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ANZ Group Holdings Limited

ABN 16 659 510 791

Half Year

31 March 2026

Consolidated Financial Report

Dividend Announcement

and Appendix 4D

The Consolidated Financial Report and Dividend Announcement contains information required by Appendix 4D of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing Rules. It should be read in conjunction with the 2025 ANZ Group Holdings Limited Annual Report, and is lodged with the ASX under listing rule 4.2A.

Name of Company: ANZ Group Holdings Limited
ABN 16 659 510 791

Report for the half year ended 31 March 2026

Operating Results ¹				AUD million
Statutory operating income	↓	-1%	to	11,079
Statutory profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	□	0%	to	3,650
Cash profit ²	↑	6%	to	3,780

Dividends ³		Cents per share	Franked amount per share
Proposed 2026 interim dividend ⁴		83	75%
Record date for determining entitlements to the proposed 2026 interim dividend			12 May 2026
Payment date for the proposed 2026 interim dividend			1 July 2026

Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Bonus Option Plan

ANZ Group Holdings Limited has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) and a Bonus Option Plan (BOP) that will operate in respect of the proposed 2026 interim dividend. For the 2026 interim dividend, ANZ intends to purchase ANZ ordinary shares on market to satisfy its obligations under the DRP and issue new ANZ ordinary shares to satisfy its obligations under the BOP. The 'Acquisition Price' to be used in determining the number of ANZ ordinary shares to be provided under the DRP and BOP will be calculated by reference to the arithmetic average of the daily volume weighted average sale price of all fully paid ANZ ordinary shares sold in the ordinary course of trading on the ASX and Cboe Australia during a pricing period commencing on 15 May 2026, and then rounded to the nearest whole cent (with half a cent rounded down). The pricing period will be 10 trading days or such longer period advised by ANZ before the opening of trading on the day the pricing period begins. Shares provided under the DRP and BOP will rank equally in all respects with existing fully paid ANZ ordinary shares. Election notices from shareholders wanting to commence, cease or vary their participation in the DRP or BOP for the 2026 interim dividend must be received by ANZ's Share Registrar by 5.00pm (Australian Eastern Standard Time) on 13 May 2026. Subject to receiving effective contrary instructions from the shareholder, dividends payable to shareholders with a registered address in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) or New Zealand will be converted to Pounds Sterling or New Zealand Dollars respectively at an exchange rate calculated on 15 May 2026.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are to the consolidated financial information for the half year ended 31 March 2025.

² Cash profit excludes non-core items included in statutory profit and is provided to assist readers in understanding the result of the core business activities of the Group. The non-core items are calculated consistently period on period and comprise economic hedging and similar accounting items that represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future, and amortisation of intangible assets recognised in a business combination. The net after-tax gain adjusted from statutory profit to arrive at cash profit was \$130 million. Refer to pages 69 to 71 for further information.

³ The unfranked portion of the proposed 2026 interim dividend will be sourced from the Group's conduit foreign income account.

⁴ It is proposed that the 2026 interim dividend of 83 cents will be partially franked at 75% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents per ordinary share.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT, DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT AND APPENDIX 4D

Half year ended 31 March 2026

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This Consolidated Financial Report, Dividend Announcement and Appendix 4D (Results Announcement) has been prepared for ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ANZGHL, Company, parent entity) and its subsidiaries (ANZ, Group, the consolidated entity, us, we, or our).

All amounts are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by resolution of the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026.

DISCLAIMER & IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The material in the Results Announcement contains general background information about the Group's activities current as at 30 April 2026. It is information given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. It is not intended to be and should not be relied upon as advice to investors or potential investors and does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. These should be considered, with or without professional advice, when deciding if an investment is appropriate.

The Results Announcement may contain forward-looking statements or opinions including statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group's business operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy, sustainability objectives or targets, specific provisions and risk management practices. When used in the Results Announcement, the words 'forecast', 'estimate', 'goal', 'target', 'indicator', 'plan', 'pathway', 'ambition', 'modelling', 'project', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'probability', 'risk', 'will', 'seek', 'would', 'could', 'should' and similar expressions, as they relate to the Group and its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements or opinions. Those statements are usually predictive in character; and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or unknown risks and uncertainties or may differ materially from results ultimately achieved. As such, these statements should not be relied upon when making investment decisions. These statements only speak as at the date of publication and no representation is made as to their correctness on or after this date. Forward-looking statements constitute 'forward-looking statements' for the purposes of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Group does not undertake any obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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SUMMARY OF 2026 HALF YEAR RESULTS AND ASSOCIATED DISCLOSURE MATERIALS

The following disclosure items were lodged separately with the ASX and NZX and can be accessed via the ANZ Shareholder Centre on the Group website <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/reporting/results-announcement/>.

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

- 2026 Half Year Consolidated Financial Report, Dividend Announcement and Appendix 4D
- 2026 Half Year Results Investor Discussion Pack
- News Release
- Key Financial Data (available on ANZ Shareholder website only)

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

- 2026 Half Year Consolidated Financial Report
- 2026 March Pillar 3 Disclosure
- United Kingdom Disclosure and Transparency Rules Submission

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Guide to Results

NON-IFRS INFORMATION

Statutory profit is prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards*, which comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards* (IFRS). The Group provides additional measures of performance in the Results Announcement which are prepared on a basis other than in accordance with accounting standards. The guidance provided in *Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Regulatory Guide 230* has been followed when presenting this information.

Cash Profit

Cash profit, a non-IFRS measure, represents the Group's preferred measure of the result of its core business activities, enabling readers to assess Group and divisional performance against prior periods and against peer institutions. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes non-core items from statutory profit (refer to pages 69 to 71 for analysis of the adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit and pages 127 to 130 for definition). The adjustments made in arriving at cash profit are included in statutory profit which is subject to review within the context of the external auditor's review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Cash profit is not subject to review by the external auditor. The external auditor has informed the Audit Committee that cash profit adjustments have been determined on a consistent basis across each period presented.

RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR PERIOD COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER 2025 HALF SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

During the September 2025 half, the Group recognised a number of significant items which impacted statutory and cash profit, refer to page 12 for further information. There were no matters presented as significant items impacting statutory and cash profit in the March 2026 and March 2025 halves.

SUMMARY

Statutory Profit Results

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2,191	1,915	2,310	14%	-5%
Operating income	11,079	11,007	11,179	1%	-1%
Operating expenses	(5,595)	(7,199)	(5,824)	-22%	-4%
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	5,484	3,808	5,355	44%	2%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	(296)	(145)	-7%	89%
Profit before income tax	5,210	3,512	5,210	48%	0%
Income tax expense	(1,540)	(1,243)	(1,547)	24%	0%
Non-controlling interests	(20)	(20)	(21)	0%	-5%
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%

Earnings Per Ordinary Share (cents)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Basic	121.8	75.6	122.5	61%	-1%
Diluted	120.1	75.4	119.3	59%	1%

	Reference Page	Half Year		
		Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Ordinary Share Dividends (cents)^{1,2}				
Interim - partially franked		83	-	83
Final - partially franked		-	83	-
Total	85	83	83	83
Ordinary share dividend payout ratio ^{3,4}	85	68.5%	110.1%	67.7%

	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Profitability Ratios			
Return on average ordinary shareholders' equity ⁵	10.3%	6.2%	10.4%
Return on average tangible equity ⁶	11.2%	6.7%	11.2%
Return on average assets	0.54%	0.33%	0.55%
Return on average RWA	1.59%	0.95%	1.58%
Revenue on average RWA	4.82%	4.65%	4.85%
Net interest margin	1.53%	1.54%	1.56%
Net interest margin (excl. Markets)	2.28%	2.26%	2.26%

	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Efficiency Ratios			
Operating expenses to operating income	50.5%	65.4%	52.1%
Operating expenses to average assets	0.83%	1.06%	0.89%

	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Credit Impairment Charge/(Release)			
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)	148	168	159
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)	126	128	(14)
Total credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)	92	274	145
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average gross loans and advances ⁷	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average gross loans and advances ⁷	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%

^{1.} Partially franked at 75% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) for the proposed 2026 interim dividend (2025 final dividend: partially franked at 70%; 2025 interim dividend: partially franked at 70%).

^{2.} Carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents for the proposed 2026 interim dividend (2025 final dividend: NZD 13 cents; 2025 interim dividend: NZD 12 cents).

^{3.} Dividend payout ratio for the March 2026 half is calculated using the proposed 2026 interim dividend of \$2,502 million, based on the forecast number of ordinary shares on issue at the dividend record date. Dividend payout ratios for the September 2025 and March 2025 halves were calculated using actual dividends of \$2,476 million and \$2,466 million respectively.

^{4.} Excluding the significant items recognised in the September 2025 half (refer to September 2025 Half Significant Items on page 12 for further information), the dividend payout ratio for the September 2025 half would have been 73.7%.

^{5.} Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company, divided by average ordinary shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests.

^{6.} Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company, divided by average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests, goodwill and other intangible assets.

^{7.} Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

SUMMARY

Cash Profit Results¹

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2,316	1,812	2,126	28%	9%
Operating income	11,204	10,904	10,995	3%	2%
Operating expenses	(5,534)	(7,138)	(5,742)	-22%	-4%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	5,670	3,766	5,253	51%	8%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	(296)	(145)	-7%	89%
Cash profit before income tax	5,396	3,470	5,108	56%	6%
Income tax expense	(1,596)	(1,231)	(1,519)	30%	5%
Non-controlling interests	(20)	(20)	(21)	0%	-5%
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%

Earnings Per Ordinary Share (cents)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Basic	126.1	74.6	120.1	69%	5%
Diluted	124.2	74.4	117.0	67%	6%

	Reference Page	Half Year		
		Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Ordinary Share Dividends				
Ordinary share dividend payout ratio ^{2,3}		66.2%	111.6%	69.1%
Profitability Ratios				
Return on average ordinary shareholders' equity ^{3,4}		10.6%	6.1%	10.2%
Return on average tangible equity ^{3,5}		11.6%	6.6%	11.0%
Return on average assets		0.56%	0.33%	0.54%
Return on average RWA		1.65%	0.94%	1.55%
Revenue on average RWA ³		4.88%	4.61%	4.77%
Net interest margin		1.53%	1.54%	1.56%
Net interest margin (excl. Markets)		2.28%	2.26%	2.26%
Efficiency Ratios				
Operating expenses to operating income		49.4%	65.5%	52.2%
Operating expenses to average assets		0.83%	1.06%	0.87%
Credit Impairment Charge/(Release)				
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)		148	168	159
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)		126	128	(14)
Total credit impairment charge/(release) (\$M)	26	274	296	145
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average gross loans and advances ⁶		0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average gross loans and advances ⁶		0.07%	0.07%	0.04%

¹ Cash profit excludes non-core items included in statutory profit and is provided to assist readers in understanding the results of the core business activities of the Group. Refer to pages 69 to 71 for the reconciliation between statutory and cash profit.

² Dividend payout ratio for the March 2026 half is calculated using the proposed 2026 interim dividend of \$2,502 million, based on the forecast number of ordinary shares on issue at the dividend record date. Dividend payout ratios for the September 2025 and March 2025 halves were calculated using actual dividends of \$2,476 million and \$2,466 million respectively.

³ The Group recognised several significant items in the September 2025 half, refer to September 2025 Half Significant Items on page 12 for details of the September 2025 half ratios excluding these significant items.

⁴ Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, divided by average ordinary shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests.

⁵ Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, divided by average shareholders' equity excluding non-controlling interests, goodwill and other intangible assets.

⁶ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

SUMMARY

Key Balance Sheet Metrics

	Reference Page	As at			Movement	
		Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Capital Management (Level 2)						
Common Equity Tier 1 - APRA	40	12.4%	12.0%	11.8%		
Credit risk weighted assets (\$B)	41	366.4	369.6	378.1	-1%	-3%
Total risk weighted assets (\$B)	41	464.0	458.5	469.0	1%	-1%
APRA Leverage Ratio	42	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%		
Balance Sheet: Key Items						
Gross loans and advances (\$B)		825.7	833.3	824.0	-1%	0%
Net loans and advances (\$B)		821.8	829.5	820.2	-1%	0%
Total assets (\$B)		1,313.8	1,297.1	1,302.6	1%	1%
Customer deposits (\$B)		770.7	748.1	756.6	3%	2%
Total shareholders' equity (\$B)		71.8	71.9	72.3	0%	-1%
Balance Sheet: Average Balances						
		Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Average gross loans and advances		830.7	842.1	825.2	-1%	1%
Average assets		1,344.7	1,349.2	1,318.0	0%	2%
Average customer deposits		768.0	772.3	749.2	-1%	3%
Average ordinary shareholders' equity ¹		71.3	72.6	70.5	-2%	1%
Average tangible equity ²		65.6	66.7	65.0	-2%	1%
Average interest earning assets		1,167.4	1,177.2	1,142.1	-1%	2%
Average deposits and other borrowings		976.1	984.7	956.0	-1%	2%
Average RWA		460.7	471.8	462.1	-2%	0%
Average credit RWA		367.4	379.2	372.1	-3%	-1%
Liquidity and Funding						
	Reference Page	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Liquidity Coverage Ratio ³	37	132%	133%	132%	-1%	0%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	38	115%	115%	117%	0%	-2%
Credit Quality						
	Reference Page	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Non-performing exposures (\$M)	29	8,287	8,442	8,334	-2%	-1%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE		0.55%	0.57%	0.55%		
Individually assessed provision (\$M)	28	395	399	364	-1%	9%
Collectively assessed provision (\$M)	28	4,453	4,379	4,280	2%	4%
Collectively assessed provision as a % of credit RWA		1.22%	1.18%	1.13%		
Total provisions for non-performing exposures		1,054	1,050	893	0%	18%
Total provisions for non-performing exposures as a % of non-performing exposures		12.7%	12.4%	10.7%		
Total provisions as a % of TCE		0.32%	0.32%	0.30%		
Total provisions as a % of credit RWA		1.32%	1.29%	1.23%		
Net Tangible Assets						
Net tangible assets attributable to ordinary shareholders (\$B) ⁴		65.5	65.4	65.7	0%	0%
Net tangible assets per ordinary share (\$)		21.72	21.91	22.14	-1%	-2%

¹ Average ordinary shareholders' equity excludes non-controlling interests.

² Average tangible equity excludes non-controlling interests, goodwill and other intangible assets was \$65,585 million at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25 half: \$66,688 million; Mar 25 half: \$65,009 million).

³ Liquidity Coverage Ratio is calculated on a half year average basis.

⁴ Equals total shareholders' equity less total non-controlling interests, goodwill and other intangible assets.

September 2025 Half Significant Items

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

PT Panin impairment

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of \$285 million (after-tax: \$285 million) in respect of an impairment of the Group's equity accounted investment in PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (PT Panin) to adjust its carrying value in line with its value-in-use (VIU) calculation. This was recognised in the Group Centre division. This had no impact to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as it resulted in an equivalent reduction in capital deductions.

Staff redundancies

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

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of \$585 million (after-tax: \$414 million) across the Group.

ASIC settlement

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

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

Suncorp Bank migration

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

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

Cashrewards closure

In September 2025, Cashrewards ceased making offers available on its Website, App and Notifier as part of the Group's strategy to exit non-bank activities that lack economic or strategic rationale.

The Group recognised a pre-tax charge of \$78 million (after-tax: \$78 million) relating to the impairment of the goodwill recognised on Cashrewards acquisition. This was recognised in the Group Centre division. This had no impact to CET1 capital as it resulted in an equivalent reduction in capital deductions.

The financial impacts from these significant items are summarised below:

September 2025 Half Year									
Cash Profit Impact	Significant Items								Cash Profit ex-Sig. Items
	Australia Retail	Business & Private Bank	Institutional	New Zealand	Suncorp Bank	Pacific	Group Centre	Total	
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(285)	11,189
Operating expenses	(410)	3	(165)	(11)	(169)	(3)	(276)	(1,031)	(6,107)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	(410)	3	(165)	(11)	(169)	(3)	(561)	(1,316)	4,786
Income tax (expense)/benefit	88	(1)	10	3	50	1	56	207	(1,438)
Cash profit	(322)	2	(155)	(8)	(119)	(2)	(505)	(1,109)	3,328

Cash Key Ratios

Ordinary share dividend payout ratio	74.4%
Return on average ordinary shareholder's equity	9.1%
Return on average tangible equity	10.0%
Revenue on average RWA	4.73%
Operating expenses to operating income	54.6%

SUMMARY

Full Time Equivalent Staff¹

Division	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	5,589	6,557	6,729	-15%	-17%
Business & Private Bank	2,711	2,749	2,658	-1%	2%
Institutional	3,650	3,815	3,893	-4%	-6%
New Zealand	6,743	6,636	6,615	2%	2%
Suncorp Bank	2,358	2,588	2,688	-9%	-12%
Pacific	936	985	1,013	-5%	-8%
Group Centre	18,085	18,912	18,994	-4%	-5%
Total FTE	40,072	42,242	42,590	-5%	-6%
Average FTE	41,205	42,571	42,083	-3%	-2%

Geography	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia	18,866	20,540	21,068	-8%	-10%
New Zealand	6,675	6,702	6,837	0%	-2%
Rest of World	14,531	15,000	14,685	-3%	-1%
Total FTE	40,072	42,242	42,590	-5%	-6%

¹ Comparative information has been restated to align with current period presentation. During the March 2026 half, the Group amended its definition of FTEs to exclude all contingent workers resulting in a reduction across all divisions (Sep 25: 456; Mar 25: 504), and established Group Operations with FTEs reallocated into the Group Centre division. Refer to page 8 Guide to results for further information.

Other Non-Financial Information

Shareholder value - ordinary shares	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Share price (\$)					
- high	41.00	34.09	32.80	20%	25%
- low	32.88	26.22	27.89	25%	18%
- closing	35.97	33.21	29.09	8%	24%
Closing market capitalisation of ordinary shares (\$B)	108.4	99.1	86.4	9%	25%
Total shareholder return	10.7%	17.5%	-2.0%	large	large

ANZBGL credit ratings	As at Mar 26		
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Outlook
Moody's Investors Service	P-1	Aa2	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	A-1+	AA-	Stable
Fitch Ratings	F1+	AA-	Stable

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Non-IFRS Information

Statutory profit is prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards*, which comply with IFRS. The Group provides additional measures of performance in the Results Announcement which are prepared on a basis other than in accordance with accounting standards. The guidance provided in *ASIC Regulatory Guide 230* has been followed when presenting this information.

Cash Profit

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This Group Results section is reported on a cash profit basis unless otherwise stated.

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Statutory profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%
Adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit					
Economic hedges	144	39	(167)	large	large
Revenue and expense hedges	(57)	(112)	36	-49%	large
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets	43	43	57	0%	-25%
Total adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit	130	(30)	(74)	large	large
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%

Group performance - cash profit	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2,316	1,812	2,126	28%	9%
Operating income	11,204	10,904	10,995	3%	2%
Operating expenses	(5,534)	(7,138)	(5,742)	-22%	-4%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	5,670	3,766	5,253	51%	8%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	(296)	(145)	-7%	89%
Cash profit before income tax	5,396	3,470	5,108	56%	6%
Income tax expense	(1,596)	(1,231)	(1,519)	30%	5%
Non-controlling interests	(20)	(20)	(21)	0%	-5%
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%

Cash profit/(loss) by division	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	945	343	705	large	34%
Business & Private Bank	698	647	655	8%	7%
Institutional	1,347	1,226	1,378	10%	-2%
New Zealand	788	817	792	-4%	-1%
Suncorp Bank	258	132	286	95%	-10%
Pacific	29	23	20	26%	45%
Group Centre	(285)	(969)	(268)	-71%	6%
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%

Cash Net Interest Income

Group	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income ¹	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Average interest earning assets	1,167,366	1,177,153	1,142,128	-1%	2%
Average deposits and other borrowings	976,080	984,706	956,023	-1%	2%
Net interest margin (%)	1.53	1.54	1.56	-1 bps	-3 bps
Group (excl. Markets)					
Net interest income	8,750	8,896	8,787	-2%	0%
Average interest earning assets	768,912	784,401	778,460	-2%	-1%
Average deposits and other borrowings	748,366	746,445	726,359	0%	3%
Net interest margin (%)	2.28	2.26	2.26	2 bps	2 bps

Net interest margin by major division	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail					
Net interest margin (%)	1.83	1.83	1.84	0 bps	-1 bps
Average interest earning assets	292,418	289,764	282,855	1%	3%
Average deposits and other borrowings	187,454	185,345	180,060	1%	4%
Business & Private Bank²					
Net interest margin (%)	2.54	2.54	2.53	0 bps	1 bps
Average interest earning assets	68,532	67,276	65,943	2%	4%
Average deposits and other borrowings	123,021	119,496	120,150	3%	2%
Institutional (excl. Markets)					
Net interest margin (%) ³	2.16	2.16	2.23	0 bps	-7 bps
Average interest earning assets ⁴	171,649	177,453	174,693	-3%	-2%
Average deposits and other borrowings ⁴	176,590	175,458	164,853	1%	7%
New Zealand					
Net interest margin (%)	2.55	2.60	2.60	-5 bps	-5 bps
Average interest earning assets ⁵	121,804	126,696	122,635	-4%	-1%
Average deposits and other borrowings ⁵	103,421	109,335	105,628	-5%	-2%
Suncorp Bank⁶					
Net interest margin (%)	1.98	2.05	2.12	-7 bps	-14 bps
Average interest earning assets	79,316	79,591	77,792	0%	2%
Average deposits and other borrowings	62,664	63,533	62,837	-1%	0%

¹ Includes the major bank levy of -\$230 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: -\$231 million; Mar 25 half: -\$220 million).

² Business & Private Bank division generates positive net interest income from surplus deposits held. Accordingly, \$59.8 billion of average deposits for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$57.8 billion; Mar 25 half: \$60.1 billion) have been included within average net interest earning assets for the net interest margin calculation to align with the internal management reporting view.

³ Net interest margin for the Institutional division including Markets was 0.70% for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 0.74%; Mar 25 half: 0.76%).

⁴ Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, average interest earning assets decreased 1% compared to the September 2025 half and increased 1% compared to the March 2025 half, and average deposits and other borrowings increased 4% compared to the September 2025 half and 10% compared to the March 2025 half.

⁵ Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, average interest earning assets increased 2% compared to the September 2025 half and 4% compared to the March 2025 half, and average deposits and other borrowings increased 1% compared to the September 2025 half and 3% compared to the March 2025 half.

⁶ Suncorp Bank's net interest income includes \$15 million from unwinding of acquisition related fair value adjustments for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$36 million; Mar 25 half: \$50 million), recognised against loans and advances, deposits and debt issuance over the residual maturities of the underlying financial assets and liabilities. Excluding the impact of these adjustments, net interest margin would have been 1.94% for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 1.96%; Mar 25 half: 1.99%).

Net interest margin - March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year



• **March 2026 v March 2025**

Net interest margin (-3 bps)

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

Average interest earning assets

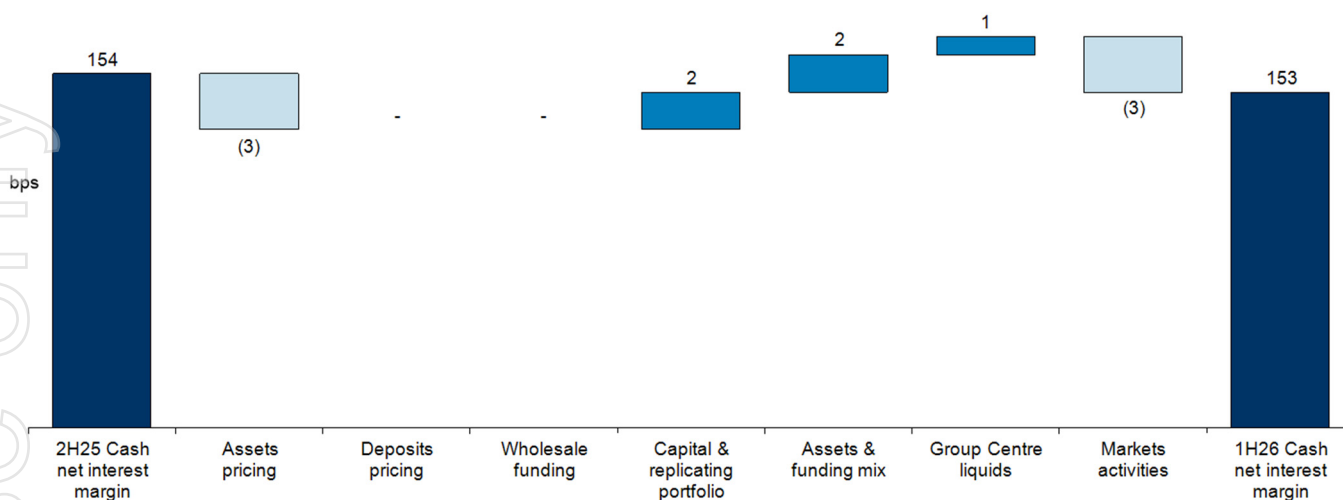
Average interest earning assets increased \$25.2 billion (2%) driven by:

- Average trading assets and investment securities increased \$22.2 billion (12%) from higher Markets activities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average cash and other liquid assets increased \$3.1 billion (2%) from higher reverse repurchase agreements activity, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average net loans and advances was flat as lending growth across all customer divisions (\$20.5 billion) was offset by lower Markets activities (\$10.0 billion) mainly from lower reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Average deposits and other borrowings

- Average deposits and other borrowings increased \$20.1 billion (2%) driven by growth across at-call deposits (\$40.4 billion) and deposits from banks and repurchase agreements (\$11.7 billion). This was partially offset by reduction across term deposits (\$6.9 billion) and commercial paper (\$5.9 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Net interest margin - March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year



• **March 2026 v September 2025**

Net interest margin (-1 bps)

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

Average interest earning assets

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

- Average net loans and advances decreased \$14.7 billion (2%) from lower Markets activities (\$9.0 billion), primarily due to lower reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Average cash and other liquid assets decreased \$1.4 billion (1%) from lower placements with central banks and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by higher reverse repurchase agreements activity.
- Average trading assets and investment securities increased \$6.3 billion (3%) from higher Markets activities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.

