Profit Announcement

For the full year ended
30 June 2024

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

ASX Appendix 4E

Results for announcement to the market [1]

Report for the year ended 30 June 2024	$M	
Revenue from ordinary activities [2, 3]	**26,921**	**down 2%**
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax attributable to Equity holders	**9,394**	**down 6%**
Net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to Equity holders	**9,394**	**down 6%**
Dividends (distributions)		
Final dividend - fully franked (cents per share)		**250**
Interim dividend - fully franked (cents per share)		**215**
Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend		**22 August 2024**

1. Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing Rule 4.3A.
2. Information has been presented on a continuing operations basis.
3. Represents total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment.

The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia | Media Release 096/2024 | ACN 123 123 124 | Commonwealth Bank Place South, Level 1, 11 Harbour Street, Sydney NSW 2000 | 14 August 2024.

This preliminary final report is provided to the ASX under Rule 4.3A. Refer to Appendix 6.2 ASX Appendix 4E on page 107 for disclosures under ASX Listing Rules.

This report should be read in conjunction with the 30 June 2024 Annual Financial Report of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and any public announcements made in the period by the Group in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules.

Except where otherwise stated, all figures relate to the full year ended 30 June 2024. The term “prior year” refers to the full year ended 30 June 2023, while the term “prior half” refers to the half year ended 31 December 2023.

Important dates for shareholders

Full year results announcement	14 August 2024
Ex-dividend date	21 August 2024
Record date	22 August 2024
Last date to change participation in DRP	23 August 2024
Final dividend payment date	27 September 2024 [1]
2024 Annual General Meeting	16 October 2024
Half Year Results Announcement	12 February 2025

For further information contact

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ASX Announcement

ASX Announcement

FY24 Results

For the year ended 30 June 2024[1]

Customer focus and disciplined execution delivering solid results

Results overview

"Our results demonstrate our continued focus on supporting our customers, our disciplined operational and strategic execution, and the strength of our balance sheet.

Many Australians continue to be challenged by cost of living pressures and a fall in real household disposable income. With slower economic growth and moderating demand, our strong balance sheet allows us to continue to support our customers and the broader economy, and deliver sustainable returns. We have made it easier for our customers to access hardship assistance; provided eligible homeowner customers with the option to suspend mortgage repayments; and supported all customers with access to money management tools.

We have remained focused on deepening our customer relationships, which drives higher engagement, and a better understanding of our customers' needs to deliver superior experiences. Our ongoing focus on customers has led to more than one in three Australian consumers and more than one in four Australian businesses naming us their main financial institution.

We have retained strong loan loss provision coverage, with surplus capital and conservative funding metrics. Our disciplined approach to managing our balance sheet settings positions us with flexibility and capacity for a range of economic scenarios, while continuing to deliver sustainable returns. We have declared a final dividend of $2.50 per share, fully franked, resulting in a full year dividend of $4.65."

Chief Executive Officer, Matt Comyn

Outlook

"The Australian economy remains resilient with low unemployment, continued private and public investment, and exports supporting national income. Higher interest rates are slowing the economy and gradually moderating inflation. Australia remains well positioned but downside risks continue around productivity, housing affordability, as well as ongoing global uncertainty.

We will play our part in stimulating economic growth by lending to productive parts of the economy. We will also continue to invest in our franchise to bring our purpose to life, *building a brighter future for all."*

Chief Executive Officer, Matt Comyn

Net profit after tax

$9,481m

Statutory NPAT[2]

↓ 6% on FY23

↓ 4% on 1H24

$9,836m

Cash NPAT[2]

↓ 2% on FY23

↓ 4% on 1H24

Net profit after tax (NPAT) was supported by volume growth in our core businesses offset by lower lending and deposit margins. The reduction in NPAT was driven by inflationary increases in operating expenses, partly offset by a lower loan impairment expense.

Pre-provision profit

$14,956m

↓ 2% on FY23

↓ 4% on 1H24

Our pre-provision profit was down 2% reflecting continued competitive pressure on margins and inflationary cost increases.

Dividend

$4.65

Per share, fully franked

↑ 3% on FY23

The final dividend was $2.50 per share, delivering a total FY24 dividend per share of $4.65, fully franked. The full year dividend payout ratio is 79% of cash NPAT, at the upper end of our target payout range. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) continues to be offered to shareholders and is expected to be satisfied through the on-market purchase of shares.

For footnotes see page iv of this ASX Announcement

Net interest margin (NIM)

1.99%

↓ 8bpts on FY23

↑ 1bpt on 1H24

Margins decreased year-on-year largely due to the impact of competition and deposit switching, partly offset by higher earnings on replicating portfolio and equity hedges. Margins stabilised during the second half of the year.

Operating expenses

$12,218m (45.0% cost-to-income)

↑ 3% on FY23

↑ 3% on 1H24

Operating expenses increased 3% due to higher inflation impacting staff costs, additional technology spend to support the delivery of our strategic priorities, and lower one-off items. Investment spend of $2,010 million was up 1% on FY23, as we continued to invest to modernise our technology and improve resiliency, enhance our services, and meet evolving regulatory requirements.

Credit quality – loan impairment expense

$802m (Loan loss rate 9bpts)

↓ 28% on FY23

↓ 7% on 1H24

Loan impairment expense decreased reflecting our robust credit origination and underwriting practices, rising house prices, and lower expected losses within consumer finance. Consumer arrears increased reflecting the impact of higher interest rates and cost of living pressures on some borrowers. Our home lending portfolio remains well-secured and the majority of home lending customers remain in advance of scheduled repayments. Provision coverage remains strong at 1.66% of credit risk weighted assets and we maintain a ~$2 billion buffer relative to the losses expected under our central economic scenario.

Funding and liquidity

77% Deposit funding ratio

136% LCR (131% FY23) 116% NSFR (124% FY23)

Deposit funding strengthened to 77% of total funding, with an increase in the proportion of our funding requirements met through stable retail, business and institutional deposits. Long-term wholesale funding accounted for 61% of total wholesale funding and portfolio weighted average maturity of 5.2 years remains conservatively positioned. Our liquidity and funding ratios remain well above minimum regulatory requirements.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio

12.3% (APRA Level 2)[3] **19.1%** (International)

↑ 10bpts on FY23

– Stable on 1H24

The Bank maintained a strong capital position with a CET1 capital ratio of 12.3%, well above APRA's minimum regulatory requirement of 10.25%. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has completed $282 million of the announced $1 billion on-market share buy-back. The buy-back period has been extended by an additional 12 months to allow for flexibility in execution, with completion expected to reduce the Bank's CET1 capital ratio by ~15bpts[4]. We expect to operate with a post-dividend CET1 capital ratio of greater than 11.0%, except in circumstances of unexpected capital volatility.

Shareholder return

13.6%

Return on equity (ROE)

↓ 30bpts on FY23

$4.65

Dividend per share

↑ 3% on FY23

The Bank's ROE decreased to 13.6% due to lower profits. The final dividend was $2.50 per share, delivering a total dividend for the year of $4.65 per share, fully franked. The lower share count from the ~$9.3 billion[5] of buy-backs completed since FY22 have contributed an additional ~26 cents[6] to our FY24 dividend per share (at current payout ratio).

Building a brighter future for all

Supporting customers and businesses to build a brighter future

- Supporting Australians' home ownership goals by helping more than 120,000 customers buy a home;
- Lending $39 billion to support Australian businesses and help them grow;
- Connecting our customers to over $1.2 billion in grants, rebates and concessions through our Benefits finder tool, since inception;
- Engaging 3 million customers monthly with money management tools[7] to help them make financial decisions and achieve their goals; and
- Maintaining the largest branch network in Australia, with a commitment to keep all CBA-branded regional branches open until at least the end of 2026.

Contributing to our communities

- We employ over 53,000 people, of which the majority work in either Australia or New Zealand; this equated to over $7 billion in staff related expenses in FY24;
- We have invested over $800 million[8] to protect our customers against fraud, scams, financial and cyber crime;
- Our NameCheck technology has been used 57 million[9] times, and has prevented more than $410 million[10] mistaken payments;
- We have supported 201 community organisations right across Australia through our CommBank Staff Foundational Community Grants program; and
- We have supported 8,983 participants through the Financial Independence Hub since inception in 2020.

Generating value for shareholders and contributing to Australia's economy

- $3,618[11] in fully franked dividends related to FY24 for the average retail shareholder;
- We have over 830,000 shareholders with 76% of our shares Australian owned; additionally, we support over 13 million Australians indirectly through their superannuation holdings;
- We continue our on-market share buy-back program[4] to reduce the number of shares on issue, which assists us to continue to deliver sustainable returns to shareholders; and
- We are one of Australia's largest corporate tax payers, paying ~$3.5 billion in Australian corporate income tax in FY24.

Footnotes

1. All information in this section is presented on a continuing operations basis, unless stated otherwise. Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2. For an explanation of and reconciliation between statutory and cash NPAT refer to page 3 of the Profit Announcement for the year ended 30 June 2024.
3. Level 2 is the consolidated banking group including banking subsidiaries such as ASB Bank and CBA Europe N.V.
4. The timing and actual number of shares purchased under the buy-back will depend on market conditions and other considerations. CBA reserves the right to vary, suspend or terminate the buy-back at any time.
5. Comprises the $6 billion off-market share buy-back completed in October 2021, the $3 billion on-market share buy-backs completed in June 2023, and $282 million of the $1 billion on-market buy-back announced in August 2023 completed as at 30 June 2024.
6. Reflects the additional dividend per share in FY24 as a result of shares bought back since FY22.
7. Average monthly unique customers who engaged with one of our money management features in the CommBank app in FY24. Money management features include Money Plan, Bill Sense, Category Budgets, Cash Flow View, Goal Tracker, Credit Score and Smart Savings.
8. Invested over $800 million in FY24, includes expenditure on operational processes and upgrading functionalities.
9. Includes NetBank and CommBank app. Excludes CommBiz, Bankwest and External NameCheck API. Represents the number of times where NameCheck has been used for the period July 2023 to June 2024.
10. Preventing ~$370 million of mistaken payments by customers and an estimated ~$40 million of scams via the CommBank app and NetBank from July 2023 to June 2024.
11. Retail shareholder calculation is based on the number of shareholders who hold less than 10,000 shares.

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The release of this announcement was authorised by the Board.

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Highlights

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2 Highlights

Highlights

Group Performance Summary

Group Performance Summary	Full Year Ended [1] ("statutory basis") 30 Jun 24 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Full Year Ended [1] ("cash basis") 30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended ("cash basis") 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**22,824**	(1)	**22,824**	23,056	(1)	**11,420**	11,404	–
Other operating income	**4,097**	(6)	**4,350**	4,079	7	**2,105**	2,245	(6)
Total operating income	**26,921**	(2)	**27,174**	27,135	–	**13,525**	13,649	(1)
Operating expenses	**(12,337)**	2	**(12,218)**	(11,858)	3	**(6,207)**	(6,011)	3
Operating performance	**14,584**	(5)	**14,956**	15,277	(2)	**7,318**	7,638	(4)
Loan impairment expense	**(802)**	(28)	**(802)**	(1,108)	(28)	**(387)**	(415)	(7)
Net profit before tax	**13,782**	(3)	**14,154**	14,169	–	**6,931**	7,223	(4)
Corporate tax expense	**(4,301)**	4	**(4,318)**	(4,097)	5	**(2,114)**	(2,204)	(4)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations	**9,481**	(6)	**9,836**	10,072	(2)	**4,817**	5,019	(4)
Net (loss)/profit after tax from discontinued operations [2]	**(87)**	(11)	**11**	18	(39)	**5**	6	(17)
Net profit after tax	**9,394**	(6)	**9,847**	10,090	(2)	**4,822**	5,025	(4)
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**n/a**	n/a	**(470)**	(84)	(large)	**(176)**	(294)	40
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**n/a**	n/a	**17**	(8)	large	**(11)**	28	(large)
Net profit after tax ("statutory basis")	**9,394**	(6)	**9,394**	9,998	(6)	**4,635**	4,759	(3)
Cash net profit after tax, by division								
Retail Banking Services (excl. General Insurance)			**5,355**	5,581	(4)	**2,668**	2,687	(1)
General Insurance			**–**	(39)	large	**–**	–	–
Retail Banking Services			**5,355**	5,542	(3)	**2,668**	2,687	(1)
Business Banking			**3,774**	3,624	4	**1,881**	1,893	(1)
Institutional Banking and Markets			**1,097**	1,048	5	**508**	589	(14)
New Zealand			**1,194**	1,320	(10)	**571**	623	(8)
Corporate Centre and Other			**(1,584)**	(1,462)	(8)	**(811)**	(773)	(5)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations ("cash basis")			**9,836**	10,072	(2)	**4,817**	5,019	(4)

1 Comparative information has been restated to reflect the prior period restatements. For further details refer to Note 1.1 in the 2024 Annual Report.
2 The financial results of discontinued operations are excluded from the individual account lines of the Bank's performance and are reported as a single cash net profit after tax line item. Discontinued operations mainly includes Colonial First State (CFS) and associated transitional service agreements.

Highlights (continued)

Non-Cash Items included in Statutory Profit

The Profit Announcement discloses the net profit after tax on both a statutory and cash basis. The statutory basis is prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act and the Australian Accounting Standards, which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The cash basis is used by management to present a clear view of the Bank's operating results. It is not a measure based on cash accounting or cash flows. The items excluded from cash profit, such as hedging and IFRS volatility and gains or losses on acquisition, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of businesses are calculated consistently with the prior year and prior half disclosures and do not discriminate between positive and negative adjustments. A list of items excluded from cash profit is provided in the table below.

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs
Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit	$M	$M	Jun 23 %	$M	$M	Dec 23 %
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(470)**	(84)	(large)	**(176)**	(294)	40
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**17**	(8)	large	**(11)**	28	(large)
Total non-cash items (after tax)	**(453)**	(92)	(large)	**(187)**	(266)	30

Non-Cash items attributable to continuing and discontinued operations are set out below:

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs
Non-Cash Items Included in Statutory Profit	$M	$M	Jun 23 %	$M	$M	Dec 23 %
(Loss)/gain on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(372)**	32	(large)	**(162)**	(210)	23
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**17**	(8)	large	**(11)**	28	(large)
Non-cash items (after tax) from continuing operations [1]	**(355)**	24	(large)	**(173)**	(182)	5
Loss on acquisition, disposal, closure and demerger of businesses	**(98)**	(116)	16	**(14)**	(84)	83
Non-cash items (after tax) from discontinued operations [2]	**(98)**	(116)	16	**(14)**	(84)	83
Total non-cash items (after tax)	**(453)**	(92)	(large)	**(187)**	(266)	30

1 Includes gains and losses net of transaction and separation costs associated with the disposal of CommInsure General Insurance, Count Financial, PT Bank Commonwealth and other businesses.
2 Includes gains and losses net of transaction and separation costs associated with the disposal of CFS and the deconsolidation of CommInsure Life.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators [2]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Group Performance from continuing operations						
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**9,481**	10,096	(6)	**4,644**	4,837	(4)
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**9,836**	10,072	(2)	**4,817**	5,019	(4)
Net interest margin (%)	**1.99**	2.07	(8)bpts	**2.00**	1.99	1 bpt
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.0**	43.7	130 bpts	**45.9**	44.0	190 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**48,887**	49,454	(1)	**48,887**	48,930	–
Average number of FTE	**49,269**	49,122	–	**49,274**	49,216	–
Effective corporate tax rate (%)	**30.5**	28.9	160 bpts	**30.5**	30.5	–
Profit after capital charge (PACC) ($M) [3]	**5,544**	5,924	(6)	**2,619**	2,925	(10)
Average interest earning assets ($M) [4]	**1,144,357**	1,111,254	3	**1,148,062**	1,140,693	1
Assets under management (AUM) – average ($M)	**18,893**	18,882	–	**19,142**	18,625	3
Group Performance including discontinued operations						
Statutory net profit after tax ($M)	**9,394**	9,998	(6)	**4,635**	4,759	(3)
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**9,847**	10,090	(2)	**4,822**	5,025	(4)
Net interest margin (%)	**1.99**	2.07	(8)bpts	**2.00**	1.99	1 bpt
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.0**	43.8	120 bpts	**45.9**	44.1	180 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**48,887**	49,454	(1)	**48,887**	48,930	–
Effective corporate tax rate (%)	**30.5**	28.9	160 bpts	**30.5**	30.5	–
Profit after capital charge (PACC) ($M) [3]	**5,558**	5,947	(7)	**2,625**	2,933	(11)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Presented on a "cash basis" unless stated otherwise.
3 The Bank uses PACC as a key measure of risk-adjusted profitability. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it, and other adjustments.
4 Average interest earning assets are net of average mortgage offset balances.

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

Key Performance Indicators	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Shareholder Returns from continuing operations						
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [2]						
Statutory basis – basic	**566.6**	597.5	(5)	**277.6**	288.9	(4)
Cash basis – basic	**587.8**	596.1	(1)	**288.0**	299.8	(4)
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [2]						
Statutory basis	**13.1**	14.0	(90)bpts	**12.8**	13.3	(50)bpts
Cash basis	**13.6**	13.9	(30)bpts	**13.3**	13.8	(50)bpts
Shareholder Returns including discontinued operations						
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (cents) [2]						
Statutory basis – basic	**561.4**	591.7	(5)	**277.1**	284.3	(3)
Cash basis – basic	**588.4**	597.2	(1)	**288.3**	300.1	(4)
Return on equity (ROE) (%) [2]						
Statutory basis	**13.0**	13.8	(80)bpts	**12.8**	13.1	(30)bpts
Cash basis	**13.6**	14.0	(40)bpts	**13.3**	13.8	(50)bpts
Dividend per share – fully franked (cents)	**465**	450	3	**250**	215	16
Dividend cover – "cash basis" (times)	**1.3**	1.3	–	**1.2**	1.4	(14)
Dividend payout ratio (%) [2]						
Statutory basis	**83**	76	large	**90**	76	large
Cash basis	**79**	75	400 bpts	**87**	72	large
Capital including discontinued operations						
Common Equity Tier 1 (APRA) (%)	**12.3**	12.2	10 bpts	**12.3**	12.3	–
Risk weighted assets (RWA) ($M)	**467,551**	467,992	–	**467,551**	463,644	1
Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)	**5.0**	5.1	(10)bpts	**5.0**	5.0	–
Funding and Liquidity Metrics including discontinued operations						
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) [3]	**136**	131	500 bpts	**136**	136	–
Weighted Average Maturity of Long-Term Debt (years) [4]	**5.2**	5.3	(0.1)years	**5.2**	5.2	–
Customer Deposit Funding Ratio (%)	**77**	75	200 bpts	**77**	75	200 bpts
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	**116**	124	(large)	**116**	121	(500)bpts
Credit Quality Metrics including discontinued operations						
Loan impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs	**0.09**	0.12	(3)bpts	**0.08**	0.09	(1)bpt
Gross impaired assets as a % of GLAAs	**0.41**	0.36	5 bpts	**0.41**	0.35	6 bpts
Credit risk weighted assets (RWA) ($M)	**370,444**	362,869	2	**370,444**	368,735	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 For definitions refer to Appendix 6.6.
3 Quarterly average.
4 Represents the weighted average maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months including drawdowns of the RBNZ Term Lending Facilities. WAM at 30 June 2023 includes drawdowns of the RBA Term Funding Facility. WAM excluding the RBNZ Term Lending Facilities is 5.2 years as at 30 June 2024 (WAM excluding RBA Term Funding Facility and RBNZ Term Lending Facilities was 5.5 years at 30 June 2023).

Highlights (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
Key Performance Indicators [2]	**30 Jun 24**	**30 Jun 23**	**Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %**	**30 Jun 24**	**31 Dec 23**	**Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %**
Retail Banking Services [3]						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**5,355**	5,581	(4)	**2,668**	2,687	(1)
Net interest margin (%)	**2.51**	2.70	(19)bpts	**2.49**	2.54	(5)bpts
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M) [4]	**442,487**	432,781	2	**445,005**	439,997	1
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**37.5**	35.0	250 bpts	**38.0**	37.1	90 bpts
Risk weighted assets ($M) [5]	**176,898**	175,627	1	**176,898**	174,535	1
Business Banking						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**3,774**	3,624	4	**1,881**	1,893	(1)
Net interest margin (%)	**3.43**	3.53	(10)bpts	**3.42**	3.44	(2)bpts
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M) [4]	**218,809**	205,117	7	**221,280**	216,364	2
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.0**	31.5	50 bpts	**32.3**	31.7	60 bpts
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**143,055**	133,239	7	**143,055**	139,358	3
Institutional Banking and Markets						
Cash net profit after tax ($M)	**1,097**	1,048	5	**508**	589	(14)
Net interest margin (%)	**0.84**	0.89	(5)bpts	**0.85**	0.82	3 bpts
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) ($M)	**170,971**	162,173	5	**171,565**	170,383	1
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**43.4**	43.6	(20)bpts	**44.7**	42.2	250 bpts
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**71,996**	74,805	(4)	**71,996**	72,963	(1)
New Zealand						
Cash net profit after tax (A$M)	**1,194**	1,320	(10)	**571**	623	(8)
Net interest margin (ASB) (%) [6]	**2.23**	2.39	(16)bpts	**2.24**	2.21	3 bpts
Average interest earning assets (AIEA) (ASB) (NZ$M) [6]	**125,480**	123,215	2	**124,873**	126,081	(1)
Operating expenses to total operating income (ASB) (%) [6]	**39.8**	36.8	300 bpts	**40.0**	39.5	50 bpts
Risk weighted assets – APRA basis (A$M) [7]	**59,652**	61,958	(4)	**59,652**	59,926	–
Risk weighted assets – RBNZ basis (NZ$M) [8]	**71,415**	70,780	1	**71,415**	70,673	1
AUM – average (ASB) (NZ$M) [6]	**20,461**	20,646	(1)	**20,733**	20,150	3

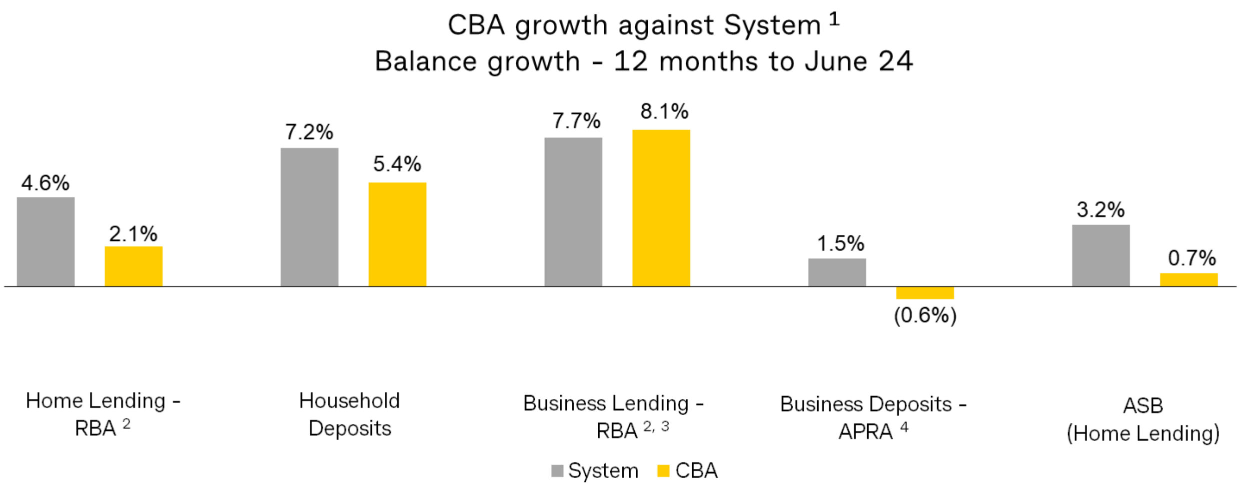
1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Presented on a "cash basis".
3 Excludes General Insurance.
4 Net of average mortgage offset balances.
5 Includes General Insurance.
6 Key financial metrics represent ASB only and are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.
7 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.
8 Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

Highlights (continued)

Market Share

	As at [1]				
Market Share	**30 Jun 24 %**	**31 Dec 23 %**	**30 Jun 23 %**	**Jun 24 vs Dec 23**	**Jun 24 vs Jun 23**
Home loans – RBA [2]	**24.5**	24.5	25.1	–	(60)bpts
Home loans – APRA [3]	**25.2**	25.3	25.8	(10)bpts	(60)bpts
Credit cards – APRA [3]	**27.4**	29.0	28.9	(160)bpts	(150)bpts
Other household lending – APRA [3 4]	**21.8**	21.4	20.5	40 bpts	130 bpts
Household deposits – APRA [3]	**26.5**	26.6	26.9	(10)bpts	(40)bpts
Business lending – RBA [2]	**16.9**	16.8	16.8	10 bpts	10 bpts
Business lending – APRA [3 5]	**18.4**	18.2	18.0	20 bpts	40 bpts
Business deposits – APRA [3 5]	**22.4**	22.8	22.9	(40)bpts	(50)bpts
Equities trading [6]	**3.3**	3.3	3.5	–	(20)bpts
NZ home loans	**20.9**	21.0	21.5	(10)bpts	(60)bpts
NZ customer deposits	**18.7**	18.6	18.5	10 bpts	20 bpts
NZ business and rural lending	**17.1**	17.1	17.2	–	(10)bpts

1 Comparative information has been updated to reflect market restatements.
2 System source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates.
3 System source: APRA's Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics (MADIS) publication.
4 Other Household Lending market share includes personal loans, margin loans and other forms of lending to individuals.
5 Represents business lending to and business deposits by non-financial businesses under APRA definitions.
6 Represents CommSec traded value as a percentage of total Australian Equities markets, on a 12 month rolling average basis.



1 System and CBA source: RBA/APRA/RBNZ.
2 System and CBA source: RBA Lending and Credit Aggregates.
3 CBA Domestic Business lending growth (including Institutional Lending but excludes Cash Management Pooling Facilities).
4 System and CBA source: APRA Deposits by non-financial businesses.

Credit Ratings

	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook
Fitch Ratings	AA-	F1+	Stable
Moody's Investors Service	Aa2	P-1	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	AA-	A-1+	Stable

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Group Performance Analysis

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Contents

3 Group Performance Analysis

Group Performance Analysis

Financial Performance and Business Review

Comments are versus prior year unless stated otherwise (continuing operations basis [1]).

The Bank's statutory net profit after tax (NPAT) from continuing operations for the full year ended 30 June 2024 decreased $615 million or 6% on the prior year to $9,481 million. The Bank's statutory NPAT (including discontinued operations) decreased $604 million or 6% on the prior year to $9,394 million.

Cash net profit after tax ("cash NPAT" or "cash profit") from continuing operations decreased $236 million or 2% on the prior year to $9,836 million. The result was driven by flat operating income, a 4% increase in operating expenses [2] and a $306 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Operating income was flat on the prior year. Key movements included:

- Net interest income decreased 1%, primarily driven by an 8 basis point decrease in Net Interest Margin (NIM), partly offset by a 3% or $33 billion increase in Average Interest Earning Assets (AIEA). NIM decreased by 8 basis points, primarily driven by the impact on lending margins from increased competition, reduced deposit earnings from competition, unfavourable portfolio mix mainly from customers switching to higher yielding deposits, and increased wholesale funding costs, partly offset by higher earnings on capital hedges. The increase in AIEA was mainly due to growth in home and business loans, and increased non-lending interest earning assets including higher reverse sale and repurchase agreements and liquid assets.
- Other operating income increased 7%, primarily driven by higher volume driven commissions and lending fee income, higher Markets trading and sales income, partly offset by lower merchants revenue due to an increase in scheme costs and reduced equities income from reduced trading volumes.

Operating expenses [2] increased 4% mainly driven by higher staff costs due to inflation and additional technology spend to support the delivery of our strategic priorities, partly offset by productivity initiatives.

Loan impairment expense (LIE) decreased $306 million, primarily driven by lower collective provisions reflecting rising house prices, slowing interest rate rises and an improved outlook for Consumer Finance. Home loan 90+ day arrears were 0.65%, an increase of 13 basis points on the prior half reflecting the impact of higher interest rates on some borrowers. Credit Cards and Personal Loans arrears were 0.74% and 1.50%, an increase of 14 basis points and 36 basis points respectively on the prior half, reflecting ongoing cost of living pressures. Total provisions to CRWA is 1.66%, up 2 basis points on the prior half, reflecting an increase in collective provisioning driven by the impact on corporate profits from ongoing inflationary pressures and higher interest rates.

CET1 remained stable from 31 December 2023 at 12.3%, well above the regulatory minimum of 10.25%. The movement was driven by capital generated from earnings, offset by the payment of the 2024 interim dividend, higher other regulatory adjustments, higher total RWAs, and the impact of the on-market share buy-back.

Earnings per share ("cash basis") decreased 1% on the prior year to 587.8 cents per share, primarily driven by the decrease in cash profit partly offset by the reduction of shares on issue as a result of share buy-backs.

Return on equity ("cash basis") decreased 30 basis points to 13.6% due to the impact of lower cash profit.

The final dividend determined was $2.50 per share, bringing the total for the year to $4.65 which is equivalent to 79% of the Bank's cash profit.

Balance sheet strength and resilience is a key priority for the Bank. The Bank has managed key balance sheet risks in a sustainable and conservative manner, and has made strategic decisions to ensure strength in capital, funding, and liquidity. In particular, the Bank has:

- Fulfilled a significant proportion of its funding requirements from customer deposits, accounting for 77% of total funding at 30 June 2024 (up from 75% at 30 June 2023);
- Issued new long-term wholesale funding of $23 billion and repaid the RBA Term Funding Facility (TFF) of $50 billion. The portfolio Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)[3] was 5.2 years (down from 5.3 years at 30 June 2023);
- Maintained a strong funding position, with long-term wholesale funding accounting for 61% of total wholesale funding (down from 74% at 30 June 2023); and
- Appropriately managed the level of liquid assets and customer deposit growth to maintain our strong funding and liquidity positions, as illustrated by the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) being well above the regulatory minimum.

1 The financial results of discontinued operations are excluded from the individual account lines of the Bank's performance and are reported as a single cash net profit after tax line item. Discontinued operations mainly includes transitional service agreements relating to divested entities such as CFS.

2 Reflecting underlying performance within operating expenses, excluding the impact from: $89 million of restructuring provision in FY24 and $212 million of restructuring and one-off regulatory provision in FY23.

3 The portfolio WAM excluding the RBNZ Term Lending Facilities as at 30 June 2024 was 5.2 years. In prior periods this metric included RBA TFF drawdowns (excluding RBA TFF and RBNZ Term Lending Facility: 31 December 2023: 5.3 years; 30 June 2023: 5.5 years).

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

In order to present a transparent view of the business' performance, operating performance and expenses are shown both on an underlying and headline basis.

Group Performance Summary	Full Year Ended [1] ("cash basis") 30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended ("cash basis") 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Total operating income	**27,174**	27,135	–	**13,525**	13,649	(1)
Operating expenses	**(12,129)**	(11,646)	4	**(6,118)**	(6,011)	2
Restructuring and one-off item [2]	**(89)**	(212)	(58)	**(89)**	–	n/a
Total operating expenses	**(12,218)**	(11,858)	3	**(6,207)**	(6,011)	3
Underlying operating performance	**15,045**	15,489	(3)	**7,407**	7,638	(3)
Operating performance	**14,956**	15,277	(2)	**7,318**	7,638	(4)
Loan impairment expense	**(802)**	(1,108)	(28)	**(387)**	(415)	(7)
Net profit before tax	**14,154**	14,169	–	**6,931**	7,223	(4)
Corporate tax expense	**(4,318)**	(4,097)	5	**(2,114)**	(2,204)	(4)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**9,836**	10,072	(2)	**4,817**	5,019	(4)
Non-cash items – continuing operations [3]	**(355)**	24	(large)	**(173)**	(182)	(5)
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – "statutory basis"	**9,481**	10,096	(6)	**4,644**	4,837	(4)
Net profit after tax from discontinued operations ("cash basis")	**11**	18	(39)	**5**	6	(17)
Non-cash items – discontinued operations [3]	**(98)**	(116)	(16)	**(14)**	(84)	(83)
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,394**	9,998	(6)	**4,635**	4,759	(3)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Relates to restructuring provision of $89 million in FY24 and restructuring and one-off regulatory provision of $212 million in FY23.
3 Refer to page 3 for further information.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Net Interest Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**22,824**	23,056	(1)	**11,420**	11,404	–
Average interest earning assets						
Home loans [1]	**575,318**	565,189	2	**576,947**	573,706	1
Consumer finance	**17,121**	16,681	3	**17,182**	17,061	1
Business and corporate loans	**260,289**	254,731	2	**261,105**	259,482	1
Total average lending interest earning assets	**852,728**	836,601	2	**855,234**	850,249	1
Non-lending interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**92,459**	77,434	19	**93,309**	91,618	2
Total average interest earning assets (excl. liquid assets)	**945,187**	914,035	3	**948,543**	941,867	1
Liquid assets [2]	**199,170**	197,219	1	**199,519**	198,826	–
Total average interest earning assets	**1,144,357**	1,111,254	3	**1,148,062**	1,140,693	1
Net interest margin (%)	**1.99**	2.07	(8)bpts	**2.00**	1.99	1 bpt

1 Net of average mortgage offset balances of $74,730 million for the full year ended 30 June 2024 ($69,717 million for the full year ended 30 June 2023), and $76,359 million for the half year ended 30 June 2024 ($73,120 million for the half year ended 31 December 2023). 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 Bank's net interest margin.

