



CBA Covered Bond Trust

ABN 63 954 593 219

Annual Report

For the year ended
30 June 2024

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

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Manager's report

The Directors of Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited ("the Manager") submit their report together with the General Purpose Financial Statements ("the Financial Statements") of CBA Covered Bond Trust ("the Trust"), for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Trust Manager and Trustee

The Manager of the Trust for the reporting year was Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited. The Trustee of the Trust for the reporting year was Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited.

Directors

The names of the Directors of the Manager holding office during the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

C Bhindi	Director
V Hickey	Director
P Roa	Director

Secretaries

The names of the Secretaries of the Manager holding office during the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

N Mlinarevic	Secretary
S Blakeney	Secretary (resigned 30 November 2023)
R Norris	Secretary (resigned 30 November 2023)

Principal activities

The Trust's principal activities during the financial year were the holding of loan receivables from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("the Bank") and provision of guarantees and security over the issue of any covered bonds by the Bank. The Trust has a pool of economic assets available in providing these guarantees and security, including mortgage loan rights, and cash and cash equivalents.

There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Review of operations

The Trust recorded a net loss for the financial year of \$25,752,000 (2023: loss \$85,523,000), this is offset by a gain in other comprehensive income of \$25,752,000 (2023: gain \$85,523,000).

Distribution

Residual income in the Trust was returned to the Bank through excess servicing fees and as a result distributions paid and payable to the income unitholder, the Bank, in accordance with the Establishment Deed, was \$nil for the financial year (2023: \$nil).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information as to likely developments in the operations of the Trust and the expected results of those operations in subsequent financial years have not been included in this report because, in the opinion of the Directors, it would prejudice the interests of the Trust.

Environmental regulation

The Trust's operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under Australian Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Interests in units of the Trust

As at the date of this report, no Director has any interests in the units of the Trust.

Events subsequent to the balance sheet date

On 24 September 2024, in accordance with the terms of the Series Supplement, the Manager directed the Trustee to purchase loans totalling \$11,865,000,000 from the ultimate parent entity. \$6,691,000,000 of the loans were purchased by the draw down of the demand loan, and \$5,174,000,000 from collections of principal on pre-existing loans from the ultimate parent entity.

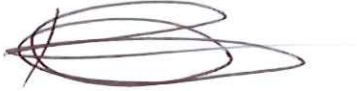
The Manager is not aware of any matter or circumstance that has occurred since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent years.

Rounding of amounts

The amounts contained in this report and in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (where rounding is applicable).

Manager's report (continued)

Signed for and on behalf of Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited as Manager of the CBA Covered Bond Trust.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a horizontal line, positioned above a horizontal line.

Director

Sydney
21 October 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Interest income:			
Interest revenue on loans to ultimate parent entity		2,066,146	1,356,624
Other interest income ¹		29,866	30,433
Interest expense on intercompany borrowing from ultimate parent entity		(2,085,764)	(1,378,117)
Net interest income		10,248	8,940
Other operating income:			
Net (loss)/gain on intercompany borrowing		(591,718)	971,443
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives		583,461	(1,039,936)
Total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment		1,991	(59,553)
Loan impairment expense	2	(17,496)	(17,030)
Operating expenses	3	(10,247)	(8,940)
Net (loss) before income tax		(25,752)	(85,523)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net (loss) after income tax from continuing operations		(25,752)	(85,523)
Other comprehensive income:			
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	10	25,752	85,523
Total other comprehensive income net of tax from continuing operations		25,752	85,523
Total comprehensive income		-	-

¹ Other interest income consists mainly of early repayment adjustments and lending fees payable by customers upon prepayment of home loans.

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2024

	Note	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		5,039,971	3,880,794
Other assets	5	910,503	901,460
Derivative assets	6	1,083,892	1,242,747
Loans and other receivables	7	33,886,106	29,492,301
Total assets		40,920,472	35,517,302
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	388,085	266,174
Derivative liabilities	6	1,618,060	1,451,244
Financial liabilities	9	38,914,327	33,799,884
Trust corpus ¹		–	–
Total liabilities		40,920,472	35,517,302
Net assets		–	–
Total equity		–	–

1 Trust corpus of \$200 has been rounded to \$nil.

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Total equity ¹ \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022		–
Net (loss) after income tax from continuing operations	10	(85,523)
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	10	85,523
Balance at 30 June 2023		–
Balance at 1 July 2023		–
Net (loss) after income tax from continuing operations	10	(25,752)
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	10	25,752
Balance at 30 June 2024		–

1 Under Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), trust corpus is classified as a financial liability rather than equity. As a result, there was no equity at the start or the end of the year.