Average deposits and other borrowings

- Average deposits and other borrowings decreased \$8.6 billion (1%) driven by reduction across term deposits (\$12.7 billion) and commercial paper (\$6.0 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by growth across at-call deposits (\$23.7 billion) and deposits from banks and repurchase agreements (\$6.6 billion).

Cash Other Operating Income

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net fee and commission income ¹	911	948	855	-4%	7%
Markets other operating income	970	870	991	11%	-2%
PT Panin impairment	-	(285)	-	large	n/a
Other ¹	435	279	280	56%	55%
Total	2,316	1,812	2,126	28%	9%

¹ Excluding Markets.

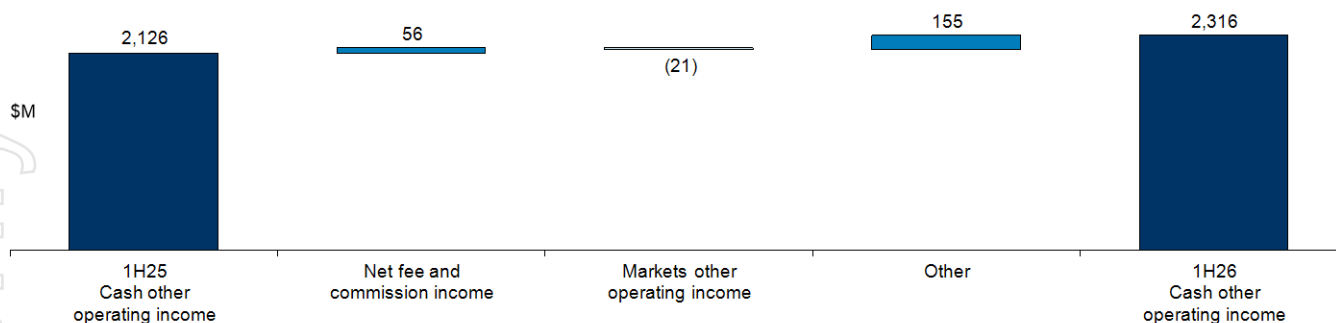
Other operating income by division	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	326	357	269	-9%	21%
Business & Private Bank	154	153	153	1%	1%
Institutional	1,354	1,272	1,386	6%	-2%
New Zealand	199	192	193	4%	3%
Suncorp Bank	50	36	30	39%	67%
Pacific	44	45	44	-2%	0%
Group Centre	189	(243)	51	large	large
Total	2,316	1,812	2,126	28%	9%

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

Markets income	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income ¹	138	196	82	-30%	68%
Other operating income ¹	970	870	991	11%	-2%
Total	1,108	1,066	1,073	4%	3%

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

Other operating income - March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year



• **March 2026 v March 2025**

Other operating income increased \$190 million (9%).

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income increased \$56 million (7%) driven by:

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

Markets income

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

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

Other

Other income increased \$155 million (55%) driven by:

- \$137 million increase in the Group Centre division primarily due to higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group, and higher share of associates' profit.
- \$21 million increase in the Suncorp Bank division due to realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.

• **March 2026 v September 2025**

Other operating income increased \$504 million (28%).

Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income decreased \$37 million (4%) driven by:

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

Markets income

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

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

PT Panin impairment

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

Other

Other income increased \$156 million (56%) driven by:

- \$140 million increase in the Group Centre division primarily due to higher realised gains on economic hedges against foreign currency denominated revenue streams offsetting unfavourable foreign currency translations elsewhere in the Group, and higher share of associates' profit, partially offset by dividend income from the Bank of Tianjin in the September 2025 half.
- \$26 million increase in the Suncorp Bank division driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.

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Cash Operating Expenses

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Personnel	3,269	3,443	3,312	-5%	-1%
Premises	333	362	348	-8%	-4%
Technology	1,022	1,186	1,057	-14%	-3%
Restructuring ¹	-	687	85	large	large
Other ^{2,3}	910	1,460	940	-38%	-3%
Total	5,534	7,138	5,742	-22%	-4%

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Operating expenses by division					
Australia Retail	1,532	2,234	1,781	-31%	-14%
Business & Private Bank	728	765	755	-5%	-4%
Institutional	1,365	1,620	1,461	-16%	-7%
New Zealand	652	722	685	-10%	-5%
Suncorp Bank	444	640	433	-31%	3%
Pacific	67	70	74	-4%	-9%
Group Centre	746	1,087	553	-31%	35%
Total	5,534	7,138	5,742	-22%	-4%

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
FTE by division⁴					
Australia Retail	5,589	6,557	6,729	-15%	-17%
Business & Private Bank	2,711	2,749	2,658	-1%	2%
Institutional	3,650	3,815	3,893	-4%	-6%
New Zealand	6,743	6,636	6,615	2%	2%
Suncorp Bank	2,358	2,588	2,688	-9%	-12%
Pacific	936	985	1,013	-5%	-8%
Group Centre	18,085	18,912	18,994	-4%	-5%
Total FTE	40,072	42,242	42,590	-5%	-6%
Average FTE	41,205	42,571	42,083	-3%	-2%

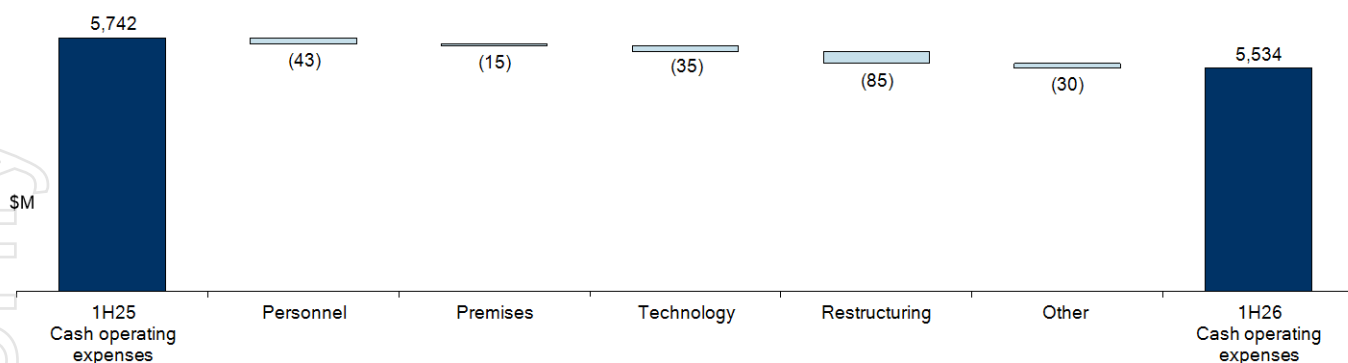
1. September 2025 half Includes a number of significant items comprising \$585 million of staff redundancies, \$97 million of non-staff costs relating to Suncorp Bank migration, and \$5 million various other small items.

2. September 2025 half includes \$240 million of ASIC penalties, with an additional \$10 million recognised during the March 2026 half.

3. September 2025 half includes \$78 million of Cashrewards goodwill impairment.

4. Comparative information has been restated to align with current period presentation. During the March 2026 half, the Group amended its definition of FTEs to exclude all contingent workers resulting in a reduction across all divisions (Sep 25: 456; Mar 25: 504), and established Group Operations with FTEs reallocated into the Group Centre division. Refer to page 8 Guide to results for further information.

Operating expenses - March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year



• **March 2026 v March 2025**

Operating expenses decreased \$208 million (4%).

- Personnel expenses decreased \$43 million (1%) driven by benefits from productivity initiatives. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts on wages, and higher superannuation costs primarily due to a regulatory change in India in the March 2026 half.
- Premises expenses decreased \$15 million (4%) driven by lower depreciation charge.
- Technology expenses decreased \$35 million (3%) driven by lower impairments on technology assets, lower amortisation from change in useful lives of select strategic software assets, and ongoing technology simplification, partially offset by inflationary impacts on vendor costs.
- Restructuring expenses decreased \$85 million driven by a reduction in operational changes across the Group. The March 2026 half Group restructuring expense was nil, with offsetting movements at the divisional level.
- Other expenses decreased \$30 million (3%) driven by lower investment spend, partially offset by an additional \$10 million of ASIC settlement.

• **March 2026 v September 2025**

Operating expenses decreased \$1,604 million (22%).

- Personnel expenses decreased \$174 million (5%) driven by benefits from productivity initiatives. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts on wages, and higher superannuation costs primarily due to a regulatory change in India in the March 2026 half.
- Premises expenses decreased \$29 million (8%) driven by lower depreciation charge.
- Technology expenses decreased \$164 million (14%) driven by accelerated software amortisation and impairments on certain technology assets in the September 2025 half, ongoing technology simplification, and lower amortisation from change in useful lives of select strategic software assets, partially offset by inflationary impacts on vendor costs.
- Restructuring expenses decreased \$687 million driven by significant operating model changes announced in the September 2025 half. The March 2026 half Group restructuring expense was nil, with offsetting movements at the divisional level.
- Other expenses decreased \$550 million (38%) driven by ASIC settlement (\$271 million) and Cashrewards goodwill impairment (\$78 million) in the September 2025 half, and lower investment spend.

Investment Spend

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Investment expensed	546	777	612	-30%	-11%
Investment capitalised	134	144	158	-7%	-15%
Total investment spend	680	921	770	-26%	-12%

Investment spend by division

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	153	224	200	-32%	-24%
Business & Private Bank	55	54	46	2%	20%
Institutional	68	95	82	-28%	-17%
New Zealand	88	83	76	6%	16%
Suncorp Bank	10	35	36	-71%	-72%
Pacific	1	1	1	0%	0%
Group Centre	305	429	329	-29%	-7%
Total investment spend	680	921	770	-26%	-12%

Software Capitalisation

Capitalised software comprises all costs incurred to develop and acquire software. These costs are capitalised as intangible assets and amortised over the expected useful lives. Details are presented in the table below:

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Balance at start of period	998	1,001	1,020	0%	-2%
Software capitalised during the period	171	238	159	-28%	8%
Amortisation during the period ¹	(137)	(200)	(148)	-32%	-7%
Software impaired/written-off	(13)	(40)	(30)	-68%	-57%
Foreign currency translation	(1)	(1)	-	0%	n/a
Total capitalised software	1,018	998	1,001	2%	2%

Capitalised software by division

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	143	109	105	31%	36%
Business & Private Bank	21	19	22	11%	-5%
Institutional	220	208	187	6%	18%
New Zealand	25	24	21	4%	19%
Suncorp Bank	22	35	53	-37%	-58%
Group Centre	587	603	613	-3%	-4%
Total capitalised software	1,018	998	1,001	2%	2%

¹ The Group revised the amortisation period of select strategic infrastructure internally-developed 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 \$27 million in the March 2026 half. Comparative information has not been restated.

Credit Risk

The Group's assessment of expected credit losses (ECL) from its credit portfolio is subject to judgements and estimates made by management based on a variety of internal and external information, as well as the Group's experience of the performance of the portfolio under a variety of conditions. Refer to Note 9 Allowance for expected credit losses for further information.

Credit impairment charge/(release)

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	126	128	(14)	-2%	large
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	148	168	159	-12%	-7%
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	249	295	301	-16%	-17%
Write-backs	(64)	(71)	(69)	-10%	-7%
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(37)	(56)	(73)	-34%	-49%
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	274	296	145	-7%	89%

Credit impairment charge/(release) by division

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Collectively assessed					
Australia Retail	54	170	16	-68%	large
Business & Private Bank	8	(16)	(9)	large	large
Institutional	75	(23)	11	large	large
New Zealand	(18)	(22)	(25)	-18%	-28%
Suncorp Bank	13	16	(3)	-19%	large
Pacific	(5)	1	(2)	large	large
Group Centre	(1)	2	(2)	large	-50%
Total collectively assessed	126	128	(14)	-2%	large
Individually assessed					
Australia Retail	53	56	47	-5%	13%
Business & Private Bank	44	68	59	-35%	-25%
Institutional	29	26	17	12%	71%
New Zealand	19	7	21	large	-10%
Suncorp Bank	7	9	14	-22%	-50%
Pacific	(1)	(2)	(1)	-50%	0%
Group Centre	(3)	4	2	large	large
Total individually assessed	148	168	159	-12%	-7%
Total credit impairment charge/(release)					
Australia Retail	107	226	63	-53%	70%
Business & Private Bank	52	52	50	0%	4%
Institutional	104	3	28	large	large
New Zealand	1	(15)	(4)	large	large
Suncorp Bank	20	25	11	-20%	82%
Pacific	(6)	(1)	(3)	large	large
Group Centre	(4)	6	-	large	n/a
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	274	296	145	-7%	89%

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)

- March 2026 v March 2025**

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

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

- March 2026 v September 2025**

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

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

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)

- March 2026 v March 2025**

The individually assessed credit impairment charge decreased \$11 million (7%) driven by the Business & Private Bank division (\$15 million) due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking and Diversified & Specialist Businesses portfolios, and Suncorp Bank division (\$7 million) due to new impairments taken in the commercial property portfolio in the March 2025 half. This was partially offset by the Institutional division (\$12 million) due to new impairments on several single name customers and lower write-backs and recoveries, and Australia Retail division (\$6 million) due to lower recoveries in the unsecured portfolios.

- March 2026 v September 2025**

The individually assessed credit impairment charge decreased \$20 million (12%) driven by the Business & Private Bank division (\$24 million) due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking portfolio, partially offset by the New Zealand division (\$12 million) due to lower write-backs and recoveries.

Allowance for expected credit losses

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Collectively assessed allowance for ECL	4,453	4,379	4,280	2%	4%
Individually assessed allowance for ECL	395	399	364	-1%	9%
Total allowance for ECL	4,848	4,778	4,644	1%	4%
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	3,897	3,874	3,761	1%	4%
Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent	917	870	852	5%	8%
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	34	34	31	0%	10%
Total allowance for ECL	4,848	4,778	4,644	1%	4%

Allowance for expected credit losses by division¹

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Collectively assessed					
Australia Retail	1,165	1,111	942	5%	24%
Business & Private Bank	1,032	1,024	1,040	1%	-1%
Institutional	1,489	1,447	1,491	3%	0%
New Zealand	430	470	507	-9%	-15%
Suncorp Bank	298	280	254	6%	17%
Pacific	38	45	45	-16%	-16%
Group Centre	1	2	1	-50%	0%
Total collectively assessed	4,453	4,379	4,280	2%	4%
Individually assessed					
Australia Retail	42	47	52	-11%	-19%
Business & Private Bank	138	151	139	-9%	-1%
Institutional	138	128	96	8%	44%
New Zealand	47	45	52	4%	-10%
Suncorp Bank	23	19	14	21%	64%
Pacific	7	9	11	-22%	-36%
Group Centre	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Total individually assessed	395	399	364	-1%	9%
Allowance for ECL					
Australia Retail	1,207	1,158	994	4%	21%
Business & Private Bank	1,170	1,175	1,179	0%	-1%
Institutional	1,627	1,575	1,587	3%	3%
New Zealand	477	515	559	-7%	-15%
Suncorp Bank	321	299	268	7%	20%
Pacific	45	54	56	-17%	-20%
Group Centre	1	2	1	-50%	0%
Total allowance for ECL	4,848	4,778	4,644	1%	4%

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

Allowance for expected credit losses

• **March 2026 v March 2025**

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

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

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

• **March 2026 v September 2025**

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

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

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

Non-performing exposures¹

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Non-performing exposures by level of security					
Well-secured home loans	5,799	5,755	5,452	1%	6%
Other well-secured exposures	1,247	1,439	1,658	-13%	-25%
Total well-secured exposures²	7,046	7,194	7,110	-2%	-1%
Not well-secured home loans	246	254	221	-3%	11%
Other not well-secured exposures	995	994	1,003	0%	-1%
Total not well-secured exposures³	1,241	1,248	1,224	-1%	1%
Total non-performing exposures	8,287	8,442	8,334	-2%	-1%
Provisions held	1,054	1,050	893	0%	18%
Non-performing exposures net of provisions	7,233	7,392	7,441	-2%	-3%

¹ Non-performing exposures are exposures that are in default, either because it is considered unlikely that the borrower will be able to repay the exposure in full without recourse to any available security or the borrower is 90 days or more past-due. Non-performing exposures are aligned with the definition in APS 220 Credit Risk Management. It includes restructured items, where the original contractual terms have been modified for reasons related to the financial difficulties of customers.

² Well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.

³ Not well-secured exposures are non-performing exposures for which the fair value of associated security, discounted to allow for reasonable realisation costs, is not sufficient to cover payment of principal and any accrued interest.

Non-performing not well-secured exposures

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	191	195	198	-2%	-4%
Business & Private Bank	354	369	395	-4%	-10%
Institutional	379	351	290	8%	31%
New Zealand	161	167	212	-4%	-24%
Suncorp Bank	140	146	106	-4%	32%
Pacific	16	20	23	-20%	-30%
Total	1,241	1,248	1,224	-1%	1%
Non-performing not well-secured exposures by size of exposure					
Less than \$10 million	705	751	765	-6%	-8%
\$10 million to \$100 million	536	497	459	8%	17%
Greater than \$100 million	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Total	1,241	1,248	1,224	-1%	1%
Non-performing not well secured exposures net of provisions					
Not well-secured exposures	1,241	1,248	1,224	-1%	1%
Provisions held	(477)	(472)	(452)	1%	6%
Non-performing not well-secured exposures net of provisions	764	776	772	-2%	-1%

- **March 2026 v March 2025**

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

- **March 2026 v September 2025**

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

New non-performing not well-secured exposures by division

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia Retail	164	196	191	-16%	-14%
Business & Private Bank	119	141	242	-16%	-51%
Institutional	114	80	150	43%	-24%
New Zealand	108	135	161	-20%	-33%
Suncorp Bank	31	56	77	-45%	-60%
Pacific	10	4	5	large	large
Total	546	612	826	-11%	-34%

- March 2026 v March 2025**

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

- March 2026 v September 2025**

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

Ageing analysis of gross loans and advances that are past due

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
1-29 days	7,605	7,550	8,959	1%	-15%
30-59 days	2,327	1,898	2,620	23%	-11%
60-89 days	1,199	1,313	1,380	-9%	-13%
90+ days	5,037	5,315	5,354	-5%	-6%
Total	16,168	16,076	18,313	1%	-12%

- March 2026 v March 2025**

Loans and advances that are past due decreased \$2,145 million (12%) across all ageing categories driven by the Australia Retail and New Zealand divisions due to improving delinquency rates in the home loan portfolio, and the Business & Private Bank division due to improving delinquency rates in the SME Banking portfolio.

- March 2026 v September 2025**

Loans and advances that are past due increased \$92 million (1%) driven by increases across the 1-29 days and 30-59 days ageing categories from the Australian home loan portfolio, partially offset by decreases in the 60-89 days and 90+ days ageing categories due to decrease in the Australian and New Zealand home loan portfolios.

Cash Income Tax Expense

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Cash profit before income tax	5,396	3,470	5,108	56%	6%
Prima facie income tax expense at 30%	1,619	1,041	1,532	56%	6%
Tax effect of permanent differences:					
Share of associates' (profit)/loss	(16)	(12)	(11)	33%	45%
Interest on convertible instruments	45	47	58	-4%	-22%
Overseas tax rate differential	(81)	(76)	(80)	7%	1%
Provision for foreign tax on dividend repatriation	15	22	11	-32%	36%
Non-deductible ASIC penalties	3	72	-	-96%	n/a
PT Panin impairment	-	86	-	-100%	n/a
Cashrewards goodwill impairment	-	23	-	-100%	n/a
Other	6	37	9	-84%	-33%
Subtotal	1,591	1,240	1,519	28%	5%
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	5	(9)	-	large	n/a
Income tax expense from cash profit	1,596	1,231	1,519	30%	5%
Australia	911	540	795	69%	15%
Overseas	685	691	724	-1%	-5%
Income tax expense from cash profit	1,596	1,231	1,519	30%	5%
Effective tax rate	29.6%	35.5%	29.7%		

- **March 2026 v March 2025**

The effective tax rate decreased from 29.7% to 29.6%. The decrease of 10 bps was driven by lower non-deductible interest on convertible instruments (30 bps) and higher equity accounted earnings (8 bps). This was partially offset by impact from prior period adjustments (9 bps), higher offshore earnings that attract a lower average tax rate (7 bps), higher withholding tax expense on foreign dividends (6 bps), and non-deductible ASIC penalties (6 bps).

- **March 2026 v September 2025**

The effective tax rate decreased from 35.5% to 29.6% primarily driven by the tax-effect of permanent differences for significant items in the September 2025 half. The decrease of 590 bps was driven by PT Panin impairment in the September 2025 half (248 bps), lower non-deductible ASIC penalties (202 bps), Cashrewards goodwill impairment in the September 2025 half (66 bps), lower non-deductible interest on convertible instruments (52 bps), lower withholding tax expense on foreign dividends (36 bps), and various other small items (95 bps). This was partially offset by higher offshore earnings that attract a lower average tax rate (69 bps), impact from prior period adjustments (35 bps) and higher equity accounted earnings (5 bps).

Impact of Foreign Currency Translation

The following tables present the Group's comparative cash profit results, net loans and advances and customer deposits neutralised for the impact of foreign currency translation. Comparative data has been adjusted to remove the translation impact of foreign currency movements by retranslating prior period comparatives at current period foreign exchange rates.

March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year

	Half Year				Movement	
	Actual	FX unadjusted	FX impact	FX adjusted	FX unadjusted	FX adjusted
	Mar 26 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	8,888	8,869	(154)	8,715	0%	2%
Other operating income	2,316	2,126	46	2,172	9%	7%
Operating income	11,204	10,995	(108)	10,887	2%	3%
Operating expenses	(5,534)	(5,742)	103	(5,639)	-4%	-2%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	5,670	5,253	(5)	5,248	8%	8%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	(145)	(4)	(149)	89%	84%
Cash profit before income tax	5,396	5,108	(9)	5,099	6%	6%
Income tax expense	(1,596)	(1,519)	2	(1,517)	5%	5%
Non-controlling interests	(20)	(21)	1	(20)	-5%	0%
Cash profit	3,780	3,568	(6)	3,562	6%	6%
Cash profit/(loss) by division						
Australia Retail	945	705	6	711	34%	33%
Business & Private Bank	698	655	1	656	7%	6%
Institutional	1,347	1,378	(41)	1,337	-2%	1%
New Zealand	788	792	(38)	754	-1%	5%
Suncorp Bank	258	286	-	286	-10%	-10%
Pacific	29	20	(1)	19	45%	53%
Group Centre	(285)	(268)	67	(201)	6%	42%
Cash profit	3,780	3,568	(6)	3,562	6%	6%
Net loans and advances by division						
Australia Retail	353,524	340,947	-	340,947	4%	4%
Business & Private Bank	68,458	65,995	-	65,995	4%	4%
Institutional	205,064	216,569	(7,758)	208,811	-5%	-2%
New Zealand	119,391	124,052	(10,289)	113,763	-4%	5%
Suncorp Bank	74,050	71,517	-	71,517	4%	4%
Pacific	1,734	1,749	(104)	1,645	-1%	5%
Group Centre	(444)	(627)	(1)	(628)	-29%	-29%
Net loans and advances	821,777	820,202	(18,152)	802,050	0%	2%
Customer deposits by division						
Australia Retail	189,450	183,331	-	183,331	3%	3%
Business & Private Bank	123,856	119,388	-	119,388	4%	4%
Institutional	298,905	292,473	(15,987)	276,486	2%	8%
New Zealand	98,871	103,260	(8,564)	94,696	-4%	4%
Suncorp Bank	56,005	55,586	-	55,586	1%	1%
Pacific	3,833	3,718	(211)	3,507	3%	9%
Group Centre	(196)	(1,192)	(1)	(1,193)	-84%	-84%
Customer deposits	770,724	756,564	(24,763)	731,801	2%	5%

March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year

	Half Year				Movement	
	Actual	FX unadjusted	FX impact	FX adjusted	FX unadjusted	FX adjusted
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25
Net interest income	8,888	9,092	(168)	8,924	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2,316	1,812	62	1,874	28%	24%
Operating income	11,204	10,904	(106)	10,798	3%	4%
Operating expenses	(5,534)	(7,138)	107	(7,031)	-22%	-21%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	5,670	3,766	1	3,767	51%	51%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	(296)	-	(296)	-7%	-7%
Cash profit before income tax	5,396	3,470	1	3,471	56%	55%
Income tax expense	(1,596)	(1,231)	(3)	(1,234)	30%	29%
Non-controlling interests	(20)	(20)	1	(19)	0%	5%
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	(1)	2,218	70%	70%
Cash profit/(loss) by division						
Australia Retail	945	343	4	347	large	large
Business & Private Bank	698	647	1	648	8%	8%
Institutional	1,347	1,226	(37)	1,189	10%	13%
New Zealand	788	817	(48)	769	-4%	2%
Suncorp Bank	258	132	-	132	95%	95%
Pacific	29	23	(1)	22	26%	32%
Group Centre	(285)	(969)	80	(889)	-71%	-68%
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	(1)	2,218	70%	70%
Net loans and advances by division						
Australia Retail	353,524	348,826	-	348,826	1%	1%
Business & Private Bank	68,458	67,174	-	67,174	2%	2%
Institutional	205,064	216,123	(3,708)	212,415	-5%	-3%
New Zealand	119,391	122,925	(6,270)	116,655	-3%	2%
Suncorp Bank	74,050	73,214	-	73,214	1%	1%
Pacific	1,734	1,698	(50)	1,648	2%	5%
Group Centre	(444)	(504)	(1)	(505)	-12%	-12%
Net loans and advances	821,777	829,456	(10,029)	819,427	-1%	0%
Customer deposits by division						
Australia Retail	189,450	186,532	-	186,532	2%	2%
Business & Private Bank	123,856	118,941	-	118,941	4%	4%
Institutional	298,905	282,175	(7,205)	274,970	6%	9%
New Zealand	98,871	101,568	(5,181)	96,387	-3%	3%
Suncorp Bank	56,005	56,242	-	56,242	0%	0%
Pacific	3,833	3,733	(106)	3,627	3%	6%
Group Centre	(196)	(1,134)	-	(1,134)	-83%	-83%
Customer deposits	770,724	748,057	(12,492)	735,565	3%	5%

Earnings Related Hedges

Where it is considered appropriate, the Group takes out economic hedges against larger foreign currency denominated revenue streams (primarily New Zealand Dollar and US Dollar). New Zealand Dollar exposure relates to the New Zealand geography and US Dollar exposures relate to Rest of World geography. Details of these hedges are set out below.