2 Average non-lending interest earning assets held by the Group for liquidity purposes and included in LCR liquid assets.

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

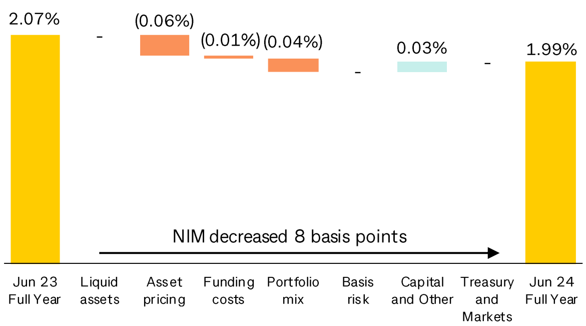
Net interest income was $22,824 million, a decrease of $232 million or 1% on the prior year. The result was driven by an 8 basis point decrease in net interest margin to 1.99%, partly offset by a $33 billion or 3% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,144 billion.

Average Interest Earning Assets

Average interest earning assets increased $33 billion or 3% on the prior year to $1,144 billion.

- Home loan average balances increased $10 billion or 2% on the prior year to $575 billion. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans increased from 59% to 66% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance average balances increased 3% on the prior year to $17 billion, driven by growth in personal loans from higher new business volumes and increased credit card accounts;
- Business and corporate loan average balances increased $6 billion or 2% on the prior year to $260 billion, driven by growth in Business Banking lending across a number of industries, partly offset by a decline in institutional pooled facilities;
- Non-lending interest earning assets (excl. liquids) average balances increased $15 billion or 19% on the prior year to $92 billion, primarily driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreements in Institutional Banking and Markets; and
- Liquid asset average balances increased $2 billion or 1% on the prior year to $199 billion.

NIM Movement since June 2023



Net Interest Margin

The Bank's net interest margin decreased 8 basis points on the prior year to 1.99%. The key drivers of the movement were:

Asset pricing: Decreased margin by 6 basis points driven by home lending pricing and lower consumer finance margins. Home lending pricing reduced margin by 5 basis points reflecting the impact of increased competition, partly offset by positive portfolio mix effects and timing of cash rate changes. Consumer finance margins were down 1 basis point reflecting the impact of higher cash rates.

Funding costs: Decreased margin by 1 basis point driven by increased deposit price competition (down 6 basis points) and higher wholesale funding costs (down 1 basis point), partly offset by higher earnings on the replicating portfolio in a rising rate environment (up 6 basis points).

Net Interest Income (continued)

Portfolio mix: Decreased margin by 4 basis points driven by unfavourable deposit mix as customers switch to higher yielding deposits (down 5 basis points), partly offset by favourable asset mix from a reduction in lower margin pooled facilities and an increase in business lending (up 1 basis point).

Basis risk: Basis risk arises from the spread between the 3 month bank bill swap rate and the 3 month overnight index swap rate. The impact on the Bank's margin was flat reflecting an ongoing low spread.

Capital and other: Increased margin by 3 basis points driven by higher earnings on capital hedges (up 4 basis points), partly offset by reduced contribution from New Zealand (down 1 basis point) due to unfavourable deposit mix and increased competition.

Treasury and Markets: Flat.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Net interest income was $11,420 million, an increase of $16 million on the prior half, driven by a 1 basis point increase in net interest margin to 2.00% and a $7 billion or 1% increase in average interest earning assets to $1,148 billion, partly offset by the impact of two fewer calendar days in the current half.

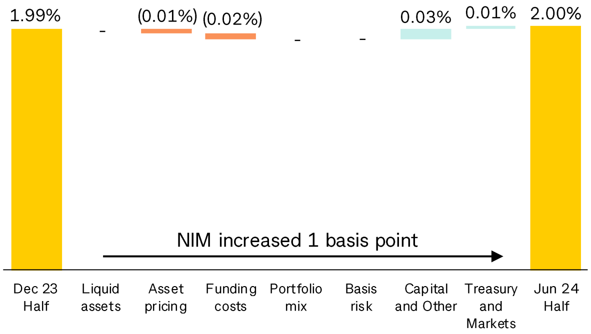
Average Interest Earnings Assets

Average interest earning assets increased $7 billion or 1% on the prior half to $1,148 billion.

- Home loan average balances increased $3 billion or 1% on the prior half to $577 billion. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 65% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance average balances increased by 1% on the prior half to $17 billion, driven by growth in personal loans;
- Business and corporate loan average balances increased $2 billion or 1% on the prior half to $261 billion, driven by growth in Business Banking lending across a number of industries, partly offset by a decline in institutional pooled facilities;
- Non-lending interest earning assets (excl. liquids) average balances increased $2 billion or 2% on the prior half to $93 billion, primarily driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances in Institutional Banking and Markets; and
- Liquid asset average balances increased $1 billion on the prior half to $200 billion in anticipation of repayment of the TFF prior to 30 June 2024.

For further details on the balance sheet movements refer to the 'Group Assets and Liabilities' on page 20.

NIM Movement since December 2023



Net Interest Margin

The Bank's net interest margin increased 1 basis point on the prior half to 2.00%. The key drivers of the movement were:

Asset pricing: Decreased margin by 1 basis point driven by home lending pricing reflecting the impact of increased competition, partly offset by positive portfolio mix effects.

Funding costs: Decreased margin by 2 basis points driven by increased deposit price competition (down 6 basis points) and higher wholesale funding costs (down 1 basis point), partly offset by higher earnings on the replicating portfolio in a rising rate environment (up 5 basis points).

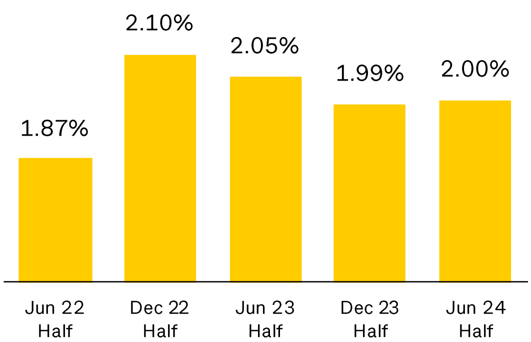
Portfolio mix: Flat.

Basis risk: Basis risk arises from the spread between the 3 month bank bill swap rate and the 3 month overnight index swap rate. The impact on the Bank's margin was flat reflecting an ongoing low spread.

Capital and other: Increased margin by 3 basis points driven by higher earnings on capital hedges.

Treasury and Markets: Increased margin by 1 basis point.

NIM (Half Year Ended)



Group Performance analysis (continued)

Other Operating Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1] [2]			Half Year Ended [2]		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Commissions	**2,116**	1,980	7	**1,069**	1,047	2
Lending fees	**821**	753	9	**417**	404	3
Trading income	**1,125**	1,095	3	**516**	609	(15)
Funds management and insurance income	**111**	82	35	**56**	55	2
Other income	**177**	169	5	**47**	130	(64)
Other operating income	**4,350**	4,079	7	**2,105**	2,245	(6)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Presented on a "cash basis".

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Other operating income was $4,350 million, an increase of $271 million or 7% on the prior year.

Commissions increased by $136 million or 7% to $2,116 million, mainly due to higher volume driven foreign exchange and cards income and an increase in institutional fees, partly offset by lower merchants revenue due to an increase in scheme costs and lower equities income from reduced trading volumes.

Lending fees increased by $68 million or 9% to $821 million, mainly due to higher volume driven retail, business and institutional lending fees.

Trading income increased by $30 million or 3% to $1,125 million, mainly driven by higher trading gains and sales volumes in Markets and favourable derivative valuation adjustments, partly offset by lower gains from Treasury risk management activities.

Funds management and insurance income increased by $29 million or 35% to $111 million, due to the non-recurrence of weather-related insurance losses in the prior year. The General Insurance business was sold on 30 September 2022.

Other income increased by $8 million or 5% to $177 million, mainly due to non-recurrence of losses on minority interests in the prior year and higher operating lease revenue in the Structured Asset Finance aircraft lease portfolio, partly offset by lower Treasury income and non-recurrence of Structured Asset Finance asset sales in the prior year.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Other operating income was $2,105 million, a decrease of $140 million or 6% on the prior half.

Commissions increased by $22 million or 2% to $1,069 million, mainly due higher volume driven cards income and higher equities income due to trading volumes, partly offset by lower merchants revenue due to an increase in scheme costs and lower foreign exchange income.

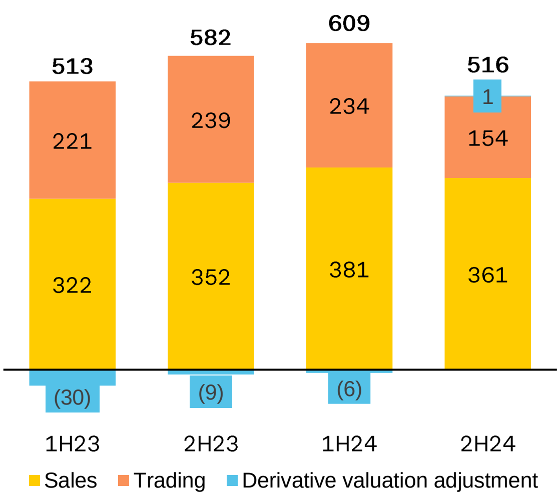
Lending fees increased by $13 million or 3% to $417 million, mainly due to volume driven retail, business and institutional lending fees.

Trading income decreased by $93 million or 15% to $516 million, mainly driven by lower trading gains and sales income in Markets and lower gains from Treasury risk management activities, partly offset by favourable derivative valuation adjustments.

Funds management and insurance income increased by $1 million or 2% to $56 million.

Other income decreased by $83 million or 64% to $47 million, mainly due to timing of dividend income from minority investments and the non-recurrence of gains on assets held at fair value in the prior half.

Trading Income ($M)



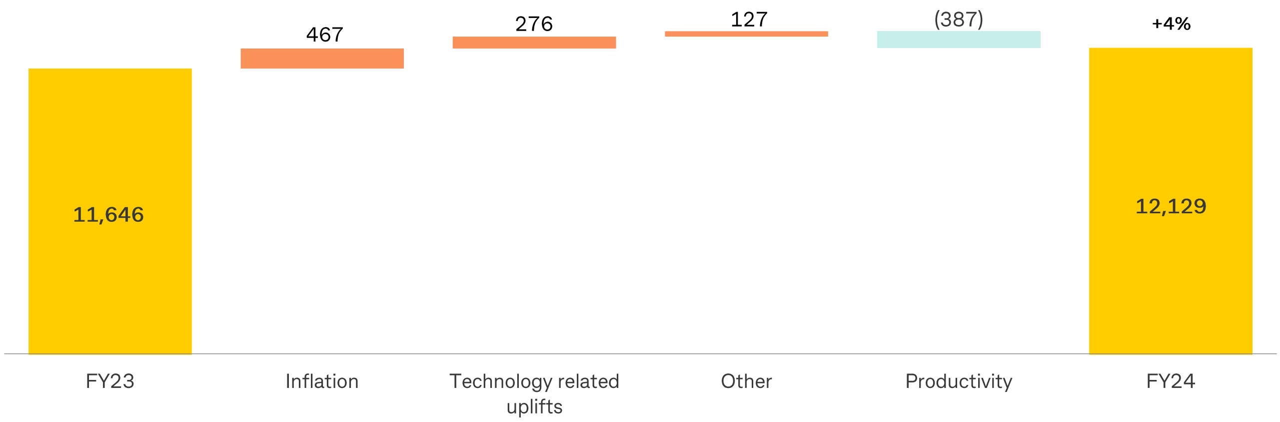
Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Operating Expenses (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1] [2]			Half Year Ended [2]		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Staff expenses	**7,448**	7,177	4	**3,729**	3,719	–
Occupancy and equipment expenses	**995**	950	5	**494**	501	(1)
Information technology services expenses	**2,225**	2,036	9	**1,119**	1,106	1
Other expenses	**1,461**	1,483	(1)	**776**	685	13
Underlying operating expenses	**12,129**	11,646	4	**6,118**	6,011	2
Restructuring and one-off item [3]	**89**	212	(58)	**89**	–	n/a
Total operating expenses	**12,218**	11,858	3	**6,207**	6,011	3
Underlying operating expenses to underlying operating income (%)	**44.6**	42.9	170 bpts	**45.2**	44.0	120 bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**45.0**	43.7	130 bpts	**45.9**	44.0	190 bpts
Average number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**49,269**	49,122	–	**49,274**	49,216	–
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**48,887**	49,454	(1)	**48,887**	48,930	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Presented on a "cash basis".
3 Relates to a restructuring provision of $89m in the current period, and restructuring and one-off regulatory provision of $212m in the prior year.

Underlying Operating Expenses



Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Underlying operating expenses were $12,129 million, an increase of $483 million or 4% on the prior year.

Staff expenses increased by $271 million or 4% to $7,448 million, mainly driven by wage inflation, partly offset by higher leave usage, and productivity initiatives. The average number of FTE increased by 147 from 49,122 to 49,269, primarily due to insourcing to reduce reliance on external vendors, and enhancement of our technology and engineering capabilities including fraud and cyber security, largely offset by the completion of the PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) sale.

Occupancy and equipment expenses increased by $45 million or 5% to $995 million, primarily reflecting inflation, increased office attendance and relocation costs.

Information technology services expenses increased by $189 million or 9% to $2,225 million, primarily due to higher amortisation, increased software licensing costs, growth in cloud computing volumes and inflation, partly offset by productivity initiatives including reduction in the use of third party service providers and contractors.

Other expenses decreased by $22 million or 1% to $1,461 million.

Underlying operating expenses to underlying operating income ratio increased 170 basis points from 42.9% to 44.6%.

Operating Expenses (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Underlying operating expenses increased $107 million or 2% on the prior half to $6,118 million.

Staff expenses increased by $10 million to $3,729 million. The average number of FTE increased by 58 on the prior half.

Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased by $7 million or 1% to $494 million.

Information technology services expenses increased by $13 million or 1% to $1,119 million, driven by higher amortisation, increased software licensing costs and growth in cloud computing volumes, partly offset by productivity initiatives, including lower use of third party service providers and contractors.

Other expenses increased by $91 million or 13% to $776 million, mainly due to higher scams support, operational losses, professional fees and timing of marketing and launch costs for new products and offerings.

Underlying operating expenses to underlying operating income ratio increased 120 basis points from 44.0% to 45.2%.

Investment Spend (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Expensed investment spend [1]	**995**	990	1	**503**	492	2
Capitalised investment spend [2]	**1,015**	1,008	1	**519**	496	5
Investment spend	**2,010**	1,998	1	**1,022**	988	3
Comprising:						
Productivity and growth	**926**	924	–	**472**	454	4
Risk and compliance	**618**	630	(2)	**316**	302	5
Infrastructure and branch refurbishment	**466**	444	5	**234**	232	1
Investment spend	**2,010**	1,998	1	**1,022**	988	3

1 Included within the operating expenses disclosure on page 15
2 Includes capitalised software investment spend and capitalised non-software investment spend, primarily related to branch refurbishments and the development of the corporate and supporting offices.

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

The Bank has continued to invest in our purpose of building a brighter future for all with $2,010 million of investment spend incurred in the full year ended 30 June 2024, an increase of $12 million or 1% on the prior year. This is driven by an increase of $22 million in infrastructure and branch refurbishment spend, and a $2 million increase in productivity and growth initiatives, partly offset by a $12 million reduction in risk and compliance spend.

In the current year, productivity and growth initiatives accounted for 46% of investment spend. The Bank is continuing its focus on strengthening our capabilities and extending our leadership in digital, technology and customer-centric product offerings through ongoing modernisation of our platforms and interfaces to provide integrated and personalised experiences for our customers. The Bank is also continuing to invest in initiatives to simplify and enhance our systems, automate and digitise processes, and uplift internal engineering capabilities.

Risk and compliance projects accounted for 31% of investment spend, a decrease of 1% from 32% in the prior year. Risk and compliance initiatives remain a priority for the Bank as we continue to build simpler and better foundations.

Infrastructure and branch refurbishment initiatives accounted for 23% of investment spend, an increase of 1% from 22% in the prior year, with the Bank continuing to uplift cyber security and enhance IT infrastructure.

Key areas of investment across each of the categories are outlined below.

Productivity and Growth

The Bank has continued to invest in the following:

- Ongoing development and personalisation of CommBank applications and digital channels to improve the customer service experience and continuously innovate in sustainable finance, digital banking and equity trading;
- Simplifying and automating manual back-end processes and systems including the use of generative AI models to improve customer experience, reduce operating costs and digitise end-to-end processes;
- Commercial lending systems to simplify the end-to-end process for loan origination and maintenance, and improve business customer experiences;

Investment Spend (continued)

- Reducing reliance on external vendors by bringing more functions in-house and delivering cost savings while enhancing quality by building world-class engineering capabilities; and
- Ongoing modernisation and simplification of the technology stack to accelerate migration to cloud, in order to reduce the cost of IT ownership, reduce risk and improve delivery agility for faster response to changing customer needs.

Risk and Compliance

The Bank has continued to increase Group wide capability in the management of financial and non-financial risks, including:

- Strengthening the Bank's operating model and processes for monitoring, managing, reporting and controlling financial crime across all of its operations, including upgrading technology, uplifting capabilities, and how the Bank engages with and informs AUSTRAC and other regulators;
- Upgrading processes and systems for additional functionality, automation of controls, protecting against privacy breaches, reducing scam losses, and ensuring compliance with regulations including Open Banking, ISO 20022 messaging standards and various Markets related regulatory reform requirements such as the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book; and
- Enhancing Customer Risk Assessment capability and strengthening data controls and processes.

Infrastructure and Branch Refurbishment

The Bank has continued to invest in the following:

- Protecting customers and the Bank against cyber security risks and data breaches;
- Improving the resilience and simplicity of the Bank's IT infrastructure and data centres;
- Retail branch design, refurbishment and technology upgrades to reflect evolving changes in customer preferences; and
- Refurbishment of commercial office spaces including the replacement of existing offices as leases expire.

Capitalised Software

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Opening Balance	**1,912**	1,409	36	**2,035**	1,912	6
Additions	**932**	898	4	**465**	467	–
Amortisation and write-offs	**(685)**	(395)	73	**(371)**	(314)	18
Reclassified to assets held for sale	**(30)**	–	n/a	**–**	(30)	(large)
Closing balance	**2,129**	1,912	11	**2,129**	2,035	5

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Capitalised software balance increased $217 million or 11% on the prior year to $2,129 million.

Additions increased by $34 million or 4% to $932 million, due to higher capitalised investment spend, reflecting increased productivity and growth and IT infrastructure related spend as the Bank continues to enhance its product offering and customer experiences, strengthen its digital capabilities, modernise, and uplift its technology platforms and innovate for future growth.

Amortisation and write-offs increased by $290 million or 73% to $685 million, primarily driven by higher capitalised software balances.

Reclassified to assets held for sale of $30 million due to the reclassification of capitalised software in PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC) to assets held for sale, following the announced sale to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC).

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Capitalised software balance increased $94 million or 5% on the prior half.

Additions decreased by $2 million to $465 million in the half year ended June 2024.

Amortisation and write-offs increased by $57 million or 18% to $371 million, driven by higher capitalised software balances.

Reclassified to assets held for sale nil for the half year ended June 2024.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Retail Banking Services	**317**	587	(46)	**101**	216	(53)
Business Banking	**437**	492	(11)	**230**	207	11
Institutional Banking and Markets	**(4)**	(36)	89	**33**	(37)	large
New Zealand	**64**	59	8	**55**	9	large
Corporate Centre and Other	**(12)**	6	(large)	**(32)**	20	(large)
Loan impairment expense/(benefit)	**802**	1,108	(28)	**387**	415	(7)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Loan impairment expense was $802 million, a decrease of $306 million on the prior year. This was driven by:

- A decrease in Retail Banking Services of $270 million to an expense of $317 million, mainly driven by lower collective provisions reflecting rising house prices and an improved outlook for consumer finance, partly offset by ongoing cost of living pressures;
- A decrease in Business Banking of $55 million to an expense of $437 million, driven by lower specific provision charges partly offset by higher collective provisions; and
- A decrease in Corporate Centre and Other of $18 million to a benefit of $12 million; partly offset by
- An increase in Institutional Banking and Markets of $32 million to a benefit of $4 million, primarily driven by higher collective provisions due to forward looking adjustments and the non-recurrence of prior year provision releases, partly offset by higher writebacks, recoveries and lower individual provisions for single name exposures; and
- An increase in New Zealand of $5 million to an expense of $64 million, driven by higher individually assessed provisions in the business portfolio and write-offs in the consumer finance portfolio, partly offset by lower collective provisions predominantly reflecting an improvement in house price outlook compared to the prior year.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAAs) decreased 3 basis points to 9 basis points.

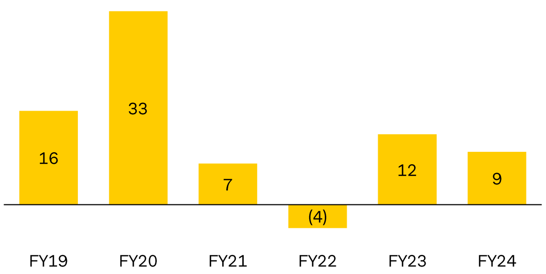
Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Loan impairment expense was $387 million, a decrease of $28 million on the prior half. This was driven by:

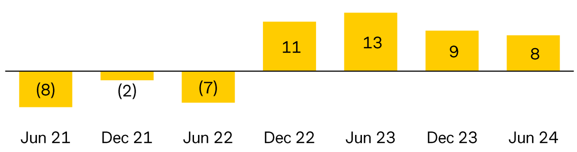
- A decrease in Retail Banking Services of $115 million to an expense of $101 million, mainly driven by lower collective provisions reflecting lower expected losses within consumer finance;
- A decrease in Corporate Centre and Other of $52 million to a benefit of $32 million; partly offset by
- An increase in Institutional Banking and Markets of $70 million to an expense of $33 million, driven by higher collective provisions due to forward looking adjustments and the non-recurrence of prior half provision releases, partly offset by higher recoveries;
- An increase in New Zealand of $46 million to an expense of $55 million, driven by higher collective provisions reflecting ongoing interest rate pressures, a decline in the outlook for house prices, and higher consumer finance write-offs; and
- An increase in Business Banking of $23 million to an expense of $230 million, driven by higher specific provision charges due to a small number of customers, partly offset by lower collective provisions.

Loan impairment expense annualised as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances (GLAAs) decreased 1 basis point to 8 basis points.

Full Year Loan Impairment Expense as a percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



Half Year Loan Impairment Expense annualised as a percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



Taxation Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Corporate tax expense ($M)	**4,318**	4,097	5	**2,114**	2,204	(4)
Effective tax rate – "cash basis" (%)	**30.5**	28.9	160 bpts	**30.5**	30.5	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Corporate tax expense was $4,318 million, an increase of $221 million or 5% on the prior year, reflecting a 30.5% effective tax rate.

The rate is above the Australian company tax rate of 30% primarily as a result of non-deductible hybrid capital distributions on the Group's issued PERLS Capital Notes.

The 160 basis point increase in effective tax rate from 28.9% to 30.5% was primarily due to an increase in hybrid capital distributions that are non-deductible for tax purposes, the repeal of the offshore banking unit tax concession from 1 July 2023 and a one-off impact relating to the finalisation of prior year tax matters during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Corporate tax expense was $2,114 million, a decrease of $90 million or 4% on the prior half, reflecting a 30.5% effective tax rate.

There has been no movement in the effective tax rate in the half year ended 30 June 2024 compared to the prior half.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Group Assets and Liabilities

	As at				
Total Group Assets and Liabilities	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**31 Dec 23 $M**	**30 Jun 23 $M**	**Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %**	**Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %**
Interest earning assets					
Home loans [1]	**664,701**	650,461	652,218	2	2
Consumer finance	**16,762**	17,482	17,042	(4)	(2)
Business and corporate loans	**266,025**	258,629	261,512	3	2
Loans and other receivables [2]	**947,488**	926,572	930,772	2	2
Non-lending interest earning assets [3]	**261,598**	289,317	272,007	(10)	(4)
Total interest earning assets	**1,209,086**	1,215,889	1,202,779	(1)	1
Other assets [2]	**44,120**	58,689	49,639	(25)	(11)
Assets held for sale [4]	**870**	1,391	5	(37)	large
Total assets	**1,254,076**	1,275,969	1,252,423	(2)	–
Interest bearing liabilities					
Transaction deposits [5]	**193,948**	185,429	196,617	5	(1)
Savings deposits [5]	**290,143**	283,677	276,518	2	5
Investment deposits	**237,773**	243,836	225,502	(2)	5
Other demand deposits	**50,324**	48,196	46,183	4	9
Total interest bearing deposits	**772,188**	761,138	744,820	1	4
Debt issues	**144,530**	139,275	122,267	4	18
Term funding from central banks [6]	**4,228**	36,591	54,220	(88)	(92)
Other interest bearing liabilities [3]	**110,334**	102,048	97,785	8	13
Total interest bearing liabilities	**1,031,280**	1,039,052	1,019,092	(1)	1
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**109,433**	110,820	118,475	(1)	(8)
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**40,275**	52,113	43,223	(23)	(7)
Liabilities held for sale [4]	**–**	1,145	–	(large)	–
Total liabilities	**1,180,988**	1,203,130	1,180,790	(2)	–

1 Home loans are presented gross of $74,532 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $75,112 million; 30 June 2023: $69,136 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
2 Loans and other receivables exclude provisions for impairment which are included in other assets.
3 Non-lending interest earning assets include reverse sale and repurchase agreements. Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements.
4 As at 30 June 2024, the Group's assets held for sale include certain structured asset finance items and properties held for sale of $870 million. Balances at 31 December 2023 were impacted by the announced divestment of PT Bank Commonwealth. For details on the Group's discontinued operations and businesses held for sale, refer to Note 11.3 in the 2024 Annual Report.
5 Transaction and savings deposits includes $74,532 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $75,112 million; 30 June 2023: $69,136 million).
6 Term funding from central banks includes the drawn balances of the RBA Term Funding Facility and the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility.

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Total assets were $1,254 billion, an increase of $2 billion on the prior year, driven by an increase in home loans, business and corporate loans, and assets held for sale, partly offset by lower non-lending interest earning assets, other assets and consumer finance balances.

Total liabilities were $1,181 billion, flat on the prior year, driven by an increase in interest bearing deposits, debt issues and other interest bearing liabilities, partly offset by a decrease in term funding from central banks, non-interest bearing transaction deposits, and other non-interest bearing liabilities.

The Bank continued to fund a significant portion of lending growth from customer deposits. Customer deposits represented 77% of total funding (30 June 2023: 75%).

Home loans

Home loan balances increased $12 billion to $665 billion, a 2% increase on the prior year. Growth was driven by Retail Banking Services and New Zealand (excluding the impact of FX). Domestic home loan growth was 2% (below system). Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans increased from 59% to 66% of new business flows.

Australian home loans amount to $596 billion (30 June 2023: $584 billion) of which 70% were owner occupied, 29% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit (30 June 2023: 71% were owner occupied, 28% were investment home loans and 1% were lines of credit).

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Consumer finance

Consumer finance balances were $17 billion, a 2% decline on the prior year, in line with system decline. The decrease was driven by higher repayments relative to credit card spend, partly offset by growth in new credit card and personal loan accounts.

Business and corporate loans

Business and corporate loans increased $5 billion to $266 billion, a 2% increase on the prior year. This was driven by a $13 billion or 8% increase in business lending balances mainly due to a $15 billion or 11% increase in Business Banking (above system) reflecting diversified lending across a number of industries, offset by a $9 billion or 9% decline in Institutional Banking and Markets lending balances primarily due to a decrease in pooled facilities. New Zealand business and rural lending increased 1% (excluding the impact of FX).

Non-lending interest earning assets

Non-lending interest earning assets decreased $10 billion to $262 billion, a 4% decline on the prior year. This was mainly driven by decreases in cash and liquids as the drawdowns of the RBA Term Funding Facility were repaid, partly offset by increases in reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances in Global Markets and higher government securities holdings.

Other assets

Other assets, including derivative assets, property, plant and equipment and intangibles, decreased $6 billion to $44 billion, an 11% decrease on the prior year, mainly driven by a reduction in derivative assets from movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

Total interest bearing deposits

Total interest bearing deposits increased $27 billion to $772 billion, a 4% increase on the prior year. Growth was driven by a $14 billion or 5% increase in savings deposits and a $12 billion or 5% increase in investment deposits, reflecting greater demand for higher yielding deposits. Transactions deposits decreased $3 billion or 1% on the prior year, primarily due to a reduction in pooled facilities.

Domestic household deposits grew at 5% (below system).

Debt issues

Debt issues increased $22 billion to $145 billion, an 18% increase on the prior year, to meet the Group's funding requirements following repayment of the RBA Term Funding Facility.

Deposits satisfied the majority of the Bank's funding requirements, however the Group continued to regularly access both domestic and international wholesale debt markets.

Refer to pages 33-34 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Term funding from central banks

Term funding from central banks includes the drawn balance of the RBA Term Funding Facility and the RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility. Term funding from central banks decreased $50 billion to $4 billion, a 92% decrease on the prior year, as the drawdowns on the RBA Term Funding Facility matured and were repaid.

Other interest bearing liabilities

Other interest bearing liabilities, including loan capital, liabilities at fair value through income statement and amounts due to other financial institutions, increased to $110 billion, a $13 billion or 13% increase on the prior year. The increase was mainly driven by higher sale and repurchase agreements, loan capital from new issuances, and collateral balances from other financial institutions.

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits decreased $9 billion to $109 billion, an 8% decrease on the prior year. The decrease was driven by customer switching to higher yielding deposits.

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

Other non-interest bearing liabilities, including derivative liabilities, decreased $3 billion to $40 billion, a 7% decrease on the prior year. The decrease was mainly driven by lower derivative liabilities due to movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

Group Performance Analysis (continued)

Group Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Total assets decreased $22 billion or 2% on the prior half, driven by lower non-lending interest earning assets, other assets, consumer finance balances and assets held for sale, partly offset by an increase in home loans, and business and corporate loans.

Total liabilities decreased $22 billion or 2% on the prior half, driven by a decrease in term funding from central banks, other non-interest bearing liabilities, liabilities held for sale and non-interest bearing transaction deposits, partly offset by an increase in interest bearing deposits, other interest bearing liabilities and debt issues.

Customer deposits represented 77% of total funding (31 December 2023: 75%).

Home loans

Home loan balances increased $14 billion or 2% on the prior half, driven by growth in Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and New Zealand (excluding the impact of FX). Domestic home loan growth was 2% (below system). Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 65% of new business flows.

Consumer finance

Consumer finance balances were $17 billion, a 4% decrease on the prior half (in line with system decline). The decrease was driven by lower credit card spend, partly offset by growth in personal loans from higher new business volumes.

Business and corporate loans

Business and corporate loans increased $7 billion or 3% on the prior half, driven by a $9 billion or 5% increase in business lending balances mainly due to a $10 billion or 7% increase in Business Banking (above system) reflecting diversified lending across a number of industries. Institutional Banking and Markets lending balances decreased $2 billion or 2% primarily due to a decrease in pooled facilities. New Zealand business and rural lending increased 1% (excluding the impact of FX).

Non-lending interest earning assets

Non-lending interest earning assets decreased $28 billion or 10% on the prior half. This was mainly driven by a decrease in cash and liquids balances and investment securities as the RBA Term Funding Facility was repaid, partly offset by increases in reverse sale and repurchase agreements.

Other assets

Other assets, including derivative assets, property, plant and equipment and intangibles, decreased $15 billion or 25% on the prior half mainly driven by a reduction in derivatives assets due to movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

Total interest bearing deposits

Total interest bearing deposits increased $11 billion or 1% on the prior half. Growth was driven by a $9 billion or 5% increase in transaction deposits and a $6 billion or 2% increase in savings deposits. Investment deposits decreased $6 billion or 2%, driven by competition and utilisation of funds by institutional customers. Other demand deposits increased $2 billion or 4%, driven by higher sale and repurchase agreement balances.

Domestic household deposits grew at 1% (below system).

Debt issues

Debt issues increased $5 billion or 4% on the prior half.

Refer to pages 33-34 for further information on debt programs and issuance for the half year ended 30 June 2024.

Term funding from central banks

Term funding from central banks decreased $32 billion or 88% on the prior half, as the drawdowns on the RBA Term Funding Facility matured and were repaid.

Other interest bearing liabilities

Other interest bearing liabilities, including loan capital, liabilities at fair value through income statement and amounts due to other financial institutions, increased $8 billion or 8% on the prior half. The increase was primarily driven by higher collateral balances from other financial institutions, sale and repurchase agreements, and loan capital from new issuances.

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits

Non-interest bearing transaction deposits decreased $1 billion or 1% on the prior half. The decline was driven by customer switching to higher yielding deposits.

Other non-interest bearing liabilities

Other non-interest bearing liabilities, including derivative liabilities, decreased $12 billion or 23% on the prior half. The decrease was mainly driven by lower derivative liabilities due to movements in foreign currency and interest rates.

