



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, 2025

BALANCE SHEET as at 30 September

	2025 \$-m	2024 \$-m
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	155,209	150,965
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	23,394	5,484
Collateral paid	9,831	10,090
Trading assets	48,248	45,755
Derivative financial instruments	47,480	54,370
Investment securities	165,540	140,262
Net loans and advances	829,986	804,032
Regulatory deposits	541	665
Due from controlled entities	-	-
Shares in controlled entities	-	-
Investments in associates	1,140	1,415
Current tax assets	25	19
Deferred tax assets	3,327	3,302
Goodwill and other intangible assets	5,762	5,421
Premises and equipment	2,283	2,388
Other assets	4,905	5,417
Total assets	1,297,671	1,229,585
Liabilities		
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	31,144	16,188
Collateral received	7,428	6,583
Deposits and other borrowings	956,401	905,166
Derivative financial instruments	43,902	55,254
Due to controlled entities	-	-
Current tax liabilities	537	360
Deferred tax liabilities	226	64
Payables and other liabilities	15,147	18,594
Employee entitlements	688	644
Other provisions	2,479	1,584
Debt issuances	169,274	156,388
Total liabilities	1,227,226	1,160,825
Net assets	70,445	68,760
Shareholders' equity		
Ordinary share capital	27,053	27,065
Reserves	(1,379)	(1,678)
Retained earnings	44,032	42,602
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	69,706	67,989
Non-controlling interests	739	771
Total shareholders' equity	70,445	68,760
Capital adequacy ratios (Level 2)		
Common Equity Tier 1	12.0%	12.2%
Tier 1	13.6%	14.0%
Tier 2	7.4%	6.5%
Total capital ratio	21.0%	20.6%
Risk weighted assets	458,547	446,582

INCOME STATEMENT for the year ended 30 September

	2025 \$-m	2024 \$-m
Interest income ¹	63,959	60,678
Interest expense	(46,056)	(44,641)
Net interest income	17,903	16,037
Other operating income	4,245	4,484
Operating income	22,148	20,521
Operating expenses	(12,866)	(10,669)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	9,282	9,852
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(435)	(406)
Profit before income tax	8,847	9,446
Income tax expense	(2,771)	(2,816)
Profit for the year	6,076	6,630
Comprising:		
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	6,035	6,595
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	41	35
<i>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 \$59,066 million (2024: \$55,717 million) in the Group.</i>		

CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The Group holds 100% of the voting interests in all controlled entities, unless noted otherwise.	Incorporated in
The material controlled entities of the Group are:	
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	Australia
SBGH Limited	Australia
ANZ Bank (Vietnam) Limited	Vietnam
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
Institutional Securitisation Services Limited	Australia
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 be 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

Paul O'Sullivan Chairman	John Cincotta Alison Gerry Richard Gibb Graham Hodges	Holly Kramer Christine O'Reilly Jeff Smith Scott St John
Nuno Matos Chief Executive Officer		

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

OPINIONS
We have audited the consolidated Financial Report of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Group Financial Report). We have also audited the Financial Report of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company Financial Report).
In our opinion, each of the accompanying Group Financial Report and Company Financial Report gives a true and fair view, including of the Group's and of the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with Australian Accounting and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
The respective Financial Reports of the Group and Company comprise:
• Balance Sheets as at 30 September 2025
• Income Statements, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statements for the year then ended
• Consolidated entity disclosure statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 30 September 2025
• Notes, including material accounting policies
• Directors' Declaration.
The Group consists of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