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
NZD Economic hedges			
Net open NZD position (notional principal) ^{1,2}	2,507	3,178	3,107
Amount taken to income (pre-tax statutory basis) ³	139	98	33
Amount taken to income (pre-tax cash basis) ⁴	75	(3)	17
USD Economic hedges			
Net open USD position (notional principal) ^{1,2}	747	1,175	1,119
Amount taken to income (pre-tax statutory basis) ³	40	54	(94)
Amount taken to income (pre-tax cash basis) ⁴	24	(10)	(13)

^{1.} Value in AUD at contracted rate.

^{2.} The following hedges were in place to partially hedge future earnings against adverse movements in exchange rates, at a NZD forward rate of NZD 1.10 /AUD as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: NZD 1.09/AUD; Mar 25: NZD 1.09/AUD), and a USD forward rate of USD 0.65/AUD as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: USD 0.65/AUD; Mar 25: USD 0.65/AUD).

	Half Year		
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
NZD Economic Hedges			
At period end (NZD billion)	2.8	3.5	3.4
Matured during the period (NZD billion)	1.2	1.3	1.5
USD Economic Hedges			
At period end (USD billion)	0.5	0.8	0.7
Matured during the period (USD billion)	0.3	0.2	0.2

^{3.} Unrealised valuation movement plus realised revenue from matured or closed out hedges.

^{4.} Realised revenue from closed out hedges.

An unrealised pre-tax gain on the outstanding NZD and USD economic hedges of \$80 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$165 million gain; Mar 25 half: \$65 million loss) was recorded in statutory profit. This unrealised gain is treated as an adjustment to statutory profit in determining cash profit (included within revenue and expense hedge adjustments) as these are hedges of future NZD and USD revenues. Refer to the Profit Reconciliation on page 69 for further details.

Cash Earnings Per Share

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Cash earnings per share (cents)					
Basic	126.1	74.6	120.1	69%	5%
Diluted	124.2	74.4	117.0	67%	6%
Cash weighted average number of ordinary shares (M)					
Basic	2,997.7	2,973.3	2,971.9	1%	1%
Diluted	3,166.8	2,981.7	3,217.7	6%	-2%
Cash profit (\$M)	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%
Cash profit used in calculating diluted cash earnings per share (\$M)	3,934	2,219	3,766	77%	4%

Dividends

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Dividend per ordinary share (cents)					
Interim - partially franked ^{1,2}	83	-	83		
Final - partially franked ³	-	83	-		
Total	83	83	83	0%	0%
Ordinary share dividends used in payout ratio (\$M) ^{4,5}	2,502	2,476	2,466	1%	1%
Cash profit (\$M)	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%
Ordinary share dividend payout ratio (cash profit basis)^{5,6}	66.2%	111.6%	69.1%		

^{1.} Proposed 2026 interim dividend will be partially franked at 75% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents.

^{2.} 2025 interim dividend was partially franked at 70% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 12 cents.

^{3.} 2025 final dividend was partially franked at 70% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 13 cents.

^{4.} Dividend paid to ordinary equity holders of the Company. Excludes dividends paid by subsidiaries to the Group's non-controlling equity holders of \$18 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$38 million; Mar 25 half: \$20 million).

^{5.} Dividend payout ratio is calculated using the proposed 2026 interim dividend of \$2,502 million, based on the forecast number of ordinary shares on issue at the dividend record date.

^{6.} Dividend payout ratios for the September 2025 and the March 2025 halves were calculated using actual dividends.

^{6.} Excluding the significant items, the dividend payout ratio for the September 2025 half would have been 74.4%.

The Directors proposed a 2026 interim dividend of 83 cents be paid on each eligible fully paid ANZ ordinary share, partially franked at 75% for Australian taxation purposes. The 2026 interim dividend is intended to be paid on 1 July 2026 to holders of ANZ ordinary shares on the share register at the close of business on 12 May 2026 (record date), and carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents per ordinary share.

Eligible shareholders can elect to reinvest their dividend entitlement into ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's DRP. Eligible shareholders can elect to forgo their dividend entitlement and instead receive ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's BOP. For the proposed 2026 interim dividend, ANZ intends to purchase ANZ ordinary shares on market to satisfy its obligations under the DRP and issue new ANZ ordinary shares to satisfy its obligations under the BOP.

Condensed Balance Sheet

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Assets					
Cash / Settlement balances owed to ANZ / Collateral paid	190.1	188.4	212.5	1%	-11%
Trading assets and investment securities	215.8	213.9	201.1	1%	7%
Derivative financial instruments	67.9	47.5	49.6	43%	37%
Net loans and advances	821.8	829.5	820.2	-1%	0%
Other	18.2	17.8	19.2	2%	-5%
Total assets	1,313.8	1,297.1	1,302.6	1%	1%
Liabilities					
Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received	43.7	38.5	26.2	14%	67%
Deposits and other borrowings	960.4	955.1	972.2	1%	-1%
Derivative financial instruments	59.5	43.9	44.3	36%	34%
Debt issuances	160.5	169.3	169.6	-5%	-5%
Other	17.9	18.4	18.0	-3%	-1%
Total liabilities	1,242.0	1,225.2	1,230.3	1%	1%
Total shareholders' equity	71.8	71.9	72.3	0%	-1%

- March 2026 v March 2025**

- Cash / Settlement balances owed to ANZ / Collateral paid decreased \$22.4 billion (11%) driven by a decrease in balances with central banks (\$40.5 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by increases in short-dated reverse repurchase agreements (\$11.0 billion), settlement balances owed to ANZ (\$10.3 billion), and overnight interbank deposits (\$6.1 billion).
- Trading assets and investment securities increased \$14.7 billion (7%) driven by increases in government and semi-government bonds, treasury bills, and commodities, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Derivative financial assets and liabilities increased \$18.3 billion (37%) and \$15.2 billion (34%) respectively, mainly driven by market movements, primarily the appreciation of the AUD and other major currencies against USD.
- Net loans and advances increased \$1.6 billion driven by increases across the Australia Retail (\$12.6 billion), New Zealand (\$5.6 billion), and Suncorp Bank (\$2.5 billion) divisions due to home loan growth, the Business & Private Bank division (\$2.5 billion) due to higher business lending volumes, and the Institutional (excluding Markets) division (\$2.4 billion) due to higher core lending volumes. This was partially offset by a decrease in Markets (\$6.1 billion) mainly due to a reduction in reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received increased \$17.5 billion (67%) driven by increases in trade-dated liabilities.
- Deposits and other borrowings decreased \$11.8 billion (1%) driven by decreases across deposits from banks and repurchase agreements (\$10.8 billion), commercial paper (\$9.7 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by higher customer deposits across the Institutional (\$22.4 billion), Australia Retail (\$6.1 billion), Business & Private Bank (\$4.5 billion), and New Zealand (\$4.2 billion) divisions.
- Debt issuances decreased \$9.1 billion (5%) driven by maturities of senior debt, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

- March 2026 v September 2025**

- Derivative financial assets and liabilities increased \$20.4 billion (43%) and \$15.6 billion (36%) respectively, mainly driven by market movements, primarily the appreciation of the AUD and other major currencies against USD.
- Net loans and advances decreased \$7.7 billion (1%) driven by a decrease in Markets (\$13.4 billion) mainly due to a reduction in reverse repurchase agreements, and the impact of foreign currency translation. This was partially offset by increases across the Institutional (excluding Markets) division (\$6.0 billion) due to higher core lending volumes, the Australia Retail (\$4.7 billion) and New Zealand (\$2.7 billion) divisions due to home loan growth, and the Business & Private Bank division (\$1.3 billion) due to higher business lending volumes.
- Settlement balances owed by ANZ / Collateral received increased \$5.2 billion (14%) driven by an increase in collateral received.
- Deposits and other borrowings increased \$5.3 billion (1%) driven by higher customer deposits in the Institutional (\$23.9 billion), Business & Private Bank (\$4.9 billion), Australia Retail (\$2.9 billion) and New Zealand (\$2.5 billion) divisions, and an increase in commercial paper (\$2.9 billion). This was partially offset by decreases across deposits from banks and repurchase agreements (\$11.1 billion) and certificates of deposit (\$6.1 billion), and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Debt issuances decreased \$8.8 billion (5%) driven by maturities of senior debt, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Liquidity Risk

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

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

- ANZBGL operates its own liquidity and funding program, governance frameworks and reporting regime reflecting its authorised deposit-taking institution (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.

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

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

- **Scenario modelling of funding sources**

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

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

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

- **Liquid assets**

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

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

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.

	Half Year Average ¹			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Market Values Post Discount					
HQLA1	286.9	298.3	287.0	-4%	0%
HQLA2	17.2	16.5	15.4	4%	12%
Other ALA ²	4.7	4.7	3.6	0%	31%
Total liquid assets	308.8	319.5	306.0	-3%	1%
Cash flows modelled under stress scenario					
Cash outflows	290.9	298.5	294.7	-3%	-1%
Cash inflows	57.4	57.9	63.1	-1%	-9%
Net cash outflows	233.5	240.6	231.6	-3%	1%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio^{3,4}	132%	133%	132%	-1%	0%

¹ Half year average basis, calculated as prescribed per APRA Prudential Standard (APS 210 Liquidity) and consistent with APS 330 requirements.

² Comprised of any liquid assets as defined in the RBNZ's Liquidity Policy - Annex: Liquidity Assets - Prudential Supervision Department Document BS13A.

³ All currency Level 2 LCR.

⁴ LCR remained above the regulatory minimum thresholds throughout the periods.

Funding

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

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

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
ANZBGL Group					
Wholesale funding instruments					
Unsubordinated debt	117.4	125.2	126.7	-6%	-7%
Subordinated debt ¹	43.1	44.1	42.9	-2%	0%
Total term debt issuances	160.5	169.3	169.6	-5%	-5%
Central bank term funding ²	0.1	1.0	2.0	-90%	-95%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	52.3	49.6	62.1	5%	-16%
Certificates of deposit	39.3	45.8	39.6	-14%	-1%
Total wholesale funding instruments	252.2	265.7	273.3	-5%	-8%
Customer deposits	770.9	749.2	757.8	3%	2%
Other liabilities	219.8	212.3	201.2	4%	9%
Shareholders' equity	71.4	70.4	70.7	1%	1%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,314.3	1,297.6	1,303.0	1%	1%

¹ Includes subordinated debt issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited which constitutes tier 2 capital under RBNZ requirements but does not meet the APRA Tier 2 requirements, and perpetual subordinated notes issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.

² Includes RBNZ FLP of nil as it was fully repaid in the March 2026 half (Sep 25: \$0.9 billion; Mar 25: \$1.8 billion) and TLF of \$0.1 billion (Sep 25: \$0.1 billion; Mar 25: \$0.2 billion).

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The following table shows the Level 2 NSFR composition:

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Required Stable Funding (RSF)¹					
Retail & small and medium enterprises, corporate loans with 65% RSF factor ²	274.5	267.3	266.3	3%	3%
Retail & small and medium enterprises, corporate loans with 85% RSF factor ²	230.5	234.0	231.1	-1%	0%
Other lending ³	63.5	63.1	58.7	1%	8%
Liquid assets	22.7	21.8	20.7	4%	10%
Other assets ⁴	53.4	51.1	53.7	5%	-1%
Total Required Stable Funding	644.6	637.3	630.5	1%	2%
Available Stable Funding¹					
Retail & small and medium enterprise customer deposits	374.8	368.6	364.8	2%	3%
Corporate, public sector entities & operational deposits	149.4	143.8	143.4	4%	4%
Central bank & other financial institution deposits	8.0	7.4	6.7	8%	19%
Term funding ⁵	91.5	96.4	100.4	-5%	-9%
Short-term funding & other liabilities	8.9	8.0	14.5	11%	-39%
Capital	107.9	105.8	107.6	2%	0%
Total Available Stable Funding	740.5	730.0	737.4	1%	0%
Net Stable Funding Ratio⁶	115%	115%	117%	0%	-2%

¹ NSFR factored balance as per APRA Prudential Standard APS 210 Liquidity.

² Risk weighting as per APRA Prudential Standard APS 112 Capital Adequacy: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk.

³ Includes loans to financial institutions and central banks, and non-performing loans.

⁴ Includes off-balance sheet items, net derivatives and other assets.

⁵ Includes balances from the drawdown of the RBNZ Funding Facilities (FLP and TLF).

⁶ The regulatory minimum NSFR is 100%.

Capital Management

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 ANZ operating at or above APRA's expectation for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).

APRA's authority for ANZGHL to be a NOHC of an ADI includes five conditions for ANZ'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 CET1, to be equal to or greater than the capital requirement as calculated under the ECM.

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

The Group's compliance with these two conditions is presented in the following tables:

	ANZ Bank Group ³ \$M	ANZ Non-Bank Group \$M	ANZGHL \$M	ANZ Group \$M
As at March 2026				
Allocated equity ^{1,2}	71,350	286	120	71,756
Prudential adjustments to allocated equity	(458)	-	-	(458)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	70,892	286	120	71,298
Deductions	(13,420)	-	-	(13,420)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	57,472	286	120	57,878
Tier 1 capital	64,747	286	120	65,153
Tier 2 capital	33,747	-	-	33,747
Total qualifying capital	98,494	286	120	98,900
As at September 2025				
Allocated equity ^{1,2}	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
As at March 2025				
Allocated equity ^{1,2}	70,712	591	1,028	72,331
Prudential adjustments to shareholders' equity	(601)	-	-	(601)
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	70,111	591	1,028	71,730
Deductions	(14,882)	-	-	(14,882)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	55,229	591	1,028	56,848
Tier 1 capital	62,672	591	1,028	64,291
Tier 2 capital	32,831	-	-	32,831
Total qualifying capital	95,503	591	1,028	97,122

¹ Allocated in accordance with prudential capital management view.

² During the March 2026 half, ANZGHL returned excess capital to ANZBGL including \$0.8 billion from the cessation of the share buy-back announced on 13 October 2025.

³ ANZ Bank Group allocated equity is adjusted for capital deductions, including deconsolidated entity adjustments, to calculate ANZ Level 2 CET1, Tier 1, Tier 2 and total qualifying capital.

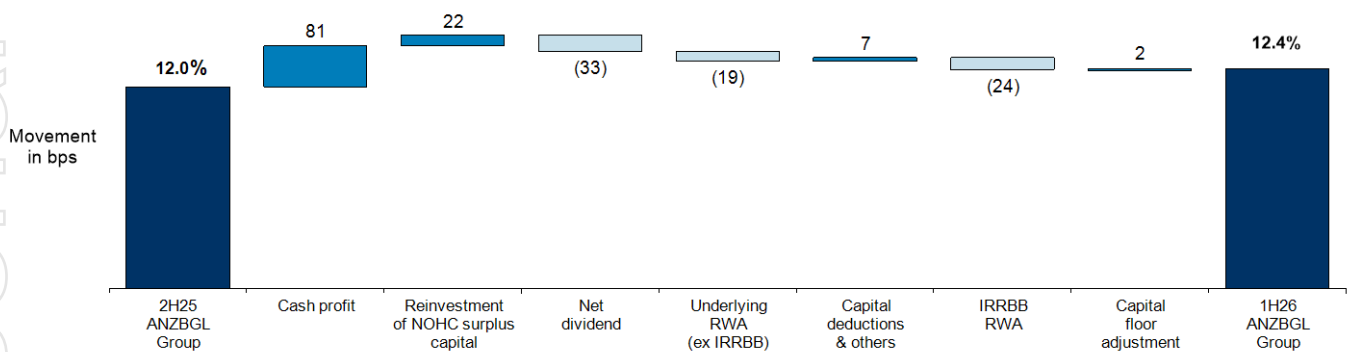
ANZ Non-Bank Group

	As at		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
Economic Capital Required	187	198	417
Actual Capital	267	371	576
Actual v Economic Capital	79	173	159

ANZ Bank Group

	As at		
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Capital Ratios (Level 2)			
Common Equity Tier 1	12.4%	12.0%	11.8%
Tier 1	14.0%	13.6%	13.4%
Total capital	21.2%	21.0%	20.4%
Risk weighted assets (\$B)	464.0	458.5	469.0

APRA CET1 - March 2026 v September 2025



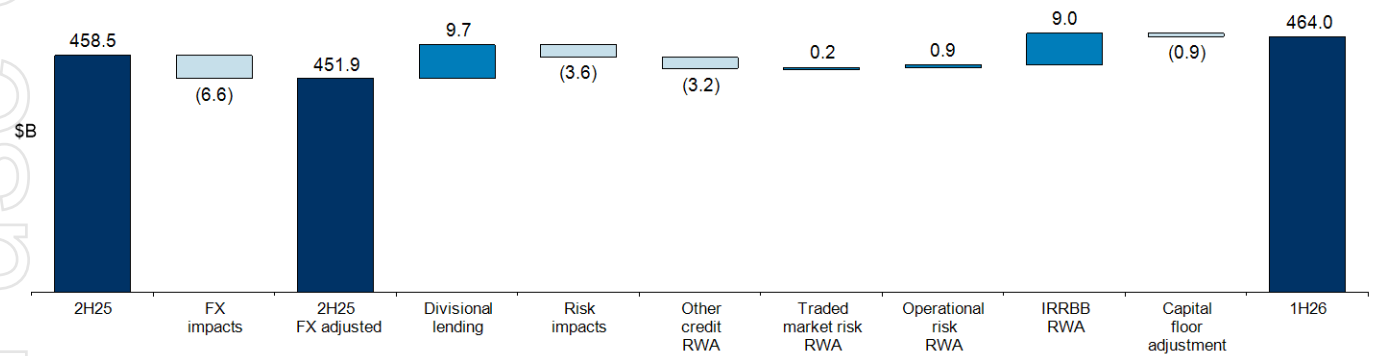
• **March 2026 v September 2025**

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

- Cash profit (Level 2) increased the CET1 ratio by +81 bps.
- Reinvestment of NOHC surplus capital, including the remaining \$0.8 billion of the share buy-back, increased the CET1 ratio by +22 bps.
- Payment of the 2025 final dividend (net of DRP discount and BOP) reduced the CET1 ratio by -33 bps.
- Underlying RWA (excluding IRRBB) growth decreased the CET1 ratio by -19 bps, driven by volume growth in the Institutional, Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions, and the annual update of operational risk RWA, partially offset by a benefit from risk migration.
- Capital deductions and others increased the CET1 ratio by +7 bps, driven by a benefit from improvement in revaluation of semi-government securities held in the liquidity portfolio from narrowing spreads (recognised in equity), benefits from enhancements to data, models and methodology for credit RWA calculations, and a lower deduction in deferred tax assets. This is partially offset by net foreign currency translation impact.
- IRRBB RWA growth decreased the CET1 ratio by -24 bps (prior to applying the capital floor adjustment), driven by higher market interest rates and additional hedging of the core replicating portfolios.
- A decrease in the capital floor adjustment increased the CET1 ratio by +2 bps, due to the increase in IRRBB RWA, partially offset by the impacts of CRWA growth and advanced Internal-Rating Based (IRB) model enhancement benefits.

Total Risk Weighted Assets	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26	Mar 26
	\$B	\$B	\$B	v. Sep 25	v. Mar 25
Credit RWA	366.4	369.6	378.1	-1%	-3%
Market risk and IRRBB RWA	40.3	31.7	28.2	27%	43%
Operational risk RWA	54.7	53.7	50.6	2%	8%
Total	461.4	455.0	456.9	1%	1%
Capital floor adjustment	2.6	3.5	12.1	-26%	-79%
Total RWA	464.0	458.5	469.0	1%	-1%

Total Risk Weighted Assets - March 2026 v September 2025



• **March 2026 v September 2025**

Total RWA increased \$5.5 billion driven by:

- \$13.0 billion increase in underlying RWA, excluding foreign currency translation impact and capital floor adjustment:
 - \$9.7 billion increase from divisional lending, mainly from lending growth in the Institutional, Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions.
 - \$3.6 billion decrease from risk impacts mainly reflecting the benefit from the introduction of the Australian Government’s limited guarantee over the Group’s Pacific exposures.
 - \$3.2 billion decrease from other credit RWA due to RWA initiatives, primarily in the Australian home loan portfolio.
 - \$0.2 billion increase from traded market risk RWA.
 - \$0.9 billion increase from operational risk RWA reflecting the annual refresh as per the APS 115 *Capital Adequacy* requirements.
 - \$9.0 billion increase from IRRBB RWA due to higher interest rate and additional hedging of the core replicating portfolios.
- \$0.9 billion decrease from the capital floor adjustment.
- \$6.6 billion decrease from the impact of foreign currency translation.

Leverage Ratio

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

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Tier 1 capital (net of capital deductions)	64,747	62,541	62,672	4%	3%
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transaction exposures)	1,143,339	1,151,312	1,154,165	-1%	-1%
Derivative exposures	67,056	59,203	60,663	13%	11%
Securities financing transaction exposures	84,720	82,897	74,612	2%	14%
Other off-balance sheet exposures	129,837	131,430	138,394	-1%	-6%
Total exposure measure	1,424,952	1,424,842	1,427,834	0%	0%
APRA Leverage Ratio	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%		

- March 2026 v September 2025**

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

- Net organic capital generation (largely from Level 2 cash profit and movements in capital deductions), less dividends paid (net of DRP and BOP) increased the leverage ratio by +15 bps.
- Reinvestment of NOHC surplus capital increased the leverage ratio by +7 bps.
- Growth in exposures (excluding the impacts from foreign currency translation) decreased the leverage ratio by -4 bps driven by lending growth mainly in the Institutional (excluding Markets), Australia Retail and Business & Private Bank divisions.
- Growth in derivatives decreased the leverage ratio by -3 bps.

Capital and Liquidity Management - Other Developments

- **APRA consultation on enhancements to ADI capital and liquidity requirements**

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

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

APRA has indicated that the consultation will occur in stages with review of the standardised credit risk capital framework to occur in the 2026 calendar year and consultation on the liquidity framework and FRTB to occur during the 2026 and 2027 calendar years.

- **APRA's Approach to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital in Australia**

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

- **Reserve Bank of New Zealand Capital Adequacy Requirements**

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

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

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

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

- **Group regulation - Roadmap for Review**

APRA has previously advised that a review of the 'prudential framework for groups' will be undertaken. The review will focus on rationalising requirements, promoting consistency, and providing clarity across different standards that apply to groups.

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Divisional Performance

The Group operates on a divisional structure with seven divisions: Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank (formerly known as Australia Commercial), Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, Pacific, and Group Centre. For further information on the composition of divisions, refer to the Definitions on page 128.