Group Operations & Business Settings

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Contents

4 Group Operations & Business Settings

Group Operations and Business Settings

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality

Provisions for Impairment

	As at				
	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Provisions for impairment losses					
Collective provisions	**5,423**	5,330	5,196	2	4
Individually assessed provisions	**712**	733	754	(3)	(6)
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,135**	6,063	5,950	1	3
Less: Provision for off Balance Sheet exposures	**(223)**	(157)	(159)	42	40
Total provisions for loan impairment	**5,912**	5,906	5,791	–	2

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Total provisions for impairment losses as at 30 June 2024 were $6,135 million, an increase of $185 million or 3% on the prior year.

Collective provisions

- Consumer collective provisions increased $45 million or 2% to $2,969 million. This mainly reflects ongoing cost of living pressures, partly offset by rising house prices and lower expected losses within consumer finance.
- Corporate collective provisions increased $182 million or 8% to $2,454 million. This reflects business lending growth as well as the impact of ongoing inflationary pressures and higher interest rates on corporate profits.

Individually assessed provisions

- Corporate individually assessed provisions decreased $27 million or 4% to $616 million. This mainly reflects write-offs and write-backs for a small number of exposures.
- Consumer individually assessed provisions decreased $15 million or 14% to $96 million, reflecting rising house prices.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

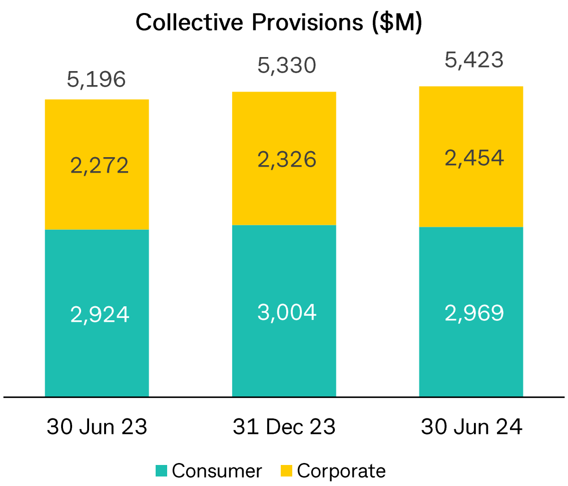
Total provisions for impairment losses increased $72 million or 1% on the prior half.

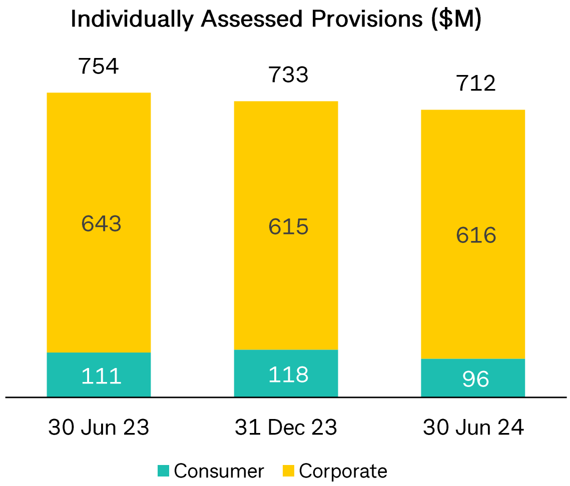
Collective provisions

- Consumer collective provisions decreased $35 million or 1%. This mainly reflects rising house prices and lower expected losses within consumer finance, partly offset by ongoing cost of living pressures.
- Corporate collective provisions increased $128 million or 6%. This reflects business growth as well as the impact on corporate profits from ongoing inflationary pressures and higher interest rates.

Individually assessed provisions

- Corporate individually assessed provisions increased $1 million, reflecting the impairment of a few exposures offset by write-offs and write-backs for a small number of exposures.
- Consumer individually assessed provisions decreased $22 million or 19%, reflecting rising house prices.





Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Credit Quality

Credit Quality Metrics	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Gross loans and acceptances (GLAA) ($M)	**949,948**	933,251	2	**949,948**	929,609	2
Credit RWA ($M)	**370,444**	362,869	2	**370,444**	368,735	–
Gross impaired assets ($M)	**3,900**	3,326	17	**3,900**	3,237	20
Net impaired assets ($M)	**2,760**	2,219	24	**2,760**	2,154	28
Provision Ratios						
Collective provision as a % of credit RWA	**1.46**	1.43	3 bpts	**1.46**	1.45	1 bpt
Total provisions as a % of credit RWA	**1.66**	1.64	2 bpts	**1.66**	1.64	2 bpts
Total provisions for impaired assets as a % of gross impaired assets	**29.24**	33.28	(404)bpts	**29.24**	33.46	(422)bpts
Total provisions for impaired assets as a % of gross impaired assets (corporate)	**49.82**	54.89	(large)	**49.82**	55.24	(large)
Total provisions for impaired assets as a % of gross impaired assets (consumer)	**17.56**	19.28	(172)bpts	**17.56**	19.90	(234)bpts
Total provisions for impairment losses as a % of GLAAs	**0.65**	0.64	1 bpt	**0.65**	0.65	–
Asset Quality Ratios						
Gross impaired assets as a % of GLAAs	**0.41**	0.36	5 bpts	**0.41**	0.35	6 bpts
Loans 90+ days past due but not impaired as a % of GLAAs	**0.41**	0.33	8 bpts	**0.41**	0.35	6 bpts
Loan impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs	**0.09**	0.12	(3)bpts	**0.08**	0.09	(1)bpt
Net write-offs annualised as a % of GLAAs	**0.07**	0.06	1 bpt	**0.07**	0.07	–
Non-retail total committed exposures rated investment grade (%) [1]	**64.75**	69.27	(452)bpts	**64.75**	67.72	(297)bpts
Troublesome and impaired assets as a % of total committed exposures	**0.63**	0.51	12 bpts	**0.63**	0.49	14 bpts
Australian Home Loan Portfolio						
Portfolio dynamic LVR (%) [2]	**42.78**	44.86	(208)bpts	**42.78**	44.54	(176)bpts
Customers in advance (%) [3]	**79.78**	77.95	183 bpts	**79.78**	79.11	67 bpts

1 Investment grades based on CBA grade in S&P equivalent.
2 Loan to value ratio (LVR) defined as current balance as a percentage of the current valuation on Australian home loan portfolio.
3 Any amount ahead of monthly minimum repayment (including offset facilities).

Provision Ratios and Impaired Assets

As at 30 June 2024, total provisions as a proportion of credit RWA increased 2 basis points on the prior half to 1.66%. This was mainly driven by higher collective provisions in the corporate portfolio reflecting business lending growth as well as the impact on corporate profits from ongoing inflationary pressures and higher interest rates.

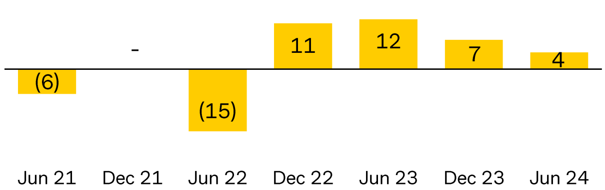
Gross impaired assets were $3,900 million, an increase of $663 million or 20% on the prior half, mainly driven by increased restructures and arrears in the home lending portfolio in addition to the restructure of a small number of exposures in the corporate portfolio. Gross impaired assets as a proportion of GLAAs were 0.41%, an increase of 6 basis points on the prior half.

Provision coverage for the impaired asset portfolio was 29.24%, a decrease of 422 basis points on the prior half. This was mainly driven by increased restructures in the home lending and corporate portfolios, which typically have lower provision coverage.

Retail Portfolio Asset Quality

Consumer loan impairment expense (LIE) as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances was 4 basis points, a decrease of 3 basis points on the prior half, mainly driven by rising house prices and lower expected losses within consumer finance, partly offset by ongoing cost of living pressures.

Consumer LIE
Half Year Loan impairment expense annualised as percentage of average GLAAs (bpts)



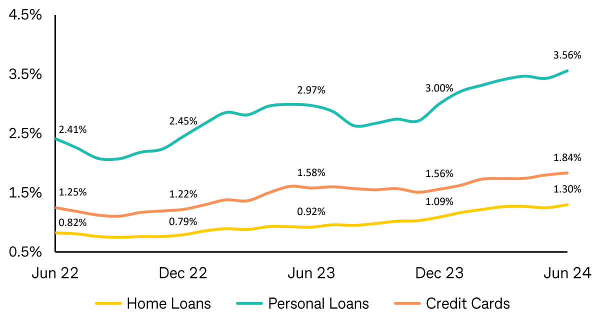
Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Retail Portfolio Asset Quality (continued)

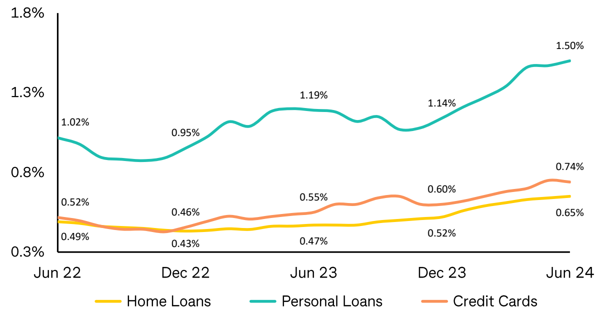
Home loan 90+ days arrears were 0.65%, an increase of 13 basis points on the prior half, as higher interest rates continue to impact some borrowers. Credit cards and personal loans 90+ days arrears were 0.74% and 1.50% respectively, an increase of 14 basis points and 36 basis points on the prior half, reflecting the impact on customers more susceptible to ongoing cost of living pressures.

The home loan dynamic LVR was 42.78%, a decrease of 176 basis points on the prior half. The home lending book remains well secured and the majority of home lending customers remain in advance of scheduled repayments.

30+ Days Arrears Ratios (%) [1]



90+ Days Arrears Ratio (%) [1]



1 Includes retail portfolios of Retail Banking Services, Business Banking and New Zealand.

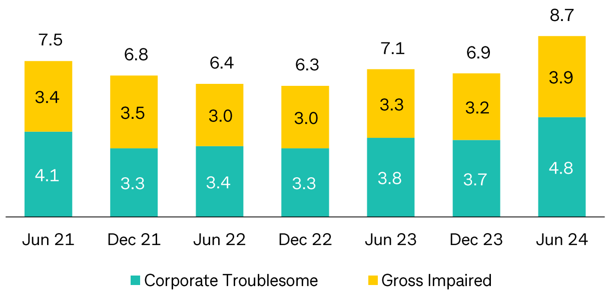
Corporate Portfolio Asset Quality

Corporate troublesome exposures were $4.8 billion, an increase of $1.1 billion on the prior half, mainly driven by downgrades of a small number of single name exposures.

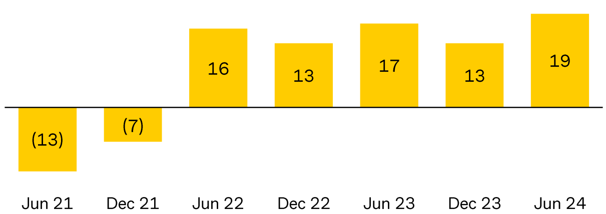
Investment grade rated exposures reduced 297 basis points on the prior half to 64.75% of overall portfolio risk rated counterparties in line with pre-COVID levels, mainly due to a reduction in exposure to institutional grade counterparties due to the utilisation of liquid assets held with high quality counterparties to repay the maturing tranches of the RBA Term Funding Facility.

Corporate LIE as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances was 19 basis points, an increase of 6 basis points on the prior half, mainly driven by higher collective and individual provision charges in the current half.

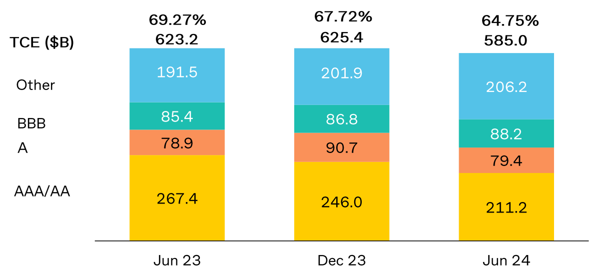
Troublesome and Impaired Assets ($B)



Corporate LIE
Half Year Loan impairment expense
annualised as percentage of average GLAA (bpts)



Corporate Portfolio Quality
% of book rated investment grade [1]



1 CBA grades in S&P equivalent

Loan Impairment Provisions and Credit Quality (continued)

Industry Exposure and Asset Quality

The distribution of the Bank's credit exposures by sector remained relatively consistent during the half. The most material movements in total committed exposures (TCE) by sector were for:

- Government which reduced by 2.1% ($32,388 million) to $174,493 million, primarily due to balance sheet liquidity management activities including repaying maturing tranches of the RBA Term Funding Facility; and
- Consumer which increased by 2.1% ($16,775 million) to $793,025 million, primarily due to increased home lending exposures.

Movements in troublesome and impaired assets (TIA) were mixed across sectors, as total TIA increased $1,839 million on the prior half to $8,729 million.

TIA as a percentage of TCE has increased 14 basis points to 0.63% on the prior half.

The increase in TIAs over the half is concentrated in:

- Commercial Property (up 60 basis points or $581 million) driven by the downgrade of three large exposures. These exposures are secured with no significant losses expected;
- Consumer (up 5 basis points or $493 million) driven by the higher interest rates and cost of living pressures;
- Wholesale Trade (up 230 basis points or $383 million) driven by a single client being downgraded to TIA status;
- Manufacturing (up 83 basis points or $142 million) driven by increased troublesome names impacted by weaker consumer demand, inflation and higher labour costs;
- Transport & Storage (up 31 basis points or $101 million) driven by a single client being downgraded to TIA status; and
- Agriculture & Forestry (up 40 basis points or $165 million) driven by downgrades in the farming and dairy sector in Australia and New Zealand driven by higher interest rates, input costs and moderation in commodity prices.

There were notable improvements in the level of TIAs in the Construction sector (down 105 basis points or $103 million) driven by a large client being restructured and upgraded to a pass grade. However, the level of TIAs remain high given the structural challenges facing the sector.

Management is closely monitoring sectors of continued or potential increased stress, including Construction, Health & Community Service, Commercial Property, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade, Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism and Agriculture & Forestry.

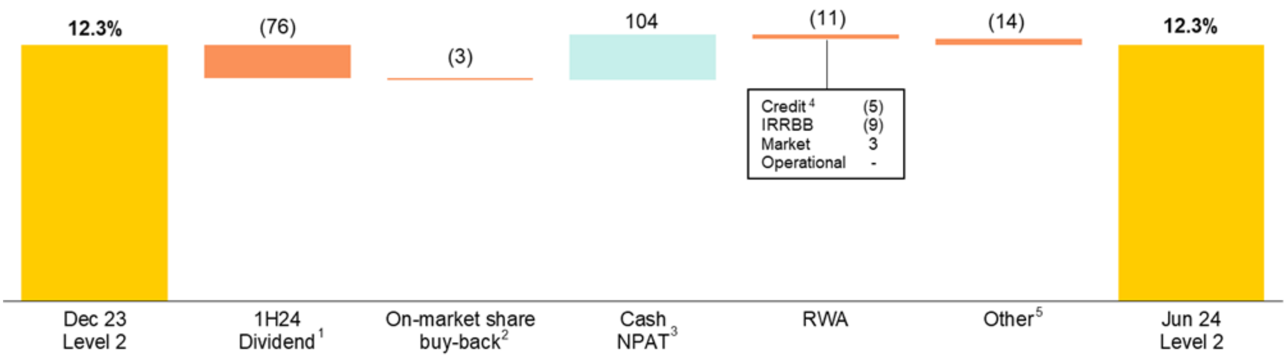
	Total Committed Exposures (TCE)		Troublesome and Impaired Assets (TIA)		TIA % of TCE	
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
Sector	%	%	$M	$M	%	%
Consumer	57.5	55.4	2,488	1,995	0.31	0.26
Government, Admin. & Defence	12.7	14.8	–	–	–	–
Finance & Insurance	7.2	8.1	51	89	0.05	0.08
Commercial Property	6.9	6.7	1,227	646	1.29	0.69
Agriculture & Forestry	2.4	2.2	952	787	2.92	2.52
Transport & Storage	2.0	1.9	303	202	1.09	0.78
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	543	401	2.79	1.96
Entertainment, Leisure & Tourism	1.3	1.2	394	361	2.16	2.18
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.2	773	390	4.60	2.30
Business Services	1.2	1.1	291	228	1.77	1.48
Electricity, Water & Gas	1.2	1.1	9	8	0.06	0.05
Retail Trade	1.1	1.1	293	300	1.87	1.87
Health & Community Service	1.1	1.1	441	376	2.87	2.44
Construction	1.0	0.9	625	728	4.77	5.82
Mining	0.5	0.5	30	33	0.43	0.49
Media & Communications	0.4	0.4	73	73	1.38	1.32
Education	0.3	0.3	66	47	1.74	1.30
Personal & Other Services	0.3	0.2	45	67	1.27	2.01
Other	0.3	0.3	125	159	2.14	2.97
Total	100.0	100.0	8,729	6,890	0.63	0.49

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Capital

Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios	As at 30 Jun 24 %	 31 Dec 23 %	 30 Jun 23 %	 Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	 Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.3**	12.3	12.2	–	10 bpts
Additional Tier 1	**2.0**	2.4	2.3	(40)bpts	(30)bpts
Tier 1	**14.3**	14.7	14.5	(40)bpts	(20)bpts
Tier 2	**6.6**	5.8	5.5	80 bpts	110 bpts
Total Capital (APRA)	**20.9**	20.5	20.0	40 bpts	90 bpts

Capital – CET1 (APRA)



1 The 2024 interim dividend included the on-market purchase of $481 million of shares (CET1 impact of -10 bpts) in respect of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
2 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares. As at 30 June 2024, the Group has completed $282 million (2,588,964 ordinary shares at an average price of $108.84). $128 million of this was completed across 2H24 (1,071,576 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $119.24 per share).
3 Excludes net equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from associates as they are capital neutral with offsetting changes in regulatory capital deductions.
4 Excludes impact of foreign exchange movements which is included in 'Other'.
5 Includes the impact of intangibles, FX impact on Credit RWA, equity accounted profits/losses and impairments from associates, movements in reserves and other regulatory adjustments.

Capital Position

The Group's CET1 ratio (APRA) was 12.3% as at 30 June 2024, in line with 31 December 2023 and an increase of 10 basis points from 30 June 2023. The CET1 ratio was well above APRA's regulatory requirement at all times throughout the full year ended 30 June 2024.

Key drivers of the change in CET1 for the 6 months ended 30 June 2024 were:

- Capital generated from earnings; offset by
- The payment of the 1H24 dividend;
- Higher Credit Risk and IRRBB RWA, partly offset by lower Traded Market Risk RWA;
- Completion of a further $128 million of the previously announced $1 billion on-market share buy-back; and
- Other regulatory adjustments and movement in reserves.

Further details on the movements in RWA are provided on page 29.

Capital Initiatives

In addition to the on-market share buy-back, the following significant capital initiatives were undertaken during the year ended 30 June 2024:

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) in respect of both the 2023 final dividend and the 2024 interim dividend, was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase of shares. The participation rates were 18.1% and 13.4%, respectively.

Additional Tier 1 Capital

In April 2024, the Group redeemed $1,590 million of CommBank PERLS XI Capital Notes that are Basel III compliant Additional Tier 1 Capital.

Capital (continued)

Tier 2 Capital

The Group issued the following Basel III compliant subordinated notes:

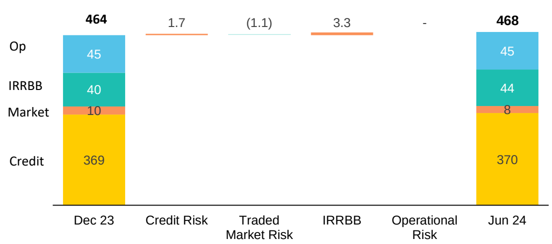
- AUD85 million in September 2023;
- Two subordinated notes totalling AUD1,250 million in October 2023;
- AUD300 million in December 2023;
- USD1,250 million in March 2024; and
- EUR1,000 million in June 2024.

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [1]

Total Group Risk Weighted Assets

Total RWA increased $3.9 billion or 0.8% on the prior half to $467.6 billion, mainly driven by higher IRRBB and Credit RWA, partly offset by lower Traded Market Risk RWA.

Total Risk Weighted Assets ($B)



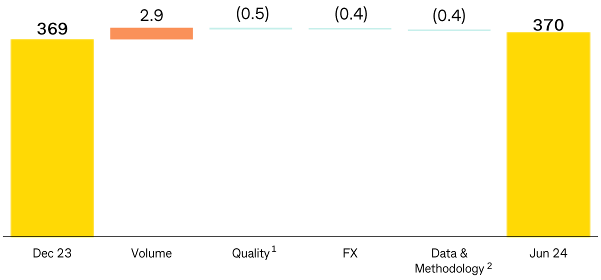
Credit Risk Weighted Assets

Credit Risk RWA increased $1.7 billion or 0.5% on the prior half to $370.4 billion, primarily driven by:

- Volume growth (increase of $2.9 billion) across domestic residential mortgages, commercial portfolios, and unsecured retail portfolios; partly offset by reductions in financial institution and sovereign exposures, divestment of PTBC, and other assets; partly offset by
- Credit quality (decrease of $0.5 billion), driven by improvement in loan-to-valuation ratios (LVR) for domestic residential mortgages; partly offset by higher risk weights across commercial portfolios, lower holdings of investment grade bonds following repayment of the Term Funding Facility, and New Zealand portfolios;
- Foreign currency movements (decrease of $0.4 billion); and
- Data & methodology (decrease of $0.4 billion).

1 Due to rounding, numbers presented in this section may not sum precisely to the totals provided.

Credit Risk Weighted Assets ($B)



1 Credit quality includes portfolio mix.
2 Includes data and methodology, credit risk estimates changes and regulatory treatments.

Traded Market Risk Weighted Assets

Traded Market Risk RWA decreased by $1.1 billion or 12% on the prior half year to $8.5 billion primarily driven by the removal of the APRA RNIV capital overlay.

Interest Rate Risk Weighted Assets

IRRBB RWA increased by $3.3 billion or 8% on the prior half to $43.6 billion, driven by higher basis risks.

Operational Risk Weighted Assets

As required by APS 115, Operational Risk RWA as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were determined based on the annual average value of the relevant components of the Group's net income over the years ended 30 June 2023, 2022 and 2021. Operational Risk RWA are flat on the prior half.

Capital (continued)

Regulatory Framework

On 1 January 2023, APRA implemented revisions to the capital framework for Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs), to increase the risk sensitivity within the capital framework, to enhance the ability of ADIs to respond flexibly to future stress events, and to improve the comparability of the Australian framework with international standards.

The APRA prudential standards prescribe a minimum CET1 capital ratio of 10.25% for Internal Ratings-based (IRB) ADIs such as CBA, comprising of a minimum Prudential Capital Requirement (PCR) of 4.5% and a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 5.75%, which includes a Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) buffer of 1% and a baseline countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) set at 1%[1]. The CCyB, which may be varied by APRA in the range of 0%-3.5%, can be released in times of systemic stress and post-stress recovery.

The Group expects to operate with a post-dividend CET1 capital ratio of greater than 11%, compared to the APRA minimum of 10.25%, except in circumstances of unexpected capital volatility.

The Tier 1 requirement as at 30 June 2024 was 11.75%.

To satisfy APRA's loss-absorbing capacity requirements, the minimum Total capital ratio requirement for D-SIBs, including CBA, has increased from 13.75% to 16.75% effective from 1 January 2024. From 1 January 2026, the requirement will increase to 18.25%.

1 In July 2024, APRA announced that the CCyB for Australian exposures will remain at 1%. The Bank has limited exposures to those offshore jurisdictions in which a CCyB in excess of 0% has been imposed.

Regulatory Developments

IRRBB Consultation

On 8 July 2024, APRA released the final revised APS 117 "Capital Adequacy: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book", which sets out the requirements that an ADI must meet in managing its Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), following the November 2022 and December 2023 consultations on proposed changes to the standard. The revised APS117 will come into effect on 1 October 2025.

Traded Market Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk

APRA is expected to commence consultation on revisions to APS 116 "Capital Adequacy: Market Risk", and APS 180 "Capital Adequacy: Counterparty Credit Risk" in 2024 with revisions to both standards expected to be implemented in 2026.

New Zealand bank capital adequacy requirements

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand's revisions to bank capital adequacy requirements are being implemented in stages during a transition period from October 2021 to July 2028. By the end of the transition period, the minimum Tier 1 and Total capital requirements for banks deemed systemically important, including ASB, will increase to 16% and 18% of RWA respectively, of which 13.5% must be in the form of CET1 while Tier 2 Capital can contribute up to a maximum of 2% of the Total capital requirement.

As at 30 June 2024, the CET1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratio requirements for ASB were 9%, 10.5% and 12.5%, respectively. Effective 1 July 2024, the Tier 1 and Total capital ratio requirements for ASB increased to 11.5% and 13.5% respectively.

Resolution Planning

On 18 May 2023, APRA released its final Prudential Standard CPS 900 "Resolution Planning" in final, which aims to ensure that an APRA-regulated entity can be managed by APRA in an orderly manner where that entity is unable to, or is likely to be unable to, meet its obligations or suspends, or is likely to suspend, payments. In such circumstances, the aim of the resolution is to protect beneficiaries, minimise disruption to the financial system and provide continuity of functions that are critical for the economy. CPS 900 came into effect on 1 January 2024.

Recovery and Exit Planning

On 1 December 2022, APRA released its final Prudential Standard CPS 190 "Recovery and Exit Planning" in final, aimed at reinforcing the resilience of the financial system. The new standard aims to ensure that APRA regulated entities are better prepared to manage periods of severe financial stress. CPS 190 came into effect on 1 January 2024 for banks.

Prudential framework for groups

On 24 October 2022, APRA released a letter to all APRA regulated entities indicating that it is reviewing the prudential framework for groups operating in the Australian banking sector to ensure it caters for the increasing array of new groups and it is consistently applied across different structures. APRA is yet to formally consult on any revisions to the relevant standards.

APRA Discussion Paper: "Enhancing Bank Resilience: Additional Tier 1 Capital in Australia"

On 21 September 2023, APRA released a discussion paper outlining potential options for, and seeking feedback from stakeholders on, the effectiveness of Additional Tier 1 Capital in Australia. APRA intends to follow this process with a formal consultation in 2024 on any proposed amendments to prudential standards.

Targeted changes to ADI liquidity and capital standards

On 24 July 2024, APRA finalised its targeted revisions to ADIs' liquidity and capital requirements following the November 2023 consultation, which aims to ensure ADIs have strong crisis preparedness, prudently value their liquid assets and minimise potential contagion risks. The changes will come into effect on 1 July 2025.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Details on the market disclosures required under Pillar 3, per APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 "Public Disclosure", are provided on the Bank's website at:

www.commbank.com.au/regulatorydisclosures

Leverage Ratio

Summary Group Leverage Ratio	As at 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Tier 1 Capital ($M)	**66,963**	68,093	67,771	(2)	(1)
Total Exposures ($M) [1]	**1,339,175**	1,362,098	1,334,426	(2)	–
Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)	**5.0**	5.0	5.1	–	(10)bpts

1 Total exposures is the sum of on balance sheet exposures, derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), and off balance sheet exposures, net of any Tier 1 regulatory deductions, as outlined in APS 110 "Capital Adequacy".

The Group's leverage ratio, defined as Tier 1 Capital as a percentage of total exposures, was 5.0% at 30 June 2024. The ratio was flat on the prior half with the capital generated from earnings and lower exposures offset by redemption of PERLS XI and payment of the 1H24 dividend.

Under APRA's revised capital framework effective 1 January 2023, the minimum leverage ratio requirement for IRB banks, such as CBA, is 3.5%.

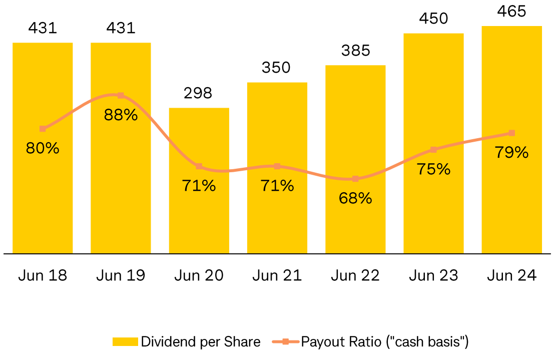
Dividends

Final dividend for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

The final dividend determined was $2.50 per share, bringing the total dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024 to $4.65, an increase of 15 cents compared to the prior full year dividend. The dividend payout ratio ("cash basis") for the full year ended 30 June 2024 was 79% and for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was 87%.

The final dividend will be fully franked and will be paid on or around 27 September 2024 to owners of ordinary shares at the close of business on 22 August 2024 (record date). Shares will be quoted ex-dividend on 21 August 2024.

Full Year Dividend History (cents per share) [1]



1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The DRP will continue to be offered to shareholders, and no discount will be applied to shares allocated under the plan for the final dividend. The DRP for the 2024 final dividend is anticipated to be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares.

Dividend Policy

In determining the dividend, the Board considers a range of factors in accordance with the Bank's dividend policy including:

- Paying cash dividends at sustainable levels;
- Targeting a full-year payout ratio of 70% to 80%; and
- Maximising the use of its franking account by paying fully franked dividends.

Liquidity

Level 2	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
	Quarterly Average Ended [1]				
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) [2]	**177,231**	186,738	189,419	(5)	(6)
Net Cash Outflows (NCO)					
Customer deposits	**106,048**	104,953	108,871	1	(3)
Wholesale funding	**14,246**	12,868	17,828	11	(20)
Other net cash outflows [3]	**10,459**	19,310	17,958	(46)	(42)
Total NCO	**130,753**	137,131	144,657	(5)	(10)
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	**136**	136	131	–	500 bpts
LCR Surplus	**46,478**	49,607	44,762	(6)	4

1 The averages presented are calculated as simple averages of daily observations over the quarter.
2 Includes all repo-eligible securities with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The amount of open-repo of Internal Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities and Exchange Settlement Account (ESA) cash balance held by the Reserve Bank of Australia to facilitate intra-day cash flows is shown net.
3 Includes cash inflows.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Group holds high quality, well diversified liquid assets to meet Balance Sheet liquidity needs, and regulatory requirements, including APRA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR requires Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day Net Cash Outflows (NCOs) projected under a prescribed stress scenario. LCR liquid assets consist of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) in the form of cash, deposits with central banks and government securities.

The Group's June 2024 quarterly average LCR was 136%, flat compared to the quarterly average ended 31 December 2023, and an increase of 5% from the quarterly average ended 30 June 2023. The LCR remains well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Compared to the quarterly average ended 31 December 2023, the Group's LCR liquid assets decreased $9.5 billion or 5%, primarily driven by the repayment of the RBA Term Funding Facility (TFF). 30 day modelled NCOs decreased $6.4 billion or 5%, driven by an increase in total cash inflows primarily due to increased liquidity management activities in advance of the repayment of the final tranche of the RBA TFF. This was partly offset by an increase in NCO from the repayment of the final tranche of the RBA TFF.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Funding

Group Funding [1]	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
	As at				
Customer deposits	**834,259**	824,575	818,974	1	2
Short-term wholesale funding [2]	**95,863**	81,206	71,087	18	35
Long-term wholesale funding – less than or equal to one year residual maturity [3]	**24,770**	48,684	67,683	(49)	(63)
Long-term wholesale funding – more than one year residual maturity [3]	**135,299**	147,185	138,409	(8)	(2)
IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations	**(7,549)**	(6,456)	(8,828)	17	(14)
Total wholesale funding	**248,383**	270,619	268,351	(8)	(7)
Short-term collateral deposits [4]	**4,285**	(586)	4,871	large	(12)
Total funding	**1,086,927**	1,094,608	1,092,196	(1)	–

1 Shareholders' equity is excluded from this view of funding sources.
2 Short-term wholesale funding includes debt with an original maturity or call date of less than or equal to 12 months, and consists of certificates of deposit and bank acceptances, debt issued under the Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme and the domestic, Euro and US commercial paper programmes of Commonwealth Bank of Australia and ASB. Short-term wholesale funding also includes deposits from banks and central banks as well as net securities that are not classified as high quality liquid assets sold or purchased under repurchase agreements.
3 Long-term wholesale funding includes debt with an original maturity or call date of greater than 12 months. Comparative periods included the drawn balances of the TFF (31 December 2023: $32 billion; 30 June 2023: $50 billion).
4 Short-term collateral deposits includes net collateral received and Vostro balances.

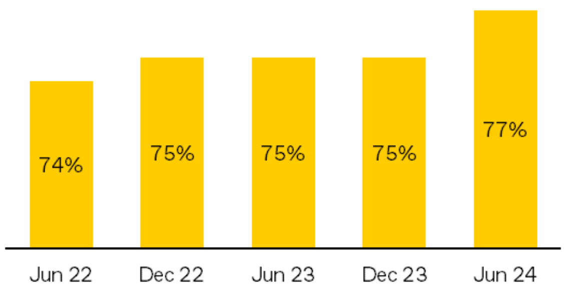
Customer Deposits

Customer deposits accounted for 77% of total funding at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 75%; 30 June 2023: 75%). The Group satisfied a significant proportion of its funding requirements from retail, business and institutional customer deposits.