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) before income tax		(25,752)	(85,523)
Add back non-cash movements:			
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax		25,752	85,523
Net (gain)/loss on derivatives		(583,461)	1,039,936
Net impairment movement on loans and other receivables		17,496	17,030
Net movement on financial liabilities		565,965	(1,056,966)
Changes in operating revenue and expenses		25,752	85,523
Net (increase) in interest receivable on loans and collections from ultimate parent entity ¹		(54,476)	(92,462)
Net (increase)/decrease in fees receivable from ultimate parent entity ¹		(139,754)	79,396
Net increase in interest payable		121,882	95,345
Net increase in trade payables		29	53
Add back non-cash movements:			
Net (decrease) in hedge interest receivable		(105,767)	(51,669)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(178,086)	30,663
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		(178,086)	30,663
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of securitised mortgages		(11,810,872)	(8,906,163)
Receipts on loans to ultimate parent entity		7,584,759	7,782,105
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(4,226,113)	(1,124,058)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from demand loan from ultimate parent entity	14	8,416,903	5,609,152
Repayment of loans to ultimate parent entity ¹	14	(2,853,527)	(3,519,190)
Net cash provided by financing activities		5,563,376	2,089,962
Net increase in cash at bank		1,159,177	996,567
Cash at bank at beginning of year		3,880,794	2,884,227
Cash at bank at end of year		5,039,971	3,880,794

¹ Includes a portion of the cash flow movement from collections of principal, interest and fees receivable - ultimate parent entity.

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1 Summary of material accounting policies

1.1 General information

The General Purpose Financial Statements ("the Financial Statements") of CBA Covered Bond Trust ("the Trust") for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited ("the Manager") on 21 October 2024. The Directors of the Manager have the power to amend and reissue the Financial Statements.

The Trust was constituted and commenced operations in accordance with the Establishment Deed on 13 November 2011 ("the Programme Date") for the purpose of acquiring mortgage loan rights from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("the Bank") with monies borrowed from the Bank to fund such acquisitions, including the granting of guarantees and security in respect of any covered bonds issued by the Bank in connection with the covered bonds programme. The Trustee of the Trust is Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited.

The *Banking Act 1959* ("the Banking Act") allows Australian banks to issue covered bonds for funding purposes.

Covered bonds are secured, senior, soft or hard bullet securities that provide investors with recourse to both the issuing institution and an underlying, revolving collateral pool of assets ("cover pool"). The cover pool represents the pool of mortgages maintained by the Bank and allocated to the issue of Covered Bonds under the Programme.

The Trust will continue until, and will terminate on, the Vesting Date. The Vesting Date means the earliest of the following dates to occur:

- i) the date which is 80 years after the date of the constitution of the Trust;
- ii) the date on which the Trust terminates by operation of law or in accordance with the Establishment Deed; or
- iii) following the occurrence of a Covered Bond Guarantor Event of Default, the date on which the Security Trustee has notified the Covered Bond Guarantor in writing that it has enforced the security and has distributed all of the amounts, which the Security Trustee is required to distribute under the Security Deed.

The Trust is domiciled in Australia. The address of its principal office is Commonwealth Bank Place South, Level 1, 11 Harbour Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

The ultimate parent entity of the Manager and the Trust is the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ACN 123 123 124.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB"). The Trust is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements of the Trust comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The functional and presentation currency of the Trust have been determined to be Australian Dollars ("AUD") as this currency best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Trust.

The Financial Statements have been prepared using a historical cost basis, unless otherwise specified.

Comparative figures represent the prior year annual results and where appropriate, are adjusted so as to be comparable with the figures stated in the current financial year. Adjustments to the comparative figures are in Note 9 and Note 11.3.

1.3 New accounting standards and future accounting developments

Adoption of new accounting standards

There were no new and/or amended accounting standards that were adopted by the Trust with effect from 1 July 2023.

Future accounting developments

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not yet effective for the 30 June 2024 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Trust.

Other accounting developments

In June 2024, the AASB issued a new standard AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which will be effective from 1 July 2027 and is required to be applied retrospectively. AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and introduces new requirements to improve entities' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing entities. These requirements aim to improve comparability in the income statement, enhance transparency of management-defined performance measures and provide useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The Trust continues to assess the impact of adopting AASB 18.

1.4 Offsetting

Income and expenses are only offset in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if permitted under the relevant accounting standard. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Revenue and expense recognition

The Trust recognises revenue and expenses from the following major sources:

(i) Interest revenue

Interest revenue on loans and other receivables is measured using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument, and allocates the interest over the expected life of the financial instrument. Fees and transaction costs integral to loan origination are capitalised and included in interest revenue recognised over the expected life of the loan. Any excess servicing fee payable to the income unitholder is included in interest revenue due to the imputed loan arrangement as it is part of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia Group's ("the Group") intra-group arrangements.

(ii) Other interest income

Other interest income is recognised on an accrual basis over the service period.

(iii) Interest expense

Finance costs relating to the loan from ultimate parent entity are recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Gains/losses on derivatives

Net gain/loss on derivatives that are held for risk management purposes represents both realised and unrealised gains/losses from changes in the fair value.

1.6 Income tax

Under current income tax legislation, the Trust is not liable for income tax because its taxable income is fully distributed to the income unitholder.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the Financial Statements comprise cash at bank. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Guaranteed Investment Contract account (GIC)

The Guaranteed Investment Contract account ("GIC account") is a deposit account established to provide a guaranteed return of 1 month BBSW on deposits made into the GIC account in accordance with the CBA Covered Bond Trust Account Bank Agreement.