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

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

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

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

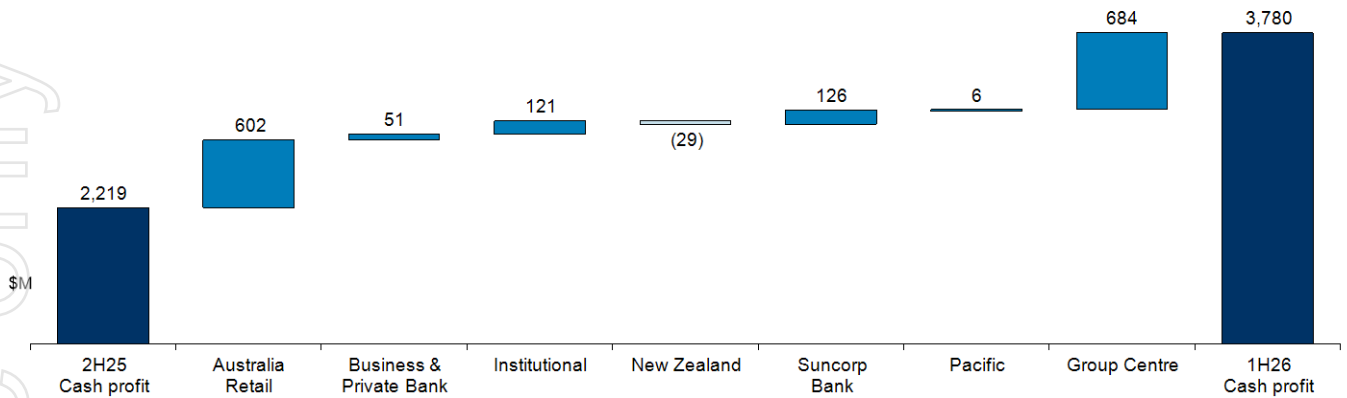
The divisions reported are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

The Divisional Results section is reported on a cash profit basis.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Divisional Performance

Cash profit by division - March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year



	Australia Retail \$M	Business & Private Bank \$M	Institutional \$M	New Zealand \$M	Suncorp Bank \$M	Pacific \$M	Group Centre \$M	Group \$M
March 2026 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,667	1,625	1,990	1,547	783	55	221	8,888
Other operating income	326	154	1,354	199	50	44	189	2,316
Operating income	2,993	1,779	3,344	1,746	833	99	410	11,204
Operating expenses	(1,532)	(728)	(1,365)	(652)	(444)	(67)	(746)	(5,534)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	1,461	1,051	1,979	1,094	389	32	(336)	5,670
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(107)	(52)	(104)	(1)	(20)	6	4	(274)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	1,354	999	1,875	1,093	369	38	(332)	5,396
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(409)	(301)	(528)	(305)	(111)	(8)	66	(1,596)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)	945	698	1,347	788	258	29	(285)	3,780

	Australia Retail \$M	Business & Private Bank \$M	Institutional \$M	New Zealand \$M	Suncorp Bank \$M	Pacific \$M	Group Centre \$M	Group \$M
September 2025 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,654	1,591	2,118	1,650	817	53	209	9,092
Other operating income	357	153	1,272	192	36	45	(243)	1,812
Operating income	3,011	1,744	3,390	1,842	853	98	(34)	10,904
Operating expenses	(2,234)	(765)	(1,620)	(722)	(640)	(70)	(1,087)	(7,138)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	777	979	1,770	1,120	213	28	(1,121)	3,766
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(226)	(52)	(3)	15	(25)	1	(6)	(296)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	551	927	1,767	1,135	188	29	(1,127)	3,470
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(208)	(280)	(541)	(318)	(56)	(5)	177	(1,231)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)	343	647	1,226	817	132	23	(969)	2,219

	Australia Retail	Business & Private Bank	Institutional	New Zealand	Suncorp Bank	Pacific	Group Centre	Group
March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year								
Net interest income	0%	2%	-6%	-6%	-4%	4%	6%	-2%
Other operating income	-9%	1%	6%	4%	39%	-2%	large	28%
Operating income	-1%	2%	-1%	-5%	-2%	1%	large	3%
Operating expenses	-31%	-5%	-16%	-10%	-31%	-4%	-31%	-22%
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	88%	7%	12%	-2%	83%	14%	-70%	51%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	-53%	0%	large	large	-20%	large	large	-7%
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	large	8%	6%	-4%	96%	31%	-71%	56%
Income tax (expense)/benefit	97%	8%	-2%	-4%	98%	60%	-63%	30%
Non-controlling interests	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%
Cash profit/(loss)	large	8%	10%	-4%	95%	26%	-71%	70%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Divisional Performance

Key Balance Sheet Metrics by division

	As at			Movement		
	Mar 26 \$B	Sep 25 \$B	Mar 25 \$B	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25	
Net loans and advances						
Australia Retail	353.5	348.8	340.9	1%	4%	
Business & Private Bank	68.5	67.2	66.0	2%	4%	
Institutional ¹	205.1	216.1	216.6	-5%	-5%	
New Zealand ¹	119.4	122.9	124.1	-3%	-4%	
Suncorp Bank	74.1	73.2	71.5	1%	4%	
Pacific ¹	1.7	1.7	1.7	0%	0%	
Group Centre	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	25%	-17%	
Total	821.8	829.5	820.2	-1%	0%	
Customer deposits						
Australia Retail	189.5	186.5	183.3	2%	3%	
Business & Private Bank	123.9	118.9	119.4	4%	4%	
Institutional ¹	298.9	282.2	292.5	6%	2%	
New Zealand ¹	98.9	101.6	103.3	-3%	-4%	
Suncorp Bank	56.0	56.2	55.6	0%	1%	
Pacific ¹	3.8	3.7	3.7	3%	3%	
Group Centre	(0.3)	(1.0)	(1.2)	-70%	-75%	
Total	770.7	748.1	756.6	3%	2%	
Risk Weighted Assets						
Australia Retail	125.5	121.1	121.0	4%	4%	
Business & Private Bank	50.0	47.4	46.6	5%	7%	
Institutional	179.0	171.0	178.4	5%	0%	
New Zealand	59.3	62.4	59.9	-5%	-1%	
Suncorp Bank	36.5	36.2	33.3	1%	10%	
Pacific	2.7	3.8	3.8	-29%	-29%	
Group Centre	11.0	16.6	26.0	-34%	-58%	
Total	464.0	458.5	469.0	1%	-1%	
				Half Year		
Return on average RWA				Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Australia Retail				1.56%	0.57%	1.19%
Business & Private Bank				2.91%	2.75%	2.86%
Institutional				1.54%	1.35%	1.55%
New Zealand				2.62%	2.66%	2.64%
Suncorp Bank				1.41%	0.77%	1.72%
Pacific				2.02%	1.21%	1.06%
Group Centre				n/a	n/a	n/a
Total				1.65%	0.94%	1.55%
Revenue on average RWA						
Australia Retail				4.95%	4.96%	4.83%
Business & Private Bank				7.42%	7.41%	7.59%
Institutional				3.81%	3.74%	3.84%
New Zealand				5.81%	5.99%	5.94%
Suncorp Bank				4.54%	5.00%	5.12%
Pacific				6.88%	5.18%	5.26%
Group Centre				n/a	n/a	n/a
Total				4.88%	4.61%	4.77%

¹ Refer to pages 32 and 33 for Net loans and advances and Customer deposits movements excluding the impact of foreign currency translation.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Australia Retail Pedro Rodeia

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	2,667	2,654	2,592	0%	3%
Other operating income	326	357	269	-9%	21%
Operating income	2,993	3,011	2,861	-1%	5%
Operating expenses	(1,532)	(2,234)	(1,781)	-31%	-14%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,461	777	1,080	88%	35%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(107)	(226)	(63)	-53%	70%
Cash profit before income tax	1,354	551	1,017	large	33%
Income tax expense	(409)	(208)	(312)	97%	31%
Cash profit	945	343	705	large	34%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	353,524	348,826	340,947	1%	4%
Other external assets	3,262	2,748	2,675	19%	22%
External assets	356,786	351,574	343,622	1%	4%
Customer deposits	189,450	186,532	183,331	2%	3%
Other external liabilities	4,075	4,020	4,015	1%	1%
External liabilities	193,525	190,552	187,346	2%	3%
Risk weighted assets	125,472	121,084	120,976	4%	4%
Average gross loans and advances	352,021	346,448	337,657	2%	4%
Average deposits and other borrowings	187,454	185,345	180,060	1%	4%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	1.56%	0.57%	1.19%		
Revenue on average RWA	4.95%	4.96%	4.83%		
Net interest margin	1.83%	1.83%	1.84%		
Operating expenses to operating income	51.2%	74.2%	62.3%		
Operating expenses to average assets	0.87%	1.28%	1.05%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	53	56	47	-5%	13%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	54	170	16	-68%	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.03%	0.10%	0.01%		
Non-performing exposures	4,649	4,416	4,053	5%	15%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	1.16%	1.12%	1.05%		
Total FTE	5,589	6,557	6,729	-15%	-17%

¹ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

Performance March 2026 v March 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.

- Net interest margin decreased driven by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes, partially offset by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, lower net funding costs, favourable deposit margin, and favourable deposit mix from shift out of lower margin term deposits.
- Other operating income increased driven by higher scheme incentives and lower customer remediation.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by productivity initiatives, lower restructuring expenses, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment increased driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment.

Performance March 2026 v September 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.

- Net interest margin was flat as favourable deposit margin, favourable deposit mix from shift out of lower margin term deposits, and higher earnings on replicating portfolio was offset by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes.
- Other operating income decreased driven by lower scheme incentives, partially offset by lower customer remediation.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by lower restructuring expenses, ASIC settlement in the September 2025 half, productivity initiatives, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment decreased driven by lower collectively assessed credit impairment.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Australia Retail

Pedro Rodeia

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Home Loans	1	8	7	-88%	-86%
Cards and Personal Loans	52	47	40	11%	30%
Deposits and Payments ¹	-	1	-	large	n/a
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	53	56	47	-5%	13%

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Home Loans	65	193	27	-66%	large
Cards and Personal Loans	(13)	(24)	(9)	-46%	44%
Deposits and Payments ¹	2	1	(2)	large	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	54	170	16	-68%	large

Net loans and advances	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Home Loans	348,144	343,535	335,531	1%	4%
Cards and Personal Loans	5,357	5,268	5,389	2%	-1%
Deposits and Payments ¹	23	23	27	0%	-15%
Net loans and advances	353,524	348,826	340,947	1%	4%

Customer deposits	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Home Loans ²	57,470	55,065	52,712	4%	9%
Cards and Personal Loans	173	170	150	2%	15%
Deposits and Payments	131,807	131,297	130,469	0%	1%
Customer deposits	189,450	186,532	183,331	2%	3%

¹ Net loans and advances for the deposits and payments business represent amounts in overdraft.

² Customer deposits amount for the home loans business represent balances in offset accounts.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Business & Private Bank

Clare Morgan¹

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	1,625	1,591	1,589	2%	2%
Other operating income	154	153	153	1%	1%
Operating income	1,779	1,744	1,742	2%	2%
Operating expenses	(728)	(765)	(755)	-5%	-4%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,051	979	987	7%	6%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(52)	(52)	(50)	0%	4%
Cash profit before income tax	999	927	937	8%	7%
Income tax expense	(301)	(280)	(282)	8%	7%
Cash profit	698	647	655	8%	7%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	68,458	67,174	65,995	2%	4%
Other external assets	368	350	332	5%	11%
External assets	68,826	67,524	66,327	2%	4%
Customer deposits	123,856	118,941	119,388	4%	4%
Other external liabilities	4,902	5,001	5,428	-2%	-10%
External liabilities	128,758	123,942	124,816	4%	3%
Risk weighted assets	49,963	47,449	46,637	5%	7%
Average gross loans and advances	68,844	67,574	66,219	2%	4%
Average deposits and other borrowings	123,021	119,496	120,150	3%	2%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	2.91%	2.75%	2.86%		
Revenue on average RWA	7.42%	7.41%	7.59%		
Net interest margin ²	2.54%	2.54%	2.53%		
Operating expenses to operating income	40.9%	43.9%	43.3%		
Operating expenses to average assets	1.14%	1.22%	1.20%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	44	68	59	-35%	-25%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ³	0.13%	0.20%	0.18%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	8	(16)	(9)	large	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ²	0.02%	(0.05%)	(0.03%)		
Non-performing exposures	1,140	1,278	1,271	-11%	-10%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	1.37%	1.58%	1.59%		
Total FTE	2,711	2,749	2,658	-1%	2%

¹ On 12 March 2026, the Group announced the appointment of Tammy Medard as Group Executive Business & Private Bank, effective 1 May 2026.

² Business & Private Bank division generates positive net interest income from surplus deposits held. Accordingly, \$59.8 billion of average deposits for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$57.8 billion; Mar 25 half: \$60.1 billion) have been included within average net interest earning assets for the net interest margin calculation to align with the internal management reporting view.

³ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

Performance March 2026 v March 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by Diversified & Specialist Businesses.

- Net interest margin increased driven by higher earnings on replicating portfolio, partially offset by lower asset margin from pricing competition.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by productivity initiatives, partially offset by inflationary impacts, higher restructuring expenses and higher investment spend.
- Credit impairment increased driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment, partially offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking and Diversified & Specialist Businesses portfolios.

Performance March 2026 v September 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by Diversified & Specialist Businesses.

- Net interest margin was flat as higher earnings on replicating portfolio and favourable deposit margin was offset by lower asset margin from pricing competition and unfavourable funding and asset mix.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by productivity initiatives, partially offset by inflationary impacts and higher restructuring expenses.
- Credit impairment was flat as higher collectively assessed credit impairment, was offset by lower individually assessed credit impairment due to lower impairment flows in the SME Banking portfolio.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Business & Private Bank

Clare Morgan

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
SME Banking	42	48	47	-13%	-11%
Diversified & Specialist Businesses	2	20	11	-90%	-82%
Central Functions	-	-	1	n/a	large
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	44	68	59	-35%	-25%

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
SME Banking	(10)	(12)	8	-17%	large
Diversified & Specialist Businesses	18	(4)	(22)	large	large
Central Functions	-	-	5	n/a	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	8	(16)	(9)	large	large

Net loans and advances	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
SME Banking	25,223	25,116	24,667	0%	2%
Diversified & Specialist Businesses	43,184	41,955	41,186	3%	5%
Central Functions	51	103	142	-50%	-64%
Net loans and advances	68,458	67,174	65,995	2%	4%

Customer deposits	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
SME Banking	76,873	74,466	74,674	3%	3%
Diversified & Specialist Businesses	46,983	44,475	44,714	6%	5%
Customer deposits	123,856	118,941	119,388	4%	4%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional
Mark Whelan

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	1,990	2,118	2,028	-6%	-2%
Other operating income	1,354	1,272	1,386	6%	-2%
Operating income	3,344	3,390	3,414	-1%	-2%
Operating expenses	(1,365)	(1,620)	(1,461)	-16%	-7%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,979	1,770	1,953	12%	1%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(104)	(3)	(28)	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	1,875	1,767	1,925	6%	-3%
Income tax expense	(528)	(541)	(547)	-2%	-3%
Cash profit	1,347	1,226	1,378	10%	-2%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	205,064	216,123	216,569	-5%	-5%
Other external assets	455,633	415,712	401,972	10%	13%
External assets	660,697	631,835	618,541	5%	7%
Customer deposits	298,905	282,175	292,473	6%	2%
Other deposits and borrowings	85,886	103,250	106,205	-17%	-19%
Deposits and other borrowings	384,791	385,425	398,678	0%	-3%
Other external liabilities	131,045	117,332	94,732	12%	38%
External liabilities	515,836	502,757	493,410	3%	5%
Risk weighted assets	179,006	170,968	178,354	5%	0%
Average gross loans and advances	212,077	226,597	225,631	-6%	-6%
Average deposits and other borrowings	404,304	413,719	394,517	-2%	2%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	1.54%	1.35%	1.55%		
Revenue on average RWA	3.81%	3.74%	3.84%		
Net interest margin	0.70%	0.74%	0.76%		
Net interest margin (excl. Markets)	2.16%	2.16%	2.23%		
Operating expenses to operating income	40.8%	47.8%	42.8%		
Operating expenses to average assets	0.41%	0.48%	0.45%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	29	26	17	12%	71%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	75	(23)	11	large	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.07%	(0.02%)	0.01%		
Non-performing exposures	529	533	719	-1%	-26%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	0.07%	0.07%	0.09%		
Total FTE	3,650	3,815	3,893	-4%	-6%

¹ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

Performance March 2026 v March 2025

Lending volumes decreased driven by the impact of foreign currency translation and Markets, partially offset by increases across Transaction Banking and Corporate Finance.

- Net interest margin (excl. Markets) decreased driven by lower cash rates, lower asset margin due to lending competition, and unfavourable deposit mix and margins.
- Other operating income decreased driven by Markets and the impact of foreign currency translation.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by productivity initiatives, lower investment spend and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment increased driven by higher collectively assessed credit impairment, and higher individually assessed credit impairment due to new impairments on several single name customers and lower write-backs and recoveries.

Performance March 2026 v September 2025

Lending volumes decreased driven by Markets and the impact of foreign currency translation, partially offset by an increase in Transaction Banking.

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

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional
Mark Whelan

Institutional by Geography

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia					
Net interest income	930	1,022	915	-9%	2%
Other operating income	601	528	644	14%	-7%
Operating income	1,531	1,550	1,559	-1%	-2%
Operating expenses	(675)	(872)	(726)	-23%	-7%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	856	678	833	26%	3%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(50)	(3)	(66)	large	-24%
Cash profit before income tax	806	675	767	19%	5%
Income tax expense	(246)	(242)	(233)	2%	6%
Cash profit	560	433	534	29%	5%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	35	12	33	large	6%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	15	(9)	33	large	-55%
Net loans and advances	118,568	131,844	122,505	-10%	-3%
Customer deposits	123,407	115,460	105,819	7%	17%
Risk weighted assets	93,047	82,208	84,862	13%	10%
International and PNG					
Net interest income	707	738	776	-4%	-9%
Other operating income	638	626	618	2%	3%
Operating income	1,345	1,364	1,394	-1%	-4%
Operating expenses	(582)	(631)	(620)	-8%	-6%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	763	733	774	4%	-1%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(36)	(4)	38	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	727	729	812	0%	-10%
Income tax expense	(186)	(197)	(217)	-6%	-14%
Cash profit	541	532	595	2%	-9%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(7)	2	(8)	large	-13%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	43	2	(30)	large	large
Net loans and advances	71,254	67,550	78,193	5%	-9%
Customer deposits	150,106	142,177	161,824	6%	-7%
Risk weighted assets	66,102	67,078	72,939	-1%	-9%
New Zealand					
Net interest income	353	358	337	-1%	5%
Other operating income	115	118	124	-3%	-7%
Operating income	468	476	461	-2%	2%
Operating expenses	(108)	(117)	(115)	-8%	-6%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	360	359	346	0%	4%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(18)	4	-	large	n/a
Cash profit before income tax	342	363	346	-6%	-1%
Income tax expense	(96)	(102)	(97)	-6%	-1%
Cash profit	246	261	249	-6%	-1%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	1	12	(8)	-92%	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	17	(16)	8	large	large
Net loans and advances	15,242	16,729	15,871	-9%	-4%
Customer deposits	25,392	24,538	24,830	3%	2%
Risk weighted assets	19,857	21,682	20,553	-8%	-3%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional

Mark Whelan

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Transaction Banking	1	19	14	-95%	-93%
Corporate Finance	28	7	3	large	large
Markets	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	29	26	17	12%	71%

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Transaction Banking	33	(33)	22	large	50%
Corporate Finance	34	8	-	large	n/a
Markets	8	2	(11)	large	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	75	(23)	11	large	large

Net loans and advances	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Transaction Banking	21,257	14,343	21,141	48%	1%
Corporate Finance	149,808	154,104	154,485	-3%	-3%
Markets	33,999	47,675	40,942	-29%	-17%
Central Functions	-	1	1	large	large
Net loans and advances	205,064	216,123	216,569	-5%	-5%

Customer deposits	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Transaction Banking	171,319	166,355	157,360	3%	9%
Corporate Finance	525	513	486	2%	8%
Markets	127,056	115,298	134,620	10%	-6%
Central Functions	5	9	7	-44%	-29%
Customer deposits	298,905	282,175	292,473	6%	2%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional
Mark Whelan

	Transaction Banking \$M	Corporate Finance \$M	Markets \$M	Central Functions \$M	Total \$M
March 2026 Half Year					
Net interest income	748	1,099	138	5	1,990
Other operating income	351	32	970	1	1,354
Operating income	1,099	1,131	1,108	6	3,344
Operating expenses	(378)	(382)	(551)	(54)	(1,365)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	721	749	557	(48)	1,979
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(34)	(62)	(8)	-	(104)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	687	687	549	(48)	1,875
Income tax expense	(189)	(191)	(142)	(6)	(528)
Cash profit/(loss)	498	496	407	(54)	1,347
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	1	28	-	-	29
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	33	34	8	-	75
Net loans and advances	21,257	149,808	33,999	-	205,064
Customer deposits	171,319	525	127,056	5	298,905
Risk weighted assets	24,708	95,884	55,605	2,809	179,006
March 2025 Half Year					
Net interest income	778	1,162	82	6	2,028
Other operating income	366	28	991	1	1,386
Operating income	1,144	1,190	1,073	7	3,414
Operating expenses	(438)	(403)	(605)	(15)	(1,461)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	706	787	468	(8)	1,953
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(36)	(3)	11	-	(28)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	670	784	479	(8)	1,925
Income tax expense	(186)	(213)	(137)	(11)	(547)
Cash profit/(loss)	484	571	342	(19)	1,378
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	14	3	-	-	17
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	22	-	(11)	-	11
Net loans and advances	21,141	154,485	40,942	1	216,569
Customer deposits	157,360	486	134,620	7	292,473
Risk weighted assets	25,651	97,108	54,451	1,144	178,354
March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year					
Net interest income	-4%	-5%	68%	-17%	-2%
Other operating income	-4%	14%	-2%	0%	-2%
Operating income	-4%	-5%	3%	-14%	-2%
Operating expenses	-14%	-5%	-9%	large	-7%
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	2%	-5%	19%	large	1%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	-6%	large	large	n/a	large
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	3%	-12%	15%	large	-3%
Income tax expense	2%	-10%	4%	-45%	-3%
Cash profit/(loss)	3%	-13%	19%	large	-2%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	-93%	large	n/a	n/a	71%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	50%	n/a	large	n/a	large
Net loans and advances	1%	-3%	-17%	large	-5%
Customer deposits	9%	8%	-6%	-29%	2%
Risk weighted assets	-4%	-1%	2%	large	0%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional
Mark Whelan

	Transaction Banking \$M	Corporate Finance \$M	Markets \$M	Central Functions \$M	Total \$M
March 2026 Half Year					
Net interest income	748	1,099	138	5	1,990
Other operating income	351	32	970	1	1,354
Operating income	1,099	1,131	1,108	6	3,344
Operating expenses	(378)	(382)	(551)	(54)	(1,365)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	721	749	557	(48)	1,979
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(34)	(62)	(8)	-	(104)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	687	687	549	(48)	1,875
Income tax expense	(189)	(191)	(142)	(6)	(528)
Cash profit/(loss)	498	496	407	(54)	1,347
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	1	28	-	-	29
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	33	34	8	-	75
Net loans and advances	21,257	149,808	33,999	-	205,064
Customer deposits	171,319	525	127,056	5	298,905
Risk weighted assets	24,708	95,884	55,605	2,809	179,006
September 2025 Half Year					
Net interest income	751	1,170	196	1	2,118
Other operating income	360	44	870	(2)	1,272
Operating income	1,111	1,214	1,066	(1)	3,390
Operating expenses	(436)	(405)	(753)	(26)	(1,620)
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	675	809	313	(27)	1,770
Credit impairment (charge)/release	14	(15)	(2)	-	(3)
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	689	794	311	(27)	1,767
Income tax expense	(188)	(219)	(119)	(15)	(541)
Cash profit/(loss)	501	575	192	(42)	1,226
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	19	7	-	-	26
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(33)	8	2	-	(23)
Net loans and advances	14,343	154,104	47,675	1	216,123
Customer deposits	166,355	513	115,298	9	282,175
Risk weighted assets	23,570	93,437	52,811	1,150	170,968
March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year					
Net interest income	0%	-6%	-30%	large	-6%
Other operating income	-3%	-27%	11%	large	6%
Operating income	-1%	-7%	4%	large	-1%
Operating expenses	-13%	-6%	-27%	large	-16%
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	7%	-7%	78%	78%	12%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	large	large	large	n/a	large
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	0%	-13%	77%	78%	6%
Income tax expense	1%	-13%	19%	-60%	-2%
Cash profit/(loss)	-1%	-14%	large	29%	10%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	-95%	large	n/a	n/a	12%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	large	large	large	n/a	large
Net loans and advances	48%	-3%	-29%	large	-5%
Customer deposits	3%	2%	10%	-44%	6%
Risk weighted assets	5%	3%	5%	large	5%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional
Mark Whelan

Analysis of Markets operating income¹

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Composition of Markets operating income by product					
Foreign Exchange	377	376	370	0%	2%
Rates	224	226	211	-1%	6%
Credit and Capital Markets	80	102	114	-22%	-30%
Commodities	80	55	55	45%	45%
Franchise Revenue	761	759	750	0%	1%
Balance Sheet ²	333	316	301	5%	11%
Derivative valuation adjustments ³	14	(9)	22	large	-36%
Markets operating income	1,108	1,066	1,073	4%	3%

¹ Markets operating income includes Net interest income and Other operating income.

² Balance Sheet represents hedging of interest rate risk on the Group's loan and deposit books and the management of the Group's liquidity portfolio.

³ Includes funding and credit valuation adjustments net of associated hedges.

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Composition of Markets operating income by geography					
Australia	310	304	329	2%	-6%
International and PNG ¹	653	624	627	5%	4%
New Zealand	145	138	117	5%	24%
Markets operating income	1,108	1,066	1,073	4%	3%

¹ Comprises the countries outside of Australia and New Zealand that form part of the Institutional division. This includes Asia, Europe & America and Papua New Guinea.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Institutional

Mark Whelan

Market risk

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, equities and the volatility within these asset classes.

The Group manages and controls 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 using changes in market rates, prices and volatilities over the previous 500 business days to calculate standard VaR and a 1-year stressed period to calculate stressed VaR.

VaR is measured 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.

Traded market risk¹

Below are aggregate VaR exposures at a 99% confidence level covering both physical and derivative trading positions for the Group's principal trading centres.

99% confidence level (1 day holding period)

	As at	High for	Low for	Avg for	As at	High for	Low for	Avg for
	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	Sep 25	Sep 25	Sep 25
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Value at Risk at 99% confidence								
Foreign exchange	3.6	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.9	8.9	1.7	3.4
Interest rate	5.9	6.8	3.9	5.0	3.8	8.5	3.8	5.5
Credit	3.5	4.6	2.1	3.2	2.9	8.2	1.8	4.1
Commodities	6.8	13.3	6.2	8.7	8.9	11.3	2.3	6.3
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diversification benefit ²	(10.9)	n/a	n/a	(10.9)	(8.8)	n/a	n/a	(9.6)
Total VaR	8.9	13.2	7.5	9.7	8.7	13.5	6.8	9.7

Non-traded interest rate risk¹

Non-traded interest rate risk is managed by Markets and relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on future net interest income for the Group and current valuation of the banking book. Interest rate risk is reported using various techniques including VaR and scenario analysis based on a 1% rate shock.

99% confidence level (1 day holding period)

	As at	High for	Low for	Avg for	As at	High for	Low for	Avg for
	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	Sep 25	Sep 25	Sep 25
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Value at Risk at 99% confidence								
Australia	132.0	132.0	108.1	114.2	99.3	99.3	84.4	91.8
New Zealand	20.3	26.6	20.3	23.2	23.6	25.5	20.6	23.1
Rest of World	31.2	36.9	29.8	32.5	29.7	37.7	22.3	31.5
Diversification benefit ²	(40.0)	n/a	n/a	(43.2)	(51.0)	n/a	n/a	(48.8)
Total VaR	143.5	143.5	120.0	126.7	101.6	101.8	94.6	97.6

Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income³

	As at	
	Mar 26	Sep 25
As at period end	0.74%	1.52%
Maximum exposure	1.29%	1.58%
Minimum exposure	0.69%	1.09%
Average exposure (in absolute terms)	0.97%	1.33%

¹ March 2026 VaR includes Suncorp Bank data post-integration into Group data, September 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.