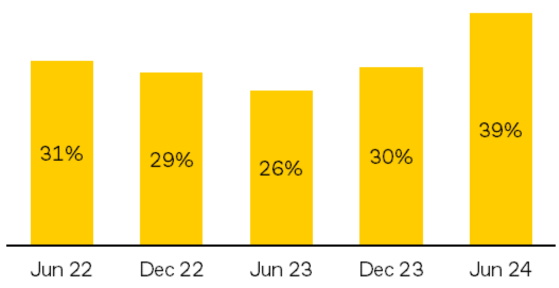
Short-Term Wholesale Funding

Short-term wholesale funding (excluding short-term collateral deposits) accounted for 39% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 30%; 30 June 2023: 26%). The increase in short-term wholesale funding was in part, driven by the refinancing of the final tranche of the RBA TFF. The Group continues to maintain a conservative funding mix.

Customer Deposits to Total Funding Ratio



Short-Term to Total Wholesale Funding Ratio



Funding (continued)

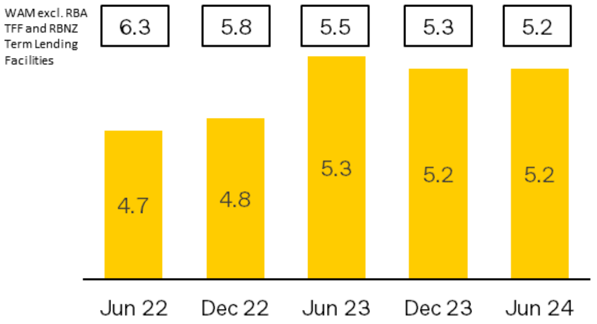
Long-Term Wholesale Funding

Long-term wholesale funding (including IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations) accounted for 61% of total wholesale funding at 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: 70%; 30 June 2023: 74%).

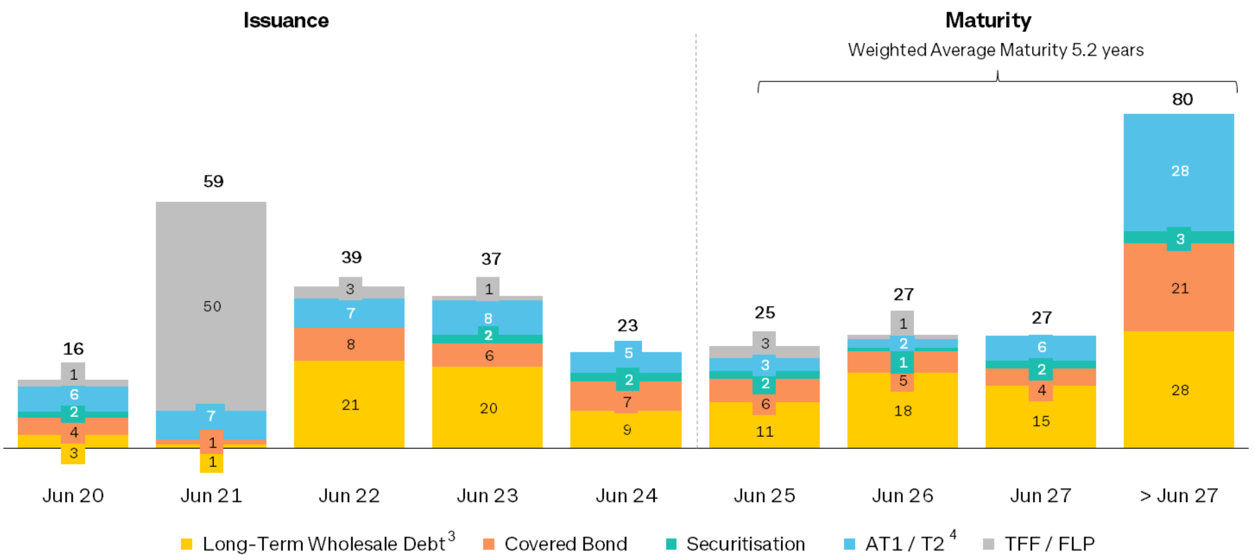
During the full year to 30 June 2024, the Group raised $23 billion of long-term wholesale funding across various instruments and repaid the TFF of $50 billion.

The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months at 30 June 2024 was 5.2 years.

Weighted Average Maturity of Long-Term Wholesale Debt (years) [1]



Long-Term Wholesale Funding Profile ($B) [2]



1 Represents the weighted average maturity of outstanding long-term wholesale debt with a residual maturity greater than 12 months at 30 June 2024 including the RBNZ term lending facilities drawdowns. In prior periods this metric included the RBA Term Funding Facility drawdowns.
2 Maturities may vary to previous disclosure due to FX revaluation.
3 Includes Senior Bonds and Structured MTN.
4 Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.

Group Operations and Business Settings (continued)

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Level 2	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
	As at				
Required Stable Funding					
Residential Mortgages	**298,710**	268,853	258,869	11	15
Other Loans	**385,946**	376,895	369,159	2	5
Liquid and Other Assets	**64,365**	77,146	65,425	(17)	(2)
Total Required Stable Funding	**749,021**	722,894	693,453	4	8
Available Stable Funding					
Capital	**113,293**	110,945	108,987	2	4
Retail and SME Deposits	**525,480**	520,766	500,416	1	5
Wholesale Funding and Other	**233,674**	242,586	251,596	(4)	(7)
Total Available Stable Funding	**872,447**	874,297	860,999	–	1
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)	**116**	121	124	(500)bpts	(large)

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

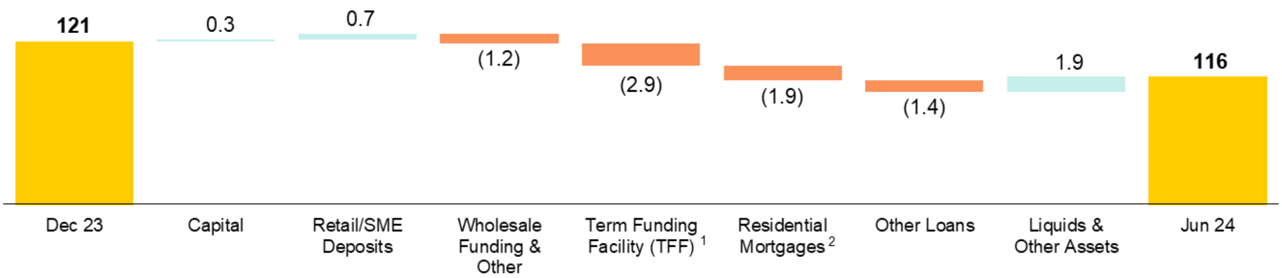
The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) requirement is designed to encourage stable funding of core assets. APRA prescribed factors are used to determine the stable funding requirement of assets and the stability of funding sources.

The Group's NSFR was 116% at 30 June 2024, a decrease of 5% from 121% at 31 December 2023 and a decrease of 8% from 124% at 30 June 2023. The NSFR remains well above the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The 4% increase in Required Stable Funding (RSF) over the half primarily reflects growth in lending and the impact of an increase in the RSF factor applied to residential mortgage securities previously utilised as collateral for TFF drawings[1], partly offset by a decrease in liquid and other assets.

The change in Available Stable Funding (ASF) over the half was mainly driven by lower wholesale funding mostly offset by growth in Retail and SME deposits and an increase in capital.

NSFR Movement (%)



1 This includes RSF impact from TFF. Residential mortgages that have been pledged as collateral for the TFF received a lower RSF factor. The repayment of the facility resulted in an increased RSF factor for these mortgages (as they are no longer pledged as collateral) and therefore increased the RSF, reducing NSFR.

2 Primarily relate to unencumbered residential mortgages that are subject to application of the 65% RSF factor when calculating NSFR. The residential mortgages that no longer qualify for the 65% RSF factor are included in Other Loans.

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Divisional Performance

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Contents

5 Divisional Performance

Divisional Performance

Divisional Summary

Divisional Summary	Retail Banking Services $M	Business Banking $M	Institutional Banking and Markets $M	New Zealand $M	Corporate Centre and Other $M	Total $M
	Full Year Ended 30 June 2024					
Net interest income	11,119	7,511	1,434	2,491	269	**22,824**
Other operating income	1,671	1,062	1,072	434	111	**4,350**
Total operating income	**12,790**	**8,573**	**2,506**	**2,925**	**380**	**27,174**
Operating expenses	(4,802)	(2,743)	(1,088)	(1,203)	(2,382)	**(12,218)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(317)	(437)	4	(64)	12	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**7,671**	**5,393**	**1,422**	**1,658**	**(1,990)**	**14,154**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(2,316)	(1,619)	(325)	(464)	406	**(4,318)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**5,355**	**3,774**	**1,097**	**1,194**	**(1,584)**	**9,836**

	Retail Banking Services [2] %	Business Banking %	Institutional Banking and Markets %	New Zealand %	Corporate Centre and Other %	Total %
	Full Year Ended 30 June 2024 vs Full Year Ended 30 June 2023 [1]					
Net interest income	(5)	4	(1)	(5)	large	**(1)**
Other operating income	13	3	9	2	(48)	**7**
Total operating income	**(3)**	**4**	**3**	**(4)**	**44**	**–**
Operating expenses	4	5	3	4	(1)	**3**
Loan impairment expense	(46)	(11)	89	8	(large)	**(28)**
Net profit before tax	**(4)**	**4**	**1**	**(9)**	**8**	**–**
Corporate tax expense	(3)	4	(9)	(9)	41	**5**
Net profit after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**(4)**	**4**	**5**	**(10)**	**(8)**	**(2)**

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Retail Banking Services excluding General Insurance.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Divisional Summary (continued)

	Half Year Ended 30 June 2024					
	Retail Banking Services	Business Banking	Institutional Banking and Markets	New Zealand	Corporate Centre and Other	Total
Divisional Summary	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Net interest income	5,502	3,766	728	1,238	186	**11,420**
Other operating income	823	540	492	215	35	**2,105**
Total operating income	**6,325**	**4,306**	**1,220**	**1,453**	**221**	**13,525**
Operating expenses	(2,401)	(1,389)	(545)	(602)	(1,270)	**(6,207)**
Loan impairment (expense)/benefit	(101)	(230)	(33)	(55)	32	**(387)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**3,823**	**2,687**	**642**	**796**	**(1,017)**	**6,931**
Corporate tax (expense)/benefit	(1,155)	(806)	(134)	(225)	206	**(2,114)**
Net profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations – "cash basis"	**2,668**	**1,881**	**508**	**571**	**(811)**	**4,817**

	Half Year Ended 30 June 2024 vs Half Year Ended 31 December 2023					
	Retail Banking Services	Business Banking	Institutional Banking and Markets	New Zealand	Corporate Centre and Other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Net interest income	(2)	1	3	(1)	large	**–**
Other operating income	(3)	3	(15)	(2)	(54)	**(6)**
Total operating income	**(2)**	**1**	**(5)**	**(1)**	**39**	**(1)**
Operating expenses	–	3	–	–	14	**3**
Loan impairment expense	(53)	11	large	large	(large)	**(7)**
Net profit before tax	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(18)**	**(8)**	**(5)**	**(4)**
Corporate tax expense	(1)	(1)	(30)	(6)	(3)	**(4)**
Net profit after tax from continuing operations ("cash basis")	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(14)**	**(8)**	**(5)**	**(4)**

Retail Banking Services

OVERVIEW

Retail Banking Services provides simple, convenient, sustainable and affordable banking products and services to personal and private bank customers, helping them manage their everyday banking needs, buy a home or invest for the future. We support our customers through an extensive network of approximately 700 branches and 1,900 ATMs, leading online services and the most popular banking app, as well as customer call and messaging centres, mobile banking specialists, private bankers and support teams. Retail Banking Services also include the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest and Unloan brands.

On 30 September 2022, CBA completed the sale of its Australian general insurance business (CommInsure General Insurance) to Hollard Group (Hollard). As CommInsure General Insurance does not constitute a major line of the Group's business, the financial results of CommInsure General Insurance are treated as continuing operations and included separately as an account line of Retail Banking Services' performance.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**11,119**	11,697	(5)	**5,502**	5,617	(2)
Other operating income	**1,671**	1,473	13	**823**	848	(3)
Total operating income	**12,790**	13,170	(3)	**6,325**	6,465	(2)
Operating expenses	**(4,802)**	(4,615)	4	**(2,401)**	(2,401)	–
Loan impairment expense	**(317)**	(587)	(46)	**(101)**	(216)	(53)
Net profit before tax	**7,671**	7,968	(4)	**3,823**	3,848	(1)
Corporate tax expense	**(2,316)**	(2,387)	(3)	**(1,155)**	(1,161)	(1)
Cash net profit after tax	**5,355**	5,581	(4)	**2,668**	2,687	(1)
Cash net loss after tax from General Insurance	**–**	(39)	large	**–**	–	–
Total cash net profit after tax	**5,355**	5,542	(3)	**2,668**	2,687	(1)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

Income analysis (excl. General Insurance)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income						
Home loans	**4,615**	5,126	(10)	**2,274**	2,341	(3)
Consumer finance & other [2]	**958**	930	3	**495**	463	7
Deposits	**5,546**	5,641	(2)	**2,733**	2,813	(3)
Total net interest income	**11,119**	11,697	(5)	**5,502**	5,617	(2)
Other operating income						
Home loans	**267**	270	(1)	**134**	133	1
Consumer finance [3]	**444**	328	35	**233**	211	10
Deposits	**545**	486	12	**272**	273	–
Distribution & other [4]	**415**	389	7	**184**	231	(20)
Total other operating income	**1,671**	1,473	13	**823**	848	(3)
Total operating income	**12,790**	13,170	(3)	**6,325**	6,465	(2)

Balance Sheet (excl. General Insurance)	As at 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Home loans [5]	**500,522**	487,346	487,995	3	3
Consumer finance [3]	**12,008**	12,468	11,969	(4)	–
Other interest earning assets	**3,946**	4,266	3,726	(8)	6
Total interest earning assets	**516,476**	504,080	503,690	2	3
Other assets	**8,421**	7,812	6,955	8	21
Total assets	**524,897**	511,892	510,645	3	3
Transaction deposits [6]	**61,543**	60,708	56,311	1	9
Savings deposits [6]	**186,529**	180,958	174,671	3	7
Investment deposits & other	**89,054**	86,419	81,059	3	10
Total interest bearing deposits	**337,126**	328,085	312,041	3	8
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**46,608**	47,418	50,473	(2)	(8)
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**7,178**	6,534	6,763	10	6
Total liabilities	**390,912**	382,037	369,277	2	6

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Consumer finance and other includes personal loans, credit cards, business lending and margin lending.
3 Consumer finance includes personal loans and credit cards.
4 Distribution includes income associated with the sale of foreign exchange and wealth products. Other includes merchants, business lending and CommSec brokerage.
5 Home loans are presented gross of $61,819 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $61,223 million; 30 June 2023: $57,101 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
6 Transaction and Savings deposits includes $61,819 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $61,223 million; 30 June 2023: $57,101 million).

Divisional Performance (continued)

Retail Banking Services (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
Key Financial Metrics (excl. General Insurance)	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.51**	2.70	(19)bpts	**2.49**	2.54	(5)bpts
Return on assets (%)	**1.0**	1.1	(10)bpts	**1.0**	1.0	–
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**37.5**	35.0	250 bpts	**38.0**	37.1	90 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs (%)	**0.06**	0.12	(6)bpts	**0.04**	0.09	(5)bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [2]	**442,487**	432,781	2	**445,005**	439,997	1
Risk weighted assets ($M) [3]	**176,898**	175,627	1	**176,898**	174,535	1
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.64**	0.46	18 bpts	**0.64**	0.52	12 bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**1.01**	0.80	21 bpts	**1.01**	0.80	21 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**16,098**	16,597	(3)	**16,098**	16,123	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.
3 Includes General Insurance.

Financial Performance and Business Review [1]

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Retail Banking Services cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2024 was $5,355 million, a decrease of $226 million or 4% on the prior year. The result reflected a 3% decrease in operating income and a 4% increase in operating expenses, partly offset by a $270 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $11,119 million, a decrease of $578 million or 5% on the prior year. This was driven by a 19 basis point decrease in net interest margin, partly offset by a 2% increase in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin decreased by 19 basis points on the prior year, reflecting:

- Lower home lending margins principally reflecting increased competition;
- Lower deposit margins mainly due to competition and unfavourable mix as customers shift to higher yielding savings and term deposits, partly offset by the benefit from the rising interest rate environment; and
- Lower consumer finance margins mainly reflecting cash rates increasing more than customer rates; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on equity; and
- Favourable portfolio mix primarily due to the benefit of strong growth in deposits relative to assets.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,671 million, an increase of $198 million or 13% on the prior year, reflecting increased volume driven foreign exchange, cards and lending fee income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $4,802 million, an increase of $187 million or 4% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by inflation, higher staff costs including investment in call centre and scam management resources, higher amortisation and technology spend, partly offset by productivity initiatives including workforce and branch optimisation.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) decreased by 499 FTE or 3% on the prior year, from 16,597 to 16,098. This was driven by workforce optimisation including fewer branch, home loan processing and head office resources, partly offset by additional resources to support increased call centre and scam volumes.

Investment spend focused on strategic growth and productivity initiatives including product and service innovation, digital enhancements, the Yello loyalty program and home buying process optimisation. We have also continued to invest in risk and compliance initiatives such as upgrading processes to reduce scam losses and to comply with regulations including Open Banking.

The operating expenses to operating income ratio was 37.5%, an increase of 250 basis points on the prior year, reflecting lower operating income and higher operating expenses.

1 In order to provide an underlying view of performance, the commentary has been presented excluding the impact of the General Insurance business following the sale on 30 September 2022.

Retail Banking Services (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $317 million, a decrease of $270 million or 46% on the prior year. The result was mainly driven by lower collective provisions reflecting rising house prices and lower expected losses within consumer finance, partly offset by ongoing cost of living pressures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased by 6 basis points on the prior year to 0.06%.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased by 18 basis points from 0.46% to 0.64%, as higher interest rates have impacted borrowers.

Consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased by 21 basis points from 0.80% to 1.01%, as customers continue to be impacted by cost of living pressures.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of $12.5 billion or 3%, below system growth of 5%, reflecting ongoing competition and a disciplined approach to managing margins to deliver sustainable returns. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans increased from 59% to 66% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance balances remained broadly flat, driven by growth in personal loans from higher new business volumes, offset by higher credit card repayments relative to spend; and
- Total deposits growth of $21.2 billion or 6% (interest and non-interest bearing). Growth was driven by savings deposits (up 7%), investment deposits (up 10%) and transaction deposits (up 1% including non-interest bearing balances) due to higher offset balances, partly offset by customer switching to higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $176.9 billion, an increase of $1.3 billion on the prior year. This was primarily driven by higher IRRBB and Operational risk RWAs, partly offset by reductions in home loan risk weights from rising house prices and increased levels of prepayment.

Retail Banking Services generated $5,197 million of organic capital[1] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 114 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Cash net profit after tax was $2,668 million, a decrease of $19 million or 1% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 2% decrease in operating income, partly offset by a $115 million decrease in loan impairment expense and flat operating expenses.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $5,502 million, a decrease of $115 million or 2% on the prior half. This was driven by a 5 basis point decrease in net interest margin and the impact of two fewer calendar days in the current half, partly offset by a 1% increase in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin decreased by 5 basis points on the prior half, reflecting:

- Lower deposit margins mainly due to competition and unfavourable mix as customers shift to higher yielding savings and term deposits, partly offset by the benefit from the rising interest rate environment; and
- Lower home lending margins principally reflecting increased competition; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on equity; and
- Favourable portfolio mix due to the benefit of strong growth in deposits relative to assets.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $823 million, a decrease of $25 million or 3% on the prior half, reflecting lower volume driven foreign exchange income and lower earnings from minority investments, partly offset by increased volume driven cards and lending fee income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,401 million, flat to prior half. This was primarily driven by higher investment spend and higher spend on marketing campaigns, offset by seasonally higher leave usage and productivity initiatives including workforce optimisation.

The number of FTE decreased by 25 on the prior half, from 16,123 to 16,098. This was driven by workforce optimisation including fewer home loan processing resources.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 38.0%, an increase of 90 basis points on the prior half, driven by lower operating income.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Retail Banking Services (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $101 million, a decrease of $115 million or 53% on the prior half. The result was mainly driven by lower collective provisions reflecting lower expected losses within consumer finance.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased by 5 basis points on the prior half to 0.04%.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased by 12 basis points from 0.52% to 0.64%, as higher interest rates have impacted borrowers.

Consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased by 21 basis points from 0.80% to 1.01%, as customers continue to be impacted by cost of living pressures.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of $13.2 billion or 3%, broadly in line with system growth. Proprietary mix for CBA and Unloan branded home loans decreased from 67% to 65% of new business flows;
- Consumer finance decline of $0.5 billion or 4%, driven by seasonally lower credit card spend, partly offset by growth in personal loans from higher new business volumes; and
- Total deposits growth of $8.2 billion or 2% (interest and non-interest bearing). The increase was driven by savings deposits (up 3%), investment deposits (up 3%) and transaction deposits (broadly flat including non-interest bearing balances) due to higher offset balances, offset by customer switching to higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets increased $2.4 billion or 1% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by mortgage lending volume growth, partly offset by reductions in home loan risk weights from rising house prices and increased levels of prepayment.

Retail Banking Services generated $2,377 million of organic capital[1] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 51 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Business Banking

OVERVIEW

Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions. We also provide Australia's leading equities trading and margin lending services through our CommSec business. Business Banking includes the financial results of business banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended [1]		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**7,511**	7,248	4	**3,766**	3,745	1
Other operating income	**1,062**	1,029	3	**540**	522	3
Total operating income	**8,573**	8,277	4	**4,306**	4,267	1
Operating expenses	**(2,743)**	(2,606)	5	**(1,389)**	(1,354)	3
Loan impairment expense	**(437)**	(492)	(11)	**(230)**	(207)	11
Net profit before tax	**5,393**	5,179	4	**2,687**	2,706	(1)
Corporate tax expense	**(1,619)**	(1,555)	4	**(806)**	(813)	(1)
Cash net profit after tax	**3,774**	3,624	4	**1,881**	1,893	(1)
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Small Business Banking	**3,103**	3,044	2	**1,555**	1,548	–
Commercial Banking	**1,998**	1,912	4	**999**	999	–
Regional and Agribusiness	**1,045**	995	5	**531**	514	3
Major Client Group	**1,143**	1,080	6	**566**	577	(2)
CommSec	**222**	217	2	**115**	107	7
Total net interest income	**7,511**	7,248	4	**3,766**	3,745	1
Other operating income						
Small Business Banking	**372**	362	3	**187**	185	1
Commercial Banking	**249**	232	7	**124**	125	(1)
Regional and Agribusiness	**124**	114	9	**65**	59	10
Major Client Group	**201**	193	4	**101**	100	1
CommSec	**116**	128	(9)	**63**	53	19
Total other operating income	**1,062**	1,029	3	**540**	522	3
Total operating income	**8,573**	8,277	4	**4,306**	4,267	1
Income by product						
Business products	**6,185**	5,675	9	**3,119**	3,066	2
Retail products	**2,222**	2,426	(8)	**1,098**	1,124	(2)
Equities and margin lending	**166**	176	(6)	**89**	77	16
Total operating income	**8,573**	8,277	4	**4,306**	4,267	1

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Business Banking (continued)

Balance Sheet	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
	As at				
Home loans [1]	**95,810**	94,589	95,823	1	–
Business loans [2]	**145,031**	135,375	130,359	7	11
Margin loans	**1,062**	1,067	1,147	–	(7)
Consumer finance	**1,504**	1,665	1,658	(10)	(9)
Total lending interest earning assets	**243,407**	232,696	228,987	5	6
Non-lending interest earning assets	**73**	75	53	(3)	38
Other assets	**1,258**	1,161	1,161	8	8
Total assets	**244,738**	233,932	230,201	5	6
Transaction deposits [2 3]	**38,070**	36,320	35,385	5	8
Savings deposits [3]	**71,985**	72,093	69,871	–	3
Investment deposits and other	**52,546**	54,581	51,637	(4)	2
Total interest bearing deposits	**162,601**	162,994	156,893	–	4
Non-interest bearing transaction deposits	**53,655**	53,336	57,982	1	(7)
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**2,652**	2,682	2,361	(1)	12
Total liabilities	**218,908**	219,012	217,236	–	1

	Full Year Ended [4]			Half Year Ended		
Key Financial Metrics	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**3.43**	3.53	(10)bpts	**3.42**	3.44	(2)bpts
Return on assets (%)	**1.5**	1.6	(10)bpts	**1.5**	1.6	(10)bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**32.0**	31.5	50 bpts	**32.3**	31.7	60 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs (%)	**0.19**	0.23	(4)bpts	**0.20**	0.18	2 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M) [5]	**218,809**	205,117	7	**221,280**	216,364	2
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**143,055**	133,239	7	**143,055**	139,358	3
Troublesome and impaired assets ($M) [6]	**5,191**	4,151	25	**5,191**	4,092	27
Troublesome and impaired assets as a % of TCE (%) [6]	**2.87**	2.48	39 bpts	**2.87**	2.36	51 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**5,945**	5,563	7	**5,945**	5,659	5

1 Home loans are presented gross of $12,710 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $13,887 million; 30 June 2023: $12,032 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.
2 Business loans include $331 million of Cash Management Pooling Facilities (CMPF) (31 December 2023: $339 million; 30 June 2023: $306 million). Transaction deposits include $1,391 million of CMPF liabilities (31 December 2023: $1,018 million; 30 June 2023: $1,273 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and risk weighted assets.
3 Transaction and Savings deposits include $12,710 million of mortgage offset balances (31 December 2023: $13,887 million; 30 June 2023: $12,032 million).
4 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
5 Average interest earning assets are presented net of mortgage offset balances, which reduce customer interest payments. Average interest earning assets are also used in the calculation of divisional net interest margin.
6 Commercial troublesome and impaired assets only.

Business Banking (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Business Banking cash net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2024 was $3,774 million, an increase of $150 million or 4% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 4% increase in total operating income, a 5% increase in operating expenses and an 11% decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $7,511 million, an increase of $263 million or 4% on the prior year. This was driven by a 7% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by a 10 basis point decrease in net interest margin.

Net interest margin decreased 10 basis points on the prior year, reflecting:

- Lower business and home lending margins principally due to increased competition; partly offset by
- Higher deposit margins due to the rising interest rate environment, partly offset by unfavourable mix as customers switch to higher yielding deposits; and
- Higher earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,062 million, an increase of $33 million or 3% on the prior year, reflecting:

- Increased volume driven business lending fee and FX payments income; partly offset by
- Lower merchants revenue due to an increase in scheme costs; and
- Lower equities income due to lower trading volumes and lower average brokerage per trade.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $2,743 million, an increase of $137 million or 5% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by higher technology spend, inflation, additional customer facing staff and investment in product offerings.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) increased by 382 or 7% on the prior year, from 5,563 to 5,945 due to investment in customer facing and product staff.

Investment spend was primarily focused on further enhancing the customer experience through reimagining products and services, system modernisation, digitisation and automation. We have also continued to invest in regulatory, risk and compliance initiatives.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 32.0%, an increase of 50 basis points on the prior year, mainly driven by higher operating expenses, partly offset by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $437 million, a decrease of $55 million or 11% on the prior year driven by lower specific provision charges, partly offset by higher collective provisions. Provision coverage remains above pre-COVID levels reflecting the impact of higher interest rates and ongoing inflationary pressures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances decreased 4 basis points to 0.19%.

Troublesome and impaired assets as a percentage of total committed exposure increased 39 basis points to 2.87%, influenced by weakened consumer demand and ongoing cost pressures across a number of industries.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Business loan growth of $14.7 billion or 11%, above system growth, reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries;
- Home loans growth was flat, below system growth; and
- Total deposits increase (interest and non-interest bearing) of $1.4 billion or 1%. Balance growth was driven by an increase in Savings deposits (up 3%) and Investment deposits (up 2%), partly offset by a decrease in Transaction deposits (down 2% including non-interest bearing balances) reflecting greater demand for higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $143.1 billion, an increase of $9.8 billion or 7% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth.

Business Banking generated $2,572 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 80 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Business Banking (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Cash net profit after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was $1,881 million, a decrease of $12 million or 1% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 1% increase in total operating income, a 3% increase in operating expenses and an 11% increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $3,766 million, an increase of $21 million or 1% on the prior half. This was driven by a 2% increase in average interest earning assets, partly offset by a 2 basis point decrease in net interest margin and the impact of two fewer calendar days in the current half.

Net interest margin decreased 2 basis points on the prior half, reflecting:

- Lower business and home lending margins principally due to competitive pricing; and
- Unfavourable deposit mix as customers switch to higher yielding deposits; partly offset by
- Higher deposit margins due to the rising interest rate environment; and
- Higher earnings on equity.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $540 million, an increase of $18 million or 3% on the prior half, reflecting increased volume driven equities and business lending fee income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,389 million, an increase of $35 million or 3% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by investment in additional customer facing staff and product offerings, partly offset by seasonally higher leave usage.

The number of FTE increased by 286 or 5% on the prior half, from 5,659 to 5,945.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 32.3%, an increase of 60 basis points on the prior half, mainly driven by higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $230 million, an increase of $23 million or 11% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by higher specific provision charges due to a small number of customers, partly offset by lower collective provisions.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 2 basis points to 0.20%.

Troublesome and impaired assets as a percentage of total committed exposure increased 51 basis points to 2.87% over the half driven by downgrades to a small number of larger exposures.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Business loans growth of $9.7 billion or 7%, above system growth, reflecting growth across a number of diversified industries;
- Home loans growth of $1.2 billion or 1%, below system growth, reflecting growth in investor and owner-occupied loans; and
- Total deposits growth was flat (interest and non-interest bearing). Flat balances were driven by Transaction deposits (up 2% including non-interest bearing balances), offset by Investment deposits (down 4%) and Savings deposits (flat).

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets increased $3.7 billion or 3% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by lending volume growth.

Business Banking generated $1,426 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 31 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Institutional Banking and Markets

OVERVIEW

Institutional Banking & Markets (IB&M) provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include debt capital markets, risk management, transaction banking, sustainable finance, structured capital solutions and working capital delivered through dedicated product and industry specialists, as well as tailored research and data analytics to help our clients.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**1,434**	1,443	(1)	**728**	706	3
Other operating income	**1,072**	981	9	**492**	580	(15)
Total operating income	**2,506**	2,424	3	**1,220**	1,286	(5)
Operating expenses	**(1,088)**	(1,056)	3	**(545)**	(543)	–
Loan impairment benefit/(expense)	**4**	36	89	**(33)**	37	large
Net profit before tax	**1,422**	1,404	1	**642**	780	(18)
Corporate tax expense	**(325)**	(356)	(9)	**(134)**	(191)	(30)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,097**	1,048	5	**508**	589	(14)
Income analysis						
Net interest income						
Institutional Banking	**1,467**	1,411	4	**740**	727	2
Markets	**(33)**	32	(large)	**(12)**	(21)	43
Total net interest income	**1,434**	1,443	(1)	**728**	706	3
Other operating income						
Institutional Banking	**469**	464	1	**223**	246	(9)
Markets	**603**	517	17	**269**	334	(19)
Total other operating income	**1,072**	981	9	**492**	580	(15)
Total operating income	**2,506**	2,424	3	**1,220**	1,286	(5)
Income by product						
Institutional products	**1,785**	1,678	6	**884**	901	(2)
Asset leasing	**151**	197	(23)	**79**	72	10
Markets (excluding derivative valuation adjustments)	**578**	581	(1)	**257**	321	(20)
Total operating income excluding derivative valuation adjustments	**2,514**	2,456	2	**1,220**	1,294	(6)
Derivative valuation adjustments [2]	**(8)**	(32)	75	**–**	(8)	large
Total operating income	**2,506**	2,424	3	**1,220**	1,286	(5)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Derivative valuation adjustments include both net interest income and other operating income adjustments.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

Balance Sheet	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
	As at				
Interest earning lending assets [1]	**87,958**	89,574	96,945	(2)	(9)
Non-lending interest earning assets	**78,040**	81,090	68,079	(4)	15
Other assets [2]	**22,301**	31,738	25,603	(30)	(13)
Total assets	**188,299**	202,402	190,627	(7)	(1)
Transaction deposits [1]	**86,118**	81,379	97,188	6	(11)
Savings deposits	**11,231**	8,896	10,633	26	6
Investment deposits and other	**56,448**	63,118	56,288	(11)	–
Total interest bearing deposits	**153,797**	153,393	164,109	–	(6)
Due to other financial institutions	**18,344**	16,270	15,022	13	22
Other interest bearing liabilities [3]	**60,337**	53,494	43,716	13	38
Non-interest bearing liabilities [2]	**17,924**	25,285	21,934	(29)	(18)
Total liabilities	**250,402**	248,442	244,781	1	2

Key Financial Metrics	Full Year Ended [4] 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**0.84**	0.89	(5)bpts	**0.85**	0.82	3 bpts
Net interest margin excl. markets (%)	**1.62**	1.44	18 bpts	**1.69**	1.55	14 bpts
Return on assets (%)	**0.6**	0.5	10 bpts	**0.5**	0.6	(10)bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**43.4**	43.6	(20)bpts	**44.7**	42.2	250 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs (%)	**–**	(0.04)	4 bpts	**0.07**	(0.08)	15 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets ($M)	**170,971**	162,173	5	**171,565**	170,383	1
Average interest earning assets excl. markets ($M)	**90,730**	97,776	(7)	**88,204**	93,229	(5)
Risk weighted assets ($M)	**71,996**	74,805	(4)	**71,996**	72,963	(1)
Troublesome and impaired assets ($M)	**247**	198	25	**247**	94	large
Total committed exposures rated investment grade (%)	**90.6**	91.5	(90)bpts	**90.6**	90.7	(10)bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**1,554**	1,487	5	**1,554**	1,526	2

1 Interest earning lending assets include $11,683 million of Cash Management Pooling Facilities (CMPF) (31 December 2023: $13,218 million; 30 June 2023: $22,105 million). Transaction deposits include $29,574 million of CMPF liabilities (31 December 2023: $25,804 million; 30 June 2023: $42,826 million). These balances are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments and risk weighted assets.
2 Other assets include intangible assets and derivative assets. Non-interest bearing liabilities include derivative liabilities.
3 Other interest bearing liabilities include sale and repurchase agreements and liabilities at fair value.
4 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Institutional Banking and Markets cash net profit after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2024 was $1,097 million, an increase of $49 million or 5% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 3% increase in total operating income (2% increase excluding derivative valuation adjustments), a 3% increase in operating expenses and a $32 million decrease in loan impairment benefit.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $1,434 million, a decrease of $9 million or 1% on the prior year. Excluding the Markets business, net interest income was $1,467 million, an increase of $56 million or 4% on the prior year. The result excluding Markets was driven by an 18 basis point increase in net interest margin, partly offset by a 7% decrease in average interest earning assets.