BASIS FOR OPINIONS
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 and Company 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our 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 for the Group and Company are:
• Allowance for expected credit losses
• Subjective and complex valuation of certain financial instruments held at fair value
• IT systems and controls.
The Key Audit Matters of the Group are:
• Carrying value of investment in PT Bank Pan Indonesia (PT Panin)
• Acquisition accounting finalisation for the purchase of Suncorp Bank
Our procedures included testing the Group's accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard. Additionally, our procedures included 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 and regulatory requirements;
• IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears and group exposures into delinquency buckets, and which re-calculate individual allowances.
We tested relevant General Information Technology Controls (GITCs) in relation to the key IT applications used by the 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:
• Obtaining an understanding of the Group's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating the ECL model methodologies against established market practices and criteria in the accounting standards. Critically evaluating and challenging ECL model methodology enhancements implemented during the financial year;
• Reperforming a sample of credit assessments for wholesale loans controlled by the Group's workout and recovery team assessed as higher risk or impaired, and a sample of other loans, focusing on larger exposures assessed by the Group as showing signs of deterioration, or in areas of current and emerging risk;
• For each loan sampled, we challenged the Group's assessment of CCR and SI using the customer's financial position, the valuation of security, and, where relevant, the risk of stranded assets, to inform our overall assessment of loan recoverability and the impact on the credit allowance. To do this, we used the information on the Group's loan file, portfolio and industry reviews, external rating and publications and, we enquired regarding the facts and circumstances of the case with the Relationship Manager;
• Exercising our judgement, our procedures included using our understanding of relevant industries and the macroeconomic environment and comparing 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 and challenged key assumptions in the valuations;
• 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, the calculation of the ECL allowance for all 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 all 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 appropriateness of management's release of certain key temporary adjustments, including the rationale and supporting evidence;
• 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.

SUBJECTIVE AND COMPLEX VALUATION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE:
Group:
• Fair value of level 3 asset positions \$1,343m
• Fair value of level 3 liability positions \$14m
• Fair value of level 2 asset positions \$1,608m*
• Fair value of level 2 liability positions \$4,259m*
Company:
• Fair value of level 3 asset positions \$1,190m
• Fair value of level 3 liability positions \$14m
• Fair value of level 2 asset positions \$1,343m*
• Fair value of level 2 liability positions \$4,259m*
*This KAM relates to our audit procedures for 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 18 to the Group and Company Financial Reports.

The Key Audit Matter
The fair value of the Group and Company's Level 3 and certain Level 2 (Level 2) financial instruments is determined by the Group and Company'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 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 and Company's valuation models for certain Level 2 derivatives and structured notes leading to an increase in 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 and Company'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 population of financial instruments held at fair value by the Group and Company 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 limitation and assumptions;
• Review, approval and challenge of daily profit and loss by a control function;
• Collateral management process, including review and approval of margin reconciliations with clearing houses; and
• Review and approval of fair value adjustments (FVAs), including exit price and portfolio level adjustments.
• In relation to the subjective valuation of certain Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments, with our valuation specialists:
• Assessing the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives;
• Comparing the Group and Company'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 and Company. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market and available alternatives. We challenged and assessed differences against the Group and Company's valuations.
• Assessing the appropriateness of the Group and Company's disclosures in the Financial Report using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standards.

CARRYING VALUE OF INVESTMENTS IN PT BANK PAN INDONESIA (PT PANIN) (\$1,140M)
Refer to Note 25 to the Group Financial Report.

The Key Audit Matter
The carrying value of the Group's investment in PT Panin is a Key Audit Matter due to:
• Indicators of impairment identified in the Group's impairment assessment of non-lending assets under both the Fair Value Less Costs of Disposal (FVLCO) and the Value in Use (VIU) method at times throughout the year and at 30 September 2025;
• Historical and current volatility in the market price of the PT Panin shares;
• Termination and discount rates.
• Recorded impairment charge of \$285m for PT Panin.
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 recoverable amount methods applied by the Group against the requirements of the accounting standards;
• Independently evaluating FVLCO 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;
• Independently developing a discount rate range 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 forecast earnings contained in the model to the approved PT Panin financial plan, released financial results and against available market data;
• Assessing the accuracy of previous forecasts to inform our evaluation of current forecasts incorporated in the model;
• Considering the sensitivity of the model by varying key assumptions within a reasonable possible range. We did this to identify those assumptions at higher risk of bias or inconsistency in application and to focus our further procedures.
• Recalculation of the impairment charge against disclosed amounts.
• 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's businesses utilise many complex, interdependent 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 and the preparation of a financial report which provides a true and fair view of the Group and Company's financial position and performance.
The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of the Group and Company's transactions, is a Key Audit Matter as our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of these Group and Company IT controls. We work with our IT specialists in this regard.