³ Modelled 1% overnight parallel positive shift in the yield curve to determine the potential impact on 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.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

New Zealand

Antonia Watson

Table reflects NZD for New Zealand (AUD results shown on page 65)

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	1,795	1,802	1,755	0%	2%
Other operating income	232	209	214	11%	8%
Operating income	2,027	2,011	1,969	1%	3%
Operating expenses	(757)	(786)	(759)	-4%	0%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,270	1,225	1,210	4%	5%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(1)	15	5	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	1,269	1,240	1,215	2%	4%
Income tax expense	(354)	(347)	(341)	2%	4%
Cash profit	915	893	874	2%	5%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	143,205	139,922	136,454	2%	5%
Other external assets	3,626	3,619	3,756	0%	-3%
External assets	146,831	143,541	140,210	2%	5%
Customer deposits	118,591	115,612	113,584	3%	4%
Other deposits and borrowings	2,678	5,329	4,318	-50%	-38%
Deposits and other borrowings	121,269	120,941	117,902	0%	3%
Other external liabilities	18,834	16,385	16,744	15%	12%
External liabilities	140,103	137,326	134,646	2%	4%
Risk weighted assets	71,119	71,034	65,874	0%	8%
Average gross loans and advances	142,125	138,997	136,023	2%	4%
Average deposits and other borrowings	120,054	119,392	116,653	1%	3%
Net funds management income	101	100	99	1%	2%
Funds under management	41,321	41,853	38,861	-1%	6%
Average funds under management	42,120	40,188	39,431	5%	7%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	2.62%	2.66%	2.64%		
Revenue on average RWA	5.81%	5.99%	5.94%		
Net interest margin	2.55%	2.60%	2.60%		
Operating expenses to operating income	37.3%	39.1%	38.5%		
Operating expenses to average assets	1.05%	1.10%	1.09%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	22	8	23	large	-4%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(21)	(23)	(28)	-9%	-25%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	(0.03%)	(0.03%)	(0.04%)		
Non-performing exposures	1,263	1,369	1,465	-8%	-14%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	0.78%	0.86%	0.94%		
Total FTE	6,743	6,636	6,615	2%	2%

¹ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

Performance March 2026 v March 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans and Business & Agri.

- Net interest margin decreased driven by deposit margin compression, partially offset by favourable lending margin.
- Other operating income increased driven by higher cards revenue.

Performance March 2026 v September 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.

- Net interest margin decreased driven by deposit margin compression, partially offset by favourable lending margin and deposit mix.
- Other operating income increased driven by higher cards revenue.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by productivity initiatives, higher annual leave usage, and lower restructuring expenses. This was partially offset by inflationary impacts and higher investment spend.
- Credit impairment increased driven by higher individually assessed credit impairment charge due to lower write-backs and recoveries.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

New Zealand

Antonia Watson

Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Personal	15	15	14	0%	7%
Home Loans	3	3	3	0%	0%
Other	12	12	11	0%	9%
Business & Agri	7	(7)	9	large	-22%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	22	8	23	large	-4%

Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Personal	8	(25)	6	large	33%
Home Loans	3	14	(14)	-79%	large
Other	5	(39)	20	large	-75%
Business & Agri	(29)	2	(34)	large	-15%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(21)	(23)	(28)	-9%	-25%

Net loans and advances	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Personal	118,412	115,598	112,818	2%	5%
Home Loans	116,732	113,940	111,200	2%	5%
Other	1,680	1,658	1,618	1%	4%
Business & Agri	24,793	24,324	23,636	2%	5%
Net loans and advances	143,205	139,922	136,454	2%	5%

Customer deposits	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Personal	98,471	96,544	94,401	2%	4%
Business & Agri	20,120	19,068	19,183	6%	5%
Customer deposits	118,591	115,612	113,584	3%	4%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

New Zealand

Antonia Watson

	Personal NZD M	Business & Agri NZD M	Central Functions NZD M	Total NZD M
March 2026 Half Year				
Net interest income	1,330	464	1	1,795
Other operating income	208	24	-	232
Operating income	1,538	488	1	2,027
Operating expenses	(608)	(150)	1	(757)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	930	338	2	1,270
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(23)	22	-	(1)
Cash profit before income tax	907	360	2	1,269
Income tax expense	(254)	(101)	1	(354)
Cash profit	653	259	3	915
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	15	7	-	22
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	8	(29)	-	(21)
Net loans and advances	118,412	24,793	-	143,205
Customer deposits	98,471	20,120	-	118,591
Risk weighted assets	47,060	21,279	2,780	71,119
March 2025 Half Year				
Net interest income	1,273	478	4	1,755
Other operating income	193	22	(1)	214
Operating income	1,466	500	3	1,969
Operating expenses	(608)	(146)	(5)	(759)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	858	354	(2)	1,210
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(20)	25	-	5
Cash profit before income tax	838	379	(2)	1,215
Income tax expense	(235)	(106)	-	(341)
Cash profit	603	273	(2)	874
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	14	9	-	23
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	6	(34)	-	(28)
Net loans and advances	112,818	23,636	-	136,454
Customer deposits	94,401	19,183	-	113,584
Risk weighted assets	42,158	20,581	3,135	65,874
March 2026 Half Year v March 2025 Half Year				
Net interest income	4%	-3%	-75%	2%
Other operating income	8%	9%	large	8%
Operating income	5%	-2%	-67%	3%
Operating expenses	0%	3%	large	0%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	8%	-5%	large	5%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	15%	-12%	n/a	large
Cash profit before income tax	8%	-5%	large	4%
Income tax expense	8%	-5%	n/a	4%
Cash profit	8%	-5%	large	5%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	7%	-22%	n/a	-4%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	33%	-15%	n/a	-25%
Net loans and advances	5%	5%	n/a	5%
Customer deposits	4%	5%	n/a	4%
Risk weighted assets	12%	3%	-11%	8%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

New Zealand

Antonia Watson

	Personal NZD M	Business & Agri NZD M	Central Functions NZD M	Total NZD M
March 2026 Half Year				
Net interest income	1,330	464	1	1,795
Other operating income	208	24	-	232
Operating income	1,538	488	1	2,027
Operating expenses	(608)	(150)	1	(757)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	930	338	2	1,270
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(23)	22	-	(1)
Cash profit before income tax	907	360	2	1,269
Income tax expense	(254)	(101)	1	(354)
Cash profit	653	259	3	915
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	15	7	-	22
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	8	(29)	-	(21)
Net loans and advances	118,412	24,793	-	143,205
Customer deposits	98,471	20,120	-	118,591
Risk weighted assets	47,060	21,279	2,780	71,119
September 2025 Half Year				
Net interest income	1,317	481	4	1,802
Other operating income	188	21	-	209
Operating income	1,505	502	4	2,011
Operating expenses	(629)	(153)	(4)	(786)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	876	349	-	1,225
Credit impairment (charge)/release	10	5	-	15
Cash profit before income tax	886	354	-	1,240
Income tax expense	(248)	(99)	-	(347)
Cash profit	638	255	-	893
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	15	(7)	-	8
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(25)	2	-	(23)
Net loans and advances	115,598	24,324	-	139,922
Customer deposits	96,544	19,068	-	115,612
Risk weighted assets	46,034	21,812	3,188	71,034
March 2026 Half Year v September 2025 Half Year				
Net interest income	1%	-4%	-75%	0%
Other operating income	11%	14%	n/a	11%
Operating income	2%	-3%	-75%	1%
Operating expenses	-3%	-2%	large	-4%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	6%	-3%	n/a	4%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	large	large	n/a	large
Cash profit before income tax	2%	2%	n/a	2%
Income tax expense	2%	2%	n/a	2%
Cash profit	2%	2%	n/a	2%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	0%	large	n/a	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	large	large	n/a	-9%
Net loans and advances	2%	2%	n/a	2%
Customer deposits	2%	6%	n/a	3%
Risk weighted assets	2%	-2%	-13%	0%

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

New Zealand Antonia Watson

Table reflects AUD for New Zealand (NZD results shown on page 61)

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	1,547	1,650	1,589	-6%	-3%
Other operating income	199	192	193	4%	3%
Operating income	1,746	1,842	1,782	-5%	-2%
Operating expenses	(652)	(722)	(685)	-10%	-5%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,094	1,120	1,097	-2%	0%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(1)	15	4	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	1,093	1,135	1,101	-4%	-1%
Income tax expense	(305)	(318)	(309)	-4%	-1%
Cash profit	788	817	792	-4%	-1%
Consisting of:					
Personal	562	583	547	-4%	3%
Business & Agri	223	234	247	-5%	-10%
Central Functions	3	-	(2)	n/a	large
Cash profit	788	817	792	-4%	-1%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	119,391	122,925	124,052	-3%	-4%
Other external assets	3,023	3,179	3,415	-5%	-11%
External assets	122,414	126,104	127,467	-3%	-4%
Customer deposits	98,871	101,568	103,260	-3%	-4%
Other deposits and borrowings	2,232	4,682	3,926	-52%	-43%
Deposits and other borrowings	101,103	106,250	107,186	-5%	-6%
Other external liabilities	15,702	14,394	15,222	9%	3%
External liabilities	116,805	120,644	122,408	-3%	-5%
Risk weighted assets	59,293	62,405	59,887	-5%	-1%
Average gross loans and advances	122,434	127,290	123,167	-4%	-1%
Average deposits and other borrowings	103,421	109,335	105,628	-5%	-2%
Net funds management income	87	91	90	-4%	-3%
Funds under management	34,449	36,768	35,328	-6%	-2%
Average funds under management	36,285	36,802	35,704	-1%	2%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	2.62%	2.66%	2.64%		
Revenue on average RWA	5.81%	5.99%	5.94%		
Net interest margin	2.55%	2.60%	2.60%		
Operating expenses to operating income	37.3%	39.1%	38.5%		
Operating expenses to average assets	1.05%	1.10%	1.09%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	19	7	21	large	-10%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(18)	(22)	(25)	-18%	-28%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ¹	(0.03%)	(0.03%)	(0.04%)		
Non-performing exposures	1,053	1,203	1,332	-12%	-21%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	0.78%	0.86%	0.94%		
Total FTE	6,743	6,636	6,615	2%	2%

¹ Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Suncorp Bank Bruce Rush

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income ¹	783	817	823	-4%	-5%
Other operating income	50	36	30	39%	67%
Operating income	833	853	853	-2%	-2%
Operating expenses	(444)	(640)	(433)	-31%	3%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	389	213	420	83%	-7%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(20)	(25)	(11)	-20%	82%
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	369	188	409	96%	-10%
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(111)	(56)	(123)	98%	-10%
Cash profit/(loss)	258	132	286	95%	-10%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	74,050	73,214	71,517	1%	4%
Other external assets	16,244	16,155	17,268	1%	-6%
External assets	90,294	89,369	88,785	1%	2%
Customer deposits	56,005	56,242	55,586	0%	1%
Other external liabilities	27,468	26,549	26,897	3%	2%
External liabilities	83,473	82,791	82,483	1%	1%
Risk weighted assets	36,458	36,178	33,280	1%	10%
Average gross loans and advances	74,104	72,957	71,327	2%	4%
Average deposits and other borrowings	62,664	63,533	62,837	-1%	0%
Ratios					
Return on average RWA	1.41%	0.77%	1.72%		
Revenue on average RWA	4.54%	5.00%	5.12%		
Net interest margin ¹	1.98%	2.05%	2.12%		
Operating expenses to operating income	53.3%	75.0%	50.8%		
Operating expenses to average assets	0.99%	1.42%	1.00%		
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	7	9	14	-22%	-50%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ²	0.02%	0.02%	0.04%		
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	13	16	(3)	-19%	large
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release) as a % of average GLA ²	0.04%	0.04%	(0.01%)		
Non-performing exposures	854	950	892	-10%	-4%
Non-performing exposures as a % of TCE	0.85%	0.96%	0.91%		
Total FTE	2,358	2,588	2,688	-9%	-12%

¹ Includes \$15 million from unwinding of acquisition related fair value adjustments for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$36 million; Mar 25 half: \$50 million), recognised against loans and advances, deposits and debt issuance over the residual maturities of the underlying financial assets and liabilities. Excluding the impact of these adjustments, net interest margin would have been 1.94% for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 1.96%; Mar 25 half: 1.99%).

² Credit impairment charge/(release) used in the ratio relates to gross loans and advances and off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent liabilities.

Performance March 2026 v March 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.

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

Performance March 2026 v September 2025

Lending volumes increased driven by home loans.

- Net interest margin decreased driven by lower asset margin due to competition and timing impact of RBA rate changes, lower impact from unwind of PPA fair value adjustment, partially offset by favourable deposit margin and higher earnings on replicating portfolio.
- Other operating income increased driven by realised gains from liquid asset portfolio rebalancing activity.
- Operating expenses decreased driven by lower migration-associated restructuring expenses, benefits from productivity initiatives, and lower investment spend, partially offset by inflationary impacts.
- Credit impairment decreased driven by lower collectively assessed credit impairment and lower individually assessed credit impairment.

DIVISIONAL RESULTS

Pacific

Antonia Watson

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	55	53	55	4%	0%
Other operating income	44	45	44	-2%	0%
Operating income	99	98	99	1%	0%
Operating expenses	(67)	(70)	(74)	-4%	-9%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	32	28	25	14%	28%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	6	1	3	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	38	29	28	31%	36%
Income tax expense	(8)	(5)	(7)	60%	14%
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)	(1)	0%	0%
Cash profit	29	23	20	26%	45%
Balance Sheet					
Net loans and advances	1,734	1,698	1,749	2%	-1%
Customer deposits	3,833	3,733	3,718	3%	3%
Risk weighted assets	2,717	3,767	3,762	-28%	-28%
Total FTE	936	985	1,013	-5%	-8%

Group Centre

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	221	209	193	6%	15%
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	54	38	38	42%	42%
PT Panin impairment	-	(285)	-	large	n/a
Operating income (other)	135	4	13	large	large
Operating income	410	(34)	244	large	68%
Operating expenses ¹	(746)	(1,087)	(553)	-31%	35%
Cash profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	(336)	(1,121)	(309)	-70%	9%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	4	(6)	-	large	n/a
Cash profit/(loss) before income tax	(332)	(1,127)	(309)	-71%	7%
Income tax (expense)/benefit	66	177	61	-63%	8%
Non-controlling interests	(19)	(19)	(20)	0%	-5%
Cash profit/(loss)	(285)	(969)	(268)	-71%	6%
Risk weighted assets	11,117	16,696	26,103	-33%	-57%
Total FTE	18,085	18,912	18,994	-4%	-5%

¹ September 2025 half includes staff redundancies of \$198 million and Cashrewards goodwill impairment of \$78 million.

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Non-IFRS information

Statutory profit is prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of *Australian Accounting Standards*, which comply with IFRS. The Group provides additional measures of performance in the Results Announcement which are prepared on a basis other than in accordance with accounting standards. The guidance provided in *ASIC Regulatory Guide 230* has been followed when presenting this information.

Adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit

Cash profit, a non-IFRS measure, represents the Group's preferred measure of the result of its core business activities, enabling readers to assess Group and divisional performance against prior periods and against peer institutions. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes non-core items from statutory profit (refer to pages 127 to 130 for definition). The adjustments made in arriving at cash profit are included in statutory profit which is subject to review within the context of the external auditor's review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Cash profit is not subject to review by the external auditor. The external auditor has informed the Audit Committee that cash profit adjustments have been determined on a consistent basis across each period presented.

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Statutory profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%
Adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit					
Economic hedges	144	39	(167)	large	large
Revenue and expense hedges	(57)	(112)	36	-49%	large
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets	43	43	57	0%	-25%
Total adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit	130	(30)	(74)	large	large
Cash profit	3,780	2,219	3,568	70%	6%

Explanation of adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit

• Economic hedges

The Group enters into economic hedges to manage its interest rate and foreign exchange risk which, in accordance with accounting standards, result in fair value gains and losses being recognised in the Income Statement. This includes gains and losses arising from approved classes of derivatives not designated in accounting hedge relationships, but which are considered to be economic hedges, as well as ineffectiveness from designated accounting hedges.

Economic hedges comprise:

- Derivatives (primarily cross currency interest rate swaps) used to convert the proceeds of foreign currency debt issuances into floating rate Australian dollar and New Zealand dollar debt that do not qualify for hedge accounting. The main drivers of these fair value movements are currency basis spreads and Australian dollar and New Zealand dollar fluctuations against other major funding currencies.
- Economic hedges of select structured finance and specialised leasing transactions that do not qualify for hedge accounting. The main drivers of these fair value adjustments are movements in the Australian and New Zealand term structure of interest rates.
- Ineffectiveness arising from differences in certain factors between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.

The Group removes the fair value adjustments from cash profit since the profit or loss will reverse over time to match with the profit or loss from the underlying hedged item.

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

• Revenue and expense hedges

The Group enters into economic hedges to manage exposures from larger foreign exchange denominated revenue and expense streams, primarily NZD and USD (and USD correlated). During the March 2026 half, the gain on revenue and expense hedges was driven by the appreciation of AUD against the USD and NZD.

• Amortisation of acquired intangible assets

The acquisition of Suncorp Bank resulted in the recognition of intangible assets of \$685 million comprising core deposit and brand intangibles, which are being amortised over their useful lives ranging between 3 to 6 years. The amortisation is removed from cash profit as the assets and associated amortisation expense only arises through acquisition accounting and would not occur in the ordinary course of business. The carrying value of the acquired intangible assets are \$481 million as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: \$542 million; Mar 25: \$603 million).

Reconciliation of statutory profit to cash profit

	Adjustments to statutory profit					Cash profit \$M
	Statutory profit	Economic hedges	Revenue and expense hedges	Amortisation of acquired intangible assets	Total adjustments to statutory profit	
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	
March 2026 Half Year						
Net interest income	8,888	-	-	-	-	8,888
Other operating income	2,191	207	(82)	-	125	2,316
Operating income	11,079	207	(82)	-	125	11,204
Operating expenses	(5,595)	-	-	61	61	(5,534)
Profit/(Loss) before credit impairment and tax	5,484	207	(82)	61	186	5,670
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(274)	-	-	-	-	(274)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	5,210	207	(82)	61	186	5,396
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,540)	(63)	25	(18)	(56)	(1,596)
Non-controlling interests	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
Profit/(Loss)	3,650	144	(57)	43	130	3,780
September 2025 Half Year						
Net interest income	9,092	-	-	-	-	9,092
Other operating income	1,915	58	(161)	-	(103)	1,812
Operating income	11,007	58	(161)	-	(103)	10,904
Operating expenses	(7,199)	-	-	61	61	(7,138)
Profit/(Loss) before credit impairment and tax	3,808	58	(161)	61	(42)	3,766
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(296)	-	-	-	-	(296)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	3,512	58	(161)	61	(42)	3,470
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,243)	(19)	49	(18)	12	(1,231)
Non-controlling interests	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
Profit/(Loss)	2,249	39	(112)	43	(30)	2,219
March 2025 Half Year						
Net interest income	8,869	-	-	-	-	8,869
Other operating income	2,310	(236)	52	-	(184)	2,126
Operating income	11,179	(236)	52	-	(184)	10,995
Operating expenses	(5,824)	-	-	82	82	(5,742)
Profit/(Loss) before credit impairment and tax	5,355	(236)	52	82	(102)	5,253
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(145)	-	-	-	-	(145)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	5,210	(236)	52	82	(102)	5,108
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,547)	69	(16)	(25)	28	(1,519)
Non-controlling interests	(21)	-	-	-	-	(21)
Profit/(Loss)	3,642	(167)	36	57	(74)	3,568

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The Directors present their report for ANZ Group Holdings Limited (the Company) for the half year ended 31 March 2026, together with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

Directors

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

Mr PD O'Sullivan	Chairman
Mr NGMSA Matos	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Ms AR Gerry	Director
Mr RBM Gibb	Director
Ms HS Kramer	Director
Ms CE O'Reilly	Director
Mr JP Smith	Director
Mr SA St John	Director

Result

The consolidated profit attributable to shareholders of the Company was \$3,650 million. Further details are contained in Group Results on pages 15 to 43 which forms part of this report, and in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Review of operations

A review of the operations of the Group during the half year and the results of those operations are contained in the Group Results on pages 15 to 43 which forms part of this report.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration given under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (as amended) is set out on page 115 which forms part of this report.

Rounding of amounts

The amounts contained in this Directors' Report and the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, except where otherwise indicated, as permitted by *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191*.

Significant events since balance date

On 29 April 2026, the Group announced that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire Worldline S.A's 51% share in Worldline Australia Pty Ltd, the joint venture between the Group and Worldline S.A that commenced in 2022, subject to Australian Competition and Consumer Commission approval. Completion is expected to occur in the September 2026 half.

Other than the matter above, there have been no significant events from 31 March 2026 to the date of signing this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Paul D O'Sullivan
Chairman

Nuno A Matos
Managing Director

30 April 2026

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

	Note	Half Year			Movement	
		Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Interest income ¹		28,948	31,189	32,734	-7%	-12%
Interest expense		(20,060)	(22,097)	(23,865)	-9%	-16%
Net interest income	2	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Other operating income	2	2,191	1,915	2,310	14%	-5%
Operating income		11,079	11,007	11,179	1%	-1%
Operating expenses	3	(5,595)	(7,199)	(5,824)	-22%	-4%
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		5,484	3,808	5,355	44%	2%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	9	(274)	(296)	(145)	-7%	89%
Profit before income tax		5,210	3,512	5,210	48%	0%
Income tax expense	4	(1,540)	(1,243)	(1,547)	24%	0%
Profit for the period		3,670	2,269	3,663	62%	0%
Comprising:						
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	14	20	20	21	0%	-5%
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)						
Basic	6	121.8	75.6	122.5	61%	-1%
Diluted	6	120.1	75.4	119.3	59%	1%
Dividend per ordinary share (cents)	5	83	83	83	0%	0%

¹ Includes interest income calculated using effective interest method on financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income of \$26,635 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$28,756 million; Mar 25 half: \$30,274 million).

The notes appearing on pages 80 to 112 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Profit for the period	3,670	2,269	3,663	62%	0%
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Investment securities - equity securities at FVOCI	44	(305)	98	large	-55%
Other reserve movements ¹	(19)	(98)	39	-81%	large
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Foreign currency translation reserve	(1,466)	(1,210)	608	21%	large
Cash flow hedge reserve	(1,632)	554	289	large	large
FVOCI reserve	411	624	(116)	-34%	large
Income tax attributable to the above items	377	(232)	(84)	large	large
Share of associates' other comprehensive income²	11	17	(5)	-35%	large
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,396	1,619	4,492	-14%	-69%
Comprising total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	1,414	1,626	4,479	-13%	-68%
Non-controlling interests ¹	(18)	(7)	13	large	large

¹ Includes foreign currency translation differences attributable to non-controlling interests of -\$38 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$27 million; Mar 25 half: -\$8 million).

² Share of associates' other comprehensive income, that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, relates to Group's share of PT Panin's reserves presented below:

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

The notes appearing on pages 80 to 112 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

	Note	As at			Movement	
		Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		165,539	155,211	195,791	7%	-15%
Settlement balances owed to ANZ		16,393	23,394	6,225	-30%	large
Collateral paid		8,173	9,831	10,464	-17%	-22%
Trading assets		51,225	48,248	45,745	6%	12%
Derivative financial instruments		67,911	47,480	49,552	43%	37%
Investment securities		164,579	165,693	155,377	-1%	6%
Net loans and advances	8	821,777	829,456	820,202	-1%	0%
Regulatory deposits		570	541	644	5%	-11%
Investments in associates	16	1,144	1,142	1,496	0%	-24%
Current tax assets		95	33	256	large	-63%
Deferred tax assets		3,601	3,287	3,128	10%	15%
Goodwill and other intangible assets		5,584	5,765	5,865	-3%	-5%
Premises and equipment		1,989	2,144	2,172	-7%	-8%
Other assets		5,225	4,883	5,692	7%	-8%
Total assets		1,313,805	1,297,108	1,302,609	1%	1%
Liabilities						
Settlement balances owed by ANZ		32,370	31,144	16,085	4%	large
Collateral received		11,284	7,428	10,129	52%	11%
Deposits and other borrowings	10	960,422	955,064	972,219	1%	-1%
Derivative financial instruments		59,466	43,902	44,279	35%	34%
Current tax liabilities		323	537	394	-40%	-18%
Deferred tax liabilities		250	228	205	10%	22%
Payables and other liabilities		14,807	14,493	15,047	2%	-2%
Employee entitlements		697	690	656	1%	6%
Other provisions		1,950	2,481	1,709	-21%	14%
Debt issuances	11	160,480	169,274	169,555	-5%	-5%
Total liabilities		1,242,049	1,225,241	1,230,278	1%	1%
Net assets		71,756	71,867	72,331	0%	-1%
Shareholders' equity						
Ordinary share capital	14	29,138	28,191	27,860	3%	5%
Reserves	14	(3,830)	(1,555)	(990)	large	large
Retained earnings	14	45,745	44,492	44,697	3%	2%
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company		71,053	71,128	71,567	0%	-1%
Non-controlling interests	14	703	739	764	-5%	-8%
Total shareholders' equity		71,756	71,867	72,331	0%	-1%

The notes appearing on pages 80 to 112 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
Profit for the period	3,670	2,269	3,663
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Allowance for expected credit losses	274	296	145
Impairment of investments in associates	-	285	-
Depreciation and amortisation	487	546	537
Goodwill and other intangible assets impairments	13	149	-
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	(8,949)	327	3,541
Other non-cash movements	(113)	37	10
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Collateral paid	1,345	207	372
Trading assets	2,857	(20,725)	(15)
Net loans and advances	(2,820)	(17,550)	(11,808)
Other assets	(341)	417	(404)
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Deposits and other borrowings	22,074	(1,546)	51,951
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	2,056	15,571	(240)
Collateral received	4,189	(2,318)	2,913
Other liabilities	(258)	453	(2,973)
Total adjustments	20,814	(23,851)	44,029
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities¹	24,484	(21,582)	47,692
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment securities assets:			
Purchases	(41,033)	(41,643)	(41,653)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	39,005	28,184	31,629
Net investments in other assets	(311)	(211)	(242)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(2,339)	(13,670)	(10,266)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Deposits and other borrowings (repaid)/drawn down	(953)	(919)	(510)
Debt issuances: ²			
Issue proceeds	19,231	19,977	25,961
Redemptions	(22,763)	(18,786)	(19,798)
Dividends paid ³	(1,520)	(2,127)	(2,446)
On-market purchase of treasury shares	(29)	(8)	(118)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(151)	(163)	(160)
Share buy-back	-	(6)	(285)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(6,185)	(2,032)	2,644
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	15,960	(37,284)	40,070
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	155,211	195,791	150,967
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5,632)	(3,296)	4,754
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	165,539	155,211	195,791

¹ Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities includes interest received of \$28,801 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$31,411 million; Mar 25 half: \$32,557 million), interest paid of \$20,504 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$22,795 million; Mar 25 half: \$24,074 million) and income taxes paid of \$1,704 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$1,295 million; Mar 25 half: \$1,785 million).