Authorised Investment account

The Authorised Investment account is a deposit account established to hold cash for the purposes of purchasing substitution assets from the Bank in order to increase the size of the cover pool. This is in accordance with the CBA Covered Bond Trust Account Bank Agreement.

Over Collateralisation account

The Over Collateralisation account ("OC account") is a deposit account established to provide a guaranteed return of 1 month BBSW on deposits made into the OC account in accordance with the CBA Covered Bond Trust Account Bank Agreement.

Swap Collateral Cash account

The Swap Collateral Cash account is a deposit account as all derivatives in Trust have a one-way CSA agreement with the Bank whereby only the Bank post collateral.

1.8 Financial assets and liabilities

The Trust categorises its significant financial assets and liabilities in the following categories:

(i) Loans and other receivables

Loans and other receivables are financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The loan to ultimate parent entity represents the securitised loans originated by the Bank and held by the Trust, that under Australian Accounting Standards, do not meet the criteria to be derecognised from the Bank's Financial Statements. The terms of the loan include a few linked agreements between the Trust and the ultimate parent entity. Accordingly, transactions and balances have been classified as intra-group assets. This applies to all transactions entered into with entities within the Group.

These financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows. The contractual cash flows on these financial assets comprise the plain vanilla payment of principal and interest only. Loans and other receivables are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and presented net of provisions for impairment.

Mortgage loans rights are classified as amounts due from the ultimate parent entity.

Impairment

Impairment provisions are recognised in accordance with the AASB 9 expected credit loss ("ECL") approach. The ECL is recognised on the Loans to ultimate parent entity at a portfolio level, based on the underlying securitised mortgages that provide cash flows to the Trust. A description of the key components of the Trust's AASB 9 impairment methodology is provided below.

ECL model

The ECL model applies to all financial assets measured at amortised cost. The model uses a three-stage approach to recognition of expected credit losses. Financial assets migrate through these stages based on changes in credit risk since origination:

• Stage 1: 12 months ECL - performing financial assets

On origination, an impairment provision equivalent to 12 months ECL is recognised. 12 months ECL includes credit losses expected to arise from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

• **Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - performing financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")**

Financial assets that have experienced a SICR since origination are transferred to Stage 2 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised. Lifetime ECL is the credit losses expected to arise from defaults occurring over the remaining life of financial assets.

• **Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL - non-performing financial assets**

Financial assets in default and assets restructured due to the borrower's financial difficulty or hardship are transferred to Stage 3 and an impairment provision equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Credit losses for financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are assessed for impairment collectively, whilst those in Stage 3 are subjected to either collective or individual assessment of ECL.

Significant increase in credit risk

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination. The Trust considers all available qualitative and quantitative information that is relevant to assessing SICR.

ECL measurement and forward-looking information

ECL is an unbiased and probability-weighted expected credit loss estimated by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Trust uses the following four alternative macroeconomic scenarios to reflect an unbiased probability-weighted range of possible future outcomes in estimating ECL:

- **Central scenario:** This scenario is based on the Group's internal economic forecasts and market consensus as well as other assumptions used in business planning and forecasting;
- **Downside scenario:** This scenario contemplates the potential impact of possible, but less likely, adverse macroeconomic conditions, resulting from persistent inflationary pressures which leads to disorderly asset price declines, a sharp increase in credit spreads, corporate defaults and high unemployment. The scenario also reflects the potential macroeconomic impacts of climate risk from a severe drought in Australia, through a decline in house prices, higher unemployment as well as weaker growth;
- **Upside scenario:** This scenario is included to account for the potential impact of remote, more favourable macroeconomic conditions. Relative to the Central scenario, the Upside scenario features stronger growth in economic output, further improvement in labour market conditions, lower interest rates and a stronger housing market; and
- **Severe downside scenario:** This scenario contemplates the potentially severe impact of remote, extremely adverse macroeconomic conditions. Relative to the Downside scenario, this scenario features a sharper contraction with a slower recovery in economic output, heightened and prolonged weakness in the labour market, and more severe declines in house prices, while interest rates are reduced to accommodative levels.

The requirement to probability-weight possible future outcomes captures the uncertainty inherent in the credit outlook, and changes in that uncertainty over time. Weights are assigned to each scenario based on management's best estimate of the proportion of potential future loss outcomes that each scenario represents.

The following probability weights applied at 30 June 2024 and 2023:

Scenario	Combined weighting	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
Central and Upside	57.5%	57.5%
Downside and Severe downside	42.5%	42.5%

Incorporation of experienced credit judgement

Management exercises credit judgement in assessing if an exposure has experienced SICR and in determining the amount of impairment provisions at each reporting date. Where it is applicable, credit risk factors are adjusted to incorporate reasonable forward-looking information about known or expected risks for specific segments of portfolios that would otherwise not have been considered in the modelling process. Credit judgement is used to determine the degree of adjustment to be applied and considers information such as emerging risks at an industry, geographic and portfolio segment level.

(ii) Other assets

Other assets include collections of principal, interest and fees receivable from the ultimate parent entity as well as other unrealised income receivable and are recorded at the cash value to be realised when it is settled.