How the matter was addressed in our audit
Our testing focused on the technology control environments for key IT applications (systems) used in processing significant financial transactions and recording balances in the general ledgers, and the automated controls embedded within these systems which link the technology-enabled business processes. Working with our IT specialists, our audit procedures included:
• Assessing the governance and higher-level controls across the relevant IT environments, including policy design, policy review and awareness, and IT risk and cyber security management practices;
• Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Groups key controls with respect to:
• Access control: User access management, including how users are on-boarded, monitored, and removed on a timely basis from key IT applications and infrastructure. We also tested controls for managing privileged roles and functions across relevant IT applications and the underlying infrastructure;
• IT system change control: Change management for systems relevant to financial reporting, including authorisation of changes prior to development, testing and approvals prior to migration into the production environment of key IT applications. We assessed appropriateness of users with access to release changes to IT application production environments against their job roles;
• IT operations: Access to and monitoring of system batch job schedules;

• Design and operating effectiveness testing of key automated business process controls including those relating to enforcing segregation of duties to avoid conflicts from inappropriate role combinations within IT applications. We tested key controls over:
• System configurations to perform calculations and mappings of financial transactions, identification of transactions requiring approval and automated reconciliation controls (both between systems and intra-system); and
• Data integrity of key system reporting used in our audit procedures and the Group's financial reporting.

Acquisition accounting finalisation for the purchase of Suncorp Bank (Goodwill: \$1,346m)
Refer to Note 33 to the Group Financial Report.

The Key Audit Matter
On 31 July 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the shares in SBGH Limited, the immediate holding company of Suncorp Bank for a total cash consideration of \$6.2bn. A provisional valuation was undertaken in relation to assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date in the prior reporting period and the Group updated this in the current year. Consequently, goodwill associated with the acquisition was adjusted.
The finalisation of acquisition accounting for the purchase of Suncorp Bank is a Key Audit Matter due to:
• The size of acquisition and its pervasive impact on the Financial Report. Consequently, it was a significant part of our audit.
• Significant judgement required by the Group and effort for us, in gathering persuasive audit evidence regarding the Group's determination of the fair value of identifiable intangible assets, including core deposit intangible, and other assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in particular loans and advances, deposits and borrowings. The Group engaged an external expert to determine the fair value of identifiable intangible assets and loans and advances.
We involved our valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this Key Audit Matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit
Our procedures included:
• We evaluated the Group's acquisition accounting approach against accounting standard requirements and industry practice;
• We assessed the Group's external expert report and assessed the objectivity, competence and scope of the Group's expert;
• Working with our valuation specialists, we evaluated the valuation methodology used to determine the fair value of core deposit intangible, considering accounting standards requirements and observed industry practices;
• Working with our valuation specialists, we challenged the significant judgements made by the Group's experts in determining the fair value of core deposit intangible and checked the integrity of the model used including mathematical accuracy of underlying calculations. This also included challenging the key assumptions applied: identification of core deposits, attrition rate, cost savings, discount rate;
• Working with our valuation specialists, we assessed the fair value of material assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This included independently recalculating the fair value of loans and advances, deposits and borrowings and comparing to the fair value determined by the Group. We utilised professional judgment and independently established the assumptions used in the recalculation of the fair value;
• We recalculated the goodwill balance recognised as a result of the acquisition and compared it to the goodwill amount recorded by the Group.
We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of the accounting standard.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Australia and New Zealand Banking Group 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 opinions on the Financial Reports 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 THE DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL REPORTS

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 Company, 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 Company, 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.aasb.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 Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited for the year ended 30 September 2025, 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 32 to 71 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2025.
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

KPMG

Maria Trinci
Partner
Melbourne
7 November 2025