² Non-cash movements on Debt issuances include a gain of \$5,262 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$1,472 million gain; Mar 25: \$7,014 million loss) from unrealised movements primarily due to fair value hedge adjustments and foreign currency translation differences.

³ Cash outflow for shares purchased to satisfy the dividend reinvestment plan are classified in Dividends paid.

The notes appearing on pages 80 to 112 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

ANZ Group Holdings Limited

	Ordinary share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
As at 1 October 2024	28,182	(1,774)	43,449	69,857	771	70,628
Profit for the period	-	-	3,642	3,642	21	3,663
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	811	26	837	(8)	829
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	811	3,668	4,479	13	4,492
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,426)	(2,426)	(20)	(2,446)
Share buy-back ¹	(285)	-	-	(285)	-	(285)
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	(37)	(27)	3	(61)	-	(61)
Other items	-	-	3	3	-	3
As at 31 March 2025	27,860	(990)	44,697	71,567	764	72,331
Profit for the period	-	-	2,249	2,249	20	2,269
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(574)	(49)	(623)	(27)	(650)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(574)	2,200	1,626	(7)	1,619
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,421)	(2,421)	(18)	(2,439)
Dividend reinvestment plan ²	312	-	-	312	-	312
Share buy-back ¹	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	25	27	(1)	51	-	51
Other items	-	(18)	17	(1)	-	(1)
As at 30 September 2025	28,191	(1,555)	44,492	71,128	739	71,867
Profit for the period	-	-	3,650	3,650	20	3,670
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(2,247)	11	(2,236)	(38)	(2,274)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(2,247)	3,661	1,414	(18)	1,396
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends paid	-	-	(2,407)	(2,407)	(18)	(2,425)
Dividend reinvestment plan ²	905	-	-	905	-	905
Other equity movements:						
Employee share and option plans	42	(28)	2	16	-	16
Other items	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)
As at 31 March 2026	29,138	(3,830)	45,745	71,053	703	71,756

¹ The Group commenced a \$2.0 billion on-market share buy-back on 3 July 2024. This resulted in 0.2 million shares (\$6 million) being cancelled during the September 2025 half and 9.5 million shares (\$285 million) being cancelled during the March 2025 half. The Group announced the cessation of the remaining share buy-back on 13 October 2025.

² 26.3 million shares were issued under the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) for the 2025 final dividend during the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 10.8 million for 2025 interim dividend; Mar 25 half: nil).

The notes appearing on pages 80 to 112 form an integral part of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Basis of preparation

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

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

i) Statement of Compliance

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

ii) Rounding of amounts

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

iii) Basis of measurement and presentation

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

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

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

iv) Accounting policies

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

v) Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

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

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

Expected Credit Losses

The significant accounting estimate predominantly impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are expected credit losses, including key economic assumptions and the application of probability weightings to a number of economic scenarios. Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of these differences may significantly impact the Group's accounting estimates included in these financial statements. Refer to Note 9 Allowance for expected credit losses for key judgements and assumptions in estimating collectively assessed ECL.

1. Basis of preparation, cont'd

Investments in Associates – PT Panin

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. Significant management judgment is required to determine the key assumptions underpinning the value-in-use (VIU) calculation for PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (PT Panin). Factors that may change in subsequent periods and lead to potential future impairments, or reversals of prior impairments, include changes in forecast earning levels in the near and medium term and/or changes in the long-term growth forecasts, changes to required levels of regulatory capital and the post-tax discount rate arising from changes in the risk premium or risk-free rates. Refer to Note 16 Investments in associates for the assumptions utilised in the VIU calculation.

Provisions

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

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2. Income

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income					
Interest income	28,948	31,189	32,734	-7%	-12%
Interest expense	(19,830)	(21,866)	(23,645)	-9%	-16%
Major bank levy	(230)	(231)	(220)	0%	5%
Net interest income	8,888	9,092	8,869	-2%	0%
Other operating income					
Lending fees ¹	208	221	215	-6%	-3%
Non-lending fees	1,057	1,191	1,156	-11%	-9%
Commissions	29	34	29	-15%	0%
Funds management income	128	127	124	1%	3%
Fee and commission income	1,422	1,573	1,524	-10%	-7%
Fee and commission expense	(471)	(576)	(620)	-18%	-24%
Net fee and commission income	951	997	904	-5%	5%
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income ²	1,081	1,070	1,276	1%	-15%
Net income from insurance business	53	49	46	8%	15%
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	54	38	38	42%	42%
PT Panin impairment	-	(285)	-	large	n/a
Other	52	46	46	13%	13%
Other income	1,240	918	1,406	35%	-12%
Other operating income	2,191	1,915	2,310	14%	-5%
Operating income	11,079	11,007	11,179	1%	-1%

¹ Lending fees recognised in other operating income exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation which are recognised in interest income.

² Includes fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges, entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, and fair value movements in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

3. Operating expenses

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
i) Personnel					
Salaries and related costs	2,898	3,045	2,946	-5%	-2%
Superannuation costs	299	259	249	15%	20%
Equity-settled share-based payments	47	61	61	-23%	-23%
Other	25	78	56	-68%	-55%
Personnel	3,269	3,443	3,312	-5%	-1%
ii) Premises					
Rent	43	39	48	10%	-10%
Depreciation	207	216	215	-4%	-4%
Other	83	107	85	-22%	-2%
Premises	333	362	348	-8%	-4%
iii) Technology					
Depreciation and amortisation	217	265	235	-18%	-8%
Subscription licences and outsourced services	643	698	633	-8%	2%
Other	162	223	189	-27%	-14%
Technology	1,022	1,186	1,057	-14%	-3%
iv) Restructuring¹	-	687	85	large	large
v) Other					
Advertising and public relations	101	113	107	-11%	-6%
Professional fees	353	559	397	-37%	-11%
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	99	96	83	3%	19%
Card processing fees	50	43	45	16%	11%
Amortisation and impairment of other intangible assets	63	65	85	-3%	-26%
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries ²	72	322	61	-78%	18%
Cashrewards goodwill impairment	-	78	-	large	n/a
Other	233	245	244	-5%	-5%
Other	971	1,521	1,022	-36%	-5%
Operating expenses	5,595	7,199	5,824	-22%	-4%

¹ September 2025 half includes a number of significant items comprising \$585 million of staff redundancies, \$97 million of non-staff costs relating to Suncorp Bank migration, and \$5 million various other small items.

² September 2025 half includes \$240 million of ASIC penalties, with an additional \$10 million recognised during the March 2026 half.

4. Income tax expense

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

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Profit before income tax	5,210	3,512	5,210	48%	0%
Prima facie income tax expense at 30%	1,563	1,054	1,563	48%	0%
Tax effect of permanent differences:					
Share of associates' (profit)/loss	(16)	(12)	(11)	33%	45%
Interest on convertible instruments	45	47	58	-4%	-22%
Overseas tax rate differential	(82)	(76)	(83)	8%	-1%
Provision for foreign tax on dividend repatriation	15	22	11	-32%	36%
Non-deductible ASIC penalties	3	72	-	-96%	n/a
PT Panin impairment	-	86	-	large	n/a
Cashrewards goodwill impairment	-	23	-	large	n/a
Other	7	36	9	-81%	-22%
Subtotal	1,535	1,252	1,547	23%	-1%
Income tax (over)/under provided in previous years	5	(9)	-	large	n/a
Income tax expense	1,540	1,243	1,547	24%	0%
Australia	851	535	783	59%	9%
Overseas	689	708	764	-3%	-10%
Income tax expense	1,540	1,243	1,547	24%	0%
Effective tax rate	29.6%	35.4%	29.7%		

5. Dividends

Dividend per ordinary share (cents)	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Interim					
- partially franked ^{1,2}	83	-	83		
Final					
- partially franked ³	-	83	-		
Total	83	83	83	0%	0%
Ordinary share dividend (\$M)⁴					
Interim dividend	-	2,466	-		
Final dividend	2,476	-	2,472		
Bonus option plan adjustment	(69)	(45)	(46)	53%	50%
Total	2,407	2,421	2,426	-1%	-1%
Ordinary share dividend payout ratio (%)⁵	68.5%	110.1%	67.7%		

^{1.} Proposed 2026 interim dividend will be partially franked at 75% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents.

^{2.} 2025 interim dividend was partially franked at 70% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 12 cents.

^{3.} 2025 final dividend was partially franked at 70% for Australian tax purposes (30% tax rate) and carried New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 13 cents.

^{4.} Dividend paid to ordinary equity holders of the Company. Excludes dividends paid by subsidiaries to the Group's non-controlling equity holders of \$18 million during the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$38 million; Mar 25 half: \$20 million).

^{5.} Dividend payout ratio is calculated using the proposed 2026 interim dividend of \$2,502 million, based on the forecast number of ordinary shares on issue at the dividend record date. Dividend payout ratios for the September 2025 and March 2025 halves were calculated using actual dividends.

Ordinary Shares

The Directors proposed a 2026 interim dividend of 83 cents be paid on each eligible fully paid ANZ ordinary share, partially franked at 75% for Australian taxation purposes. The 2026 interim dividend is intended to be paid on 1 July 2026 to holders of ANZ ordinary shares on the share register at the close of business on 12 May 2026 (record date), and carry New Zealand imputation credits of NZD 14 cents per ordinary share.

Eligible shareholders can elect to reinvest their dividend entitlement into ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's DRP. Eligible shareholders can elect to forgo their dividend entitlement and instead receive ANZ ordinary shares under the Company's BOP. For the proposed 2026 interim dividend, ANZ intends to purchase ANZ ordinary shares on market to satisfy its obligations under the DRP and issue new ANZ ordinary shares to satisfy its obligations under the BOP.

6. Earnings per share

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (cents)	121.8	75.6	122.5	61%	-1%
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	120.1	75.4	119.3	59%	1%
Reconciliation of earnings used in earnings per share calculations					
Basic:					
Profit for the period (\$M)	3,670	2,269	3,663	62%	0%
Less: Profit attributable to non-controlling interests (\$M)	20	20	21	0%	-5%
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share (\$M)	3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%
Diluted:					
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share (\$M)	3,650	2,249	3,642	62%	0%
Add: Interest on convertible subordinated debt (\$M)	154	-	198	n/a	-22%
Earnings used in calculating diluted earnings per share (\$M)	3,804	2,249	3,840	69%	-1%
Reconciliation of weighted average number of ordinary shares (WANOS) used in earnings per share calculations¹					
WANOS used in calculating basic earnings per share (M)	2,997.7	2,973.3	2,971.9	1%	1%
Add: Weighted average dilutive potential ordinary shares (M) ²	169.1	8.4	245.8	large	-31%
WANOS used in calculating diluted earnings per share (M)	3,166.8	2,981.7	3,217.7	6%	-2%

¹ WANOS excludes the weighted average number of treasury shares held in ANZEST Pty Ltd of 3.5 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: 4.2 million; Mar 25 half: 4.5 million).

² For the March 2026 and March 2025 halves, dilutive potential ordinary shares includes convertible subordinated debt and share-based payments (options, rights, and deferred shares). For the September 2025 half, dilutive potential ordinary shares includes share-based payments (options, rights and deferred shares).

7. Segment reporting

i) Description of segments

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

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

Prior period comparatives have been restated.

ii) Operating segments

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

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

	Australia Retail \$M	Business & Private Bank \$M	Institutional \$M	New Zealand \$M	Suncorp Bank \$M	Pacific \$M	Group Centre \$M	Group Total \$M
March 2026 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,667	1,625	1,990	1,547	783	55	221	8,888
Net fee and commission income	271	140	318	198	20	6	(2)	951
Other income ^{1,2}	55	14	1,036	1	30	38	191	1,365
Operating income ^{1,2}	2,993	1,779	3,344	1,746	833	99	410	11,204
Operating expenses ³	(1,532)	(728)	(1,365)	(652)	(444)	(67)	(746)	(5,534)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,461	1,051	1,979	1,094	389	32	(336)	5,670
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(107)	(52)	(104)	(1)	(20)	6	4	(274)
Cash profit before income tax	1,354	999	1,875	1,093	369	38	(332)	5,396
Income tax (expense)/benefit ^{1,2,3}	(409)	(301)	(528)	(305)	(111)	(8)	66	(1,596)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)	945	698	1,347	788	258	29	(285)	3,780
Economic hedges ¹								(144)
Revenue and expense hedges ²								57
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets ³								(43)
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								3,650
Financial Position								
Total external assets	356,786	68,826	660,697	122,414	90,294	3,382	11,406	1,313,805
Total external liabilities	193,525	128,758	515,836	116,805	83,473	3,946	199,706	1,242,049

¹ Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$207 million loss was recognised in Other operating income and \$63 million of Income tax benefit was recognised during the March 2026 half.

² Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$82 million gain was recognised in Other operating income and \$25 million of Income tax expense was recognised during the March 2026 half.

³ Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$61 million was recognised in Operating expenses and \$18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised during the March 2026 half.

7. Segment reporting, cont'd

	Australia Retail \$M	Business & Private Bank \$M	Institutional \$M	New Zealand \$M	Suncorp Bank \$M	Pacific \$M	Group Centre \$M	Group Total \$M
September 2025 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,654	1,591	2,118	1,650	817	53	209	9,092
Net fee and commission income	298	137	344	190	32	5	(9)	997
Other income ^{1,2}	59	16	928	2	4	40	(234)	815
Operating income ^{1,2}	3,011	1,744	3,390	1,842	853	98	(34)	10,904
Operating expenses ³	(2,234)	(765)	(1,620)	(722)	(640)	(70)	(1,087)	(7,138)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	777	979	1,770	1,120	213	28	(1,121)	3,766
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(226)	(52)	(3)	15	(25)	1	(6)	(296)
Cash profit before income tax	551	927	1,767	1,135	188	29	(1,127)	3,470
Income tax (expense)/benefit ^{1,2,3}	(208)	(280)	(541)	(318)	(56)	(5)	177	(1,231)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(20)
Cash profit/(loss)	343	647	1,226	817	132	23	(969)	2,219
Economic hedges ¹								(39)
Revenue and expense hedges ²								112
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets ³								(43)
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								2,249
Financial Position								
Total external assets	351,574	67,524	631,835	126,104	89,369	3,354	27,348	1,297,108
Total external liabilities	190,552	123,942	502,757	120,644	82,791	3,858	200,697	1,225,241
March 2025 Half Year								
Net interest income	2,592	1,589	2,028	1,589	823	55	193	8,869
Net fee and commission income	215	138	333	193	21	7	(3)	904
Other income ^{1,2}	54	15	1,053	-	9	37	54	1,222
Operating income ^{1,2}	2,861	1,742	3,414	1,782	853	99	244	10,995
Operating expenses ³	(1,781)	(755)	(1,461)	(685)	(433)	(74)	(553)	(5,742)
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,080	987	1,953	1,097	420	25	(309)	5,253
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(63)	(50)	(28)	4	(11)	3	-	(145)
Cash profit before income tax	1,017	937	1,925	1,101	409	28	(309)	5,108
Income tax (expense)/benefit ^{1,2,3}	(312)	(282)	(547)	(309)	(123)	(7)	61	(1,519)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(20)	(21)
Cash profit/(loss)	705	655	1,378	792	286	20	(268)	3,568
Economic hedges ¹								167
Revenue and expense hedges ²								(36)
Amortisation of acquired intangible assets ³								(57)
Profit after-tax attributable to shareholders								3,642
Financial Position								
Total external assets	343,622	66,327	618,541	127,467	88,785	3,365	54,502	1,302,609
Total external liabilities	187,346	124,816	493,410	122,408	82,483	3,848	215,967	1,230,278

¹ Economic hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank and Group Centre divisions. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$58 million loss was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$236 million gain) and \$19 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$69 million expense).

² Revenue and expense hedges cash profit adjustment relates to the Group Centre division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$161 million gain was recognised in Other operating income for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$52 million loss) and \$49 million of Income tax expense was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$16 million benefit).

³ Amortisation of acquired intangible assets cash profit adjustment relates to the Suncorp Bank division. In the condensed consolidated income statement, \$61 million was recognised in Operating expenses for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$82 million) and \$18 million of Income tax benefit was recognised for the September 2025 half (Mar 25 half: \$25 million).

8. Net loans and advances

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia					
Overdrafts	4,335	4,615	4,479	-6%	-3%
Credit cards outstanding	5,103	5,119	5,211	0%	-2%
Commercial bills outstanding	3,532	3,739	4,072	-6%	-13%
Term loans - housing	407,446	401,534	391,719	1%	4%
Term loans - non-housing	192,270	204,024	193,271	-6%	-1%
Other	1,022	955	916	7%	12%
Total Australia	613,708	619,986	599,668	-1%	2%
New Zealand					
Overdrafts	955	1,010	1,011	-5%	-6%
Credit cards outstanding	1,042	1,080	1,126	-4%	-7%
Term loans - housing	99,091	102,011	103,090	-3%	-4%
Term loans - non-housing	33,496	35,601	34,852	-6%	-4%
Total New Zealand	134,584	139,702	140,079	-4%	-4%
Rest of World					
Overdrafts	386	394	585	-2%	-34%
Credit cards outstanding	6	6	6	0%	0%
Term loans - housing	450	452	454	0%	-1%
Term loans - non-housing	72,644	68,931	79,420	5%	-9%
Total Rest of World	73,486	69,783	80,465	5%	-9%
Subtotal	821,778	829,471	820,212	-1%	0%
Unearned income ¹	(607)	(641)	(584)	-5%	4%
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs ¹	4,503	4,500	4,335	0%	4%
Gross loans and advances	825,674	833,330	823,963	-1%	0%
Allowance for ECL (refer to Note 9)	(3,897)	(3,874)	(3,761)	1%	4%
Net loans and advances	821,777	829,456	820,202	-1%	0%

¹ Amortised over the expected life of the loan.

9. Allowance for expected credit losses

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

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

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

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

Net loans and advances at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Net loans and advances.

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

¹ Includes Suncorp Bank acquisition related collectively assessed allowance for ECL. Under accounting standards, these were initially recognised as Stage 1, and where relevant moving to Stage 2 after the date of acquisition, all presented within New and increased provisions (net of releases).

² Other movements include the impact of discounting on expected cash flows for individually assessed allowances for ECL.

9. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

Allowance for ECL is included in Other provisions.

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

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Investment securities.

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

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

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

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

9. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Credit impairment charge/(release) analysis

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
New and increased provisions (net of releases) ¹					
- Collectively assessed	126	128	(14)	-2%	large
- Individually assessed	249	295	301	-16%	-17%
Write-backs ²	(64)	(71)	(69)	-10%	-7%
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(37)	(56)	(73)	-34%	-49%
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	274	296	145	-7%	89%

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

	Mar 26 half		Sep 25 half		Mar 25 half	
	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	59	250	117	272	19	284
Off-balance sheet commitments	64	2	14	19	(29)	15
Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	2	-	5	-	(5)	-
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	1	-	(8)	-	1	-
Other financial assets	-	(3)	-	4	-	2
Total	126	249	128	295	(14)	301

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

9. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Key judgements and estimates

Individually assessed allowance for ECL

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

Collectively assessed allowance for ECL

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

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

The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty of how various factors might impact the global economy, and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key judgements and assumptions in estimating collectively assessed ECL are presented below.

Base case economic forecast assumptions

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of ANZ Economics' view of future macro-economic conditions, used at 31 March 2026 are set out below. For years beyond the near-term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss. There is a high level of estimation uncertainty when forming these forecasts.

The base case economic forecasts for Australia are for a pace of growth broadly consistent with the economy's ability to grow over the medium term, and reflect the impact of interest rate adjustments and modest tax cuts. In New Zealand, economic recovery and a return to growth is forecast, supported by lower interest rates, favourable terms of trade and a declining unemployment rate. However, as these base case economic forecasts do not capture the current and potential future uncertainty and volatility arising from the recent conflict in the Middle East, scenario weightings have been applied to reflect the Group's assessment of downside risks, as discussed below.

	Calendar year		
	2025	2026	2027
Australia			
GDP (annual average % change)	1.9	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (annual average)	4.2	4.3	4.4
Residential property prices (annual % change)	7.3	4.8	3.8
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.8	3.6	2.9
New Zealand			
GDP (annual average % change)	0.4	2.6	2.8
Unemployment rate (annual average)	5.3	5.1	4.7
Residential property prices (annual % change)	(0.1)	2.0	4.5
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.8	2.5	2.0
Rest of World			
GDP (annual average % change)	2.3	2.5	2.2
Consumer price index (annual % change)	2.7	2.5	2.2

9. Allowance for expected credit losses, cont'd

Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The key consideration for probability weightings in the current period is the heightened downside risks arising from the recent conflict in the Middle East, which increases volatility in global financial markets. Accordingly, greater weight has been applied to the severe downside scenario, reflecting the Group's assessment of downside risks.

The assigned probability weightings in Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these weightings in each geography to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes and taking into account short and long-term inter-relationships within the Group's credit portfolios.

Average weighting applied across the Group are summarised in the table below:

	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
Group			
Base	46%	46%	46%
Upside	1%	1%	1%
Downside	38%	40%	40%
Severe downside	15%	13%	13%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

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

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's allowance for collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it at 31 March 2026:

	Balance Sheet \$M	Impact \$M
If 1% of stage 1 facilities were included in stage 2	4,504	51
If 1% of stage 2 facilities were included in stage 1	4,447	(6)
100% upside scenario	1,573	(2,880)
100% base scenario	2,000	(2,453)
100% downside scenario	4,388	(65)
100% severe downside scenario	9,735	5,282

10. Deposits and other borrowings

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Australia					
Certificates of deposit	32,727	38,184	30,215	-14%	8%
Term deposits	103,599	97,468	102,183	6%	1%
On demand and short-term deposits	348,576	337,908	320,976	3%	9%
Deposits not bearing interest	40,345	40,664	39,770	-1%	1%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	48,774	55,657	55,917	-12%	-13%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	50,014	45,785	60,025	9%	-17%
Total Australia	624,035	615,666	609,086	1%	2%
New Zealand					
Certificates of deposit	1,805	774	1,213	large	49%
Term deposits	51,882	53,421	54,438	-3%	-5%
On demand and short-term deposits	56,604	57,459	58,246	-1%	-3%
Deposits not bearing interest	15,776	15,224	15,405	4%	2%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,753	3,924	3,182	-30%	-13%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	2,124	3,659	1,931	-42%	10%
Total New Zealand	130,944	134,461	134,415	-3%	-3%
Rest of World					
Certificates of deposit	4,797	6,803	8,153	-29%	-41%
Term deposits	122,426	117,929	141,641	4%	-14%
On demand and short-term deposits	26,339	22,536	18,136	17%	45%
Deposits not bearing interest	5,177	5,448	5,770	-5%	-10%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under repurchase agreements	46,704	52,221	55,018	-11%	-15%
Total Rest of World	205,443	204,937	228,718	0%	-10%
Deposits and other borrowings¹	960,422	955,064	972,219	1%	-1%

¹ Customer deposits balance of \$770,724 million as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: \$748,057 million; Mar 25: \$756,565 million) includes Term deposits, On demand and short-term deposits and Deposits not bearing interest.

11. Debt issuances

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Total unsubordinated debt	117,351	125,163	126,679	-6%	-7%
Additional Tier 1 Capital (perpetual subordinated securities)^{1,2}					
ANZ Capital Notes (ANZ CN) ³					
ANZ CN6	1,493	1,492	1,491	0%	0%
ANZ CN7	1,302	1,301	1,300	0%	0%
ANZ CN8	1,488	1,487	1,486	0%	0%
ANZ CN9	1,684	1,683	1,682	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Securities ⁴	1,452	1,489	1,544	-2%	-6%
Tier 2 Capital (term subordinated notes)⁵	32,951	33,811	32,444	-3%	2%
Other subordinated debt securities	2,759	2,848	2,929	-3%	-6%
Total subordinated debt	43,129	44,111	42,876	-2%	1%
Total debt issuances	160,480	169,274	169,555	-5%	-5%

¹ ANZ Capital Notes and ANZ Capital Securities are Basel 3 compliant instruments.

² APRA has confirmed that its phase out of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments will commence in January 2027.

³ Each of the ANZ Capital Notes will convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL on a specified mandatory conversion date at a 1% discount (subject to certain conditions being satisfied). If ANZBGL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125%, or ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the notes will immediately convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number. Subject to certain conditions, the notes are redeemable or convertible into ordinary shares of ANZGHL (on similar terms to mandatory conversion) by ANZBGL at its discretion on an early redemption or conversion date.

	Issuer	Issue date	Issue amount \$M	First early redemption or conversion date	Mandatory conversion date
CN6	ANZBGL	8 Jul 2021	1,500	20 Mar 2028	20 Sep 2030
CN7	ANZBGL	24 Mar 2022	1,310	20 Mar 2029	20 Sep 2031
CN8	ANZBGL	24 Mar 2023	1,500	20 Mar 2030	20 Sep 2032
CN9	ANZBGL	20 Mar 2024	1,700	20 Mar 2031	20 Sep 2033

⁴ On 15 June 2016, ANZBGL, acting through its London branch, issued USD 1 billion fully-paid perpetual subordinated contingent convertible securities (ANZ Capital Securities). If ANZBGL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125%, or ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the securities will immediately convert into a variable number of ANZGHL ordinary shares at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number. Subject to certain conditions, on the First Reset Date (15 June 2026) and on each 5-year anniversary, ANZ has the right to redeem all of the securities at its discretion.