(iii) Financial liabilities

For each covered bond issuance by the Bank there is a corresponding intra-group loan between the Trust and the Bank. The intra-group loans are denominated in Australian dollars and foreign currencies. The Trust also has a demand loan, which represents the over-collateralised amount of the cover pool. They are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives measured at fair value

The Trust holds derivative financial instruments that comprise interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps to manage exposures to interest rate and currency risks. They are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, gains or losses on derivatives are recognised in profit or loss. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis and other market accepted valuation models. A positive revaluation amount of a contract is reported as an asset and a negative revaluation amount of a contract as a liability. Changes in fair value of the derivatives are reflected in profit or loss immediately as they occur. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are recognised at fair value and disclosed separately on the Balance Sheet.

Derivatives not measured at fair value

The derecognition criteria has not been met because the Bank provides interest rate swaps to the Trust and as a result the Bank retains exposure to substantially all the risks and rewards of the securitised loans. Under AASB 9, the Bank and the Trust should therefore not separately recognise the AUD interest rate swaps in its entity-level Financial Statements.

AUD interest rate swaps and associated payments/receipts are therefore treated as part of imputed loans and intra-group interest.

These derivatives are held for risk management purposes.

Hedging strategy and hedge accounting

The Trust's Risk Management Strategy is to use derivative financial instruments to manage market risks of the Trusts. The Trust has no active hedging relationships for these derivative financial instruments as the potential volatility in profit or loss is not deemed material to the results of the Trust. Any fair value changes on the derivatives are recognised in profit or loss. Balances from discontinued hedge accounting relationships in the cash flow hedge reserve and fair value hedge adjustments are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the hedged items.

(v) Financial guarantee

The Trust provides a financial guarantee in respect of interest and principal payable under the terms of the covered bonds issued by the Bank which will be triggered following the service of a notice to pay on the Bank under the terms of the covered bond programme. The financial guarantee is initially measured at fair value of the consideration received, and subsequently at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in profit or loss, and the expected credit loss recognised under AASB 9.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The derecognition of a financial asset takes place when the Trust no longer controls the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset, which is normally the case when it is sold, or all the cash flows attributable to the asset are passed through to an independent third party and the risks and rewards have substantially been transferred.

The derecognition of a financial liability takes place when, and only when, it is extinguished, which is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

1.9 Excess servicing fee payable to the income unitholder

Excess servicing fee payable to the income unitholder is accrued on a monthly basis as the excess income after all expenses have been accrued. This excludes unrealised gains or losses arising from fair value of financial instruments, impairment on loans and other receivables, and adjustments to loans issued.

Excess servicing fee income represents the residual income of the Trust payable to the sole income unitholder, the Bank. Such income is offset with the interest revenue received on loans to the ultimate parent entity in the Financial Statements.

In accordance with the Establishment Deed, the Trust distributes its income, and any other amounts determined by the Manager, to the income unitholder, the Bank.

1.10 Trust capital

Trust corpus - the beneficial interest in the Trust is divided into two units: one capital unit and one income unit. The income unit is a separate class of unit to the capital unit.

Capital unit

The capital unitholder in the Trust is the Bank.

The beneficial interest in the Trust represented by the capital unit is in each asset of the Trust (other than the beneficial interests in the asset represented by the income unit).

Income unit

The income unitholder in the Trust is the Bank. The beneficial interest represented by the income unit is limited to excess distribution which is due, but it has not yet been paid.

Under Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), trust corpus is classified as a financial liability rather than equity. The Trust has been structured to earn a net interest revenue each year. Gains/losses from fair value revaluation as well as impairment benefit/expenses are retained in the Trust and are expected to reverse over time. The classification of trust corpus does not alter the underlying economic interest of the unitholders in the net assets/liabilities and profit or loss attributable to unitholders of the Trust.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Critical judgements and estimates

Critical accounting judgements and estimates are involved in calculating AASB 9 provisions for impairment, and the funding valuation adjustment for the fair value of derivative financial instruments, which are provided in Note 1.8. No other transactions or balances were subject to critical estimates or judgements during the financial year.

1.12 Segment reporting

The Trust operates in only one segment that is domiciled in Australia to act as a guarantor for any covered bonds issued by the Bank in connection with the covered bonds programme. The Trust has no other operating segment.

2 Provision for impairment losses

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment provision		
Opening balance	37,283	20,253
Changes in impairment provision	17,496	17,030
Closing balance	54,779	37,283
Total provision for impairment loss	54,779	37,283

The loan is a single loan which represents the cash flows receivable from the underlying pool of home loans. This loan is considered Stage 1 of the ECL model as the majority of the credit exposures as at 30 June 2024 are classified in Stage 1 \$32,153,214,000 (2023: \$27,486,079,000) with the remaining in Stage 2 \$1,772,359,000 (2023: \$2,033,890,000) and Stage 3 \$14,038,000 (2023: \$8,631,000).

