of financial instruments and FVAs. This involved sourcing independent inputs from market data providers or external sources and using our own valuation models.
- In relation to the subjective valuation of Level 3 financial instruments, where appropriate, with our valuation specialists:
- Assessing the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives; and
- Comparing the Company and Group's valuation methodology to industry practice and the criteria in the accounting standards.
- Assessing the financial statements disclosures, including key judgements and assumptions using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the relevant accounting standard requirements.

CARRYING VALUE OF INVESTMENT IN ASIAN ASSOCIATES (Group $1,929m; Company $Nil)
Refer to the critical accounting estimates, judgements and disclosures in Notes 26 to the Financial Report.
The Key Audit Matter
Carrying value of investment in Asian associates (PT Panin and AmBank) is a key audit matter as:
- The Group's impairment assessment of non-lending assets identified that two of the Group's associate investments (PT Panin and AmBank) had indicators of impairment.
- Significant judgement was required by the Group as a result of the business disruption and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, raising estimation uncertainty. These conditions and the uncertainty of their continuation increases the possibility of the investments in the associates being impaired, and the risk of inaccurate forecasts or a significantly wider range of possible outcomes in the cash flow models.
- Our evaluation of potential impairment involves critically evaluating the Group's judgement in relation to key forward-looking assumptions for the Group's Asian associates. Instances where the Group's judgement is evaluated include:
- Forecast earnings and terminal growth rates – The Group's models are highly sensitive to small changes in these assumptions, reducing available headroom or indicating possible impairment. This drives additional audit effort specific to their feasibility and consistency of application; and
- Discount rates – These are complicated in nature and vary according to the conditions and environment the specific associate investments operate in.
- 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:
- Considering the appropriateness of the value in use valuation method applied by the Group to perform their annual test for impairment against the requirements of the accounting standards;
- Assessing the integrity of the models used, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulas;
- Assessing the Group's key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model, such as, discount rates, growth rates, forecast earnings and terminal growth rate by comparing to external observable metrics, historical experience, our knowledge of the markets and current market practice;
- Independently developing a discount rate estimate or range considered comparable using publicly available market data for comparable entities, adjusted for factors specific to the Asian associates and the market and industry they operate in;
- Comparing the forecast cash flows contained in the models to recent broker consensus reports, reflecting the COVID-19 impacts;
- Considering and challenging the Group's assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on cash flows and assumptions as well as its assessment of the likely recovery period;
- Considering the sensitivity of the models by varying key assumptions, such as, forecast growth rates, terminal growth rates and discount rates, within a reasonable possible range, including specific analysis of reasonable possible impacts of COVID-19;
- Assessing the recoverable amount at the reporting date against the recoverable amount of each investment when it was last impaired to assess if any reversal of previous impairment loss was required; and
- Assessing the disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

PROVISIONS FOR CUSTOMER REMEDIATION (Group $886m; Company $791m)
Refer to the critical accounting estimates, judgements and disclosures in Notes 22 and 33 to the Financial Report.
The Key Audit Matter
The Company and Group have assessed the need to recognise provisions in relation to certain customer remediation activities arising from both internal and external investigations and reviews.
The provision for customer remediation activities is a key audit matter due to the judgements required by us in assessing the Company and Group's determination of:
- The completeness of the population of matters requiring remediation;
- The existence of a present legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event using the conditions of the event against the criteria in the accounting standards;
- Reliable estimates of the amounts which may be paid arising from investigations, including estimates of related costs; and
- The potential for legal proceedings, further investigations, and reviews from its regulators leading to a wider range of estimation outcomes for us to consider.

How the matter was addressed in our audit
Our audit procedures for customer remediation provisions included:
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company and Group's processes and controls for identifying and assessing the potential impact of the investigations into customer remediation activities;
- Enquiring with the Company and Group regarding ongoing legal, regulatory and other investigation into remediation activities;
- Conducting independent discussions on significant matters with external legal counsel;
- Reading the minutes and other relevant documentation of the Company's Board of Directors, Board Committees, various management committees, and attending the Company's Audit and Risk Committee meetings;
- Inspecting correspondence with relevant regulatory bodies;
- For a sample of individual customer remediation matters, we evaluate the basis for recognition of a provision and associated costs against the requirements of the accounting standards. We did this by obtaining an understanding of the matter, its status and independently assessing these against the recognition requirements of the accounting standard;
- For a sample of individual customer remediation matters, testing the valuation and accuracy of the provision by:
- Assessing and challenging the method, data and assumptions;
- Sample checking data accuracy to underlying systems; and
- Performing model integrity checks
- Testing completeness by evaluating where exposures may have arisen based upon our knowledge and experience of broader industry matters, the Group's documentation and the current regulatory environment. We also checked the features of these exposures against the criteria defining a provision or a contingency in the accounting standards;
- Assessing the appropriateness of the Company and Group's conclusions against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards where estimates were unable to be reliably made for a provision to be recognised; and
- Evaluating the related disclosures using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

IT SYSTEMS AND CONTROLS
The Key Audit Matter
As a major Australian bank, the Company and Group's businesses utilise many complex, interdependent Information Technology (IT) systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. Controls over access and changes to IT systems are critical to the recording of financial information and the preparation of a financial report which provides a true and fair view of the Company and Group's financial position and performance.
The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter as our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of the Company and Group's IT controls. We work with our IT specialists as a core part of our audit team.
How the matter was addressed in our audit
Testing the technology control environment for key IT applications (systems) used in processing significant transactions and recording balances in the general ledger, and testing the automated controls embedded within these systems which link the technology-enabled business processes. Our audit procedures included:
- Assessing the governance and higher-level controls across the IT Environment, including those regarding policy design, review and awareness, and IT Risk Management practices;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls across the User Access Management Lifecycle, including how users are on-boarded, reviewed, and removed on a timely basis from critical IT applications and supporting infrastructure. We also examined how privileged roles and functions are managed across each IT Application and the supporting infrastructure;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls to enable Change Management including how changes are initiated, documented, approved, tested and authorised prior to migration into the production environment of critical IT Applications. We assessed the appropriateness of users with access to release changes to IT application production environments across the Company and Group;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls used by the Company and Group's technology teams to schedule system jobs and monitor system integrity;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls related to significant IT application programs delivered per the ANZ Delivery Framework;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of automated business process controls including those relating to enforcing segregation of duties to avoid conflicts from inappropriate role combinations within IT applications. Testing:
- Configurations in place to perform calculations, mappings and flagging of financial transactions, and automated reconciliation controls (both between systems and intra-system); and
- Data integrity of critical system reporting used by us in our audit to select samples and analyse data used by management to generate financial reporting.

OTHER INFORMATION
Other Information is both financial and non-financial information in Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited's annual reporting 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 our related assurance opinion.
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 DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORT
The Directors are responsible for:
- preparing a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and 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 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/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT
In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited for the year ended 30 September 2021, complies with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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.*

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES
We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2021.
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

KPMG

KPMG

Martin McGrath
Partner
Melbourne
27 October 2021