⁵ All the term subordinated notes are convertible and are Basel 3 compliant instruments. If ANZBGL receives a notice of non-viability from APRA, then the convertible subordinated notes will immediately convert into a variable number of ordinary shares of ANZGHL at a 1% discount subject to a maximum conversion number.

12. Credit risk

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount. In certain circumstances there may be differences between the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and the amounts reported in the tables below. Principally, these differences arise in respect of financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity instruments which are primarily subject to market risk, or bank notes and coins.

For undrawn facilities, this maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. For contingent exposures, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Group would have to pay if the instrument is called upon.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet, and off-balance sheet positions before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements:

	Reported			Excluded ¹			Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk		
	As at			As at			As at		
	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 25
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
On-balance sheet positions									
Net loans and advances	821,777	829,456	820,202	-	-	-	821,777	829,456	820,202
Investment securities									
- debt securities at amortised cost	6,889	7,520	6,917	-	-	-	6,889	7,520	6,917
- debt securities at FVOCI	155,918	156,373	146,773	-	-	-	155,918	156,373	146,773
- equity securities at FVOCI	1,129	1,106	1,509	1,129	1,106	1,509	-	-	-
- debt securities at FVTPL	643	694	178	-	-	-	643	694	178
Other financial assets	314,157	288,721	313,101	26,940	33,675	14,614	287,217	255,046	298,487
Total on-balance sheet positions	1,300,513	1,283,870	1,288,680	28,069	34,781	16,123	1,272,444	1,249,089	1,272,557
Off-balance sheet commitments									
Undrawn and contingent facilities ²	242,281	241,224	251,202	-	-	-	242,281	241,224	251,202
Total	1,542,794	1,525,094	1,539,882	28,069	34,781	16,123	1,514,725	1,490,313	1,523,759

¹ Excluded comprises Investment securities - equity securities at FVOCI, and bank notes and coins and cash at bank within Other financial assets as they do not have credit exposure.

² Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies, net of collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses.

Credit quality

The Group's internal Customer Credit Rating (CCR) is used to manage the credit quality of financial assets. To enable wider comparisons, the Group's CCRs are mapped to external rating agency scales as follows:

Credit Quality Description	Internal CCR	ANZ Customer Requirement	Moody's Rating	Standard & Poor's Rating
Strong	CCR 0+ to 4-	Demonstrated superior stability in their operating and financial performance over the long-term, and whose earnings capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	Aaa - Baa3	AAA - BBB-
Satisfactory	CCR 5+ to 6-	Demonstrated sound operational and financial stability over the medium to long term even though some may be susceptible to cyclical trends or variability in earnings.	Ba1 - B1	BB+ - B+
Weak	CCR 7+ to 8=	Demonstrated some operational and financial instability, with variability and uncertainty in profitability and liquidity projected to continue over the short and possibly medium term.	B2 - Caa	B - CCC
Non-performing	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as non-performing.	N/A	N/A

12. Credit risk, cont'd

Net loans and advances

	Stage 1 \$M	Stage 2 \$M	Stage 3		Total \$M
			Collectively assessed \$M	Individually assessed \$M	
As at March 2026					
Strong	519,127	18,089	-	-	537,216
Satisfactory	185,803	41,731	-	-	227,534
Weak	15,075	16,047	-	-	31,122
Non-performing	-	-	6,866	1,025	7,891
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	720,005	75,867	6,866	1,025	803,763
Allowance for ECL	(1,406)	(1,509)	(624)	(358)	(3,897)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	718,599	74,358	6,242	667	799,866
Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss					17,703
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired ¹					312
Unearned income					(607)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,503
Net carrying amount					821,777
As at September 2025					
Strong	514,830	12,698	-	-	527,528
Satisfactory	193,577	36,906	-	-	230,483
Weak	17,922	14,787	-	-	32,709
Non-performing	-	-	6,955	1,018	7,973
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	726,329	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 fair value through profit or loss					30,398
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired ¹					380
Unearned income					(641)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,500
Net carrying amount					829,456
As at March 2025					
Strong	507,007	16,096	-	-	523,103
Satisfactory	189,086	44,293	-	-	233,379
Weak	15,709	18,219	-	-	33,928
Non-performing	-	-	6,802	993	7,795
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	711,802	78,608	6,802	993	798,205
Allowance for ECL	(1,226)	(1,690)	(499)	(346)	(3,761)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	710,576	76,918	6,303	647	794,444
Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss					21,568
Loans and advances purchased credit impaired ¹					439
Unearned income					(584)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					4,335
Net carrying amount					820,202

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

12. Credit risk, cont'd

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

As at March 2026	Stage 1 \$M	Stage 2 \$M	Stage 3		Total \$M
			Collectively assessed \$M	Individually assessed \$M	
Strong	207,178	1,480	-	-	208,658
Satisfactory	29,337	3,163	-	-	32,500
Weak	678	1,132	-	-	1,810
Non-performing	-	-	150	80	230
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	237,193	5,775	150	80	243,198
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(705)	(140)	(35)	(37)	(917)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	236,488	5,635	115	43	242,281
As at September 2025					
Strong	208,112	1,422	-	-	209,534
Satisfactory	27,128	3,287	-	-	30,415
Weak	691	1,225	-	-	1,916
Non-performing	-	-	142	87	229
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	235,931	5,934	142	87	242,094
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(643)	(160)	(30)	(37)	(870)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	235,288	5,774	112	50	241,224
As at March 2025					
Strong	217,514	1,189	-	-	218,703
Satisfactory	28,039	3,048	-	-	31,087
Weak	719	1,316	-	-	2,035
Non-performing	-	-	149	80	229
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	246,272	5,553	149	80	252,054
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions	(640)	(164)	(30)	(18)	(852)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities subject to ECL	245,632	5,389	119	62	251,202

12. Credit risk, cont'd

Investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost

As at March 2026	Stage 1 \$M	Stage 2 \$M	Stage 3		Total \$M
			Collectively assessed \$M	Individually assessed \$M	
Strong	5,503	-	-	-	5,503
Satisfactory	200	-	-	-	200
Weak	1,220	-	-	-	1,220
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,923	-	-	-	6,923
Allowance for ECL	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,889	-	-	-	6,889

As at September 2025

Strong	5,937	-	-	-	5,937
Satisfactory	193	-	-	-	193
Weak	1,424	-	-	-	1,424
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	7,554	-	-	-	7,554
Allowance for ECL	(34)	-	-	-	(34)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	7,520	-	-	-	7,520

As at March 2025

Strong	5,159	-	-	-	5,159
Satisfactory	147	-	-	-	147
Weak	1,642	-	-	-	1,642
Gross investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,948	-	-	-	6,948
Allowance for ECL	(31)	-	-	-	(31)
Net investment securities - debt securities at amortised cost	6,917	-	-	-	6,917

Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI

As at March 2026	Stage 1 \$M	Stage 2 \$M	Stage 3		Total \$M
			Collectively assessed \$M	Individually assessed \$M	
Strong	155,918	-	-	-	155,918
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	155,918	-	-	-	155,918
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(14)	-	-	-	(14)

As at September 2025

Strong	156,373	-	-	-	156,373
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	156,373	-	-	-	156,373
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(13)	-	-	-	(13)

As at March 2025

Strong	146,773	-	-	-	146,773
Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI	146,773	-	-	-	146,773
Allowance for ECL recognised in Other comprehensive income	(21)	-	-	-	(21)

12. Credit risk, cont'd

Other financial assets

	As at		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
Strong	269,194	233,988	280,584
Satisfactory ¹	18,392	21,183	17,427
Weak	274	569	654
Other financial assets¹	287,860	255,740	298,665

¹ Includes Investment securities - debt securities at FVTPL of \$643 million as at 31 March 2026 (Sep 25: \$694 million; Mar 25: \$178 million).

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13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group recognises and measures financial instruments at either fair value or amortised cost, with a significant number of financial instruments on the balance sheet at fair value.

Fair value is the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables set out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases with their carrying amounts as recognised on the balance sheet.

	At amortised cost \$M	At fair value \$M	Total \$M
As at March 2026			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	109,863	55,676	165,539
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	16,393	-	16,393
Collateral paid	8,173	-	8,173
Trading assets	-	51,225	51,225
Derivative financial instruments	-	67,911	67,911
Investment securities	6,889	157,690	164,579
Net loans and advances	804,074	17,703	821,777
Regulatory deposits	570	-	570
Other financial assets	4,346	-	4,346
Total	950,308	350,205	1,300,513
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	32,370	-	32,370
Collateral received	11,284	-	11,284
Deposits and other borrowings	910,148	50,274	960,422
Derivative financial instruments	-	59,466	59,466
Payables and other liabilities	10,013	4,794	14,807
Debt issuances	157,426	3,054	160,480
Total	1,121,241	117,588	1,238,829
As at September 2025			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	105,967	49,244	155,211
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	23,394	-	23,394
Collateral paid	9,831	-	9,831
Trading assets	-	48,248	48,248
Derivative financial instruments	-	47,480	47,480
Investment securities	7,520	158,173	165,693
Net loans and advances	799,058	30,398	829,456
Regulatory deposits	541	-	541
Other financial assets	4,016	-	4,016
Total	950,327	333,543	1,283,870
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	31,144	-	31,144
Collateral received	7,428	-	7,428
Deposits and other borrowings	897,376	57,688	955,064
Derivative financial instruments	-	43,902	43,902
Payables and other liabilities	10,533	3,960	14,493
Debt issuances	166,504	2,770	169,274
Total	1,112,985	108,320	1,221,305

13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

As at March 2025	At amortised cost \$M	At fair value \$M	Total \$M
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	140,507	55,284	195,791
Settlement balances owed to ANZ	6,225	-	6,225
Collateral paid	10,464	-	10,464
Trading assets	-	45,745	45,745
Derivative financial instruments	-	49,552	49,552
Investment securities	6,917	148,460	155,377
Net loans and advances	798,634	21,568	820,202
Regulatory deposits	644	-	644
Other financial assets	4,680	-	4,680
Total	968,071	320,609	1,288,680
Financial liabilities			
Settlement balances owed by ANZ	16,085	-	16,085
Collateral received	10,129	-	10,129
Deposits and other borrowings	916,766	55,453	972,219
Derivative financial instruments	-	44,279	44,279
Payables and other liabilities	10,963	4,084	15,047
Debt issuances	167,313	2,242	169,555
Total	1,121,256	106,058	1,227,314

13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are generally determined at the individual instrument level. If the Group holds offsetting risk positions, then the portfolio exception in AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (AASB 13) is used to measure the fair value of such groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group measures the portfolio based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (an asset) for a particular risk exposure, or to transfer a net short position (a liability) for a particular risk exposure.

a) Fair value designation

The Group designates certain loans and advances, deposits and other borrowings and debt issuances as fair value through profit or loss:

- where they contain separable embedded derivatives and are managed on a fair value basis, the total fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss in the same period as the movement on any associated hedging instruments; or
- in order to eliminate an accounting mismatch which would arise if the assets or liabilities were otherwise carried at amortised cost. This mismatch arises due to measuring the derivative financial instruments (used to mitigate interest rate risk of these assets or liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group's approach ensures that it recognises the fair value movements on the assets or liabilities in profit or loss in the same period as the movement on the associated derivatives.

The Group may also designate certain loans and advances, deposits and other borrowings and debt issuances as fair value through profit or loss where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

b) Fair value approach and valuation techniques

The Group uses valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes where no quoted price in an active market for that asset or liability exists. This includes the following:

Asset or Liability	Fair Value Approach
Financial instruments classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities (including trading and non-trading) • Repurchase agreements less than 90 days • Net loans and advances • Deposits and other borrowings • Debt issuances 	Discounted cash flow (DCF) techniques are used whereby contractual future cash flows of the instrument are discounted using wholesale market interest rates, or market borrowing rates for debt or loans with similar maturities or yield curves appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.
Other financial instruments held for trading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment securities – debt or equity 	Valuation techniques use comparable multiples (such as price-to-book ratios) or DCF techniques incorporating, to the extent possible, observable inputs from instruments with similar characteristics.

There were no significant changes to valuation approaches during the current or prior periods.

c) Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorises assets and liabilities carried at fair value into a fair value hierarchy in accordance with AASB 13 based on the observability of inputs used to measure the fair value:

- Level 1 - valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuations using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for a similar asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - valuations where significant unobservable inputs are used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

There were no significant changes to levelling approaches during the current or prior periods.

13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

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

	Fair value measurements			
	Level 1 \$M	Level 2 \$M	Level 3 \$M	Total \$M
As at March 2026				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	55,676	-	55,676
Trading assets ¹	32,625	18,600	-	51,225
Derivative financial instruments ¹	652	67,239	20	67,911
Investment securities ¹	125,602	30,970	1,118	157,690
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	-	17,608	95	17,703
Total	158,879	190,093	1,233	350,205
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	50,274	-	50,274
Derivative financial instruments ¹	302	59,156	8	59,466
Payables and other liabilities	4,256	538	-	4,794
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	3,054	-	3,054
Total	4,558	113,022	8	117,588
As at September 2025				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	49,244	-	49,244
Trading assets ¹	30,508	17,720	20	48,248
Derivative financial instruments ¹	115	47,343	22	47,480
Investment securities ¹	121,790	35,287	1,096	158,173
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	-	30,310	88	30,398
Total	152,413	179,904	1,226	333,543
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	57,688	-	57,688
Derivative financial instruments ¹	469	43,419	14	43,902
Payables and other liabilities	3,517	443	-	3,960
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	2,770	-	2,770
Total	3,986	104,320	14	108,320
As at March 2025				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (measured at fair value)	-	55,284	-	55,284
Trading assets ¹	24,200	21,530	15	45,745
Derivative financial instruments ¹	107	49,423	22	49,552
Investment securities ¹	114,369	32,590	1,501	148,460
Net loans and advances (measured at fair value)	-	21,335	233	21,568
Total	138,676	180,162	1,771	320,609
Liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings (designated at fair value)	-	55,453	-	55,453
Derivative financial instruments ¹	421	43,848	10	44,279
Payables and other liabilities	3,737	347	-	4,084
Debt issuances (designated at fair value)	-	2,242	-	2,242
Total	4,158	101,890	10	106,058

¹ During the March 2026 half, \$2,616 million of assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (Sep 25: \$6,621 million; Mar 25: \$8,290 million), and \$7,977 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (Sep 25: \$868 million; Mar 25: \$805 million) due to a change in the observability of market price and/or valuation inputs. There were no other material transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Fair value measurements incorporating unobservable market data

a) Level 3 fair value measurements

Level 3 financial instruments are a net asset of \$1,225 million (Sep 25: \$1,212 million; Mar 25: \$1,761 million). The assets and liabilities which incorporate significant unobservable inputs are:

- equity and debt securities for which there is no active market or traded prices cannot be observed;
- loans and advances measured at fair value for which there is no observable market data; and
- derivatives referencing market rates that cannot be observed primarily due to lack of market activity.

Level 3 Transfers

There were no material transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period.

The material Level 3 financial instruments as at 31 March 2026 are summarised below:

i) Investment securities - equity holdings classified as FVOCI

Bank of Tianjin (BoT)

The Group holds an investment in the Bank of Tianjin. The investment is valued based on comparative price-to-book (P/B) multiples (a P/B multiple is the ratio of the market value of equity to the book value of equity). The extent of judgement applied in determining the appropriate multiple and comparator group from which the multiple is derived resulted in the Level 3 classification. As at 31 March 2026, the BoT equity holding balance was \$875 million (Sep 25: \$843 million, Mar 25: \$1,097 million). The increase in BoT fair valuation during the March 2026 half was driven by a small increase in the book value and P/B multiple used in the valuation, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Other equity investments

The Group holds \$241 million (Sep 25: \$251 million; Mar 25: \$400 million) of unlisted equities classified as FVOCI, for which there are no active markets or traded prices available, resulting in a Level 3 classification. The movement in unlisted equity holdings during the March 2026 half was mainly due to revaluation and foreign currency translation impacts.

Net loans and advances - classified as FVTPL

Syndicated loans

The Group holds \$95 million (Sep 25: \$88 million; Mar 25: \$233 million) of syndicated loans for sale which are measured at FVTPL for which there is no observable market data available. The increase in the Level 3 loan balances for the March 2026 half was mainly due to new holdings offset by scheduled repayments and foreign currency translation impact.

b) Sensitivity to level 3 data inputs

When we make assumptions due to significant inputs to a valuation not being directly observable (Level 3 inputs), then changing these assumptions changes the Group's estimate of the instrument's fair value. Favourable and unfavourable changes are determined by changing the primary unobservable parameters used to derive fair valuation.

Investment securities - equity holdings

The valuations of the equity investments are sensitive to variations in selected unobservable inputs, with valuation techniques used including P/B multiples and discounted cash flow techniques. If for example, a 10% increase or decrease to the primary input into the valuations were to occur (such as the P/B multiple), it would result in a \$112 million increase or decrease in the fair value of the portfolio, which would be recognised in shareholders' equity in the Group, with no impact to net profit or loss.

Net loans and advances

Syndicated loan valuations are sensitive to credit spreads in determining their fair valuation. For the syndicated loans which are primarily investment-grade loans, an increase or decrease in credit spreads would have an immaterial impact on net profit or net assets of the Group. For the remaining syndicated loans, the Group may, where deemed necessary, utilise Credit Risk Insurance to mitigate the credit risks associated with those loans. The effect of this would also result in an immaterial impact to the net profit or net assets of the Group.

Other

The remaining Level 3 balance is immaterial and changes in inputs have a minimal impact on net profit and net assets of the Group.

c) Deferred fair value gains and losses

Where fair value is determined using unobservable inputs significant to the fair value of a financial instrument, the Group does not immediately recognise the difference between the transaction price and the amount determined based on the valuation technique (day one gains or losses) in profit or loss. After initial recognition, the Group recognises the deferred amount in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the life of the transaction or until all inputs become observable. Day one gains and losses which have been deferred are not material.

13. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, cont'd

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are measured at amortised cost on the Group's balance sheet. While this is the value at which we expect the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, the Group provides an estimate of the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date in the table below.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost not included in the table below approximate their carrying values. These financial assets and liabilities are either short term in nature or are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

	Carrying amount in the balance sheet			Fair value
	At amortised cost \$M	At fair value \$M	Total \$M	\$M
As at March 2026				
Financial assets				
Investment securities	6,889	157,690	164,579	164,578
Net loans and advances	804,074	17,703	821,777	821,680
Total	810,963	175,393	986,356	986,258
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	910,148	50,274	960,422	960,200
Debt issuances	157,426	3,054	160,480	161,061
Total	1,067,574	53,328	1,120,902	1,121,261
As at September 2025				
Financial assets				
Investment securities	7,520	158,173	165,693	165,696
Net loans and advances	799,058	30,398	829,456	830,036
Total	806,578	188,571	995,149	995,732
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	897,376	57,688	955,064	955,335
Debt issuances	166,504	2,770	169,274	171,031
Total	1,063,880	60,458	1,124,338	1,126,366
As at March 2025				
Financial assets				
Investment securities	6,917	148,460	155,377	155,363
Net loans and advances	798,634	21,568	820,202	820,596
Total	805,551	170,028	975,579	975,959
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other borrowings	916,766	55,453	972,219	972,310
Debt issuances	167,313	2,242	169,555	170,823
Total	1,084,079	57,695	1,141,774	1,143,133

14. Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Shareholders' equity	29,138	28,191	27,860	3%	5%
Ordinary share capital					
Reserves					
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2,383)	(941)	253	large	large
Share option reserve	80	108	81	-26%	-1%
FVOCI reserve	(531)	(870)	(1,083)	-39%	-51%
Cash flow hedge reserve	(974)	170	(219)	large	large
Transactions with non-controlling interests reserve	(22)	(22)	(22)	0%	0%
Total reserves	(3,830)	(1,555)	(990)	large	large
Retained earnings	45,745	44,492	44,697	3%	2%
Share capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	71,053	71,128	71,567	0%	-1%
Non-controlling interests	703	739	764	-5%	-8%
Total shareholders' equity	71,756	71,867	72,331	0%	-1%

Ordinary share capital

	As at		
	Mar 26 No.	Sep 25 No.	Mar 25 No.
Ordinary shares	2,983,520,180	2,971,365,622	2,979,416,260
Opening balance			
Share buy-back ¹	-	(231,644)	(9,484,274)
Bonus option plan	2,007,267	1,580,136	1,433,636
Dividend reinvestment plan issuances ²	26,331,058	10,806,066	-
Employee share and option plans ³	2,340,321	-	-
Closing balance	3,014,198,826	2,983,520,180	2,971,365,622
Less: Treasury shares	(3,168,494)	(4,166,060)	(3,994,601)
Closing balance	3,011,030,332	2,979,354,120	2,967,371,021

¹ The Group commenced a \$2.0 billion on-market share buy-back on 3 July 2024. This resulted in 0.2 million shares (\$6 million) being cancelled during the September 2025 half and 9.5 million shares (\$285 million) being cancelled during the March 2025 half. The Group announced the cessation of the remaining share buy-back on 13 October 2025.

² Dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) was satisfied through the issuance of shares during the March 2026 and September 2025 halves. DRP for the March 2025 half was fully satisfied through on-market purchases.

³ 2.3 million shares were issued under employee share and option plans during the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: nil; Mar 25 half: nil). On-market share purchases for the employee share and option plans were \$29 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$8 million; Mar 25 half: \$118 million).

Non-controlling interests

	Profit attributable to non-controlling interests			Equity attributable to non-controlling interests			Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		
	Half Year			As at			Half Year		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
ANZ Bank New Zealand PPS ¹	18	20	19	688	725	750	18	18	20
Other	2	-	2	15	14	14	-	-	-
Total	20	20	21	703	739	764	18	18	20

¹ Perpetual Preference Share (PPS) externally issued by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited are considered non-controlling interests of the Group.

15. Changes in composition of the Group

There were no acquisitions or disposals of material controlled entities for the half year ended 31 March 2026.

16. Investments in associates

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
PT Panin	1,144	1,140	1,479	0%	-23%
Other Associates ¹	-	2	17	large	large
Total carrying value of associates	1,144	1,142	1,496	0%	-24%

Contribution to Group profit after-tax

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
PT Panin ¹	56	52	54	8%	4%
Other associates ²	(2)	(14)	(16)	-86%	-88%
Share of associates' profit/(loss)	54	38	38	42%	42%

¹ Ownership interest held by the Group as at 31 March 2026 was 39% (Sep 25: 39%; Mar 25: 39%).

² During the March 2026 half, the Group ceased equity accounting for its share of Worldline Australia Pty Ltd (Worldline) losses as the carrying value of Worldline was reduced to zero.

Impairment assessment

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. The impairment assessment identified that one of the Group's associated investments, PT Panin, had indicators of impairment as a result of its carrying value exceeding its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) at times throughout the March 2026 half. No impairment was recognised as the Group determined its recoverable amount based on its value-in-use (VIU) exceeded its carrying value at 31 March 2026. Further details of the VIU assessment are outlined below.

Key judgements and estimates

The Group assesses the carrying value of its investments in associates for impairment indicators. Significant management judgment is required to determine the key assumptions underpinning the VIU calculation for PT Panin.

Factors that may change in subsequent periods and lead to potential future impairments, or reversals of prior impairments, include changes in forecast earnings levels in the near and medium term and/or changes in the long-term growth forecasts, changes to required levels of regulatory capital and the post-tax discount rate arising from changes in the risk premium or risk-free rates.

The key assumptions used in the VIU calculation are outlined below:

As at 31 March 2026	PT Panin
Post-tax discount rate	13.4%
Terminal growth rate	5.1%
Expected earnings growth (compound annual growth rate – 5 years)	8.4%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (closing level at 2030)	27.1%

The VIU calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions with reasonably possible changes in key assumptions having a positive or negative impact on the VIU outcome, and as such the recoverable amount of the investment including reducing the recoverable amount below its carrying value.

- A change in the March 2026 post-tax discount rate by +/- 50 bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by (\$58 million)/\$65 million;
- A change in the March 2026 terminal growth rate by +/- 25 bps would impact the VIU outcome for PT Panin by \$24 million/(\$23 million).

17. Related party disclosure

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

18. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Credit related commitments and contingencies

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Contractual amount of:					
Undrawn facilities	193,320	193,177	200,327	0%	-3%
Guarantees and letters of credit	22,862	21,514	23,764	6%	-4%
Performance related contingencies	27,016	27,403	27,963	-1%	-3%
Total	243,198	242,094	252,054	0%	-4%

Other contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

A description of the contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 31 March 2026 is set out below.

Contingent liabilities

• Regulatory, customer and third-party exposures

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Non-financial risk management enforceable undertaking

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

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

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

The CEU provides that upon any breach of the terms of the CEU, APRA may take regulatory action as it considers appropriate in the circumstances, including action under section 18A of the *Banking Act 1959 (Cth)*.

18. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, cont'd

• **South African rate action**

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

• **OnePath superannuation litigation**

In December 2020, a class action was brought against OnePath Custodians, OnePath Life and ANZBGL alleging that OnePath Custodians breached its obligations under superannuation legislation, and its duties as trustee, in respect of superannuation investments and fees. The claim also alleges that ANZBGL was involved in some of OnePath Custodians' investment breaches. An agreement to settle the claim was reached in October 2024. ANZBGL will contribute \$14 million to the settlement, which is covered by existing provisions held. The settlement is without admission of liability and was approved by the Federal Court of Australia on 20 March 2026. The period in which the Court approval may be appealed expires on 8 May 2026.

• **New Zealand loan information litigation**

In September 2021, a representative proceeding was brought against ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited is defending the allegations.

• **Security recovery actions**

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

• **Warranties, indemnities and performance management fees**

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

The Group has entered into an arrangement to pay performance fees to external fund managers in the event predetermined performance criteria are satisfied in relation to certain Group investments. The satisfaction of the performance criteria and associated performance fee remains uncertain.

• **Clearing and settlement obligations**

Certain group companies have a commitment to comply with rules governing various clearing and settlement arrangements which could result in a credit risk exposure and loss if another member institution fails to settle its payment clearing activities. The Group's potential exposure arising from these arrangements is unquantifiable in advance.