3 Operating expenses

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Manager fees - related party	9,764	8,513
Trustee fees	256	257
Other expenses	227	170
Total operating expenses	10,247	8,940

4 Remuneration of auditor

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$	\$
Non-audit fees ¹	143,550	154,110
Audit fees	46,143	43,946

¹ Included in the non-audit fees are assurance related services fee of \$123,870 (2023: \$135,634).

5 Other assets

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Excess servicing fees receivable - ultimate parent entity	180,051	39,951
Interest receivable on loans to ultimate parent entity	83,832	64,716
Collections of principal, interest and fees receivable - ultimate parent entity	647,894	797,777
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(1,274)	(984)
Total other assets	910,503	901,460

The amounts are due to be received within twelve months of the Balance Sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

6 Derivative financial instruments

The following table details the Trust's derivative financial instruments.

	30 Jun 24		30 Jun 23	
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
	Asset \$'000	Liability \$'000	Asset \$'000	Liability \$'000
Derivative assets and liabilities				
Interest rate swap	2,740	(9,150)	1,728	(13,401)
Cross-currency swap	1,081,152	(1,608,910)	1,241,019	(1,437,843)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	1,083,892	(1,618,060)	1,242,747	(1,451,244)

7 Loans and other receivables

	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Loans to ultimate parent entity	33,939,611	29,528,600
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(53,505)	(36,299)
Total loans and other receivables	33,886,106	29,492,301

The amounts expected to be repaid within twelve months of the Balance Sheet date are \$6,065,154,000 (2023: \$5,278,945,000).

8 Trade and other payables

	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Interest payable - ultimate parent entity	387,073	265,191
Manager fees payable - related party	809	705
Trustee fees payable	23	23
Other payables	180	255
Total trade and other payables	388,085	266,174

The amounts are due to be settled within twelve months of the Balance Sheet date.

9 Financial liabilities

	30 Jun 24 \$'000	30 Jun 23 \$'000
Demand Loan	6,861,525	5,094,307
Intra-group loan by currency:		
AUD denominated	364,250	500,250
CHF denominated	1,660,385	1,660,077
EUR denominated	20,092,293	18,221,808
GBP denominated	4,153,581	4,172,249
NOK denominated	960,596	672,121
USD denominated	7,543,236	6,792,330
Total intra-group loan ¹	34,774,341	32,018,835
Changes in estimated financial liabilities	(2,721,539)	(3,313,258)
Total financial liabilities	38,914,327	33,799,884

¹ The amounts expected to be settled within twelve months of the Balance Sheet date are \$11,994,797,000 (2023: \$8,344,109,000). The 2023 amount has been restated and increased by \$1,146,265,000 due to the misclassification of a financial liability. This restatement does not impact the total financial liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

9 Financial liabilities (continued)

As described in the transaction documents, the gross carrying amount of the intra-group loans held at amortised cost absorbs the expected shortfalls in cash flows. Accordingly, the estimated payments on intra-group loans may increase or decrease in future periods up to a maximum of the face value of the covered bonds issued by the Bank. The movement in financial liabilities to reflect the estimated cash flows is shown in the reconciliation in Note 14.

10 Reserves

	Cash flow hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	(181,482)	181,482	–
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	85,523	(85,523)	–
Balance at 30 June 2023	(95,959)	95,959	–
Balance at 1 July 2023	(95,959)	95,959	–
Net gain on unwind of cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	25,752	(25,752)	–
Balance at 30 June 2024	(70,207)	70,207	–

11 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management is the process of identifying, assessing, fair value approximation, reporting and taking action to mitigate risks. The Trust's risks are managed under the Group's overall risk management program which seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects of financial markets on the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Trust has an exposure to market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are monitored and managed at a business unit level in compliance with the Group's Risk Management Framework.

11.1 Market risk

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the future cash flows of financial instruments.

The Trust has intra-group loans with the ultimate parent entity representing the covered bonds issued by the Bank. Intra-group loans denominated in foreign currencies (refer to Note 9) give rise to foreign currency exchange rate risk as their carrying value in Australian dollars ("AUD") fluctuate due to changes in the foreign currency exchange rates. The Trust mitigates foreign currency exchange rate risk by entering into cross-currency swaps with the Bank by transferring AUD cashflows on underlying mortgage assets and in exchange receives foreign currency cash flows to meet any payments on foreign currency liabilities to the Bank. The amount receivable on the cross-currency swaps for each distribution period is calculated taking into account the commitments on each foreign currency intra-group loan. This effectively aligns the AUD cash flows receivable on the underlying mortgage assets and the foreign currency cash flows payable on the foreign currency liabilities from the Bank resulting in no exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows of financial instruments.

In relation to the Trust, interest rate risk arises due to the pricing on the underlying mortgage assets not matching the pricing of interest bearing liabilities. Interest rate risk is the current and prospective impact of changes in interest rates to which the Trust's earnings are exposed. The Trust mitigates interest rate risk by entering into a series of interest rate swaps with the Bank by transferring cash inflows from underlying mortgage assets and in return receives cash flows based on the Bank Bill Swap rate plus a margin sufficient to meet the interest commitments on the loans from the Bank, associated swaps and fees payable. The margin payable is calculated based on a weighted average margin of the liabilities to the Bank for each distribution period and also includes a margin for fees, including excess servicing fees payable to the Bank.