Excluding the Markets business, net interest margin increased 18 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher deposit earnings reflecting the rising interest rate environment;
- Higher earnings on equity; and
- Favourable assets mix from a decrease in lower margin pooled facilities; partly offset by
- Lower institutional lending and leasing margins due to higher funding costs.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $1,072 million, an increase of $91 million or 9% on the prior year, reflecting:

- Higher trading income in Commodities (more than offsetting increased funding costs in net interest income) and Foreign Exchange, and increased sales volumes in Fixed Income, partly offset by lower trading revenue in Fixed Income and Rates;
- Favourable derivative valuation adjustments; and
- Higher lending fees driven by increased volume of lending facilities; partly offset by
- Lower Structured Asset Finance revenue mainly from non-recurrence of gains from asset sales in the prior year, partly offset by higher rental income in the aircraft lease portfolio.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $1,088 million, an increase of $32 million or 3% on the prior year. This was mainly driven by inflation, investment in business and operations resources and volume driven operations costs, partly offset by lower technology costs and productivity initiatives.

The number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) increased by 67 or 5% on the prior year, from 1,487 to 1,554 FTE, primarily driven by higher business and operations resources, partly offset by workforce optimisation initiatives.

Investment spend focused on strategic initiatives and continuing to strengthen the operational risk, compliance and regulatory framework.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 43.4%, a decrease of 20 basis points on the prior year, driven by higher operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment benefit decreased $32 million on the prior year to $4 million. This was primarily driven by higher collective provisions due to forward looking adjustments and the non-recurrence of prior year provision releases, partly offset by higher writebacks, recoveries and lower individual provisions for single name exposures.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 4 basis points on the prior year.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Interest earning lending assets balance decrease of $9.0 billion or 9%, primarily driven by a decrease in pooled facilities from government sector clients utilising excess funds, partly offset by growth in the asset backed lending portfolio;
- Non-lending interest earning assets increase of $10.0 billion or 15%, driven by higher reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances, and increases in the high grade bond and carbon portfolios in Markets;
- Other assets and non-interest bearing liabilities decrease of $3.3 billion or 13% and $4.0 billion or 18% respectively, mainly driven by the revaluation of derivative assets and derivative liabilities due to foreign currency and interest rate movements. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are required to be grossed up under accounting standards. This decrease was partly offset by timing of unsettled trades;
- Total interest bearing deposits decrease of $10.3 billion or 6%, mainly driven by pooled facilities, partly offset by higher Transaction deposits (excluding pooled facilities) and Savings deposits;
- Due to other financial institutions increase of $3.3 billion or 22% mainly due to higher deposits from other banks; and
- Other interest bearing liabilities increase of $16.6 billion or 38% primarily driven by an increase in sale and repurchase agreements in Markets to fund higher non-lending interest earning assets.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets were $72.0 billion, a decrease of $2.8 billion or 4% on the prior year, primarily driven by reduction in traded market risk weighted assets following the implementation of a new market risk engine and removal of the APRA risk-not-in-VaR (RNIV) capital overlay, partly offset by increase in credit risk weighted assets due to lending volume growth.

Institutional Banking and Markets generated $1,433 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 23 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Institutional Banking and Markets (continued)
Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Cash net profit after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was $508 million, a decrease of $81 million or 14% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 5% decrease in total operating income (6% decrease excluding derivative valuation adjustments), and a $70 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $728 million, an increase of $22 million or 3% on the prior half. Excluding the Markets business, net interest income was $740 million, an increase of $13 million or 2% on the prior half. The result excluding Markets was driven by a 14 basis point increase in net interest margin, partly offset by a 5% decrease in average interest earning assets and the impact of two fewer calendar days in the current half.

Excluding the Markets business, net interest margin increased 14 basis points, reflecting:

- Favourable assets mix from a decrease in lower margin pooled facilities; and
- Higher earnings on equity; partly offset by
- Lower institutional lending margins due to higher funding costs.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $492 million, a decrease of $88 million or 15% on the prior half, reflecting:

- Lower trading income across Commodities, Carbon and Fixed Income, and lower sales income in Commodities; and
- Lower commissions due to increased merchants scheme costs.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were $545 million, an increase of $2 million on the prior half. This was mainly driven by investment in frontline staff and volume driven operations costs, partly offset by lower technology costs.

The number of FTE increased by 28 or 2% on the prior half, from 1,526 to 1,554 FTE, primarily driven by higher frontline and business support resources.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio increased 250 basis points on the prior half to 44.7%, driven by lower operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was $33 million, an increase of $70 million on the prior half. This was driven by higher collective provisions due to forward looking adjustments and the non-recurrence of prior half provision releases, partly offset by higher recoveries.

Loan impairment expense as a percentage of average gross loans and acceptances increased 15 basis points on the prior half to 0.07%.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Interest earning lending assets balance decrease of $1.6 billion or 2%, primarily driven by a decrease in pooled facilities from government sector clients utilising excess funds, and lower securitisation balances, partly offset by growth in the funds finance and asset backed lending portfolios;
- Non-lending interest earning assets decrease of $3.1 billion or 4%, driven by lower reverse sale and repurchase agreement balances in Markets, partly offset by an increase in the high grade bond portfolio;
- Other assets and non-interest bearing liabilities decrease of $9.4 billion or 30% and $7.4 billion or 29% respectively, mainly driven by the revaluation of derivative assets and derivative liabilities due to foreign currency and interest rate movements, partly offset by timing of unsettled trades;
- Total interest bearing deposits increase of $0.4 billion, mainly driven by higher Transaction (including pooled facilities) and Savings deposits, partly offset by lower Investment deposits; and
- Other interest bearing liabilities increase of $6.8 billion or 13%, mainly driven by an increase in sale and repurchase agreements in Markets.

Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets decreased $1.0 billion or 1% on the prior half, primarily driven by reduction in traded market risk weighted assets following the implementation of a new market risk engine and removal of the APRA RNIV capital overlay.

Institutional Banking and Markets generated $664 million of organic capital [1] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 14 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

New Zealand

OVERVIEW

New Zealand primarily includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to its personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.

ASB serves the financial needs of its customers across multiple channels including an extensive network of branches, ATMs, contact centres, digital platforms and relationship managers.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs
New Zealand (A$M)	A$M	A$M	Jun 23 %	A$M	A$M	Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**2,491**	2,617	(5)	**1,238**	1,253	(1)
Other operating income [2]	**434**	424	2	**215**	219	(2)
Total operating income	**2,925**	3,041	(4)	**1,453**	1,472	(1)
Operating expenses	**(1,203)**	(1,154)	4	**(602)**	(601)	–
Loan impairment expense	**(64)**	(59)	8	**(55)**	(9)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,658**	1,828	(9)	**796**	862	(8)
Corporate tax expense	**(464)**	(508)	(9)	**(225)**	(239)	(6)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,194**	1,320	(10)	**571**	623	(8)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Other operating income disclosed in AUD includes realised gains or losses associated with the hedging of New Zealand operations earnings. The hedging of the New Zealand operations has ceased, and the hedges were fully matured in February 2023.

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Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

New Zealand (NZ$M)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24 NZ$M	30 Jun 23 NZ$M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 NZ$M	31 Dec 23 NZ$M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**2,696**	2,854	(6)	**1,343**	1,353	(1)
Other operating income	**470**	476	(1)	**233**	237	(2)
Total operating income	**3,166**	3,330	(5)	**1,576**	1,590	(1)
Operating expenses	**(1,299)**	(1,261)	3	**(651)**	(648)	–
Loan impairment expense	**(70)**	(64)	9	**(60)**	(10)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,797**	2,005	(10)	**865**	932	(7)
Corporate tax expense	**(503)**	(560)	(10)	**(243)**	(260)	(7)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,294**	1,445	(10)	**622**	672	(7)
Represented by:						
ASB	**1,364**	1,513	(10)	**657**	707	(7)
Other [2]	**(70)**	(68)	(3)	**(35)**	(35)	–
Cash net profit after tax	**1,294**	1,445	(10)	**622**	672	(7)

Key Financial Metrics [3]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Performance indicator						
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**41.0**	37.9	310 bpts	**41.3**	40.8	50 bpts

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Other includes CBA cost allocations including capital charges and funding costs in relation to group funding and hedging structures and elimination entries between New Zealand segment entities.
3 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms.

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

New Zealand cash net profit after tax [1] for the year ended 30 June 2024 was NZD1,294 million, a decrease of NZD151 million or 10% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 5% decrease in total operating income, a 3% increase in operating expenses, and a 9% increase in loan impairment expense.

New Zealand generated AUD1,452 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 25 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

New Zealand cash net profit after tax [1] for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was NZD622 million, a decrease of NZD50 million or 7% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in total operating income and a NZD50 million increase in loan impairment expense.

New Zealand generated AUD518 million of organic capital [2] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 11 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 The CBA Branch results relating to the Institutional Banking and Markets business in New Zealand are not included.
2 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

ASB (NZ$M)	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24 NZ$M	30 Jun 23 NZ$M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 NZ$M	31 Dec 23 NZ$M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net interest income	**2,796**	2,950	(5)	**1,393**	1,403	(1)
Other operating income	**470**	476	(1)	**233**	237	(2)
Total operating income	**3,266**	3,426	(5)	**1,626**	1,640	(1)
Operating expenses	**(1,299)**	(1,261)	3	**(651)**	(648)	–
Loan impairment expense	**(70)**	(64)	9	**(60)**	(10)	large
Net profit before tax	**1,897**	2,101	(10)	**915**	982	(7)
Corporate tax expense	**(533)**	(588)	(9)	**(258)**	(275)	(6)
Cash net profit after tax	**1,364**	1,513	(10)	**657**	707	(7)

Balance Sheet (NZ$M)	As at [1] 30 Jun 24 NZ$M	31 Dec 23 NZ$M	30 Jun 23 NZ$M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Home loans	**74,616**	73,621	74,093	1	1
Business and rural lending	**33,351**	32,902	33,179	1	1
Other interest earning assets	**1,640**	1,682	1,662	(2)	(1)
Total lending interest earning assets	**109,607**	108,205	108,934	1	1
Non-lending interest earning assets	**15,780**	16,637	16,099	(5)	(2)
Other assets	**1,681**	1,570	1,752	7	(4)
Total assets	**127,068**	126,412	126,785	1	–
Interest bearing customer deposits	**73,023**	71,185	67,876	3	8
Debt issues	**18,522**	19,010	21,186	(3)	(13)
Other deposits [2]	**7,511**	7,551	8,992	(1)	(16)
Other interest bearing liabilities	**2,419**	2,826	2,755	(14)	(12)
Total interest bearing liabilities	**101,475**	100,572	100,809	1	1
Non-interest bearing customer deposits	**9,630**	10,397	10,490	(7)	(8)
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	**2,630**	2,483	2,562	6	3
Total liabilities	**113,735**	113,452	113,861	–	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Other deposits include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and funding from RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme and Term Lending Facility.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

ASB Key Financial Metrics [2]	Full Year Ended [1] 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Performance indicators						
Net interest margin (%)	**2.23**	2.39	(16)bpts	**2.24**	2.21	3 bpts
Return on assets (%)	**1.1**	1.2	(10)bpts	**1.0**	1.1	(10)bpts
Operating expenses to total operating income (%)	**39.8**	36.8	300 bpts	**40.0**	39.5	50 bpts
Impairment expense annualised as a % of average GLAAs (%)	**0.06**	0.06	–	**0.11**	0.02	9 bpts
Other information						
Average interest earning assets (NZ$M)	**125,480**	123,215	2	**124,873**	126,081	(1)
Risk weighted assets (NZ$M) [3]	**71,415**	70,780	1	**71,415**	70,673	1
Risk weighted assets (A$M) [4]	**59,652**	61,958	(4)	**59,652**	59,926	–
AUM – average (NZ$M) [5]	**20,461**	20,646	(1)	**20,733**	20,150	3
AUM – spot (NZ$M) [5]	**21,176**	21,307	(1)	**21,176**	20,189	5
90+ days home loan arrears (%)	**0.61**	0.34	27 bpts	**0.61**	0.41	20 bpts
90+ days consumer finance arrears (%)	**1.41**	0.49	92 bpts	**1.41**	0.83	58 bpts
Spot number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE)	**5,983**	6,016	(1)	**5,983**	5,929	1

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Key financial metrics are calculated in New Zealand dollar terms unless otherwise stated.
3 Risk weighted assets calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
4 Risk weighted assets (A$M) calculated in accordance with APRA requirements.
5 On 11 February 2022, ASB sold the management rights of the ASB Superannuation Master Trust (SMT) to Smartshares Limited. The sale included a transition period where ASB continued to provide investment management and administration services until the transition was completed on 28 August 2023. The AUM balances related to SMT were included in the ASB AUM balance up until the transition date.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

ASB cash net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2024 was NZD1,364 million, a decrease of NZD149 million or 10% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 5% decrease in total operating income, a 3% increase in operating expenses and a 9% increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was NZD2,796 million, a decrease of NZD154 million or 5% on the prior year. This was driven by a 16 basis point decrease in net interest margin, partly offset by a 2% growth in average interest earning assets.

Net interest margin decreased 16 basis points, reflecting:

- Lower deposit margins due to unfavourable mix as customers switch to higher yielding products as well as lower term deposit margins due to competition, partly offset by the benefit from the rising interest rate environment;
- Lower lending margins reflecting increased competition; and
- Unfavourable asset mix from growth in liquid asset balances; partly offset by
- Higher earnings on equity; and
- Funding mix benefit driven by strong growth in deposits.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was NZD470 million, a decrease of NZD6 million or 1% on the prior year, reflecting:

- Lower service fees due to fee removals and reductions on various accounts; and
- Lower fair value gains and Markets earnings; partly offset by
- Higher volume driven insurance income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were NZD1,299 million, an increase of NZD38 million or 3% on the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher technology costs from increased software licensing and amortisation, and higher staff costs from wage inflation.

The number of FTE decreased by 33 on the prior year from 6,016 to 5,983.

Investment spend continues to focus on regulatory compliance, simplification and enhancing technology platforms.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio for ASB was 39.8%, an increase of 300 basis points on the prior year driven by lower operating income and higher operating expenses.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was NZD70 million, an increase of NZD6 million or 9% on the prior year. This was mainly driven by higher individually assessed provisions in the business portfolio and write-offs in the consumer finance portfolio, partly offset by lower collective provisions predominantly reflecting an improvement in house price outlook compared to the prior year.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased 27 basis points to 0.61% and consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased 92 basis points to 1.41%, due to increased cost of living pressures as well as delays in collections during the implementation of a new system.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of NZD0.5 billion or 1%, below system growth of 3% in a highly competitive environment;
- Business and rural lending growth of NZD0.2 billion or 1%, below system growth;
- Total customer deposit growth of NZD4.3 billion or 5% (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), above system growth [1] of 4%, with greater customer demand for higher yielding deposits.

Risk Weighted Assets [2]

Risk weighted assets were NZD71.4 billion, an increase of NZD0.6 billion or 1% on the prior year driven by an increase in credit risk weighted assets and operational risk weighted assets from increased lending volumes, partly offset by lower market risk weighted assets from reduced risk positions.

ASB generated AUD1,517 million of organic capital [3] for the Group in the current year. This contributed 27 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 RBNZ system data includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.
2 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.
3 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Divisional Performance (continued)

New Zealand (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review (continued)

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

ASB cash net profit after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was NZD657 million, a decrease of NZD50 million or 7% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 1% decrease in total operating income and a NZD50 million increase in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was NZD1,393 million, a decrease of NZD10 million or 1% on the prior half. This result was driven by a 1% decline in average interest earning assets and the impact from two fewer calendar days in the current half, partly offset by a 3 basis point increase in net interest margin.

Net interest margin increased 3 basis points, reflecting:

- Higher earnings on equity;
- Funding mix benefit driven by strong growth in deposits;
- Higher home lending margins; and
- Lower wholesale funding costs; partly offset by
- Lower deposit margins driven by greater competition for term deposits and unfavourable deposit mix as customers switch to higher yielding products.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was NZD233 million, a decrease of NZD4 million or 2% on the prior half, reflecting lower Markets, merchants and service fee income.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were NZD651 million, an increase of NZD3 million on the prior half. The increase was primarily driven by higher software licensing costs, partly offset by lower investment spend.

The number of FTE increased by 54 or 1% on the prior half from 5,929 to 5,983 to support financial crime prevention and cyber security.

The operating expenses to total operating income ratio was 40.0%, an increase of 50 basis points on the prior half driven by lower operating income.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense was NZD60 million, an increase of NZD50 million on the prior half. This was primarily driven by higher consumer and corporate collective provisions reflecting ongoing interest rate pressures, a decline in the outlook for house prices and higher consumer finance write-offs.

Home loan 90+ days arrears increased 20 basis points to 0.61% and consumer finance 90+ days arrears increased 58 basis points to 1.41%, reflecting cost of living pressures and higher interest rates.

Balance Sheet

Key spot balance sheet movements included:

- Home loan growth of NZD1.0 billion or 1%, below system growth of 2%;
- Business and rural lending growth of NZD0.4 billion or 1%, in line with system growth; and
- Non-lending interest earning assets decline of NZD0.9 billion or 5% mainly driven by a decrease in liquid assets; and
- Total customer deposits growth of NZD1.1 billion or 1% (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), above flat system growth [1].

Risk Weighted Assets [2]

Risk weighted assets increased NZD0.7 billion or 1% on the prior half primarily driven by an increase in credit risk weighted assets and operational risk weighted assets from increased lending volumes, and an increase in market risk weighted assets from increased risk positions.

ASB generated AUD551 million of organic capital [3] for the Group in the current half. This contributed 12 basis points to the Group's CET1 ratio.

1 RBNZ system data includes institutional deposits which are excluded from the ASB division Balance Sheet.

2 Risk weighted assets reflect the New Zealand dollar amount calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements.

3 Organic capital generation represents cash net profit after tax less the capital equivalent of the change in regulatory risk weighted assets (excluding impact of FX movements on Credit RWAs as they are capital neutral with offsetting impact in Foreign Currency Translation Reserves) used to generate those profits. Amounts quoted exclude the payment of dividends.

Corporate Centre and Other

OVERVIEW

Corporate Centre and Other includes the results of the Group's centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries, Group-wide remediation costs, investment spend including enterprise-wide infrastructure and other strategic projects, employee entitlements, and unallocated revenue and expenses relating to the Bank's support functions including Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Marketing, Legal & Group Secretariat, Treasury and Bank-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation.

Treasury is responsible for the management of interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk inherent in the Group's balance sheet. Treasury also manages the Group's wholesale funding, and the Group's prudential liquidity and capital requirements. Treasury's earnings are primarily sourced from managing the Group's Australian balance sheet, including interest rate risk.

Centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries include the Group's offshore minority investments in China (Bank of Hangzhou and Qilu Bank), Vietnam (Vietnam International Bank), as well as its Indonesian banking subsidiary (PT Bank Commonwealth). They also include domestically held minority investments in Lendi Group and CFS as well as the strategic investments in x15ventures.

On 16 November 2023, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its 99% shareholding in its Indonesian banking subsidiary, PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC), to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) for an upfront cash consideration of approximately $188 million. The sale completed on 1 May 2024.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
Corporate Centre and Other (continuing operations, including eliminations)	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**30 Jun 23 $M**	**Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %**	**30 Jun 24 $M**	**31 Dec 23 $M**	**Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %**
Net interest income	**269**	51	large	**186**	83	large
Other operating income	**111**	213	(48)	**35**	76	(54)
Total operating income	**380**	264	44	**221**	159	39
Underlying operating expenses	**(2,293)**	(2,201)	4	**(1,181)**	(1,112)	6
Restructuring and one-off item [2]	**(89)**	(212)	(58)	**(89)**	–	n/a
Total operating expenses	**(2,382)**	(2,413)	(1)	**(1,270)**	(1,112)	14
Loan impairment benefit/(expense)	**12**	(6)	(large)	**32**	(20)	(large)
Net loss before tax	**(1,990)**	(2,155)	(8)	**(1,017)**	(973)	5
Corporate tax benefit	**406**	693	(41)	**206**	200	3
Cash net loss after tax	**(1,584)**	(1,462)	8	**(811)**	(773)	5

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Refer to page 11 for further information.

Divisional Performance (continued)

Corporate Centre and Other (continued)

Financial Performance and Business Review

Year Ended June 2024 versus June 2023

Corporate Centre and Other cash net loss after tax for the full year ended 30 June 2024 was $1,584 million, an increase of $122 million or 8% on the prior year. The result was driven by a 44% increase in total operating income, a 1% decrease in operating expenses (underlying operating expenses increased by 4%) and an $18 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $269 million, an increase of $218 million on the prior year. This was primarily driven by higher Treasury earnings due to the impact of rising rates and cash management activities.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $111 million, a decrease of $102 million or 48% on the prior year. This was mainly driven by lower equity accounted profits, lower earnings from Treasury risk positioning and liquid assets sales.

Operating Expenses [1]

Operating expenses were $2,293 million, an increase of $92 million or 4% on the prior year. This was primarily driven by inflation, increased amortisation and software license costs partly offset by lower third party service providers, contractors and professional fees.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense decreased $18 million on the prior year to a benefit of $12 million.

Half Year Ended June 2024 versus December 2023

Cash net loss after tax for the half year ended 30 June 2024 was $811 million, an increase of $38 million or 5% on the prior half. The result was driven by a 39% increase in total operating income, a 14% increase in operating expenses (underlying operating expenses increased by 6%) and a $52 million decrease in loan impairment expense.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income was $186 million, an increase of $103 million on the prior half. This was primarily driven by higher Treasury earnings due to the impact of rising rates and cash management activities.

Other Operating Income

Other operating income was $35 million, a decrease of $41 million or 54% on the prior half. This was mainly driven by the timing of dividend income from Bank of Hangzhou and Qilu Bank.

Operating Expenses [1]

Operating expenses were $1,181 million, an increase of $69 million or 6% on the prior half. This was primarily driven by increased amortisation and software license costs.

Loan Impairment Expense

Loan impairment expense decreased $52 million on the prior half to a benefit of $32 million.

1 Presented on an underlying basis.

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Financial Statements

Consolidated Income Statement

For the Year Ended 30 June 2024

		Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended [1]	
		30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	Appendix	$M	$M	$M	$M
Interest income:					
Effective interest income	1.1	**57,397**	43,182	**29,513**	27,884
Other interest income	1.1	**3,647**	1,293	**1,913**	1,734
Interest expense	1.1	**(38,220)**	(21,419)	**(20,006)**	(18,214)
Net interest income		**22,824**	23,056	**11,420**	11,404
Net other operating income [2]	1.5	**4,097**	4,372	**1,923**	2,174
Total net operating income before operating expenses and impairment		**26,921**	27,428	**13,343**	13,578
Operating expenses	1.6	**(12,337)**	(12,079)	**(6,239)**	(6,098)
Loan impairment expense	2.2	**(802)**	(1,108)	**(387)**	(415)
Net profit before income tax		**13,782**	14,241	**6,717**	7,065
Income tax expense	1.7	**(4,301)**	(4,145)	**(2,073)**	(2,228)
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations		**9,481**	10,096	**4,644**	4,837
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations		**(87)**	(98)	**(9)**	(78)
Net profit after income tax		**9,394**	9,998	**4,635**	4,759

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.
2 Net other operating income is presented net of directly attributable fees and commission expenses, depreciation and impairment charges.

The above Consolidated Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying appendices.

Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank during the year:

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	Cents per Share		Cents per Share	
Earnings per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	**566.6**	597.5	**277.6**	288.9
Diluted	**562.7**	584.2	**277.6**	286.5
Earnings per share:				
Basic	**561.4**	591.7	**277.1**	284.3
Diluted	**557.8**	578.7	**277.1**	282.1

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M
Net profit after income tax for the period from continuing operations	**9,481**	10,096	**4,644**	4,837
Other comprehensive income/(expense):				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):				
Foreign currency translation reserve net of tax	**(35)**	229	**(20)**	(15)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments net of tax	**310**	(961)	**(574)**	884
Losses on debt investment securities at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income net of tax	**(464)**	(229)	**(262)**	(202)
Total of items that may be reclassified	**(189)**	(961)	**(856)**	667
Items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss):				
Actuarial losses from defined benefit superannuation plans net of tax	**(168)**	(12)	**(78)**	(90)
Gains/(losses) on equity investment securities at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income net of tax	**310**	(430)	**239**	71
Revaluation of properties net of tax	**15**	19	**15**	–
Total of items that will not be reclassified	**157**	(423)	**176**	(19)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income net of income tax from continuing operations	**(32)**	(1,384)	**(680)**	648
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	**9,449**	8,712	**3,964**	5,485
Net loss after income tax for the period from discontinued operations	**(87)**	(98)	**(9)**	(78)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**9,362**	8,614	**3,955**	5,407

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	Cents per share		Cents per share	
Dividends per share attributable to shareholders of the Bank:				
Ordinary shares	**465**	450	**250**	215

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2024

		As at		
		30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
	Appendix	$M	$M	$M
Assets				
Cash and liquid assets		**83,080**	91,534	116,619
Receivables from financial institutions		**5,862**	7,906	6,079
Assets at fair value through income statement		**79,033**	82,649	67,627
Derivative assets		**18,058**	30,603	23,945
Investment securities:				
At amortised cost		**1,239**	1,623	2,032
At fair value through other comprehensive income		**96,774**	112,760	84,671
Assets held for sale		**870**	1,391	5
Loans and other receivables	2.1	**942,210**	921,372	926,082
Property, plant and equipment		**3,676**	4,783	4,950
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**1,671**	1,774	1,827
Intangible assets	6.1	**7,600**	7,510	7,393
Deferred tax assets		**3,771**	3,318	3,811
Other assets		**10,232**	8,746	7,382
Total assets		**1,254,076**	1,275,969	1,252,423
Liabilities				
Deposits and other public borrowings	3.1	**882,922**	873,299	864,995
Payables to financial institutions		**24,633**	20,544	21,910
Liabilities at fair value through income statement		**47,341**	44,740	40,103
Derivative liabilities		**18,850**	33,624	25,347
Current tax liabilities		**503**	266	671
Deferred tax liabilities		**111**	77	88
Liabilities held for sale		**–**	1,145	–
Provisions		**2,908**	2,772	3,013
Term funding from central banks		**4,228**	36,591	54,220
Debt issues		**144,530**	139,275	122,267
Bills payable and other liabilities		**19,024**	16,686	15,578
		1,145,050	1,169,019	1,148,192
Loan capital		**35,938**	34,111	32,598
Total liabilities		**1,180,988**	1,203,130	1,180,790
Net assets		**73,088**	72,839	71,633
Shareholders' equity				
Ordinary share capital	4.2	**33,635**	33,774	33,913
Reserves	4.2	**(2,147)**	(1,583)	(2,295)
Retained profits	4.2	**41,600**	40,643	40,010
Shareholders' equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		**73,088**	72,834	71,628
Non-controlling interests	4.2	**–**	5	5
Total Shareholders' equity		**73,088**	72,839	71,633

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Ordinary share capital $M	Reserves $M	Retained profits $M	Total $M	Non-controlling interests $M	Total Shareholders' Equity $M
As at 31 December 2022	35,140	(1,540)	38,716	**72,316**	5	**72,321**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations [1]	–	–	4,853	**4,853**	–	**4,853**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(27)	**(27)**	–	**(27)**
Net other comprehensive (expense)/income from continuing operations [1]	–	(788)	8	**(780)**	–	**(780)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period [1]	–	(788)	4,834	**4,046**	–	**4,046**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:						
Share buy-backs [2]	(1,202)	–	–	**(1,202)**	–	**(1,202)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(3,546)	**(3,546)**	–	**(3,546)**
Share-based payments	–	39	–	**39**	–	**39**
Purchase of treasury shares	(32)	–	–	**(32)**	–	**(32)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	7	–	–	**7**	–	**7**
Other changes	–	(6)	6	**–**	–	**–**
As at 30 June 2023	33,913	(2,295)	40,010	**71,628**	5	**71,633**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations [1]	–	–	4,837	**4,837**	–	**4,837**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(78)	**(78)**	–	**(78)**
Net other comprehensive income/(expense) from continuing operations [1]	–	738	(90)	**648**	–	**648**
Total comprehensive income for the period [1]	–	738	4,669	**5,407**	–	**5,407**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:						
Share buy-backs [2]	(154)	–	–	**(154)**	–	**(154)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(4,023)	**(4,023)**	–	**(4,023)**
Share-based payments	–	(39)	–	**(39)**	–	**(39)**
Purchase of treasury shares	(66)	–	–	**(66)**	–	**(66)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	81	–	–	**81**	–	**81**
Other changes	–	13	(13)	**–**	–	**–**
As at 31 December 2023	33,774	(1,583)	40,643	**72,834**	5	**72,839**
Net profit after income tax from continuing operations	–	–	4,644	**4,644**	–	**4,644**
Net loss after income tax from discontinued operations	–	–	(9)	**(9)**	–	**(9)**
Net other comprehensive expense from continuing operations	–	(602)	(78)	**(680)**	–	**(680)**
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the period	–	(602)	4,557	**3,955**	–	**3,955**
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as Equity holders:						
Share buy-backs [2]	(128)	–	–	**(128)**	–	**(128)**
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	–	–	(3,600)	**(3,600)**	–	**(3,600)**
Share-based payments	–	38	–	**38**	–	**38**
Purchase of treasury shares	(14)	–	–	**(14)**	–	**(14)**
Sale and vesting of treasury shares	3	–	–	**3**	–	**3**
Other changes	–	–	–	**–**	(5)	**(5)**
As at 30 June 2024	33,635	(2,147)	41,600	**73,088**	–	**73,088**

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.

2 On 15 February 2023, the Group announced its intention to undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares in addition to the $2 billion announcement on 9 February 2022. During the year ended 30 June 2023, the Group completed the previously announced $3 billion on-market buy-backs and bought back a total of 25,369,084 ordinary shares ($2,532 million) at an average price of $99.81. The Group recognised $1 million in transaction costs in relation to the buy-backs. On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct a further on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Full Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	**59,431**	43,286
Interest paid	**(34,843)**	(18,212)
Other operating income received	**3,548**	3,240
Expenses paid	**(10,951)**	(11,207)
Income taxes paid	**(4,308)**	(3,871)
Insurance business:		
Premiums received [2]	**–**	183
Policy payments and commission expense	**–**	(208)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**12,877**	13,211
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements		
Movement in investment securities:		
Purchases	**(71,318)**	(34,641)
Proceeds	**60,055**	30,050
Net increase in assets at fair value through Income Statement	**(11,000)**	(36,874)
Net increase in loans and other receivables	**(25,475)**	(46,102)
Net (increase)/decrease in receivables from financial institutions	**(9)**	1,230
Net (increase)/decrease in securities purchased under agreements to resell at amortised cost	**(26,207)**	34,690
Net increase in other assets	**(532)**	(943)
Net increase in deposits and other public borrowings	**22,542**	38,385
Net increase/(decrease) in payables to financial institutions	**2,801**	(5,258)
Net increase/(decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase at amortised cost	**3,168**	(34,996)
Net increase in other liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**7,494**	32,814
Net (decrease)/increase in other liabilities	**(19)**	44
Changes in operating assets and liabilities arising from cash flow movements	**(38,500)**	(21,601)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(25,623)**	(8,390)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash outflows from acquisitions of controlled entities (net of cash acquired)	**(9)**	–
Cash outflows from acquisitions of associates and joint ventures	**(25)**	(41)
Cash inflows from disposal of controlled entities (net of cash disposed of)	**123**	567
Dividends received	**94**	95
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	**25**	74
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(401)**	(683)
Purchases of intangible assets	**(921)**	(885)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,114)**	(873)

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use this accounting Statement of Cash Flows in the internal management of its liquidity positions.
2 Represents gross premiums and policy payments before splitting between policy holders and shareholders.