Certain group companies hold memberships of central clearing houses, including ASX Clear (Futures), London Clearing House (LCH) SwapClear, Korea Exchange (KRX), Hong Kong Exchange (HKEX), the Clearing Corporation of India, Taiwan Futures Exchange and the Shanghai Clearing House. These memberships allow the relevant group company to centrally clear derivative instruments in line with cross-border regulatory requirements. Common to all of these memberships is the requirement for the relevant group company to make default fund contributions. In the event of a default by another member, the relevant group company could potentially be required to commit additional default fund contributions which are unquantifiable in advance.

• **Parent entity guarantees**

Certain group companies have issued letters of comfort and guarantees in respect of certain subsidiaries in the normal course of business. Under these letters and guarantees, the issuing entity undertakes to ensure that those subsidiaries continue to meet their financial obligations, subject to certain conditions including that the subsidiary remains a controlled entity.

Contingent assets

• **National Housing Bank**

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.

19. Significant events since balance date

On 29 April 2026, the Group announced that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire Worldline S.A's 51% share in Worldline Australia Pty Ltd, the joint venture between the Group and Worldline S.A that commenced in 2022, subject to Australian Competition and Consumer Commission approval. Completion is expected to occur in the September 2026 half.

Other than the matter above, there have been no significant events from 31 March 2026 to the date of signing this report.

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Directors' Declaration

The Directors of ANZ Group Holdings Limited declare that:

1. in the Directors' opinion the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - section 304, that they comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and any further requirements in the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - section 305, that they give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
2. in the Directors' opinion as at the date of this declaration there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Paul D O'Sullivan
Chairman



Nuno A Matos
Managing Director

30 April 2026

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Independent Auditor's Review Report to the shareholders of ANZ Group Holdings Limited

Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of ANZ Group Holdings Limited (the Group).

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of ANZ Group Holdings Limited do not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements comprise:

- The condensed consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2026;
- The condensed consolidated income statement, condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated cash flow statement for the half year ended on that date;
- Notes 1 to 19 including selected explanatory notes; and
- The Directors' Declaration.

The Group comprises ANZ Group Holdings Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at the half year's end or from time to time during the half year.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* and ISRE 2410 *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the annual financial reports of public interest entities in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for:

- the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Review of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements based on our review. ASRE 2410 and ISRE 2410 require us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and its performance for the half year ended on that date, and complying with *Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing* and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

KPMG

Maria Trinci
Partner

Melbourne
30 April 2026



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of ANZ Group Holdings Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the review of the interim financial report of ANZ Group Holdings Limited for the half year ended 31 March 2026 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

KPMG

KPMG

Maria Trinci

Maria Trinci
Partner

Melbourne
30 April 2026

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Capital management

The disclosures below represent the position for ANZ BH Pty Ltd as the head of ANZ's Level 2 banking group. The capital position for ANZGHL, the head of the Level 3 conglomerate group, is outlined on page 39.

		As at			Movement	
		Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Qualifying Capital						
Tier 1						
Shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests		71,350	70,445	70,712	1%	1%
Prudential adjustments to shareholders' equity	Table 1	(458)	(436)	(601)	5%	-24%
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital		70,892	70,009	70,111	1%	1%
Deductions	Table 2	(13,420)	(14,825)	(14,882)	-9%	-10%
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		57,472	55,184	55,229	4%	4%
Additional Tier 1 capital	Table 3	7,275	7,357	7,443	-1%	-2%
Tier 1 capital		64,747	62,541	62,672	4%	3%
Tier 2 capital	Table 4	33,747	33,810	32,831	0%	3%
Total qualifying capital		98,494	96,351	95,503	2%	3%
Capital adequacy ratios (Level 2)						
Common Equity Tier 1		12.4%	12.0%	11.8%		
Tier 1		14.0%	13.6%	13.4%		
Tier 2		7.2%	7.4%	7.0%		
Total capital ratio		21.2%	21.0%	20.4%		
Risk weighted assets	Table 5	464,026	458,547	468,999	1%	-1%

Capital management, cont'd

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Table 1: Prudential adjustments to shareholders' equity					
Shareholders' equity attributable to deconsolidated entities	(272)	(226)	(266)	20%	2%
Deferred fee revenue including fees deferred as part of loan yields	504	546	496	-8%	2%
Non-controlling interests and other deductions	(690)	(756)	(831)	-9%	-17%
Total	(458)	(436)	(601)	5%	-24%
Table 2: Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital					
Unamortised goodwill & other intangibles (excluding ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Ltd)	(4,029)	(4,165)	(4,117)	-3%	-2%
Intangible component of investments in ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Ltd	(56)	(59)	(62)	-5%	-10%
Intangible component of investments in Suncorp Banking Group Holdings Ltd	(337)	(379)	(422)	-11%	-20%
Capitalised software	(1,017)	(996)	(997)	2%	2%
Capitalised expenses (including loan and lease origination fees)	(2,611)	(2,550)	(2,430)	2%	7%
Applicable deferred net tax assets	(3,511)	(3,720)	(3,412)	-6%	3%
Expected losses in excess of eligible provisions	(25)	(25)	(304)	0%	-92%
Investment in other insurance subsidiaries	(225)	(225)	(225)	0%	0%
Investment in ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Ltd	(48)	(51)	(52)	-6%	-8%
Investments in associates	(1,144)	(1,140)	(1,479)	0%	-23%
Other equity investments	(954)	(923)	(1,175)	3%	-19%
Cash flow hedge reserve and other deductions	537	(592)	(207)	large	large
Total	(13,420)	(14,825)	(14,882)	-9%	-10%
Table 3: Additional Tier 1 capital					
ANZ Capital Notes 6	1,493	1,492	1,491	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Notes 7	1,302	1,301	1,300	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Notes 8	1,488	1,487	1,486	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Notes 9	1,684	1,683	1,682	0%	0%
ANZ Capital Securities	1,452	1,489	1,544	-2%	-6%
Regulatory adjustments and deductions	(144)	(95)	(60)	52%	large
Total	7,275	7,357	7,443	-1%	-2%
Table 4: Tier 2 capital					
General reserve for impairment of financial assets	1,887	1,710	1,639	10%	15%
Term subordinated debt notes	32,951	33,811	32,444	-3%	2%
Regulatory adjustments and deductions	(1,091)	(1,711)	(1,252)	-36%	-13%
Total	33,747	33,810	32,831	0%	3%

Capital management, cont'd

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Table 5: Risk weighted assets					
On balance sheet	293,907	297,931	302,663	-1%	-3%
Commitments	43,604	44,534	46,573	-2%	-6%
Contingents	11,324	11,274	11,514	0%	-2%
Derivatives	17,522	15,844	17,331	11%	1%
Total credit risk weighted assets	366,357	369,583	378,081	-1%	-3%
Market risk - Traded	6,954	6,895	6,854	1%	1%
Market risk - IRRBB	33,378	24,797	21,357	35%	56%
Operational risk	54,687	53,773	50,648	2%	8%
Total risk weighted assets	461,376	455,048	456,940	1%	1%
RWA adjustment for the IRB capital floor	2,650	3,499	12,059	-24%	-78%
Total risk weighted assets including floor adjustment	464,026	458,547	468,999	1%	-1%

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Table 6: Credit risk weighted assets by Basel asset class					
Subject to Advanced IRB approach					
Corporate (including SME)	65,669	63,726	66,579	3%	-1%
Residential mortgage	92,513	94,135	94,747	-2%	-2%
Retail SME	9,081	9,419	9,558	-4%	-5%
Qualifying revolving retail	2,954	3,032	3,155	-3%	-6%
Other retail	1,642	1,642	1,636	0%	0%
New Zealand banking subsidiaries	54,221	56,254	54,142	-4%	0%
Credit risk weighted assets subject to Advanced IRB approach	226,080	228,208	229,817	-1%	-2%
Credit risk weighted assets subject to supervisory slotting approach	13,202	13,787	15,360	-4%	-14%
Subject to Foundation IRB approach					
Corporate	33,454	34,388	34,587	-3%	-3%
Sovereign	8,455	10,107	10,983	-16%	-23%
Financial institution	23,124	23,207	23,781	0%	-3%
Credit risk weighted assets subject to Foundational IRB approach	65,033	67,702	69,351	-4%	-6%
Subject to Standardised approach					
Corporate	11,884	12,237	13,828	-3%	-14%
Sovereign	10	10	-	0%	n/a
Bank	190	170	170	12%	12%
Residential mortgage	22,921	22,407	21,970	2%	4%
Other retail	97	88	167	10%	-42%
Other assets	3,531	3,440	4,329	3%	-18%
Specialised lending	186	219	143	-15%	30%
New Zealand banking subsidiaries	1,757	1,830	2,005	-4%	-12%
Credit risk weighted assets subject to Standardised approach	40,576	40,401	42,612	0%	-5%
Counterparty Credit Risk (inclusive of Qualifying Central Counterparties)	14,368	13,226	13,809	9%	4%
Credit Valuation Adjustment	4,763	3,768	4,736	26%	1%
Credit risk weighted assets relating to securitisation exposures	2,335	2,491	2,396	-6%	-3%
Total credit risk weighted assets	366,357	369,583	378,081	-1%	-3%

Capital management, cont'd

	Collectively and Individually Assessed Provision			APRA Expected Loss ¹		
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M
Table 7: Total provision for credit impairment and Basel expected loss by division						
Australia Retail	1,207	1,158	994	998	1,004	906
Business & Private Bank	1,170	1,175	1,179	642	673	698
Institutional	1,627	1,575	1,587	835	846	982
New Zealand	477	515	559	580	622	813
Suncorp Bank	321	299	268	-	-	-
Pacific	45	54	56	7	17	15
Group Centre	1	2	1	-	-	1
Total provision for credit impairment and expected loss	4,848	4,778	4,644	3,062	3,162	3,415

¹ Only applicable to IRB portfolios.

	As at			Movement	
	Mar 26 \$M	Sep 25 \$M	Mar 25 \$M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Table 8: APRA expected loss in excess of eligible provisions					
APRA expected loss: non-defaulted	1,907	2,018	2,112	-6%	-10%
Less: Qualifying collectively assessed provision					
Collectively assessed provision	(4,453)	(4,379)	(4,280)	2%	4%
Non-qualifying collectively assessed provision	659	651	529	1%	25%
Standardised collectively assessed provision	360	351	352	3%	2%
Non-defaulted excess included in deduction	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
APRA expected loss: defaulted	1,155	1,144	1,303	1%	-11%
Less: Qualifying individually assessed provision					
Individually assessed provision	(395)	(399)	(364)	-1%	9%
Additional individually assessed provision for partial write offs	(163)	(163)	(163)	0%	0%
Standardised individually assessed provision	33	37	32	-11%	3%
Collectively assessed provision on IRB defaulted	(605)	(594)	(504)	2%	20%
	25	25	304	0%	-92%
Shortfall in expected loss not included in deduction	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Defaulted excess included in deduction	25	25	304	0%	-92%
Gross deduction	25	25	304	0%	-92%

Average balance sheet and related interest¹

	Mar 26 Half Year			Sep 25 Half Year			Mar 25 Half Year		
	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %
Loans and advances									
Home loans ²	442,243	13,386	6.1%	442,759	14,139	6.4%	430,650	14,860	6.9%
Consumer finance ³	13,393	553	8.3%	13,067	558	8.5%	12,852	555	8.7%
Business lending ⁴	307,208	8,293	5.4%	321,723	9,203	5.7%	319,361	9,575	6.0%
Individual provisions for credit impairment	(347)	-	n/a	(356)	-	n/a	(306)	-	n/a
Total	762,497	22,232	5.8%	777,193	23,900	6.1%	762,557	24,990	6.6%
Non-lending interest earning assets									
Cash and other liquid assets	194,037	2,646	2.7%	195,423	3,039	3.1%	190,873	3,329	3.5%
Trading assets and investment securities	210,327	4,070	3.9%	204,015	4,246	4.2%	188,102	4,413	4.7%
Other assets	505	1	n/a	522	4	n/a	596	2	n/a
Total	404,869	6,717	3.3%	399,960	7,289	3.6%	379,571	7,744	4.1%
Total interest earning assets⁵	1,167,366	28,949	5.0%	1,177,153	31,189	5.3%	1,142,128	32,734	5.7%
Non-interest earning assets²	177,371			172,022			175,841		
Total average assets	1,344,737			1,349,175			1,317,969		
Interest bearing deposits and other borrowings									
Certificates of deposit	40,726	800	3.9%	42,600	906	4.2%	41,830	978	4.7%
Term deposits	277,339	5,101	3.7%	299,714	6,242	4.2%	294,139	6,761	4.6%
On demand and short term deposits ⁶	364,565	6,456	3.6%	350,549	6,841	3.9%	335,541	7,199	4.3%
Deposits from banks and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	119,447	2,121	3.6%	115,777	2,237	3.9%	111,064	2,471	4.5%
Commercial paper and other borrowings	47,920	931	3.9%	54,044	1,190	4.4%	53,942	1,274	4.7%
Total	849,997	15,409	3.6%	862,684	17,416	4.0%	836,516	18,683	4.5%
Non-deposit interest bearing liabilities									
Collateral received and settlement balances owed by ANZ	26,632	289	2.2%	26,564	269	2.0%	28,948	350	2.4%
Debt issuances & subordinated debt	165,186	3,950	4.8%	162,873	4,044	5.0%	159,177	4,347	5.5%
Other liabilities	11,139	413	n/a	9,239	368	n/a	10,735	485	n/a
Total	202,957	4,652	4.6%	198,676	4,681	4.7%	198,860	5,182	5.2%
Total interest bearing liabilities⁵	1,052,954	20,061	3.8%	1,061,360	22,097	4.2%	1,035,376	23,865	4.6%
Non-interest bearing liabilities⁶	219,797			214,471			211,347		
Total average liabilities	1,272,751			1,275,831			1,246,723		
Total average shareholders' equity⁷	71,986			73,344			71,246		

¹ Averages used are predominantly daily averages.

² Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of \$63,880 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$60,645 million; Mar 25 half: \$58,499 million), which are included in non-interest earning assets. While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the calculation of the Group's net interest margin.

³ Consumer finance includes retail products such as credit cards and personal loans, mainly held in the Australia Retail division.

⁴ Business lending includes commercial loans to small and mid-sized enterprises, in the Business & Private Bank and New Zealand divisions, as well as larger corporate customers in the Institutional division.

⁵ Intra-group interest earning assets and interest income and Intra-group interest earning liabilities and interest expense have been eliminated.

⁶ On demand and short-term deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of \$63,880 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$60,645 million; Mar 25 half: \$58,499 million), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

⁷ Includes non-controlling interests.

Average balance sheet and related interest¹, cont'd

	Mar 26 Half Year			Sep 25 Half Year			Mar 25 Half Year		
	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %	Avg bal \$M	Int \$M	Rate %
Loans and advances²									
Australia	551,597	16,561	6.0%	555,447	17,463	6.3%	541,632	18,040	6.7%
New Zealand	137,990	3,470	5.0%	143,224	4,013	5.6%	138,556	4,345	6.3%
Rest of World	72,910	2,201	6.1%	78,522	2,424	6.2%	82,369	2,605	6.3%
Total	762,497	22,232	5.8%	777,193	23,900	6.1%	762,557	24,990	6.6%
Trading assets and investment securities									
Australia	107,752	2,328	4.3%	105,077	2,324	4.4%	98,852	2,433	4.9%
New Zealand	21,133	318	3.0%	20,843	368	3.5%	19,021	410	4.3%
Rest of World	81,442	1,424	3.5%	78,095	1,554	4.0%	70,229	1,570	4.5%
Total	210,327	4,070	3.9%	204,015	4,246	4.2%	188,102	4,413	4.7%
Total interest earning assets³									
Australia	754,728	20,482	5.4%	750,434	21,429	5.7%	733,401	22,474	6.1%
New Zealand	169,335	3,904	4.6%	175,679	4,584	5.2%	169,371	5,011	5.9%
Rest of World	243,303	4,563	3.8%	251,040	5,176	4.1%	239,356	5,249	4.4%
Total	1,167,366	28,949	5.0%	1,177,153	31,189	5.3%	1,142,128	32,734	5.7%
Total average assets									
Australia	877,223			865,609			850,393		
New Zealand	184,602			190,563			185,087		
Rest of World	282,912			293,003			282,489		
Total average assets	1,344,737			1,349,175			1,317,969		
Interest bearing deposits and other borrowings⁴									
Australia	516,990	10,321	4.0%	512,690	11,063	4.3%	496,626	11,707	4.7%
New Zealand	116,716	1,462	2.5%	121,862	1,959	3.2%	117,582	2,410	4.1%
Rest of World	216,291	3,626	3.4%	228,132	4,394	3.8%	222,308	4,566	4.1%
Total	849,997	15,409	3.6%	862,684	17,416	4.0%	836,516	18,683	4.5%
Total interest bearing liabilities³									
Australia	674,258	14,261	4.2%	661,774	14,874	4.5%	645,006	15,857	4.9%
New Zealand	137,789	1,818	2.6%	142,500	2,377	3.3%	138,422	2,915	4.2%
Rest of World	240,907	3,982	3.3%	257,086	4,846	3.8%	251,948	5,093	4.1%
Total	1,052,954	20,061	3.8%	1,061,360	22,097	4.2%	1,035,376	23,865	4.6%
Total average liabilities									
Australia	824,836			803,808			782,439		
New Zealand	166,065			170,875			166,975		
Rest of World	281,850			301,148			297,309		
Total average liabilities	1,272,751			1,275,831			1,246,723		
Total average shareholders' equity									
Ordinary share capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests	71,986			73,344			71,246		
Total average shareholders' equity	71,986			73,344			71,246		
Total average liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,344,737			1,349,175			1,317,969		

¹ Averages used are predominantly daily averages.

² Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of \$63,880 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$60,645 million; Mar 25 half: \$58,499 million), which are included in non-interest earning assets. While these balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, they are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and the calculation of the Group's net interest margin.

³ Intra-group interest earning assets and interest income and Intra-group interest earning liabilities and interest expense have been eliminated.

⁴ On demand and short-term deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of \$63,880 million for the March 2026 half (Sep 25 half: \$60,645 million; Mar 25 half: \$58,499 million), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Average balance sheet and related interest, cont'd

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 %	Sep 25 %	Mar 25 %
Gross earnings rate¹			
Australia	5.58	5.88	6.38
New Zealand	4.62	5.20	5.93
Rest of World	3.69	4.14	4.51
Group	4.97	5.28	5.75

Net interest spread and net interest margin analysis as follows:

	Half Year		
	Mar 26 %	Sep 25 %	Mar 25 %
Australia¹			
Net interest spread	1.28	1.26	1.24
Interest attributable to net non-interest bearing items	0.36	0.41	0.44
Net interest margin - Australia	1.64	1.67	1.68
New Zealand¹			
Net interest spread	1.87	1.79	1.63
Interest attributable to net non-interest bearing items	0.47	0.58	0.72
Net interest margin - New Zealand	2.34	2.37	2.35
Rest of World¹			
Net interest spread	0.38	0.38	0.46
Interest attributable to net non-interest bearing items	0.30	0.28	0.26
Net interest margin - Rest of World	0.68	0.66	0.72
Group			
Net interest spread	1.15	1.13	1.13
Interest attributable to net non-interest bearing items	0.38	0.41	0.43
Net interest margin	1.53	1.54	1.56
Net interest margin (excl. Markets)	2.28	2.26	2.26

¹ Geographic gross earnings rate, net interest spread and net interest margin are calculated gross of intra-group items (Intra-group interest earning assets and associated interest income and intra-group interest bearing liabilities and associated interest expense).

Select geographical disclosures

The following divisions operate across the geographic locations illustrated below:

- Australia Retail division - Australia
- Business & Private Bank division - Australia
- Institutional division - Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World
- New Zealand division - New Zealand
- Suncorp Bank division - Australia
- Pacific division - Rest of World
- Group Centre division - Australia, New Zealand and Rest of World

The Rest of World geography includes all geographies in which the Group operates outside of Australia and New Zealand. This includes Asia, Pacific, Europe & America.

	Australia \$M	New Zealand \$M	Rest of World \$M	Total \$M
March 2026 Half Year				
Statutory profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	2,046	1,085	519	3,650
Cash profit/(loss)	2,186	1,067	527	3,780
Net loans and advances	614,153	134,633	72,991	821,777
Customer deposits	492,520	124,262	153,942	770,724
Risk weighted assets	315,837	79,119	69,070	464,026
September 2025 Half Year				
Statutory profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	839	1,149	261	2,249
Cash profit/(loss)	854	1,106	259	2,219
Net loans and advances	620,549	139,654	69,253	829,456
Customer deposits	476,040	126,104	145,913	748,057
Risk weighted assets	303,387	84,034	71,126	458,547
March 2025 Half Year				
Statutory profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,906	1,157	579	3,642
Cash profit/(loss)	1,935	1,052	581	3,568
Net loans and advances	600,332	139,923	79,947	820,202
Customer deposits	462,928	128,089	165,547	756,564
Risk weighted assets	311,613	80,382	77,004	468,999

New Zealand geography (in NZD)

	Half Year			Movement	
	Mar 26 NZD M	Sep 25 NZD M	Mar 25 NZD M	Mar 26 v. Sep 25	Mar 26 v. Mar 25
Net interest income	2,294	2,277	2,196	1%	4%
Other operating income	375	333	345	13%	9%
Operating income	2,669	2,610	2,541	2%	5%
Operating expenses	(890)	(917)	(895)	-3%	-1%
Cash profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,779	1,693	1,646	5%	8%
Credit impairment (charge)/release	(22)	20	5	large	large
Cash profit before income tax	1,757	1,713	1,651	3%	6%
Income tax expense and non-controlling interests	(519)	(505)	(490)	3%	6%
Cash profit	1,238	1,208	1,161	2%	7%
Adjustments between statutory profit and cash profit	21	47	116	-55%	-82%
Statutory profit	1,259	1,255	1,277	0%	-1%
Individually assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	23	21	14	10%	64%
Collectively assessed credit impairment charge/(release)	(1)	(41)	(19)	-98%	-95%
Net loans and advances	161,486	158,964	153,912	2%	5%
Customer deposits	149,046	143,541	140,895	4%	6%
Risk weighted assets	94,900	95,654	88,418	-1%	7%
Total FTE	6,675	6,702	6,837	0%	-2%

Exchange rates

Major exchange rates used in the translation of foreign subsidiaries, branches, investments in associates and issued debt are as follows:

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

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

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

ANZ Bank Group means ANZ BH Pty Ltd and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand.

ANZBGL means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

ANZBGL Group means ANZBGL and each of its subsidiaries.

ANZ Bank New Zealand means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.

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

ANZ Economics means ANZ Research Economics, a business unit within ANZ which conducts analysis of key economic inputs and developments and assessment of the potential impacts on the local, regional and global economies.

ANZGHL means ANZ Group Holdings Limited.

ANZGHL Group means ANZGHL and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZ BH Pty Ltd, ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd and ANZ NBH Pty Ltd.

ANZ Non-Bank Group means ANZ NBH Pty Ltd and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZ's beneficial interests in the 1835i trusts and non-controlling interests in the ANZ Worldline Payment Solutions joint venture, and ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd.

APRA means Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

APS means ADI Prudential Standard.

ASX means Australian Securities Exchange.

AT1 means Additional Tier 1 capital.

Board means ANZGHL Board of Directors.

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.

Cash profit is an additional measure of profit which is prepared on a basis other than in accordance with accounting standards. Cash profit represents the Group's preferred measure of the result of the core business activities of the Group, enabling readers to assess Group and divisional performance against prior periods and against peer institutions. To calculate cash profit, the Group excludes non-core items from statutory profit as noted below. These items do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments.

Gains and losses are adjusted where they are significant, or have the potential to be significant in any one period, and fall into one of three categories:

1. non-core gains or losses included in earnings arising from changes in tax, legal or accounting legislation or other non-core items not associated with the core operations of the Group such as amortisation of intangible assets recognised in a business combination;
2. economic hedging impacts and similar accounting items that represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future; and
3. accounting reclassifications between individual line items that do not impact reported results, such as individually assessed allowance for ECL on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash profit is not a measure of cash flow or profit determined on a cash accounting basis.

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

Company means ANZGHL.

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

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

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

Derivative credit valuation adjustment (CVA) - Over the life of a derivative instrument, the Group uses a model to adjust fair value to take into account the impact of counterparty credit quality. The methodology calculates the present value of expected losses over the life of the financial instrument as a function of probability of default, loss given default, expected credit risk exposure and an asset correlation factor. Impaired derivatives are also subject to a CVA.

Dividend payout ratio is the total ordinary dividend payment divided by profit attributable to shareholders of the Company.

Embedded losses - In relation to interest rate risk in the banking book, APRA requires ADIs to give consideration to embedded gains or losses in banking book items that are not accounted for on a marked-to-market basis when determining regulatory capital. The embedded loss or gain measures the difference between the book value and the economic value of banking book activities at a point in time.

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

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

Exposure at default (EAD) means the expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest.

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

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

GDP means gross domestic product.

Group means ANZGHL and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZ BH Pty Ltd, ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd and ANZ NBH Pty Ltd.

Gross loans and advances (GLA) comprise gross loans and advances, capitalised brokerage and other origination costs less unearned income.

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

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on the Group's future net interest income. The risk generally arises from the risk to earnings or market value as a result of changes in the overall level of interest rates and credit spreads and/or the relativity of these rates across the various tenors.

IRB means internal ratings-based.

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

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

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

Loss given default (LGD) means 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NZX means New Zealand's Exchange.

Probability of default (PD) means the estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default over a given period.

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

SME means small and medium enterprises.

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

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

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Description of divisions

The Group operates on a divisional structure with seven divisions: Australia Retail, Business & Private Bank, Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, Pacific, and Group Centre.

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

Institutional

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

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

New Zealand

The New Zealand division comprises the following business units:

- Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. We deliver our services via our internet and app-based digital solutions and network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.
- Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services through 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.
- Central Functions includes treasury and back-office support functions.

Suncorp Bank

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

Pacific

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

Group Centre

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

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