Based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates, the impact on the Trust's profit or loss and equity of a reasonably possible upwards or downwards movement in interest rates assuming that all other variables remain constant is \$nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

11 Financial Risk Management (continued)

11.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential for loss arising from failure of a counterparty to meet their contractual obligations to the Trust. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, in relation to recognised financial assets, is the carrying value of those assets as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements.

In relation to the Trust, credit risk arises due to the potential loss arising from mortgage holders failing to meet repayments on the underlying mortgage assets. The home loans are serviced by the Bank, including foreclosure of homes. All home loans are secured by fixed charges over borrowers' residential properties which serves as collateral or credit enhancement on the underlying mortgage assets.

The credit risk of the covered bonds issued by the Bank is reflective of the underlying mortgages in the covered bond pool. The risk in relation to the bonds issued by the Bank is considered to be low, as the bonds issued are AAA-rated. The Manager monitors the mortgages in the covered bond pool to ensure it meets an asset coverage test. Any mortgage assets that do not satisfy the asset coverage test, including non-performing or delinquent mortgages are repurchased by the Bank and substituted with performing mortgages. The difference between the operational date of repurchases and date of Investor Reports give rise to minimal timing differences. As a result, the balance of credit exposures as at 30 June 2024 classified as Stage 3 is \$14,038,000 (2023: \$8,631,000).

Credit quality

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if it is available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Credit risk exposures		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,039,971	3,880,794
Trade receivables	911,777	902,444
Derivative assets	1,083,892	1,242,747
Loans and other receivables ¹	33,939,611	29,528,600
Total gross credit risk ²	40,975,251	35,554,585
Provision for impairment losses ³	(54,779)	(37,283)
Total assets	40,920,472	35,517,302

¹ Loans and other receivables are presented gross of provisions for impairment in line with Note 7.

² Financial assets, all of which are investment grade, amounting to \$40,975,251,000 (2023: \$35,554,585,000) are concentrated within Australia, all of which are held with the ultimate parent entity which carries a AA- (S&P) external credit rating.

³ For the purpose of reconciling to the Balance Sheet, the following assets do not give rise to credit exposures: "Provision for impairment losses".

Details of the ECL model applied by the Trust, as well as impairment on receivables, are provided in Note 1.8 and Note 2 respectively.

11.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk may arise as the maturity profile of the covered assets does not match the bullet maturities of the covered bonds. This can create a need for liquidity, especially if the Bank defaults immediately prior to the maturity of a covered bond. In this case, the Trust may not have time to raise enough funding against the cover pool to repay the covered bonds on a timely basis. This is particularly true if the assets in the cover pool are not regularly traded, as is the case for Australian residential loans.

For this reason, covered bonds issued under the covered bonds programme will either be issued as soft-bullet covered bonds with a maturity extension period of up to one year or, otherwise, as hard-bullet covered bonds subject to a 12-month pre-maturity test. This allows the Trust up to 12 months to raise liquidity by selling all or part of the cover pool.

In the event a pre-maturity test is breached, the Trust can request a demand loan drawdown from the Bank, request the Bank to repurchase cover pool assets, or sell cover pool assets to an amount sufficient for the Trust to meet its obligations under the covered bond programme.

Where soft-bullet covered bonds are issued, in the event that the Bank fails to pay all amounts due on the scheduled maturity date the scheduled final maturity will automatically be extended by 12 months to the extended payment date. This allows the Trust up to 12 months to raise liquidity by selling all or part of the cover pool.

As required by the Banking Act section 31A, the Trust is required to maintain an over-collateralisation of at least 3% of the bonds issued. This over-collateralisation enables the Trust to collect greater interest and fee revenue from the underlying mortgages, which assists in mitigating any liquidity risk that it may face. There were no breaches of the Banking Act section 31A identified for the financial year.

These features considerably minimise the risk of the Trust defaulting in the event of a default by the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

11 Financial Risk Management (continued)

11.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

Amounts shown in the tables below are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows for the remaining contractual maturities.

	Maturity period as at 30 June 2024				Total \$'000
	0 to 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	
	Manager fees payable - related party	809	–	–	
Trustee fees payable	23	–	–	–	23
Other payables	37	143	–	–	180
Derivative liabilities ¹	89,444	471,379	1,757,271	1,601,335	3,919,429
Intra-group loan interest payable	298,034	752,531	1,566,590	1,335,717	3,952,872
Intra-group loan principal ²	401,003	4,729,029	18,884,820	10,148,755	34,163,607
Demand loan interest payable	30,657	–	–	–	30,657
Demand loan principal	6,861,525	–	–	–	6,861,525
Total financial liabilities	7,681,532	5,953,082	22,208,681	13,085,807	48,929,102