Financial Statements (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Full Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share buy-backs	**(282)**	(2,533)
Dividends paid (excluding Dividend Reinvestment Plan)	**(7,623)**	(7,117)
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities	**52,455**	51,833
Redemption of debt securities	**(30,910)**	(49,329)
Maturity of term funding from central banks	**(49,957)**	(598)
Purchases of treasury shares	**(80)**	(101)
Sales of treasury shares	**–**	–
Proceeds from issuance of loan capital	**5,155**	7,665
Redemption of loan capital	**(1,590)**	(3,043)
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities	**(420)**	(525)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(33,252)**	(3,748)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(59,989)**	(13,011)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**138**	828
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**107,172**	119,355
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**47,321**	107,172

1 It should be noted that the Group does not use this accounting Statement of Cash Flows in the internal management of its liquidity positions.

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

Appendices

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Appendices

1 Our Performance

OVERVIEW

The Group earns its returns from providing a broad range of banking products and services to retail and wholesale customers in Australia, New Zealand and other jurisdictions.

Lending and deposit taking are the Group's primary business activities with net interest income being the main contributor to the Group's results. Net interest income is derived from the difference between interest earned on lending and investment assets and interest incurred on customer deposits and wholesale debt raised to fund these assets.

The Group further generates income from lending fees and commissions, and trading activities. It also incurs costs associated with running the business such as staff, occupancy and technology related expenses.

The Performance section provides details of the main contributors to the Group's returns and analysis of its financial performance by nature and geographical region.

1.1 Net Interest Income

	Full Year Ended			Half Year Ended [1]		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Interest Income						
Effective interest income:						
Loans and other receivables	**46,895**	35,820	31	**24,266**	22,629	7
Other financial institutions	**290**	206	41	**130**	160	(19)
Cash and liquid assets	**4,831**	4,115	17	**2,225**	2,606	(15)
Investment securities:						
At amortised cost	**83**	101	(18)	**36**	47	(23)
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**5,298**	2,940	80	**2,856**	2,442	17
Total effective interest income	**57,397**	43,182	33	**29,513**	27,884	6
Other interest income:						
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**3,539**	1,190	large	**1,858**	1,681	11
Other	**108**	103	5	**55**	53	4
Total interest income	**61,044**	44,475	37	**31,426**	29,618	6
Interest Expense						
Deposits	**23,993**	12,726	89	**12,679**	11,314	12
Other financial institutions	**1,228**	844	45	**600**	628	(4)
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**2,064**	634	large	**1,118**	946	18
Term funding from central banks	**278**	257	8	**131**	147	(11)
Debt issues	**7,822**	4,873	61	**4,017**	3,805	6
Loan capital	**2,326**	1,615	44	**1,201**	1,125	7
Lease liabilities	**82**	77	6	**42**	40	5
Bank levy	**427**	393	9	**218**	209	4
Total interest expense	**38,220**	21,419	78	**20,006**	18,214	10
Net interest income	**22,824**	23,056	(1)	**11,420**	11,404	–

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

1.1 Net Interest Income (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interest income and interest expense on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, and debt financial assets measured at fair value through OCI, are recognised using the effective interest method. Interest income recognition for these categories of financial assets depends on the expected credit losses (ECL) stage they are allocated to in accordance with the Group's ECL methodology. For financial assets classified within Stage 1 and Stage 2 interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the assets. Interest income on financial assets in Stage 3 is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount net of provisions for impairment. For details on the Group's ECL methodology refer to Note 3.2 of the 2024 Annual Report.

Fees, transaction costs and issue costs integral to financial assets and liabilities are capitalised and included in the interest recognised over the expected life of the instrument. This includes establishment fees for providing a loan or a lease arrangement. Facility and line fees in relation to commitments made under credit facilities where drawdown is assessed as probable are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate and are recognised in net interest income.

Interest income on finance leases is recognised progressively over the life of the lease, consistent with the outstanding investment and unearned income balance.

Interest income and expense on financial assets and liabilities that are classified at fair value through the Income Statement are accounted for on a contractual rate basis and include amortisation of premiums/discounts.

Interest expense also includes payments made under a liquidity facility arrangement with the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Major Bank Levy (Bank Levy) expense and other financing charges.

Appendices (continued)

1.2 Net Interest Margin

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended [1]	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	%	%	%	%
Australia				
Interest spread [2] [3]	**1.39**	1.65	**1.37**	1.39
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [4]	**0.56**	0.40	**0.58**	0.56
Net interest margin [3] [5]	**1.95**	2.05	**1.95**	1.95
New Zealand				
Interest spread [2] [3]	**1.53**	1.90	**1.52**	1.54
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [4]	**0.61**	0.41	**0.63**	0.60
Net interest margin [3] [5]	**2.14**	2.31	**2.15**	2.14
Other Overseas				
Interest spread [2] [3]	**0.65**	0.56	**0.62**	0.69
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [4]	**0.06**	–	**0.07**	0.04
Net interest margin [3] [5]	**0.71**	0.56	**0.69**	0.73
Total Group				
Interest spread [2]	**1.40**	1.67	**1.39**	1.40
Benefit of interest-free liabilities, provisions and equity [4]	**0.59**	0.40	**0.61**	0.59
Net interest margin [5]	**1.99**	2.07	**2.00**	1.99

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Difference between the average interest rate earned and the average interest rate paid on funds.
3 Interest spread and margin calculations have been adjusted to include intragroup borrowings to more appropriately reflect the overseas cost of funds.
4 A portion of the Group's interest earning assets is funded by net interest-free liabilities and shareholders' equity. The benefit to the Group of these interest-free funds is the amount it would cost to replace them at the average cost of funds.
5 Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets for the full year or the half year annualised.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest

The following tables list the major categories of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities of the Group together with the respective interest earned or paid and the average interest rate for each of the full years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023. Averages used were predominantly daily averages. Interest is accounted for based on product yield.

Where assets or liabilities are hedged, the interest amounts are shown net of the hedge, however individual items not separately hedged may be affected by movements in exchange rates.

The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

Non-accrual loans are included in interest earning assets under Loans and other receivables.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2024 the official cash rate in Australia has increased 25 basis points on a spot basis, while in New Zealand the official cash rate has remained unchanged on a spot basis.

	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24			Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23 [1]		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Interest Earning Assets	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Home loans [2]	**575,318**	**32,046**	**5.57**	565,189	23,802	4.21
Consumer finance [3]	**17,121**	**1,811**	**10.58**	16,681	1,636	9.81
Business and corporate loans [4]	**260,289**	**13,146**	**5.05**	254,731	10,485	4.12
Loans and other receivables	**852,728**	**47,003**	**5.51**	836,601	35,923	4.29
Cash and other liquid assets [5]	**109,830**	**5,059**	**4.61**	129,615	3,668	2.83
Assets at fair value through Income Statement [5]	**78,215**	**3,601**	**4.60**	61,399	1,843	3.00
Investment Securities:						
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**101,957**	**5,298**	**5.20**	81,038	2,940	3.63
At amortised cost	**1,627**	**83**	**5.10**	2,601	101	3.88
Non-lending interest earning assets	**291,629**	**14,041**	**4.81**	274,653	8,552	3.11
Total interest earning assets [6]	**1,144,357**	**61,044**	**5.33**	1,111,254	44,475	4.00
Non-interest earning assets [2]	**121,713**			121,982		
Assets held for sale	**670**			466		
Total average assets	**1,266,740**			1,233,702		

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of $74,730 million for the full year ended 30 June 2024 ($69,717 million for the full year ended 30 June 2023), 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 personal loans, credit cards and margin loans.
4 Interest and yield impacted by hedge accounting of interest rate swaps embedded in the replicating portfolio.
5 Comparatives for Assets at fair value through Income Statement include reverse sale and repurchase agreements carried at amortised cost in Cash and other liquid assets to conform to presentation in the current period.
6 Used for calculating net interest margin.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Interest Bearing Liabilities	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Transaction deposits [2]	**120,738**	**3,789**	**3.14**	132,067	2,326	1.76
Savings deposits [2]	**278,822**	**7,438**	**2.67**	264,264	3,227	1.22
Investment deposits	**240,488**	**10,716**	**4.46**	204,921	5,718	2.79
Certificates of deposit and other [3]	**48,834**	**1,998**	**4.09**	51,042	931	1.82
Total interest bearing deposits	**688,882**	**23,941**	**3.48**	652,294	12,202	1.87
Payables to financial institutions	**24,509**	**1,228**	**5.01**	23,199	844	3.64
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement [3]	**45,640**	**2,116**	**4.64**	37,753	1,158	3.07
Term funding from central banks	**37,245**	**278**	**0.75**	55,599	257	0.46
Debt issues	**138,642**	**7,822**	**5.64**	117,474	4,873	4.15
Loan capital	**33,987**	**2,326**	**6.84**	29,557	1,615	5.46
Lease liabilities	**2,561**	**82**	**3.20**	2,790	77	2.76
Bank levy	**–**	**427**	**–**	–	393	–
Total interest bearing liabilities	**971,466**	**38,220**	**3.93**	918,666	21,419	2.33
Non-interest bearing liabilities [2]	**222,266**			242,404		
Liabilities held for sale	**488**			419		
Total average liabilities	**1,194,220**			1,161,489		

Net Interest Margin	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Total interest earning assets	**1,144,357**	**61,044**	**5.33**	1,111,254	44,475	4.00
Total interest bearing liabilities	**971,466**	**38,220**	**3.93**	918,666	21,419	2.33
Net interest income and interest spread		**22,824**	**1.40**		23,056	1.67
Benefit of free funds			**0.59**			0.40
Net interest margin			**1.99**			2.07

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Transaction and savings deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of $74,730 million for the full year ended 30 June 2024 ($69,717 million for the full year ended 30 June 2023), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.
3 Comparatives for Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement include sale and repurchase agreements carried at amortised cost in Certificates of deposit and other to conform to presentation in the current period.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [2]	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	**734,774**	**39,550**	**5.38**	720,419	30,160	4.19
New Zealand	**102,794**	**6,251**	**6.08**	100,720	4,831	4.80
Other Overseas	**15,160**	**1,202**	**7.93**	15,462	932	6.03
Total	**852,728**	**47,003**	**5.51**	836,601	35,923	4.29
Non-lending interest earning assets						
Australia	**207,355**	**9,391**	**4.53**	200,881	6,134	3.05
New Zealand	**15,215**	**912**	**5.99**	14,529	644	4.43
Other Overseas	**69,059**	**3,738**	**5.41**	59,243	1,774	2.99
Total	**291,629**	**14,041**	**4.81**	274,653	8,552	3.11
Interest bearing deposits						
Australia	**592,720**	**19,899**	**3.36**	562,228	10,039	1.79
New Zealand	**75,604**	**2,874**	**3.80**	69,764	1,388	1.99
Other Overseas	**20,558**	**1,168**	**5.68**	20,302	775	3.82
Total	**688,882**	**23,941**	**3.48**	652,294	12,202	1.87
Other interest bearing liabilities						
Australia	**212,142**	**10,731**	**5.06**	204,825	7,141	3.49
New Zealand	**23,969**	**1,602**	**6.68**	26,412	1,322	5.01
Other Overseas	**46,473**	**1,946**	**4.19**	35,135	754	2.15
Total	**282,584**	**14,279**	**5.05**	266,372	9,217	3.46

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

Appendices (continued)

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24			Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23 [1]			Half Year Ended 30 Jun 23		
	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield	Avg Bal	Interest	Yield
Interest Earning Assets	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%	$M	$M	%
Home loans [2]	**576,947**	**16,579**	**5.78**	573,706	15,467	5.36	572,660	13,091	4.61
Consumer finance [3]	**17,182**	**929**	**10.87**	17,061	882	10.28	16,912	833	9.93
Business and corporate loans [4]	**261,105**	**6,813**	**5.25**	259,482	6,333	4.85	257,928	5,794	4.53
Loans and other receivables	**855,234**	**24,321**	**5.72**	850,249	22,682	5.31	847,500	19,718	4.69
Cash and other liquid assets	**101,936**	**2,381**	**4.70**	117,638	2,678	4.53	128,039	2,164	3.41
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**79,956**	**1,832**	**4.61**	76,494	1,769	4.60	62,114	1,150	3.73
Investment Securities:									
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**109,520**	**2,856**	**5.24**	94,476	2,442	5.14	82,665	1,767	4.31
At amortised cost	**1,416**	**36**	**5.11**	1,836	47	5.09	2,349	51	4.38
Non-lending interest earning assets	**292,828**	**7,105**	**4.88**	290,444	6,936	4.75	275,167	5,132	3.76
Total interest earning assets [5]	**1,148,062**	**31,426**	**5.50**	1,140,693	29,618	5.16	1,122,667	24,850	4.46
Non-interest earning assets [2]	**121,912**			121,513			117,187		
Assets held for sale	**1,080**			266			–		
Total average assets	**1,271,054**			1,262,472			1,239,854		

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Home loans are reported net of average mortgage offset balances of $76,359 million for the half year ended 30 June 2024 ($73,120 million for the half year ended 31 December 2023; $70,794 million for the half year ended 30 June 2023), 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 personal loans, credit cards and margin loans.
4 Interest and yield impacted by hedge accounting of interest rate swaps embedded in the replicating portfolio.
5 Used for calculating net interest margin.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Interest Bearing Liabilities	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 23 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Transaction deposits [2]	**117,700**	**1,950**	**3.33**	123,743	1,839	2.96	130,129	1,479	2.29
Savings deposits [2]	**282,433**	**3,954**	**2.82**	275,251	3,484	2.52	266,160	2,249	1.70
Investment deposits	**245,017**	**5,684**	**4.67**	236,009	5,032	4.24	218,487	3,704	3.42
Certificates of deposit and other	**49,149**	**1,106**	**4.53**	48,521	892	3.66	49,460	456	1.86
Total interest bearing deposits	**694,299**	**12,694**	**3.68**	683,524	11,247	3.27	664,236	7,888	2.39
Payables to financial institutions	**24,069**	**600**	**5.01**	24,947	628	5.01	22,195	512	4.65
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**47,653**	**1,103**	**4.65**	43,648	1,013	4.62	38,892	734	3.81
Term funding from central banks	**31,771**	**131**	**0.83**	42,659	147	0.69	55,920	151	0.54
Debt issues	**143,016**	**4,017**	**5.65**	134,315	3,805	5.63	121,050	2,983	4.97
Loan capital	**34,996**	**1,201**	**6.90**	32,989	1,125	6.78	30,538	933	6.16
Lease liabilities	**2,497**	**42**	**3.38**	2,624	40	3.03	2,723	39	2.89
Bank levy	**–**	**218**	**–**	–	209	–	–	191	–
Total interest bearing liabilities	**978,301**	**20,006**	**4.11**	964,706	18,214	3.76	935,554	13,431	2.90
Non-interest bearing liabilities [2]	**219,023**			225,320			232,323		
Liabilities held for sale	**768**			210			–		
Total average liabilities	**1,198,092**			1,190,236			1,167,877		

Net Interest Margin	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 23 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Total interest earning assets	**1,148,062**	**31,426**	**5.50**	1,140,693	29,618	5.16	1,122,667	24,850	4.46
Total interest bearing liabilities	**978,301**	**20,006**	**4.11**	964,706	18,214	3.76	935,554	13,431	2.90
Net interest income and interest spread		**11,420**	**1.39**		11,404	1.40		11,419	1.56
Benefit of free funds			**0.61**			0.59			0.49
Net interest margin			**2.00**			1.99			2.05

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Transaction and savings deposits exclude average mortgage offset balances of $76,359 million for the half year ended 30 June 2024 ($73,120 million for the half year ended 31 December 2023; $70,794 million for the half year ended 30 June 2023), which are included in non-interest bearing liabilities.

1.3 Average Balances and Related Interest (continued)

Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [2]	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 23 [1] Avg Bal $M	Interest $M	Yield %
Loans and other receivables									
Australia	**736,902**	**20,501**	**5.59**	732,671	19,049	5.17	730,635	16,579	4.58
New Zealand	**102,995**	**3,215**	**6.28**	102,594	3,036	5.89	102,055	2,614	5.17
Other Overseas	**15,337**	**605**	**7.93**	14,984	597	7.93	14,810	525	7.15
Total	**855,234**	**24,321**	**5.72**	850,249	22,682	5.31	847,500	19,718	4.69
Non-lending interest earning assets									
Australia	**208,944**	**4,841**	**4.66**	205,780	4,550	4.40	198,607	3,646	3.70
New Zealand	**14,468**	**434**	**6.03**	15,954	478	5.96	15,235	396	5.24
Other Overseas	**69,416**	**1,830**	**5.30**	68,710	1,908	5.52	61,325	1,090	3.58
Total	**292,828**	**7,105**	**4.88**	290,444	6,936	4.75	275,167	5,132	3.76
Interest bearing deposits									
Australia	**597,343**	**10,558**	**3.55**	588,147	9,341	3.16	571,599	6,555	2.31
New Zealand	**76,236**	**1,551**	**4.09**	74,979	1,323	3.51	71,894	856	2.40
Other Overseas	**20,720**	**585**	**5.68**	20,398	583	5.69	20,743	477	4.64
Total	**694,299**	**12,694**	**3.68**	683,524	11,247	3.27	664,236	7,888	2.39
Other interest bearing liabilities									
Australia	**213,510**	**5,546**	**5.22**	210,789	5,185	4.89	208,919	4,253	4.11
New Zealand	**23,256**	**770**	**6.66**	24,675	832	6.71	26,194	785	6.04
Other Overseas	**47,236**	**996**	**4.24**	45,718	950	4.13	36,205	505	2.81
Total	**284,002**	**7,312**	**5.18**	281,182	6,967	4.93	271,318	5,543	4.12

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 The New Zealand and Other Overseas components comprise overseas branches of the Group and overseas domiciled controlled entities.

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis

The following tables show the movement in interest income and expense due to changes in volume and interest rates. Volume variances reflect the change in interest due to movements in the average balance. Rate variances reflect the change in interest due to changes in interest rates. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume.

	Full Year Ended Jun 24 vs Jun 23		
Interest Earning Assets [1]	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Home loans	564	7,680	8,244
Consumer finance	47	128	175
Business and corporate loans	281	2,380	2,661
Loans and other receivables	889	10,191	11,080
Cash and other liquid assets	(911)	2,302	1,391
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	774	984	1,758
Investment securities:			
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,087	1,271	2,358
At amortised cost	(50)	32	(18)
Non-lending interest earning assets	817	4,672	5,489
Total interest earning assets	1,766	14,803	16,569

	Full Year Ended Jun 24 vs Jun 23		
Interest Bearing Liabilities [1]	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Transaction deposits	(356)	1,819	1,463
Savings deposits	388	3,823	4,211
Investment deposits	1,585	3,413	4,998
Certificates of deposit and other	(90)	1,157	1,067
Interest bearing deposits	1,272	10,467	11,739
Payables to financial institutions	66	318	384
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	366	592	958
Term funding from central banks	(137)	158	21
Debt issues	1,194	1,755	2,949
Loan capital	303	408	711
Lease liabilities	(7)	12	5
Bank levy	–	34	34
Total interest bearing liabilities	2,077	14,724	16,801

Changes in Net Interest Income	Full Year Ended Jun 24 vs Jun 23 Increase/(Decrease) $M
Due to changes in average volume of interest earning assets	660
Due to changes in interest margin	(892)
Due to variation in time period	–
Change in net interest income	(232)

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance growth assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	Full Year Ended Jun 24 vs Jun 23 Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables			
Australia	773	8,617	9,390
New Zealand	126	1,294	1,420
Other Overseas	(24)	294	270
Total	889	10,191	11,080
Non-lending interest earning assets			
Australia	293	2,964	3,257
New Zealand	41	227	268
Other Overseas	531	1,433	1,964
Total	817	4,672	5,489
Interest bearing deposits			
Australia	1,024	8,836	9,860
New Zealand	222	1,264	1,486
Other Overseas	15	378	393
Total	1,272	10,467	11,739
Other interest bearing liabilities			
Australia	370	3,220	3,590
New Zealand	(163)	443	280
Other Overseas	475	717	1,192
Total	819	4,243	5,062

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance growth assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 24 vs Dec 23			Jun 24 vs Jun 23		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Earning Assets [1]	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Home loans	**(88)**	**1,200**	**1,112**	169	3,319	3,488
Consumer finance	**(4)**	**51**	**47**	17	79	96
Business and corporate loans	**(32)**	**512**	**480**	102	917	1,019
Loans and other receivables	**(124)**	**1,763**	**1,639**	287	4,316	4,603
Cash and other liquid assets	**(397)**	**100**	**(297)**	(601)	818	217
Assets at fair value through Income Statement	**60**	**3**	**63**	413	269	682
Investment securities:						
At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**365**	**49**	**414**	706	383	1,089
At amortised cost	**(11)**	**–**	**(11)**	(24)	9	(15)
Non-lending interest earning assets	**(20)**	**189**	**169**	447	1,526	1,973
Total interest earning assets	**(141)**	**1,949**	**1,808**	780	5,796	6,576

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 24 vs Dec 23			Jun 24 vs Jun 23		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Bearing Liabilities [1]	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Transaction deposits	**(123)**	**234**	**111**	(200)	671	471
Savings deposits	**58**	**412**	**470**	238	1,467	1,705
Investment deposits	**149**	**503**	**652**	629	1,351	1,980
Certificates of deposit and other	**2**	**212**	**214**	(4)	654	650
Interest bearing deposits	**60**	**1,387**	**1,447**	583	4,223	4,806
Payables to financial institutions	**(29)**	**1**	**(28)**	48	40	88
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement	**82**	**8**	**90**	205	164	369
Term funding from central banks	**(47)**	**31**	**(16)**	(99)	79	(20)
Debt issues	**203**	**9**	**212**	626	408	1,034
Loan capital	**56**	**20**	**76**	156	112	268
Lease liabilities	**(3)**	**5**	**2**	(4)	7	3
Bank levy	**(2)**	**11**	**9**	–	27	27
Total interest bearing liabilities	**61**	**1,731**	**1,792**	927	5,648	6,575

	Half Year Ended	
	Jun 24 vs Dec 23	Jun 24 vs Jun 23
	Increase/(Decrease)	Increase/(Decrease)
Changes in Net Interest Income	$M	$M
Due to changes in average volume of interest earning assets	**74**	**284**
Due to changes in interest margin	**67**	**(283)**
Due to variation in time period	**(125)**	**-**
Change in net interest income	**16**	**1**

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.4 Interest Rate and Volume Analysis (continued)

	Half Year Ended					
	Jun 24 vs Dec 23			Jun 24 vs Jun 23		
Geographical Analysis of Key Categories [1]	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M	Volume $M	Rate $M	Total $M
Loans and other receivables						
Australia	(106)	1,558	1,452	231	3,691	3,922
New Zealand	(23)	202	179	38	563	601
Other Overseas	7	1	8	22	58	80
Total	(124)	1,763	1,639	287	4,316	4,603
Non-lending interest earning assets						
Australia	21	270	291	252	943	1,195
New Zealand	(50)	6	(44)	(22)	60	38
Other Overseas	(1)	(77)	(78)	218	522	740
Total	(20)	189	169	447	1,526	1,973
Interest bearing deposits						
Australia	48	1,169	1,217	483	3,520	4,003
New Zealand	9	219	228	92	603	695
Other Overseas	3	(1)	2	1	107	108
Total	60	1,387	1,447	583	4,223	4,806
Other interest bearing liabilities						
Australia	11	350	361	134	1,159	1,293
New Zealand	(56)	(6)	(62)	(95)	80	(15)
Other Overseas	21	25	46	235	256	491
Total	(7)	352	345	346	1,423	1,769

1 "Rate" reflects the change due to movements in yield assuming average volume is consistent across the two periods. "Volume" reflects the change due to balance movements assuming the average rate is consistent across the two periods. When the change cannot be isolated to either volume or rate, it has been allocated to volume. The volume and rate variances for total interest earning assets and total interest bearing liabilities have been calculated separately (rather than being the sum of the individual categories).

1.5 Other Operating Income (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net commissions	**2,116**	1,980	7	**1,069**	1,047	2
Lending fees	**821**	753	9	**417**	404	3
Trading income	**1,125**	1,095	3	**516**	609	(15)
Net (loss)/gain on non-trading financial instruments [2]	**(118)**	268	(large)	**(119)**	1	(large)
Net (loss)/gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(2)**	(4)	50	**(3)**	1	(large)
Net (loss)/gain from hedging ineffectiveness	**(33)**	1	(large)	**9**	(42)	large
Dividends	**55**	55	–	**–**	55	(large)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures net of impairment	**(95)**	(19)	(large)	**(53)**	(42)	(26)
Net insurance and funds management income	**111**	82	35	**56**	55	2
Other [3 4]	**117**	161	(27)	**31**	86	(64)
Total net other operating income – "statutory basis"	**4,097**	4,372	(6)	**1,923**	2,174	(12)

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change in presentation. For further details refer to Note 1.1 in the 2024 Annual Report.
2 Includes gains/(losses) on non-trading derivatives that are held for risk management purposes and gains/(losses) on disposal of businesses not classified as discontinued operations. For further details refer to Note 11.3 in the 2024 Annual Report.
3 Other operating income includes depreciation of $58 million for the full year ended 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: $63 million) and $26 million for the half year ended 30 June 2024 (31 December 2023: $32 million) in relation to assets held for lease as lessor by the Group.
4 Other operating income includes a $50 million loss on reclassification of certain assets held as lessor to assets held for sale and remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell for the full year ended 30 June 2024 ($50 million for the half year ended 30 June 2024, nil for the half year ended 31 December 2023). The year ended 30 June 2023 includes a $6 million impairment loss in relation to certain aircraft owned by the Group and leased to various airlines.

Other Operating Income – Reconciliation of Cash and Statutory Basis

The table below sets out various accounting impacts arising from the application of AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to the Group's derivative hedging activities and other non-cash items.

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Net other operating income – "cash basis"	**4,350**	4,079	7	**2,105**	2,245	(6)
Revenue hedge of New Zealand operations – unrealised	**–**	13	(large)	**–**	–	–
Hedging and IFRS volatility	**18**	(12)	large	**(15)**	33	(large)
(Loss)/gain on disposal and acquisition of entities net of transaction costs	**(271)**	292	(large)	**(167)**	(104)	(61)
Net other operating income – "statutory basis"	**4,097**	4,372	(6)	**1,923**	2,174	(12)

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

1.6 Operating Expenses (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]			Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %
Staff expenses						
Salaries and related on-costs	**6,757**	6,563	3	**3,397**	3,360	1
Share-based compensation	**130**	123	6	**69**	61	13
Superannuation	**601**	553	9	**303**	298	2
Total staff expenses	**7,488**	7,239	3	**3,769**	3,719	1
Occupancy and equipment expenses						
Lease expenses [2]	**160**	159	1	**87**	73	19
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**623**	602	3	**301**	322	(7)
Other occupancy expenses	**212**	189	12	**106**	106	–
Total occupancy and equipment expenses	**995**	950	5	**494**	501	(1)
Information technology services						
System development and support	**998**	1,068	(7)	**491**	507	(3)
Infrastructure and support	**300**	331	(9)	**136**	164	(17)
Communications	**110**	129	(15)	**51**	59	(14)
Amortisation and write-offs of software assets	**685**	395	73	**371**	314	18
IT equipment depreciation	**132**	113	17	**70**	62	13
Total information technology services	**2,225**	2,036	9	**1,119**	1,106	1
Other expenses						
Postage and stationery	**145**	138	5	**73**	72	1
Transaction processing and market data	**107**	93	15	**55**	52	6
Fees and commissions						
Professional fees	**410**	403	2	**224**	186	20
Other	**92**	92	–	**44**	48	(8)
Advertising and marketing	**297**	262	13	**165**	132	25
Non-lending losses	**208**	274	(24)	**114**	94	21
Other	**251**	371	(32)	**150**	101	49
Total other expenses	**1,510**	1,633	(8)	**825**	685	20
Operating expenses before separation and transaction costs [3]	**12,218**	11,858	3	**6,207**	6,011	3
Separation and transaction costs	**119**	221	(46)	**32**	87	(63)
Total operating expenses	**12,337**	12,079	2	**6,239**	6,098	2

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 The full year ended 30 June 2024 includes rentals of $32 million in relation to short-term and low value leases (full year ended 30 June 2023: $56 million), and variable lease payments based on usage or performance of $3 million (full year ended 30 June 2023: $5 million).
3 The full year ended 30 June 2024 includes in the impact of $89m of restructuring provision. The full year ended 30 June 2023 includes the impact of $212 million of restructuring and regulatory provision.

1.7 Income Tax Expense (continuing operations basis)

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Profit before income tax	**13,782**	14,241	**6,717**	7,065
Prima facie income tax at 30%	**4,135**	4,272	**2,016**	2,119
Effect of amounts which are non-deductible/(non-assessable) in calculating taxable income:				
Offshore tax rate differential	**(99)**	(63)	**(49)**	(50)
Offshore banking unit	**–**	(52)	**–**	–
Effect of change in tax rates	**(4)**	(6)	**(4)**	–
Income tax over provided in previous years	**–**	(178)	**2**	(2)
Impact of divestments	**100**	19	**24**	76
Hybrid capital distributions	**163**	112	**80**	83
Other	**6**	41	**4**	2
Total income tax expense	**4,301**	4,145	**2,073**	2,228
Effective tax rate (%)	**31.2**	29.1	**30.9**	31.5

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.

2 Our Lending Activities

OVERVIEW

Lending is the Group's primary business activity, generating most of its net interest income and lending fees. The Group satisfies customers' needs for borrowed funds by providing a broad range of lending products in Australia, New Zealand and other jurisdictions. As a result of its lending activities, the Group assumes credit risk arising from the potential that it will not receive the full amount owed.

This section provides details of the Group's lending portfolio by type of product and geographic region, analysis of the credit quality of the Group's lending portfolio and the related impairment provisions.

2.1 Loans and Other Receivables

	As at		
	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M
Australia			
Overdrafts	**15,570**	16,579	26,218
Home loans [1] [2]	**596,346**	581,965	583,827
Credit card outstandings	**8,559**	9,332	9,052
Lease financing	**4,324**	3,846	3,451
Term loans and other lending	**207,535**	200,375	193,446
Total Australia	**832,334**	812,097	815,994
New Zealand			
Overdrafts	**884**	868	991
Home loans [1] [2]	**68,273**	68,396	68,054
Credit card outstandings	**866**	911	880
Term loans and other lending	**32,484**	32,616	32,550
Total New Zealand	**102,507**	102,791	102,475
Other Overseas			
Overdrafts	**–**	–	53
Home loans	**82**	99	337
Term loans and other lending	**15,025**	13,820	14,392
Total Other Overseas	**15,107**	13,919	14,782
Gross loans and other receivables	**949,948**	928,807	933,251
Less:			
Provisions for Loan Impairment:			
Collective provisions	**(5,200)**	(5,141)	(5,037)
Individually assessed provisions	**(712)**	(684)	(754)
Unearned income:			
Term loans	**(1,363)**	(1,241)	(1,089)
Lease financing	**(463)**	(369)	(289)
	(7,738)	(7,435)	(7,169)
Net loans and other receivables	**942,210**	921,372	926,082

1 Home loans are presented gross of mortgage offset balances, which are required to be grossed up under accounting standards, but are netted down for the calculation of customer interest payments.

2 Home loans balance includes residential mortgages that have been assigned to securitisation vehicles and covered bond trusts. Further details on these residential mortgages are disclosed in Note 4.5 of the 2024 Annual Report.

2.1 Loans and Other Receivables (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Loans and other receivables include overdrafts, home loans, credit cards, other personal lending and term loans. These financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The contractual cash flows on these financial assets comprise the payment of principal and interest only. These instruments are measured at amortised cost.

Loans and other receivables, consistent with the Group's policy for all financial assets measured at amortised cost, are recognised on settlement date, when funding is advanced to the borrowers. They are initially recognised at their fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs such as broker fees and commissions. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are presented net of provisions for impairment. The accounting policy for provisions for impairment is provided in Appendix 2.2. For information on the Group's management of credit risk, refer to Note 9.2 of the 2024 Annual Report.

Finance leases, where the Group acts as lessor, are also included in Loans and other receivables. Finance leases are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of the lease asset have been transferred to the lessee. Lease receivables are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance lease income reflects a constant periodic return on this net investment and is recognised within Other interest income in the Income Statement.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

When applying the effective interest method the Group has estimated the behavioural term of each loan portfolio by reference to historical prepayment rates and contractual maturities.

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality

	As at 30 June 2024			
	Home Loans $M	Other Personal [1] $M	Other Commercial Industrial $M	Total $M
Loans which were past due but not impaired [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	10,056	418	1,865	12,339
Past due 30 - 59 days	2,654	138	315	3,107
Past due 60 - 89 days	1,366	92	121	1,579
Past due 90 - 179 days	1,886	–	148	2,034
Past due 180 days or more	1,647	–	258	1,905
Total loans past due but not impaired	**17,609**	**648**	**2,707**	**20,964**

	As at 31 December 2023			
	Home Loans $M	Other Personal [1] $M	Other Commercial Industrial $M	Total $M
Loans which were past due but not impaired [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	10,285	401	1,757	12,443
Past due 30 - 59 days	2,306	146	386	2,838
Past due 60 - 89 days	1,138	83	165	1,386
Past due 90 - 179 days	1,376	–	120	1,496
Past due 180 days or more	1,343	–	390	1,733
Total loans past due but not impaired	**16,448**	**630**	**2,818**	**19,896**

	As at 30 June 2023			
	Home Loans $M	Other Personal [1] $M	Other Commercial Industrial $M	Total $M
Loans which were past due but not impaired [2]				
Past due 1 - 29 days	9,584	375	1,785	11,744
Past due 30 - 59 days	1,863	124	291	2,278
Past due 60 - 89 days	910	87	168	1,165
Past due 90 - 179 days	1,154	–	245	1,399
Past due 180 days or more	1,261	–	392	1,653
Total loans past due but not impaired	**14,772**	**586**	**2,881**	**18,239**

1 Included in these balances are credit card facilities and other unsecured portfolio managed facilities up to 90 days past due. At 90 days past due all unsecured portfolio managed facilities are classified as impaired.
2 Includes assets in Stage 3 that have defaulted, but have not been classified as credit impaired as the loans are well secured and expected to be recovered.

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality (continued)

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Movement in gross impaired assets				
Gross impaired assets – opening balance	**3,326**	2,951	**3,237**	**3,326**
New and increased	**2,930**	2,579	**1,776**	**1,154**
Balances written off	**(697)**	(608)	**(377)**	**(320)**
Returned to performing or repaid	**(2,029)**	(1,845)	**(943)**	**(1,086)**
Portfolio managed – new/increased/return to performing/repaid	**370**	249	**207**	**163**
Gross impaired assets – closing balance [1] [2]	**3,900**	3,326	**3,900**	**3,237**

	As at	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M
Impaired assets by size of asset		
Less than $1 million	**2,245**	1,881
$1 million to $10 million	**872**	682
Greater than $10 million	**783**	763
Gross impaired assets [1] [2]	**3,900**	3,326
Less total provisions for impaired assets [3]	**(1,140)**	(1,107)
Net impaired assets	**2,760**	2,219

1 As at 30 June 2024, impaired assets include those assets in Stage 3 that are considered impaired, as well as $299 million of non-performing restructured assets in Stage 3 (30 June 2023: $144 million). Stage 3 assets include impaired assets and those that are defaulted but not impaired as they are well secured.
2 Includes $3,850 million of loans and advances and $50 million of other financial assets (31 December 2023: $3,181 million of loans and advances and $56 million of other financial assets; 30 June 2023: $3,257 million of loans and advances and $69 million of other financial assets).
3 Includes $712 million of individually assessed provisions and $428 million of collective provisions (30 June 2023: $754 million of individually assessed provisions and $353 million of collective provisions).

2.2 Provisions for Impairment and Asset Quality (continued)

	As at	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M
Individually assessed and impaired assets	**1,767**	1,716
Restructured assets (including exposures that are well secured)	**1,955**	1,462
Unsecured retail products 90 days and more past due	**178**	148
Total impaired assets	**3,900**	3,326
Non-performing assets not impaired	**5,718**	4,382
Total non-performing assets	**9,618**	7,708

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Provision for impairment losses				
Collective provisions				
Opening balance	**5,196**	4,611	**5,298**	5,196
Net collective provision funding	**576**	795	**269**	307
Impairment losses written off	**(474)**	(354)	**(238)**	(236)
Impairment losses recovered	**128**	108	**76**	52
Reclassified to assets held for sale [1]	**(32)**	–	**–**	(32)
Other	**29**	36	**18**	11
Closing balance	**5,423**	5,196	**5,423**	5,298
Individually assessed provisions				
Opening balance	**754**	736	**684**	754
Net new and increased individual provisioning	**410**	470	**194**	216
Write-back of provisions no longer required	**(154)**	(157)	**(46)**	(108)
Discount unwind to interest income	**(15)**	(13)	**(8)**	(7)
Impairment losses written off	**(290)**	(330)	**(150)**	(140)
Reclassified to assets held for sale [1]	**(49)**	–	**–**	(49)
Other	**56**	48	**38**	18
Closing balance	**712**	754	**712**	684
Total provisions for impairment losses	**6,135**	5,950	**6,135**	5,982
Less: Provision for Off Balance Sheet exposures	**(223)**	(159)	**(223)**	(157)
Total provisions for loan impairment	**5,912**	5,791	**5,912**	5,825

1 The Group reclassified credit exposures and provisions for impairment in relation to PTBC to assets held for sale during the half year ended 31 December 2023.

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Loan impairment expense				
Net collective provision funding [2]	**559**	795	**252**	307
Net new and increased individual provisioning [2]	**397**	470	**181**	216
Write-back of individually assessed provisions	**(154)**	(157)	**(46)**	(108)
Total loan impairment expense	**802**	1,108	**387**	415

2 Loan impairment expense includes $576 million funding for collective provisions and $410 million for individually assessed provisions over financial assets partly offset by $30 million benefit from provisions for assets held for sale.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

By providing loans to customers, the Group bears the risk that the future circumstances of customers might change, including their ability to repay their loans in part or in full. While the Group's credit and responsible lending policies aim to minimise this risk, there will always be instances where the Group will not receive the full amount owed and hence a provision for impaired loans will be necessary.

A description of the key components of the Group's AASB 9 impairment methodology is provided in Note 3.2 of the 2024 Annual Report.

3 Our Deposits and Funding Activities

OVERVIEW

Stable and well diversified funding sources are critical to the Group's ability to fund its lending and investing activities, and support growing its business.

Our main sources of funding include customer deposits, term funds raised in domestic and offshore wholesale markets via issuing debt securities and loan capital, and term funding from central banks. The Group also relies on repurchase agreements as a source of short-term wholesale funding. Refer to Note 9.4 of the 2024 Annual Report for the Group's management of liquidity and funding risk.

3.1 Deposits and Other Public Borrowings

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M	$M
Australia			
Certificates of deposit	**30,178**	30,772	28,870
Term deposits	**171,203**	179,676	171,348
On-demand and short-term deposits	**476,188**	459,968	457,127
Deposits not bearing interest	**101,891**	102,403	110,045
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase [1]	**241**	301	36
Total Australia	**779,701**	773,120	767,426
New Zealand			
Certificates of deposit	**2,331**	2,110	3,397
Term deposits	**38,288**	37,645	33,935
On-demand and short-term deposits	**30,468**	30,880	30,552
Deposits not bearing interest	**8,811**	9,659	9,635
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**106**	–	–
Total New Zealand	**80,004**	80,294	77,519
Other Overseas			
Certificates of deposit	**12,908**	11,721	12,517
Term deposits	**6,281**	5,019	5,813
On-demand and short-term deposits	**562**	436	1,225
Deposits not bearing interest	**33**	26	21
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase [1]	**3,433**	2,683	474
Total Other Overseas	**23,217**	19,885	20,050
Total deposits and other public borrowings	**882,922**	873,299	864,995

1 During the full year ended 30 June 2023, the Group established a new portfolio of repurchase transactions. This portfolio is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Repurchase transactions entered into during the year and included in this portfolio are presented in Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deposits from customers include certificates of deposit, term deposits, savings deposits and other demand deposits. Deposits are initially recognised at their fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost. Interest incurred is recognised within net interest income using the effective interest method.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are retained on the Balance Sheet where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. A liability for the agreed repurchase amount is recognised within deposits and other public borrowings. Repurchase transactions that are managed on a fair value basis are presented within liabilities at fair value through income statement.

4 Our Capital, Equity and Reserves

OVERVIEW

The Group maintains a strong capital position in order to satisfy regulatory capital requirements, provide financial security to its depositors and creditors and adequate return to its shareholders. The Group's shareholders' equity includes issued ordinary shares, retained earnings and reserves.

This section provides analysis of the Group's shareholders' equity including changes during the period.

4.1 Capital

The tables below show the capital adequacy calculation at 30 June 2024 together with prior period comparatives.

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Risk Weighted Capital Ratios	%	%	%
Common Equity Tier 1	**12.3**	12.3	12.2
Tier 1	**14.3**	14.7	14.5
Tier 2	**6.6**	5.8	5.5
Total Capital	**20.9**	20.5	20.0

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M	$M
Ordinary share capital and treasury shares			
Ordinary share capital	**33,635**	33,774	33,913
Treasury shares [1]	**158**	147	162
Ordinary share capital and treasury shares	**33,793**	33,921	34,075
Reserves	**(2,147)**	(1,583)	(2,295)
Retained earnings and current period profits			
Retained earnings and current period profits	**41,600**	40,643	40,010
Retained earnings adjustment from non-consolidated subsidiaries [2]	**(54)**	(45)	(45)
Net retained earnings	**41,546**	40,598	39,965
Non-controlling interests			
Non-controlling interests [3]	**–**	5	5
Less other non-controlling interests not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital	**–**	(5)	(5)
Non-controlling interests	**–**	–	–
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	**73,192**	72,936	71,745

1 Represents eligible employee share scheme arrangements.
2 Cumulative current period profit and retained earnings adjustments for subsidiaries not consolidated for regulatory purposes.
3 Non-controlling interests include external equity interests in the Group's subsidiary.

4.1 Capital (continued)

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M	$M
Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments			
Goodwill [1]	**(5,285)**	(5,289)	(5,295)
Other intangibles (including software) [2]	**(2,259)**	(2,165)	(2,042)
Capitalised costs and deferred fees	**(1,231)**	(1,239)	(1,230)
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus [3]	**(305)**	(367)	(453)
Deferred tax asset	**(3,320)**	(3,155)	(3,331)
Cash flow hedge reserve	**1,510**	936	1,820
Employee compensation reserve	**(117)**	(79)	(99)
Equity investments [4]	**(4,214)**	(4,046)	(3,947)
Equity investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries [5]	**(89)**	(89)	(89)
Unrealised fair value adjustments [6]	**(41)**	(48)	(89)
Shortfall of provisions to expected losses [7]	**–**	–	–
Other	**(150)**	(164)	(81)
Common Equity Tier 1 regulatory adjustments	**(15,501)**	(15,705)	(14,836)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**57,691**	57,231	56,909
Additional Tier 1 Capital			
Basel III complying instruments [8]	**9,272**	10,862	10,862
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	**9,272**	10,862	10,862
Total Tier 1 Capital	**66,963**	68,093	67,771
Tier 2 Capital			
Basel III complying instruments [9]	**29,179**	25,371	24,320
Holding of Tier 2 Capital	**(425)**	(386)	(467)
Prudential general reserve for credit losses [10]	**2,074**	2,162	2,156
Total Tier 2 Capital	**30,828**	27,147	26,009
Total Capital	**97,791**	95,240	93,780

1 Includes goodwill from discontinued operations.
2 Other intangibles (including capitalised software costs), net of any associated deferred tax liability.
3 Represents the surplus in the Group's defined benefit superannuation fund, net of any deferred tax liability.
4 Represents the Group's non-controlling interest in other entities.
5 Non-consolidated subsidiaries consist of an insurance entity and qualifying securitisation vehicles that meets APRA's operational requirement for regulatory capital relief under APS 120 "Securitisation".
6 Includes gains due to changes in the Group's credit risk on fair valued liabilities and other prudential valuation adjustments.
7 Represents the shortfall between the regulatory Expected Losses (EL) and Eligible Provisions (EP) with respect to credit portfolios which are subject to the AIRB approach. The adjustment is assessed separately for both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures. Where there is an excess of EL over EP in either assessments, the difference must be deducted from CET1. For non-defaulted exposures, where the EL is lower than the EP, this may be included in Tier 2 Capital up a maximum of 0.6% of total credit RWAs.
8 As at 30 June 2024, comprises PERLS XVI $1,550 million (June 2023), PERLS XV $1,777 million (November 2022), PERLS XIV $1,750 million (March 2022), PERLS XIII $1,180 million (April 2021), PERLS XII $1,650 million (November 2019) and PERLS X $1,365 million (April 2018).
9 In the half year ended 30 June 2024, the Group issued USD1,250 million and EUR1,000 million subordinated notes, all of which were Basel III compliant.
10 Represents provisions for credit losses eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 Capital.

Appendices (continued)

4.1 Capital (continued)

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	As at 30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M
Credit Risk			
Subject to AIRB approach [1]			
Corporate (incl. SME corporate) [2]	**86,125**	83,483	80,251
SME retail	**10,819**	10,235	10,189
Residential mortgage [3]	**145,229**	143,896	147,716
Qualifying revolving retail	**5,372**	5,336	5,584
Other retail	**9,105**	8,746	8,554
Total RWA subject to AIRB approach	**256,650**	251,696	252,294
Subject to FIRB approach [1]			
Corporate – large [2]	**27,048**	26,216	22,466
Sovereign	**2,378**	2,349	2,173
Financial Institution	**10,184**	12,633	10,857
Total RWA subject to FIRB approach	**39,610**	41,198	35,496
Specialised lending	**3,660**	3,514	3,868
Subject to Standardised approach			
Corporate (incl. SME corporate)	**1,023**	779	530
SME retail	**628**	642	937
Sovereign	**1**	227	261
Residential mortgage	**6,953**	6,885	7,046
Other retail	**237**	519	604
Other assets	**6,686**	8,298	8,303
Total RWA subject to Standardised approach	**15,528**	17,350	17,681
Securitisation	**3,214**	3,247	3,316
Credit valuation adjustment	**2,873**	2,846	2,226
Central counterparties	**160**	165	101
RBNZ regulated entities	**48,749**	48,719	47,887
Total RWA for Credit Risk Exposures	**370,444**	368,735	362,869
Traded market risk	**8,488**	9,627	15,390
Interest rate risk in the banking book	**43,644**	40,307	46,578
Operational risk	**44,975**	44,975	43,155
Total risk weighted assets	**467,551**	463,644	467,992

1 Pursuant to APRA requirements, RWA amounts derived from the risk weighted functions of AIRB, FIRB and the advanced portfolio of RBNZ regulated entities have been multiplied by a scaling factor of 1.10.
2 Includes Corporate PD model overlays of $4.2 billion as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 (30 June 2023: $3.5 billion).
3 As a condition of APRA's approval of the Residential Mortgage LGD model, a $7.4 billion RWA overlay has been applied at 30 June 2024, 31 December 2023 and 30 June 2023.

4.2 Shareholders' Equity

	Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Ordinary share capital				
Shares on issue:				
Opening balance	**34,075**	36,608	**33,921**	34,075
Share buy-backs [1] [2]	**(282)**	(2,533)	**(128)**	(154)
	33,793	34,075	**33,793**	33,921
Less treasury shares:				
Opening balance	**(162)**	(141)	**(147)**	(162)
Purchase of treasury shares [3]	**(80)**	(101)	**(14)**	(66)
Sale and vesting of treasury shares [3]	**84**	80	**3**	81
Total treasury shares	**(158)**	(162)	**(158)**	(147)
Closing balance	**33,635**	33,913	**33,635**	33,774
Retained profits				
Opening balance	**40,010**	36,826	**40,643**	40,010
Prior period change [4]	**–**	305	**–**	–
Revised opening balance	**40,010**	37,131	**40,643**	40,010
Actuarial losses from defined benefit superannuation plans	**(168)**	(12)	**(78)**	(90)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank [4]	**9,394**	9,998	**4,635**	4,759
Total available for appropriation	**49,236**	47,117	**45,200**	44,679
Transfers from asset revaluation reserve	**1**	10	**–**	1
Transfer from investment securities revaluation reserve	**5**	–	**–**	5
Transfer from employee compensation reserve	**(19)**	–	**–**	(19)
Interim dividend – cash component	**(3,119)**	(2,950)	**(3,119)**	–
Interim dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [5]	**(481)**	(596)	**(481)**	–
Final dividend – cash component	**(3,296)**	(2,973)	**–**	(3,296)
Final dividend – dividend reinvestment plan [5]	**(727)**	(598)	**–**	(727)
Closing balance	**41,600**	40,010	**41,600**	40,643

1 On 15 February 2023, the Group announced its intention to undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares in addition to the $2 billion announcement on 9 February 2022. During the year ended 30 June 2023, the Group completed the $3 billion on-market buy-back and bought back a total of 25,369,084 ordinary shares ($2,532 million) at an average price of $99.81. The Group recognised $1 million in transaction costs in relation to the buy-back. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

2 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct a further on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024 (half year ended 30 June 2024: 1,071,576 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $119.24 ($128 million); half year ended 31 December 2023: 1,517,388 ordinary shares bought back at $101.49 ($154 million)). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

3 Relates to the movements in treasury shares held within the employee share scheme plans.

4 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.

5 The DRP in respect of the interim 2023/2024, final 2022/2023, interim 2022/2023 and final 2021/2022 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 4,092,235 shares at $117.19, 7,183,122 shares at $101.10, 6,115,897 shares at $97.37 and 6,201,070 shares at $96.44, respectively, to participating shareholders.

4.2 Shareholders' Equity (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1]		Half Year Ended	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
Reserves	$M	$M	$M	$M
Asset revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**278**	269	**277**	278
Revaluation of properties	**20**	24	**20**	–
Transfer to retained profits	**(1)**	(10)	**–**	(1)
Income tax effect	**(5)**	(5)	**(5)**	–
Closing balance	**292**	278	**292**	277
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening balance	**158**	(71)	**143**	158
Currency translation adjustments of foreign operations	**(55)**	266	**(55)**	–
Currency translation of net investment hedge	**20**	(38)	**35**	(15)
Income tax effect	**–**	1	**–**	–
Closing balance	**123**	158	**123**	143
Cash flow hedge reserve				
Opening balance	**(1,820)**	(859)	**(936)**	(1,820)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging instruments:				
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**905**	565	**295**	610
Transferred to Income Statement:				
Interest income	**3,206**	2,214	**1,472**	1,734
Interest expense	**(2,528)**	(2,772)	**(1,014)**	(1,514)
Other operating income	**(1,131)**	(1,361)	**(1,570)**	439
Income tax effect	**(142)**	393	**243**	(385)
Closing balance	**(1,510)**	(1,820)	**(1,510)**	(936)
Employee compensation reserve				
Opening balance	**99**	94	**79**	99
Current period movement	**(1)**	5	**38**	(39)
Transfer to retained profits	**19**	–	**–**	19
Closing balance	**117**	99	**117**	79
Investment securities revaluation reserve				
Opening balance	**(1,010)**	(351)	**(1,146)**	(1,010)
Transfer to retained profits on sale of equity securities	**(5)**	–	**–**	(5)
Net losses on revaluation of investment securities	**(318)**	(805)	**(97)**	(221)
Net losses on debt investment securities transferred to Income Statement on disposal	**(15)**	(5)	**(6)**	(9)
Income tax effect	**179**	151	**80**	99
Closing balance	**(1,169)**	(1,010)	**(1,169)**	(1,146)
Total Reserves	**(2,147)**	(2,295)	**(2,147)**	(1,583)
Shareholders' Equity attributable to Equity holders of the Bank	**73,088**	71,628	**73,088**	72,834
Shareholders' Equity attributable to Non-controlling interests	**–**	5	**–**	5
Total Shareholders' Equity	**73,088**	71,633	**73,088**	72,839

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.

4.2 Shareholders' Equity (continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Shareholders' equity includes ordinary share capital, retained profits and reserves. Policies for each component are set out below:

Ordinary share capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the amount paid up per ordinary share, net of directly attributable issue costs. Where the Bank or entities within the Group purchase shares in the Bank, the consideration paid is deducted from total shareholders' equity and the shares are treated as treasury shares until they are subsequently sold, reissued or cancelled. Where such shares are sold or reissued, any consideration received is included in shareholders' equity.

Retained profits

Retained profits includes the accumulated profits for the Group including certain amounts recognised directly in retained profits less dividends paid.

Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record revaluation adjustments on the Group's property assets. Where an asset is sold or disposed of, any balance in the reserve in relation to the asset is transferred directly to retained profits.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the Group's foreign operations are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Specifically, assets and liabilities are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at balance sheet date; revenue and expenses are translated at the transaction date; and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, exchange differences are reclassified to the Income Statement.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve is used to record fair value gains or losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments. Amounts are reclassified to the Income Statement when the hedged transaction impacts profit or loss.

Employee compensation reserve

Employee compensation reserve is used to recognise the fair value of shares and other equity instruments issued to employees under the employee share plans and bonus schemes.

Investment securities revaluation reserve

Investment securities revaluation reserve includes changes in the fair value of investment securities measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. For debt securities, these changes are reclassified to the Income Statement when the asset is derecognised. For equity securities, these changes are not reclassified to the Income Statement when derecognised.

4.3 Share Capital

Shares on Issue	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Shares	Full Year Ended 30 Jun 23 Shares	Half Year Ended 30 Jun 24 Shares	Half Year Ended 31 Dec 23 Shares
Opening balance (excluding Treasury Shares deduction)	**1,676,169,322**	1,701,538,406	**1,674,651,934**	1,676,169,322
Share buy-backs				
On-market buy-back [1] [2]	**(2,588,964)**	(25,369,084)	**(1,071,576)**	(1,517,388)
Dividend reinvestment plan issues:				
2021/2022 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $96.44 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2022/2023 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $97.37 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2022/2023 Final dividend fully paid ordinary shares $101.10 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
2023/2024 Interim dividend fully paid ordinary shares $117.19 [3]	**–**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance (excluding Treasury Shares deduction)	**1,673,580,358**	1,676,169,322	**1,673,580,358**	1,674,651,934
Less: Treasury Shares [4]	**(1,510,328)**	(1,649,931)	**(1,510,328)**	(1,431,186)
Closing balance	**1,672,070,030**	1,674,519,391	**1,672,070,030**	1,673,220,748

1 On 15 February 2023, the Group announced its intention to undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares in addition to the $2 billion announcement on 9 February 2022. During the year ended 30 June 2023, the Group completed the $3 billion on-market buy-backs and bought back a total of 25,369,084 ordinary shares ($2,532 million) at an average price of $99.81. The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

2 On 9 August 2023, the Group announced its intention to conduct a further on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of CBA ordinary shares, with 2,588,964 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $108.84 ($282 million) during the year ended 30 June 2024 (half year ended 30 June 2024: 1,071,576 ordinary shares bought back at an average price of $119.24 ($128 million); half year ended 31 December 2023: 1,517,388 ordinary shares bought back at $101.49 ($154 million)). The shares bought back were subsequently cancelled.

3 The DRP in respect of the interim 2023/2024, final 2022/2023, interim 2022/2023 and final 2021/2022 dividends were satisfied in full through the on-market purchase and transfer of 4,092,235 shares at $117.19, 7,183,122 shares at $101.10, 6,115,897 shares at $97.37 and 6,201,070 shares at $96.44, respectively, to participating shareholders.

4 Relates to the movements in treasury shares held within the employee share scheme plans.

Dividend Franking Account

Australian Franking Credits

The franking credits available to the Group at 30 June 2024, after allowing for Australian tax payable in respect of the current and prior reporting period's profit, are estimated to be $1,861 million (31 December 2023: $1,688 million; 30 June 2023: $1,928 million).

New Zealand Imputation Credits

The New Zealand imputation credits available to CBA at 30 June 2024 are estimated to be NZ$894 million (31 December 2023: NZ$1,040 million; 30 June 2023: NZ$865 million). This is calculated on the same basis as the Australian franking credits but using the New Zealand current tax liability.

Dividends

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 250 cents per share amounting to $4,184 million. The dividend will be payable on or around 27 September 2024 to shareholders on the register at 5:00pm AEST on 22 August 2024.

The Board determines the dividend per share based on net profit after tax ("cash basis") per share, having regard to a range of factors including:

- Current and expected rates of business growth and the mix of business;
- Capital needs to support economic, regulatory and credit ratings requirements;
- Investments and/or divestments to support business development;
- Competitors comparison and market expectations; and
- Earnings per share growth.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Group has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) that is available to shareholders in Australia and certain other jurisdictions. Shareholders can elect to participate to acquire fully paid ordinary shares instead of receiving a cash dividend payment. Shares issued under DRP rank equally with ordinary shares on issue. The DRP for the 2024 interim dividend and 2023 final and interim dividends were satisfied in full by the on-market purchase and transfer of shares, and had participation rates of 13.4%, 18.1% and 16.8%, respectively.

Record Date

The register closes for determination of dividend entitlement at 5:00pm AEST on 22 August 2024. The deadline for notifying a change to participation in the DRP is 5:00pm AEST on 23 August 2024.

Ex-Dividend Date

The ex-dividend date is 21 August 2024.

5 Risk Management

OVERVIEW

The Group is exposed to financial risks, non-financial risks and strategic risks arising from its operations. The Group manages these risks through its Risk Management Framework (the Framework), which evolves to accommodate changes in the business operating environment, better practice approaches, and regulatory and community expectations. The Group's key risk types are credit, market, liquidity, operational, compliance and strategic. The framework is discussed in Note 9.1 in the 2024 Annual Report.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management

The Group's approach to risk management is described within Note 9 to the Financial Statements in the 2024 Annual Report. Further disclosures in respect of capital adequacy and risk are provided in the Group's annual Pillar 3 document.

Credit Risk

The Group uses a portfolio approach for the management of its credit risk, of which a key element is a well-diversified portfolio. The Group uses various portfolio management tools to assist in diversifying the credit portfolio.

Below is a breakdown of the Group's committed exposure across region and commercial credit quality.

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
By Region [1]	%	%	%
Australia	**81.5**	80.6	82.2
New Zealand	**9.9**	9.8	9.7
Americas	**3.8**	3.4	3.5
Europe	**2.4**	3.2	2.2
Asia	**2.4**	3.0	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Commercial Portfolio Quality [1]	%	%	%
AAA/AA	**36.1**	39.3	42.9
A	**13.5**	14.5	12.7
BBB	**15.1**	13.9	13.7
Other	**35.3**	32.3	30.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Committed exposures by region and commercial credit quality are disclosed on a gross basis (calculated before collateralisation).

As a measure of individually risk-rated commercial portfolio exposure (including finance and insurance), the Group has 64.7% (December 2023: 67.7%; June 2023: 69.3%) of commercial exposures at investment grade quality.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk in the Balance Sheet is discussed within Note 9.3 of the 2024 Annual Report.

Value at Risk (VaR)

The Group uses Value at Risk (VaR) as one of the measures of Traded and Non-Traded market risk. VaR measures potential loss using historically observed market movements and correlation between different markets.

VaR is modelled at a 99.0% confidence level. This means that there is a 99.0% probability that the loss will not exceed the VaR estimate on any given day.

A 10-day holding period is used for trading book positions. A 20-day holding period is used for interest rate risk in the banking book.

Where VaR is deemed not to be an appropriate method of risk measurement, other risk measures have been used as specified by the heading or accompanying footnotes of the tables provided.

	Average VaR [1 2 3]		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Traded Market Risk	$M	$M	$M
Risk Type			
Interest rate risk [4]	**33.6**	23.6	91.2
Foreign exchange risk	**3.3**	4.5	11.0
Equities risk	**–**	–	–
Commodities risk	**14.5**	17.5	32.5
Credit spread risk	**23.5**	23.2	20.3
Volatility risk	**5.9**	6.2	2.9
Diversification benefit	**(41.6)**	(44.8)	(66.5)
Total general market risk	**39.2**	30.2	91.4
Undiversified risk	**21.8**	19.4	21.6
Other [5]	**1.3**	1.3	1.4
Total	**62.3**	50.9	114.4

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Average VaR is at 10 day 99% confidence and is calculated for each 6 month period.
3 Average VaR decrease primarily driven by the APRA accredited implementation of a new market risk engine on 3 July 2023.
4 Includes basis risk.
5 Includes ASB, PTBC and CBA Europe.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk in the banking book is discussed within Note 9.3 of the 2024 Annual Report.

(a) Next 12 Months' Earnings

The figures in the following table represent the potential unfavourable change to the Group's net interest earnings during the year based on a 100 basis point parallel rate shock.

	Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Net Interest Earnings at Risk [1]	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Average monthly exposure	**311.2**	441.3	548.7
High monthly exposure	**374.6**	526.4	642.8
Low monthly exposure	**216.4**	351.3	415.4

1 Exposures over a 6 month period. Net interest earnings at risk decreased during the period due to increases in the official cash rate in both Australia and New Zealand which reduced the impact of interest rate floors on deposit balances.

(b) Economic Value

A 20-day 99.0% VaR measure is used to capture the economic impact of adverse changes in interest rates on all banking book assets and liabilities.

	Half Year Ended		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Non-Traded Interest Rate Risk VaR (20-day 99.0% confidence) [1]	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Average daily exposure	**602.5**	571.2	566.5
High daily exposure	**641.9**	655.2	629.6
Low daily exposure	**553.0**	518.4	471.7

1 Exposures over a 6 month period.

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Funding Sources

The following table provides the funding sources for the Group including customer deposits, and short-term and long-term wholesale funding. Shareholders' equity is excluded from this view of funding sources.

	As at				
	30 Jun 24 $M	31 Dec 23 $M	30 Jun 23 $M	Jun 24 vs Dec 23 %	Jun 24 vs Jun 23 %
Transaction deposits [1]	**193,948**	185,429	196,617	5	(1)
Savings deposits	**290,143**	283,677	276,518	2	5
Investment deposits	**237,773**	243,836	225,502	(2)	5
Other customer deposits [1] [2]	**112,395**	111,633	120,337	1	(7)
Total customer deposits	**834,259**	824,575	818,974	1	2
Wholesale funding					
Short-term					
Certificates of deposit [3]	**44,828**	44,019	44,273	2	1
US commercial paper programme	**20,660**	10,885	8,409	90	large
Central Bank deposits	**16,243**	15,127	13,066	7	24
Other [4]	**14,132**	11,175	5,339	26	large
Total short-term wholesale funding	**95,863**	81,206	71,087	18	35
Total short-term collateral deposits [5]	**4,285**	(586)	4,871	large	(12)
Total long-term funding – less than or equal to one year residual maturity [6]	**24,770**	48,684	67,683	(49)	(63)
Long-term – greater than one year residual maturity					
Domestic debt program	**19,901**	19,980	15,107	–	32
Offshore medium-term note programme [7]	**40,534**	47,230	46,541	(14)	(13)
Covered bond programme	**30,951**	34,724	30,859	(11)	–
Securitisation	**5,137**	6,630	5,675	(23)	(9)
Loan capital	**35,957**	33,486	33,884	7	6
Other	**2,819**	5,135	6,343	(45)	(56)
Total long-term funding – greater than one year residual maturity	**135,299**	147,185	138,409	(8)	(2)
IFRS MTM and derivative FX revaluations	**(7,549)**	(6,456)	(8,828)	(17)	14
Total funding	**1,086,927**	1,094,608	1,092,196	(1)	–
Reported as					
Deposits and other public borrowings	**882,922**	873,299	864,995	1	2
Payables to financial institutions	**24,633**	20,544	21,910	20	12
Liabilities at fair value through Income Statement [8]	**47,341**	44,740	40,103	6	18
Term funding from central banks [9]	**4,228**	36,591	54,220	(88)	(92)
Debt issues	**144,530**	139,275	122,267	4	18
Loan capital	**35,938**	34,111	32,598	5	10
Loans and other receivables – collateral posted	**(312)**	(1,073)	(962)	71	68
Receivables due from other financial institutions – collateral posted	**(3,350)**	(5,959)	(3,735)	44	10
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**(49,003)**	(46,920)	(39,200)	(4)	(25)
Total funding	**1,086,927**	1,094,608	1,092,196	(1)	–

1 Transaction deposits exclude non-interest bearing deposits (included in other customer deposits).
2 Other customer deposits primarily consist of non-interest bearing transaction deposits and deposits held at fair value through the Income Statement.
3 Includes Bank Acceptances.
4 Includes net non-HQLA securities sold or purchased under repurchase agreements and interbank borrowings.
5 Includes other repurchase agreements not reported above and Vostro balances.
6 Residual maturity of long-term wholesale funding (included in Debt issues, Loan capital and the Group's drawn RBA TFF allowance) is the earlier of the next call date or final maturity.
7 Includes notes issued under the Bank's 3(a)(2) programme.
8 As at 30 June 2023, liabilities at fair value through Income Statement include sale and repurchase agreements.
9 Includes drawings from the RBA TFF, RBNZ Funding for Lending Programme (FLP) and Term Lending Facility (TLF).

5.1 Integrated Risk Management (continued)

Overview

The Group's liquidity and funding policies are designed to ensure it will meet its obligations as and when they fall due by ensuring it is able to raise funding on an unsecured or secured basis, has sufficient liquid assets to borrow against under repurchase agreements or sell to raise immediate funds without adversely affecting the Group's net asset value.

The Group's liquidity policies are designed to ensure it maintains sufficient holdings of cash and liquid assets to meet its obligations to customers, in both ordinary market conditions and during periods of severe stress. These policies are intended to protect the value of the Group's operations during periods of unfavourable market conditions.

The Group's funding policies are designed to achieve diversified sources of funding by product, term, maturity date, investor type, investor location, currency and concentration, on a cost effective basis. This objective applies to the Group's wholesale and retail funding activities.

Liquidity and Funding Risk Management Framework

The CBA Board is responsible for the sound and prudent management of liquidity risk across the Group. The Group's liquidity and funding policies, structured under the Group Liquidity Risk Management Framework, are approved by the Board. The Group Asset and Liability Committee's (ALCO) responsibilities include asset and liability management, reviewing liquidity and funding policies and strategies, and monitoring compliance with those policies across the Group. Group Treasury manages the Group's liquidity and funding positions in accordance with the Group's Liquidity Policy and supporting standards, and has ultimate authority to execute liquidity and funding decisions should the Group Contingency Funding Plan be activated. Risk Management provides oversight of the Group's liquidity and funding risks, compliance with Group policies and manages the Group's relationship with prudential regulators.