	Maturity period as at 30 June 2023				Total \$'000
	0 to 3 months \$'000	3 to 12 months \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	
	Manager fees payable - related party	705	–	–	
Trustee fees payable	23	–	–	–	23
Other payables	56	199	–	–	255
Derivative liabilities ¹	194,678	424,493	1,615,097	1,479,174	3,713,442
Intra-group loan interest payable	165,911	503,180	1,506,249	1,052,284	3,227,624
Intra-group loan principal ²	1,886,096	1,354,141	16,503,734	11,525,467	31,269,438
Demand loan interest payable	22,864	–	–	–	22,864
Demand loan principal	5,094,307	–	–	–	5,094,307
Total financial liabilities	7,364,640	2,282,013	19,625,080	14,056,925	43,328,658

¹ The comparative information has been restated to present contractual undiscounted cash flows of the derivatives liabilities to provide more relevant information about the maturity of these derivatives given they have been entered into as economic hedges of the intragroup borrowings exposures. This restatement does not impact the total derivative liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

² The comparative information has been restated to exclude the fair value hedge adjustment of \$749,397,000, which does not form part of the future undiscounted cashflows of the principal balance, but was a component of the carrying amount. This restatement does not impact the total financial liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

11.4 Fair value estimation

According to AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, fair value is a price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market at measurement date.

The Trust uses various methods in estimating fair value. The methods comprise:

- Level 1 - this category includes assets and liabilities for which the valuation is determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 - this category includes assets and liabilities that have been valued using inputs other than quoted prices as described for Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation techniques include the use of discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other market accepted valuation models.
- Level 3 - this category includes assets and liabilities where the valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally derived and extrapolated from observable inputs to match the risk profile of the financial instrument, and are calibrated against current market assumptions, historic transactions and economical models, where available. These inputs may include the timing and amount of future cash flows, rates of estimated credit losses, discount rates and volatility.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

11 Financial Risk Management (continued)

11.4 Fair value estimation (continued)

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Management's assessment of the fair value of the derivative financial instruments is deemed to be materially consistent with their carrying value. Derivative financial instruments are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Management's assessment of the fair value of the loans to ultimate parent entity and intra-group loans is deemed to be materially consistent with their carrying value. The fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 due to their short-term nature. Financial assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy unless stated otherwise.

12 Key management personnel

The Directors of the Manager have been determined to be key management personnel ("KMP") within the scope of AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*. The names of persons who were Directors of the Manager at any time during the financial year are as follows:

- C Bhindi
- V Hickey
- P Roa

Directors were in office for the full period unless otherwise stated.

None of the Directors hold any shares, options or other interests in the Trust.

Compensation of key management personnel

The Manager's KMP are employees of the ultimate parent entity, the Bank. The Manager receives management services from the Bank, which include the provision of KMP. The Manager does not remunerate KMP or directly reimburse the Bank for this cost. No management fees are paid by the Trust to the Bank. It is the practice of the Bank that its employees are not remunerated for director appointments as their role as KMP is incidental to their role as an employee of the Bank.

There were no other transactions between the Manager and KMP during the financial year (2023: \$nil).

Loans and other transactions

Any loans to KMP or other related parties are made by the Bank, a provider of finance on terms and conditions that apply to similar transactions with other Directors or employees of the Bank. There were no loans provided to any KMP or their related parties for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: \$nil).

There are no other transactions with KMP during the financial year (2023: \$nil).

13 Related party transactions

Ultimate parent entity

The ultimate parent entity is the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Transactions with related parties

Manager fees

The fee is calculated as 0.03% per annum applied to the average balance of the covered bonds issued by the Bank in the determination period.

Servicing fees

The fee is calculated as 0.25% per annum applied to the average balance of the covered bonds issued by the Bank in the determination period. Servicing fees are disclosed within 'Interest revenue' under ultimate parent entity.

Loans

The Trust has intra-group loans with the ultimate parent entity. The intra-group loans correspond to the covered bonds issued by Bank, which are issued in Australian Dollars and foreign currencies (refer Note 9). Each covered bond issuance will have either a fixed interest rate or a floating interest rate profile based on the interbank rate (AONIA, BBSW, EURIBOR, SOFR and SONIA), plus a margin. The intra-group loans' interest rate on each tranche mirrors the relevant covered bond issuance interest rate. The Trust is required to pay interest on the daily balance of the intra-group loans to the intra-group loan provider.

The Trust also has a demand loan with the ultimate parent entity. The demand loan corresponds to the over-collateralised portion of the cover pool. The Trust is required to pay to the demand loan provider, the ultimate parent entity, interest on the daily balance of the demand loan. The interest payable is calculated at 1M BBSW plus a margin of 1.10%. As at 30 June 2024 the balance of the demand loan is \$6,861,524,791 (2023: \$5,094,306,671).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

13 Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties (continued)

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue		
Ultimate parent entity:		
Interest revenue	2,066,146	1,356,624
Other interest income	29,866	30,433
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives	583,461	(1,039,936)
Total revenue from continuing operations	2,679,473	347,121
Expenses		
Ultimate parent entity:		
Finance costs on intra-group loan and demand loan	2,085,764	1,378,117
Other expenses	1	1
Manager:		
Manager fees	9,764	8,513
Total expenses	2,095,529	1,386,631

	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Ultimate parent entity:		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,039,971	3,880,794
Interest receivable on loans to ultimate parent entity	83,832	64,716
Excess servicing fees payable - ultimate parent entity	180,051	39,951
Derivative assets	1,083,892	1,242,747
Collections of principal, interest and fees receivable from ultimate parent entity	647,894	797,777
Loans to ultimate parent entity	33,939,611	29,528,600
Less: Total provision for impairment	(54,779)	(37,283)
Total assets	40,920,472	35,517,302
Liabilities		
Ultimate parent entity:		
Interest payable	387,073	265,191
Derivative liabilities	1,618,060	1,451,244
Other payables	38	56
Loans from ultimate parent entity	41,635,866	37,113,142
Less: Changes in estimated financial liabilities	(2,721,539)	(3,313,258)
Manager:		
Manager fees payable - related party	809	705
Total liabilities	40,920,307	35,517,080

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

14 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Financial liabilities \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	30,876,173	30,876,173
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Repayment of loans from ultimate parent entity	(3,519,190)	(3,519,190)
Proceeds from demand loan from ultimate parent entity	5,609,152	5,609,152
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Amortisation of fair value hedge adjustments from discontinued hedge accounting relationships	(129,976)	(129,976)
Foreign currency exchange movements on loans payable and related derivatives	1,927,674	1,927,674
Amortisation of transaction costs	7,494	7,494
Movement in financial liabilities	(971,443)	(971,443)
Balance at 30 June 2023	33,799,884	33,799,884
Balance at 1 July 2023	33,799,884	33,799,884
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Repayment of loans from ultimate parent entity	(2,853,527)	(2,853,527)
Proceeds from demand loan from ultimate parent entity	8,416,903	8,416,903
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Amortisation of fair value hedge adjustments from discontinued hedge accounting relationships	(145,274)	(145,274)
Foreign currency exchange movements on loans payable and related derivatives	(901,990)	(901,990)
Amortisation of transaction costs	6,613	6,613
Movement in financial liabilities	591,718	591,718
Balance at 30 June 2024	38,914,327	38,914,327

15 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited in its capacity as trustee of the Trust has guaranteed payments of interest and principal under the covered bonds pursuant to a guarantee which is secured over the mortgage loans and other assets of the Trust.

There were no outstanding contingent liabilities, contingent assets or commitments as at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$nil).

16 Events subsequent to the balance sheet date

On 24 September 2024, in accordance with the terms of the Series Supplement, the Manager directed the Trustee to purchase loans totalling \$11,865,000,000 from the ultimate parent entity. \$6,691,000,000 of the loans were purchased by the draw down of the demand loan, and \$5,174,000,000 from collections of principal on pre-existing loans from the ultimate parent entity.

The Manager is not aware of any matter or circumstance that has occurred since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent financial years.

Manager's statement

In the opinion of the Manager:

- (a) the Financial Statements and Notes thereto comply with applicable Australian Accounting Standards and the Establishment Deed dated 13 November 2011;
- (b) the Financial Statements and Notes thereto give a true and fair view of the Trust's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2024;
- (c) Note 1.2 of the financial statements includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards;
- (d) the Trust operated during the year ended 30 June 2024 in accordance with the provisions of the Establishment Deed; and
- (e) in the opinion of the Manager, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed for and on behalf of Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited as Manager of CBA Covered Bond Trust.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a vertical line, positioned above a horizontal line.

Director

Sydney

21 October 2024

Trustee's report

The General Purpose Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared by the Trust Manager, Securitisation Advisory Services Pty Limited as it is required by the Establishment Deed.

The Auditor of the Trust, PricewaterhouseCoopers, who has been appointed in accordance with the Establishment Deed, has conducted an audit of these Financial Statements.

A review of operations of the Trust and the results of those operations for the reporting period is contained in the Manager's Report.

Based on our ongoing program of monitoring the Trust, the Trust Manager and our review of the Financial Statements, we believe that:

- (i) the Trust has been conducted in accordance with the Establishment Deed; and
- (ii) the Financial Statements have been appropriately prepared and contain all relevant and required disclosures.

We are not aware of any material matter or significant change in the state of affairs of the Trust occurring up to the date of this report that requires disclosure in the Financial Statements and the Notes thereto that has not already been disclosed.

Signed for and on behalf of Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited as Trustee of CBA Covered Bond Trust.



Nathan Gale

Sydney

21 October 2024



Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of CBA Covered Bond Trust

Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of CBA Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 of the financial report.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the balance sheet as at 30 June 2024
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the Manager's statement.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Emphasis of matter - basis of accounting and restriction on use

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the directors of the Manager (the directors) to meet the requirements of the Establishment Deed dated 13 November 2011. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for CBA Covered Bond Trust and its unitholders and should not be used by parties other than CBA Covered Bond Trust and its unitholders. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Other information

The directors of the Manager are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Manager for the financial report

The directors of the Manager are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 of the financial report, and for such internal control as the directors of the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The directors of the Manager have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the needs of the unitholders.

In preparing the financial report, the directors of the Manager are responsible for assessing the ability of the Trust to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors of the Manager either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Jade Chong.

Jade Chong
Partner

Sydney
21 October 2024