Subsidiaries within the Group apply their own liquidity and funding strategies to address their specific needs. The Group's New Zealand banking subsidiary, ASB, manages its own domestic liquidity and funding needs in accordance with its own liquidity policy and the policies of the Group. ASB's liquidity policy is also overseen by the RBNZ.

Liquidity and Funding Policies and Management

The Group's liquidity and funding policies provide that:

- an excess of liquid assets over the minimum prescribed under APRA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement is maintained. Australian ADIs are required to meet a 100% LCR, calculated as the ratio of high quality liquid assets to 30 day net cash outflows projected under a prescribed stress scenario;
- a surplus of stable funding from various sources, as measured by APRA's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), is maintained. The NSFR is calculated by applying factors prescribed by APRA to assets and liabilities to determine a ratio of required stable funding to available stable funding which must be greater than 100%;
- scenario analysis is central to the Group's liquidity management framework and the Group undertakes additional stress testing including market specific and idiosyncratic scenarios over and above the regulatory defined scenarios;
- additional funding and liquidity metrics are calculated and monitored as early warning indicators of a potential stress event;
- short and long-term wholesale funding limits are established, monitored and reviewed regularly;
- the Group's wholesale funding market capacity is regularly assessed and used as a factor in funding strategies;
- Group Treasury maintains a portfolio of highly liquid assets to meet liquidity requirements under a range of market conditions. The liquid asset portfolio includes cash and liquid assets, including government and Australian semi-government securities, meeting APRA's High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) definition and other highly liquid assets which are repo-eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA);
- liquid assets are held in Australian dollar and foreign currency denominated securities in accordance with expected requirements;
- in line with APRA's requirements to hold adequate levels of self-securitised assets, the Group also holds internal RMBS (minimum value of 30% of Group net cash outflows as defined under the LCR), which are mortgages that have been securitised but retained by the Bank, that are repo-eligible with the RBA under the Exceptional Liquidity Assistance (ELA) arrangement; and
- offshore branches and subsidiaries adhere to liquidity policies and hold appropriate foreign currency liquid assets to meet required regulations. Material banking subsidiaries are required to maintain an LCR of at least 100%.

The Group's key funding tools include:

- consumer retail funding base, which includes a wide range of retail transaction accounts, savings accounts and term deposits for individual consumers;
- small business customer and institutional deposit base; and
- wholesale domestic and international funding programmes, which include Australian dollar Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, US and Euro Commercial Paper programmes, Australian dollar Domestic Debt Programme, US Medium-Term Note Programmes, Euro Medium-Term Note Programme, multi-jurisdiction Covered Bond programmes and Medallion securitisation programmes. Additionally the Group has accessed the RBA's Term Funding Facility[1] (TFF) and RBNZ term lending facilities.

Liquidity modelling and forecasting is undertaken on a daily basis to ensure the Group meets its internal and regulatory liquidity requirements at all times. A regulatory liquidity management reporting system models and reports regulatory liquidity outcomes. Additionally a comprehensive Funds Transfer Pricing framework is in place to attribute the cost of funding and liquidity to business units and to provide appropriate incentives to inform business decision making.

Contingency Funding Plan

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which details how the Group would respond to a liquidity stress event. The plan includes details of roles and responsibilities including the committee of responsible executives, early warning indicators and trigger events, potential contingent funding actions that could be undertaken to manage the Group's liquidity position as well as a communications strategy. The plan is regularly tested and is approved by the Board on an annual basis.

1 The TFF has subsequently been fully repaid.

5.2 Counterparty and Other Credit Risk Exposures

Leveraged Finance

The Group provides leveraged finance to companies. This can include companies acquired or owned by private equity sponsors which can be highly leveraged, primarily domiciled in Australia and New Zealand and exhibit stable and established earnings providing the ability to reduce borrowing levels. The Group's exposure to firms owned by private equity sponsors is spread across industries and private equity sponsors. Leveraged debt facilities provided to private equity sponsors are typically senior with first ranking security over the cash flows and assets of the businesses.

Hedge Funds

There were no material movements in exposures to hedge funds during the current year and these exposures are not considered to be material.

6 Other Information

6.1 Intangible Assets

	As at		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
	$M	$M	$M
Goodwill			
Purchased goodwill at cost	**5,285**	5,289	5,295
Closing balance	**5,285**	5,289	5,295
Computer Software Costs			
Net carrying value	**2,129**	2,035	1,912
Closing balance	**2,129**	2,035	1,912
Brand Names [1]			
Cost	**186**	186	186
Closing balance	**186**	186	186
Total intangible assets	**7,600**	7,510	7,393

1 Brand names include the value of royalty costs foregone by the Group through acquiring the Bankwest brand name. The royalty costs that would have been incurred by an entity using the Bankwest brand name are based on an annual percentage of income generated by Bankwest. The Bankwest brand name has an indefinite useful life, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brand name is expected to generate cash flows. The brand name is not subject to amortisation, but requires annual impairment testing. No impairment was recognised during the year.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E

Details of entities over which control was gained and lost during the period (Rule 4.3A Item No. 10)

On 3 October 2023, the Group gained control over Waddle (Australia) Holdings Pty Limited, Waddle Holdings Pty Ltd, Waddle Servicing Pty Ltd and Waddle IP Pty Ltd.

On 1 May 2024, the Group ceased control over PT Bank Commonwealth.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Details of Associates and Joint Ventures (Rule 4.3A Item No. 11)

Include the below key investments and joint ventures:

As at 30 June 2024	Ownership Interest Held
Funding No.1 Pty Limited [1]	100%
Superannuation and Investments HoldCo Pty Limited	45%
Lendi Group Pty Ltd	42%
Nindethana Seed Service Pty Ltd	33%
More Telecom Pty Ltd	30%
Tangerine Telecom Pty Ltd	30%
Payble Pty Ltd	26%
Count Limited	24%
PEXA Group Limited	24%
Carousale Pty Ltd	23%
Gift Card Co Pty Ltd	22%
Trade Window Holdings Limited	21%
Amber Holding Corporation Pty Ltd	20%
Vietnam International Commercial Joint Stock Bank	20%
Australian Business Growth Fund Pty Ltd	19%
Payments NZ Limited	19%
Silicon Quantum Computing Pty Ltd	18%
A.C.N. 633 568 411 Pty Ltd	16%

1 The Group holds 100% of the issued shares of Funding No.1 Pty Limited but does not consolidate the company as the Group does not have the majority of the decision making rights over its relevant activities.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Other Significant Information (Rule 4.3A Item No 12)

Subsequent events

The Directors have determined a fully franked final dividend of 250 cents per share amounting to $4,184 million.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The Bank expects the DRP for the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024 will be satisfied in full by an on-market purchase of shares of approximately $560 million based on historical DRP participation rate.

Share buy-back

On 14 August 2024, the Bank announced a twelve month buy-back period extension of the on-market share buy-back of up to $1 billion of shares announced on 9 August 2023 (of which $282 million was completed during the year ended 30 June 2024). The Bank reserves the right to vary, suspend or terminate the buy-back at any time.

Completed transactions

PT Bank Commonwealth

On 16 November 2023, the Group announced that it entered into a binding agreement to sell its 99% shareholding in its Indonesian banking subsidiary, PT Bank Commonwealth (PTBC), to PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk (OCBC Indonesia), a subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited (OCBC) for an upfront cash consideration of $188 million. The sale completed on 1 May 2024, resulting in a total post-tax loss of $298 million. The loss includes a $133 million impairment loss on remeasurement of PTBC's net assets to fair value, an additional $100 million loss recognised upon the completion of the sale, and $65 million of separation costs.

CommInsure General Insurance

On 21 June 2021, the Group announced the sale of CommInsure General Insurance to Hollard Insurance Company Pty Ltd (Hollard). As part of the sale, the Group established an exclusive 15-year strategic alliance with Hollard for the distribution of home and motor vehicle insurance products. The sale of CommInsure General Insurance to Hollard completed on 30 September 2022, resulting in a total post-tax gain of $66 million net of transaction and separation costs. This includes a $179 million post-tax gain recognised during the year ended 30 June 2023, and post-tax transaction and separation costs of $46 million and $67 million recognised during the years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, respectively.

PTBC and CommInsure General Insurance did not represent separate major lines of the Group's business and were not classified as discontinued operations.

Customer remediation

Provisions for customer remediation require significant levels of estimation and judgement. The amount raised depends on a number of different assumptions, such as the number of years impacted, the forecast remediation fund rate and the average cost per case. The Group is committed to comprehensively and efficiently addressing the full range of remediation issues impacting customers of the Banking and former Wealth Management businesses. Significant resources have been committed to a comprehensive program of work, to ensure that issues are identified and addressed.

Aligned Advice remediation

Aligned advisors were not employed by the Group but were representatives authorised to provide financial advice under the licences of the Group's subsidiaries, Financial Wisdom Limited (FWL), Count Financial Limited (Count Financial) and Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited-Pathways (CFP-Pathways). The Group completed the sale of Count Financial to Count Limited (Count) on 1 October 2019, and ceased providing licensee services through CFP-Pathways and Financial Wisdom in March and June 2020, respectively. The Bank entered into reimbursement agreements with Financial Wisdom and CFP-Pathways, and an indemnity deed with Count to cover potential remediation of past issues including ongoing service fees and commissions, and other remediation matters. For details on the reimbursement agreements and the indemnity deed, refer to Note 11.2 in the 2024 Annual Report.

During the year ended 30 June 2024, the Group recognised an increase in the provision for Aligned Advice remediation issues and program costs of $7 million. In addition, the Group paid $137 million in customer refunds for ongoing service fees, $63 million in other remediation matters and utilised $29 million for program costs.

As at 30 June 2024, the Group holds a provision of $40 million (30 June 2023: $262 million). The Group has made all customer refunds in relation to ongoing service fees remediation, and continues to engage with ASIC in relation to remediation programs.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Banking customer remediation

As at 30 June 2024, the provision held by the Group in relation to Banking customer remediation programs was $173 million (30 June 2023: $84 million). The provision includes an estimate of customer refunds (including interest) relating to business and retail banking products and the related program costs.

Litigation, investigations and reviews

The Group is party to a number of legal proceedings, and the subject of various investigations and reviews. Provisions have been raised in accordance with the principles outlined in the accounting policy section of this note.

Litigation

The main litigated claims against the Group as at 30 June 2024 are summarised below.

Shareholder class actions

In October 2017 and June 2018, two separate shareholder class action proceedings were filed against CBA in the Federal Court of Australia, alleging breaches of CBA's continuous disclosure obligations and misleading and deceptive conduct in relation to the subject matter of the civil penalty proceedings brought against CBA by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC). The AUSTRAC proceedings concerned contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth).

The resolution of the AUSTRAC civil penalty proceedings was approved by the Federal Court on 20 June 2018 with CBA paying a penalty of $700 million and legal costs. It was alleged in the class actions that CBA shareholders who acquired an interest in CBA shares between 16 June 2014 and 3 August 2017 suffered losses as a result of the alleged conduct. The two class actions were being case managed together, with a single harmonised statement of claim. On 10 May 2024, the Federal Court handed down judgment in CBA's favour and on 28 May 2024 orders were made dismissing both class actions. The Applicants filed an appeal from the judgement on 25 June 2024. CBA is defending the appeal. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim, if any, on the Group.

Superannuation class actions

The Group is also defending three class actions in relation to superannuation products.

On 9 October 2018, a class action was filed against Colonial First State Investments Limited (CFSIL) and CBA in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim initially related to investment in cash and deposit options (which are cash and deposit products provided by CBA) in the Colonial First State First Choice Superannuation Trust (FirstChoice Fund) and Commonwealth Essential Super and later expanded to join Avanteos Investments Limited (AIL) as a party in respect of claims regarding the FirstWrap Pooled Cash Account.

The main claims are that members who invested in these cash and deposit options received lower interest rates than they could have received had CFSIL/AIL offered similar products made available in the market by another bank with comparable risk and that CFSIL/AIL retained the margin that arises through the internal transfer pricing process in respect of deposits made with CBA, for their own benefit. It is claimed CFSIL/AIL breached their duties as a trustee of the funds, CFSIL breached its duties as a Responsible Entity of the underlying managed investment schemes and that CBA was involved in CFSIL/AIL's breaches. CBA, CFSIL and AIL deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings.

On 18 October 2019, a second class action was commenced against CFSIL in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim related to certain fees charged to members of the FirstChoice Fund. It alleged that CFSIL breached its duties as trustee and acted unconscionably because it failed, between 2013 and 2019, to take steps to avoid the payment of grandfathered commissions to financial advisers, which would have resulted in a reduction of the fees paid by members in respect of whom those commissions were paid. CFSIL denied the allegations and defended the proceedings. Following a mediation in June 2023, a settlement was reached with no admissions as to liability. On 5 August 2024, the Court approved the settlement.

On 22 January 2020, a further class action was filed against CFSIL and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited (CMLA) in the Federal Court of Australia. On 22 October 2021, AIA Australia Limited (AIAA), who from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under a life insurance scheme pursuant to Part 9 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Cth) (Part 9 Scheme), was joined as a third respondent to the class action. The class action alleges that CFSIL did not act in the best interests of members and breached its trustee duties when taking out group insurance policies obtained from CMLA. The key allegation is that CFSIL entered into and maintained insurance policies with CMLA on terms that were less favourable to members than would have reasonably been available in the market. It is alleged that CMLA was knowingly involved in CFSIL's contraventions as trustee and profited from those contraventions. CFSIL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. A mediation took place in December 2023 which did not result in an agreement being reached, and it is anticipated a further mediation will take place in December 2024. The class action has been provisionally listed for a three week trial commencing 4 August 2025.

On 1 December 2021, the Group completed the sale of a 55% interest in Colonial First State (CFS) to KKR. CBA has assumed carriage of the superannuation class actions proceedings on CFSIL's and AIL's behalf subject to the terms of a conduct indemnity deed between CBA, CFSIL and AIL. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with its obligations under the indemnity deed.

Advice class actions

On 21 August 2020, a class action was filed in the Federal Court of Australia against Commonwealth Financial Planning Limited (CFP), FWL and CMLA. The claim relates to certain CommInsure (CMLA) life insurance policies recommended by financial advisers appointed by CFP and FWL during the period from 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020. On 16 November 2021, AIAA (who from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under the Part 9 Scheme) was joined as a fourth respondent to the class action. The key allegations include that CFP and FWL or their financial advisers breached their fiduciary duties to their clients, breached their duty to act in the best interest of their clients, and had prioritised their own interests (and the interests of CFP, FWL and CMLA) over the interest of their clients, in recommending certain CMLA life insurance policies in preference to substantially equivalent or better policies available at lower premiums from third party insurers. It is also alleged that CMLA knew the material facts giving rise to the breaches of fiduciary duty. CFP, FWL, CMLA and AIAA deny the allegations and are defending the proceedings. It is currently not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim, if any, on the Group.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

On 24 August 2020 a class action was commenced against Count Financial in the Federal Court of Australia. The proceeding relates to commissions paid to Count Financial and its authorised representative financial advisers in respect of financial products (including insurance) and certain obligations of its financial advisers to provide ongoing advice in the period from 21 August 2014 to 21 August 2020. The claim also includes allegations (related to the receipt of commissions) that Count Financial engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct, and that Count Financial and its authorised representatives breached fiduciary duties owed to the applicant and group members. The claim seeks compensation and damages from Count Financial, including any profits resulting from the alleged contraventions. A pre-trial mediation did not resolve the class action and the matter proceeded to a 3 week initial trial in March 2024. Judgement is reserved.

Count Financial was a wholly owned subsidiary of CBA until 1 October 2019, when it was acquired by Count Limited. CBA has assumed the conduct of the defence in this matter on Count Financial's behalf. Count Financial denies the allegations made against it and defended the proceedings. The Group has provided for certain legal and other costs associated with any indemnity obligations.

Consumer credit insurance (CCI) class action

On 10 June 2020, a class action was commenced against CBA and CMLA in the Federal Court of Australia. The claim related to consumer credit insurance for credit cards and personal loans that was sold between 1 January 2010 and 7 March 2018. On 1 April 2022, AIAA (who from 1 April 2021 was liable for and assumed certain liabilities of CMLA under the Part 9 Scheme) was joined as a third respondent to the class action. The class action alleged that CBA and CMLA engaged in unconscionable and misleading or deceptive conduct, failed to act in the best interests of customers and provided them with inappropriate advice. In particular, it was alleged that some customers were excluded from claiming certain benefits under the policies and the insurance was therefore unsuitable or of no value. Allegations were also made in relation to the manner in which the insurance was sold. CBA, CMLA and AIAA denied the allegations.

On 18 October 2022, the parties attended a Court ordered mediation following which they entered into a settlement agreement to resolve the proceedings. The settlement was made without admission of liability. On 15 September 2023, the Court approved the settlement. The Court has ordered that the case be dismissed once the settlement distribution process has been completed.

ASB class action

Proceedings were served on CBA subsidiary ASB Bank Limited (ASB) on 29 September 2021 by plaintiffs seeking to bring a representative (class action) proceeding against ASB in the High Court of New Zealand. These proceedings relate to ASB's compliance with parts of the *Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003* (NZ) (CCCFA) which requires a variation disclosure to be issued when customers and ASB make agreed changes to loan agreements captured under the CCCFA.

On 23 and 24 April 2024, the New Zealand Court of Appeal heard ASB's appeal from an earlier High Court decision permitting the plaintiffs to pursue their claims as an opt-out representative proceeding on behalf of a class. On 19 July 2024, the Court of Appeal confirmed the earlier Court's decision to allow the plaintiffs to bring the action against ASB as an opt-out representative action.

The parties have until 16 August 2024 to apply to the Supreme Court of New Zealand for permission to appeal against the Court of Appeal's decision.

The plaintiffs' proposed class definition covers customers who had a home or personal loan with ASB between 6 June 2015 and 18 June 2019 covered by the CCCFA and who were not provided with compliant variation disclosure. Given this definition and the fact that issues raised in the claim have not been determined by the Courts before, the size of the proposed class is unknown. However, the proposed class and the allegations made in the proceedings would potentially cover hundreds of thousands of loans.

In their claim, the plaintiffs argue that ASB is not entitled to retain any interest or fees paid by any class member for the period during which it is alleged that ASB did not provide, and has not provided, compliant variation disclosure under the CCCFA. ASB denies that the relief sought by the plaintiffs is available to them and is vigorously defending the proceedings.

It is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of this claim, if any, on the Group.

Regulatory enforcement proceedings

Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) proceedings

In October 2021, the Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) commenced civil penalty proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against CBA and CommSec, alleging contraventions of the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) (Fair Work Act), and of the Group's 2014 and 2016 enterprise agreements. The proceedings followed an investigation by the FWO of the Group's employee entitlement review (EER). CBA self-disclosed these matters in the EER to the FWO.

CBA and CommSec cooperated fully with the FWO and agreed a statement of agreed facts and admissions with the FWO. A hearing to determine penalty was held in September 2023. On 15 February 2024, the Federal Court handed down judgment and ordered CBA to pay a penalty of $7.31 million and CommSec to pay a penalty of $3.03 million. The penalties have been paid.

CBA's broad remediation review of employee entitlements for current and former employees is complete.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Long Service Leave (LSL) proceedings

In August 2022, the Wage Inspectorate Victoria commenced criminal proceedings against each of CommSec and BWA Group Services Pty Ltd (BWA) in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. The proceedings relate to alleged underpayments of approximately $60,000 in long service leave (LSL) entitlements for 17 former employees of those entities (8 employees of CommSec and 9 employees of BWA). LSL underpayments are included in the Group's EER described above.

A Plea Hearing was held on 29 July 2024 in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. The Court imposed a penalty of $18,000 for CommSec and $18,000 for BWA. No conviction was recorded for either entity. The Court also made an order for the Wage Inspectorate Victoria's costs to be paid by CommSec and BWA, fixed at $12,000, as agreed by the parties.

Ongoing regulatory investigations and reviews

The Group undertakes ongoing compliance activities, including breach reporting, reviews of products, advice, conduct and services provided to customers, as well as interest, fees and premiums charged. Some of these activities have resulted in remediation programs and where required the Group consults with the relevant regulator and other bodies on the proposed remediation action.

Provisions have been recognised by the Group where the criteria outlined in the accounting policy section of this note are satisfied. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to these matters where it is not possible to determine the extent of any obligation to remediate or the potential liability cannot be reliably estimated.

There are also ongoing matters where regulators or other bodies are investigating whether CBA, ASB or another Group entity has breached laws, regulatory or other obligations. Where a breach has occurred, or obligations have not been met, regulators or other bodies may impose, or apply to a Court for, fines and/or other sanctions or may require remediation. These matters include investigations of a number of issues which were notified to, or identified by, regulators or other bodies.

In addition to possible regulatory actions and reviews, there may also be financial exposure to claims by customers, third parties and shareholders and this could include further class actions, customer remediation or claims for compensation or other remedies. The outcomes and total costs associated with such regulatory actions and reviews, and possible claims remain uncertain.

Other regulatory matters

The following matters were significant regulatory investigations and reviews, which have been completed, but have resulted in ongoing action required by the Group.

Financial crime compliance

As noted above, in 2018 the Group resolved the AUSTRAC proceedings relating to contraventions of anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) laws. CBA continues to address the underlying causes of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) (AML/CTF Act) failings that resulted in AUSTRAC commencing its proceedings.

Recognising the crucial role that the Group plays in fighting financial crime, it continues to invest significantly in its financial crime disruption capabilities, including in its central AML/CTF Compliance team, its business unit-led risk teams, regulatory and control operations team and through the Program of Action, with coverage across financial crime (including AML/CTF, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation).

We also continue to invest in people, systems, processes and controls to respond to rapidly evolving regulatory environments, developments in financial crime and other changes in the landscape in which we operate, such as the increasingly sophisticated use of technology by criminals targeting the financial system, and the increase of scams, fraud, ransomware and cyber-attacks.

The Group continues to review and remediate a number of known AML/CTF compliance issues. As this work progresses, further compliance issues may be identified and reported to AUSTRAC or other regulators, and additional enhancements of systems and processes may be required.

The Group provides updates to AUSTRAC and other regulators on its Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Program and other financial crime compliance capabilities, related enhancements and remediation activities.

However, there is no assurance that AUSTRAC or other regulators will agree that the Group's enhancements to its financial crime compliance capabilities, including through the multi-year Program of Action, are adequate or will effectively enhance the Group's financial crime compliance programs across its business units and the jurisdictions in which it operates. There is also a risk of undetected failure of internal controls, or the ineffective remediation of compliance issues which could lead to breaches of AML/CTF, sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption and anti-tax evasion facilitation obligations, resulting in potentially significant monetary and regulatory penalties.

Although the Group is not currently aware of any enforcement proceeding being commenced by any domestic or foreign regulators in respect of its financial crime compliance, the Group regularly engages with such regulators, including in respect of compliance issues, and there can be no assurance that the Group will not be subject to such enforcement proceedings in the future.

Enforceable undertaking to the Office of Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC)

In June 2019, the Australian Information and Privacy Commissioner (Commissioner) accepted an EU offered by CBA, which required further enhancements to the management and retention of customer personal information within CBA and certain subsidiaries. CBA completed the formal obligations under the EU during the year ended 30 June 2024.

CommSec Compliance Program

As part of the proceedings ASIC commenced against CommSec in October 2022, the Federal Court ordered CommSec to undertake a compliance program. As required by the program, CommSec has appointed an independent expert to review the adequacy and effectiveness of its remediation of the issues in the proceedings and their root causes, as well as the adequacy of its systems and controls. The independent expert has prepared an initial report and CommSec has agreed a remedial action plan with ASIC, to address the recommendations made in the report. The independent expert will conduct a final review once all the actions from the remedial action plan have been implemented.

6.2 ASX Appendix 4E (continued)

Enforceable undertaking to the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

In connection with breaches of certain provisions of the *Spam Act 2003* (Cth) (Spam Act), CBA has paid the ACMA a fine of $3.55 million and on 2 June 2023 entered into an EU with the ACMA. As required by the EU, CBA has appointed an independent consultant to review its current procedures, policies, training and systems relating to CBA's compliance with the Spam Act. CBA has provided the ACMA with its plan to implement the independent consultant's recommendations, and has committed to providing ongoing compliance reports to the ACMA and training relevant personnel under the EU. The independent consultant has provided its initial report under the EU, and will conduct further reviews, as set out in the EU, or as otherwise required. CBA continues to review its compliance with the Spam Act and it considers that further rectification steps will be required.

Other matters

Exposures to divested businesses

The Group has potential exposures to divested businesses, including through the provision of services, warranties and indemnities. These exposures may have an adverse impact on the Group's financial performance and position. The Group has recognised provisions where payments in relation to the exposures are probable and reliably measurable.

Foreign Entities (Rule 4.3A Item No. 13)

Not applicable.

Compliance Statement (Rule 4.3A Item No. 15)

This preliminary final report for the year ended 30 June 2024 is prepared in accordance with the ASX listing rules. It should be read in conjunction with any announcements to the market made by the Group during the year. PricewaterhouseCoopers has audited the financial statements contained within the Commonwealth Bank of Australia Annual Report and has issued an unmodified audit report. The Annual Report has been published together with the preliminary report. This preliminary final report has not been subject to audit by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The preceding financial information contained in the Financial Statements section of this preliminary final report includes financial information extracted from the audited financial statements together with financial information that has not been audited.

6.3 Profit Reconciliation

Non-cash items are excluded from net profit after tax (“cash basis”), which is management’s preferred measure of the Group’s financial performance, as they tend to be non-recurring in nature or are not considered representative of the Group’s ongoing financial performance. The impact of these items on the Group’s net profit after tax (“statutory basis”) is outlined below and treated consistently with the prior financial year. A description of these items is provided below.

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2024			
	Net profit after tax "cash basis"	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax "statutory basis"
Profit Reconciliation	$M	$M	$M	$M
Group				
Interest income [2]	**61,044**	–	–	**61,044**
Interest expense	**(38,220)**	–	–	**(38,220)**
Net interest income	**22,824**	–	–	**22,824**
Other operating income	**4,350**	(271)	18	**4,097**
Total operating income	**27,174**	(271)	18	**26,921**
Operating expenses	**(12,218)**	(119)	–	**(12,337)**
Loan impairment expense	**(802)**	–	–	**(802)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**14,154**	(390)	18	**13,782**
Corporate tax expense	**(4,318)**	18	(1)	**(4,301)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**9,836**	(372)	17	**9,481**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**11**	(98)	–	**(87)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**9,847**	(470)	17	**9,394**

1 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments.
2 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities

Gains and losses on these transactions are inclusive of foreign exchange impacts, impairments, restructuring, separation and transactions costs for controlled businesses.

Hedging and IFRS volatility

Hedging and IFRS volatility represents timing differences between fair value movements on qualifying economic hedges and the underlying exposure. They do not affect the Group’s performance over the life of the hedge relationship, and are recognised over the life of the hedged transaction. To qualify as an economic hedge the terms and/or risk profile must match or be substantially the same as the underlying exposure.

6.3 Profit Reconciliation (continued)

	Full Year Ended 30 June 2023 [1]			
	Net profit after tax "cash basis"	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [2]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax "statutory basis"
Profit Reconciliation	$M	$M	$M	$M
Group				
Interest income [3]	**44,475**	–	–	**44,475**
Interest expense	**(21,419)**	–	–	**(21,419)**
Net interest income	**23,056**	–	–	**23,056**
Other operating income	**4,079**	292	1	**4,372**
Total operating income	**27,135**	292	1	**27,428**
Operating expenses	**(11,858)**	(221)	–	**(12,079)**
Loan impairment expense	**(1,108)**	–	–	**(1,108)**
Net profit before tax	**14,169**	71	1	**14,241**
Corporate tax expense	**(4,097)**	(39)	(9)	**(4,145)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**10,072**	32	(8)	**10,096**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**18**	(116)	–	**(98)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**10,090**	(84)	(8)	**9,998**

1 Comparative information has been revised to reflect the change detailed in Note 1.1 of the 2024 Annual Report.
2 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments.
3 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

6.3 Profit Reconciliation (continued)

	Half Year Ended 30 June 2024			
	Net profit after tax "cash basis"	Gain/(loss) on disposal and acquisition of controlled entities [1]	Hedging and IFRS volatility	Net profit after tax "statutory basis"
Profit Reconciliation	$M	$M	$M	$M
Group				
Interest income [2]	**31,426**	–	–	**31,426**
Interest expense	**(20,006)**	–	–	**(20,006)**
Net interest income	**11,420**	–	–	**11,420**
Other operating income	**2,105**	(167)	(15)	**1,923**
Total operating income	**13,525**	(167)	(15)	**13,343**
Operating expenses	**(6,207)**	(32)	–	**(6,239)**
Loan impairment expense	**(387)**	–	–	**(387)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**6,931**	(199)	(15)	**6,717**
Corporate tax expense	**(2,114)**	37	4	**(2,073)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from continuing operations	**4,817**	(162)	(11)	**4,644**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax from discontinued operations	**5**	(14)	–	**(9)**
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	**4,822**	(176)	(11)	**4,635**

1 These amounts include post-completion adjustments (such as purchase price adjustments, and finalisation of accounting adjustments for goodwill and foreign currency reserves recycling), and transaction and separation costs associated with the previously announced divestments.

2 Interest income includes total effective interest income and other interest income.

6.4 Analysis Template

Ratios – Output Summary (continuing operations basis)	Full Year Ended [1] [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	Full Year Ended [1] [2] 30 Jun 23 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 31 Dec 23 $M
Earnings Per Share (EPS)				
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,836**	10,072	**4,817**	5,019
Average number of shares (M) – "cash basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Earnings Per Share basic – "cash basis" (cents)	**587.8**	596.1	**288.0**	299.8
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,481**	10,096	**4,644**	4,837
Average number of shares (M) – "statutory basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Earnings Per Share basic – "statutory basis" (cents)	**566.6**	597.5	**277.6**	288.9
Interest expense (after tax) – PERLS	**559**	418	**273**	286
Profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Weighted average number of shares – PERLS (M)	**109**	108	**96**	112
Weighted average number of shares – Employee share plans (M)	**2**	2	**2**	2
Weighted average number of shares – dilutive securities (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,836**	10,072	**4,817**	5,019
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,395**	10,490	**5,090**	5,305
Average number of shares (M) – "cash basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,784**	1,800	**1,771**	1,788
Earnings Per Share diluted – "cash basis" (cents)	**582.6**	582.8	**287.4**	296.7
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,481**	10,096	**4,644**	4,837
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,040**	10,514	**4,917**	5,123
Average number of shares (M) – "statutory basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,784**	1,800	**1,771**	1,788
Earnings Per Share diluted – "statutory basis" (cents)	**562.7**	584.2	**277.6**	286.5

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

	Full Year Ended [1] [2]		Half Year Ended [2]	
	30 Jun 24	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
Ratios – Output Summary (including discontinued operations)	$M	$M	$M	$M
Earnings Per Share (EPS)				
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,847**	10,090	**4,822**	5,025
Average number of shares (M) – "cash basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Earnings Per Share basic – "cash basis" (cents)	**588.4**	597.2	**288.3**	300.1
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,394**	9,998	**4,635**	4,759
Average number of shares (M) – "statutory basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Earnings Per Share basic – "statutory basis" (cents)	**561.4**	591.7	**277.1**	284.3
Interest expense (after tax) – PERLS	**559**	418	**273**	286
Profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Weighted average number of shares – PERLS (M)	**109**	108	**96**	112
Weighted average number of shares – Employee share plans (M)	**2**	2	**2**	2
Weighted average number of shares – dilutive securities (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,847**	10,090	**4,822**	5,025
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**10,406**	10,508	**5,095**	5,311
Average number of shares (M) – "cash basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,784**	1,800	**1,771**	1,788
Earnings Per Share diluted – "cash basis" (cents)	**583.2**	583.8	**287.7**	297.0
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,394**	9,998	**4,635**	4,759
Add back profit impact of assumed conversions (after tax)	**559**	418	**273**	286
Adjusted diluted profit for EPS calculation	**9,953**	10,416	**4,908**	5,045
Average number of shares (M) – "statutory basis"	**1,673**	1,690	**1,673**	1,674
Add back weighted average number of shares (M)	**111**	110	**98**	114
Diluted average number of shares (M)	**1,784**	1,800	**1,771**	1,788
Earnings Per Share diluted – "statutory basis" (cents)	**557.8**	578.7	**277.1**	282.1

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

Dividends Per Share (DPS) Dividends (including discontinued operations)	Full Year Ended [1,2] 30 Jun 24 $M	 30 Jun 23 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	 31 Dec 23 $M
Dividends per share (cents) – fully franked	**465**	450	**250**	215
No. of shares at end of period excluding Treasury shares deduction (M)	**1,674**	1,676	**1,674**	1,675
Total dividends ($M) [3]	**7,784**	7,568	**4,184**	3,601
Dividend payout ratio – "cash basis"				
Net profit after tax – attributable to ordinary shareholders ($M)	**9,847**	10,090	**4,822**	5,025
Total dividends ($M) [3]	**7,784**	7,568	**4,184**	3,601
Payout ratio – "cash basis" (%)	**79.1**	75.0	**86.8**	71.7
Dividend cover				
Net profit after tax – attributable to ordinary shareholders ($M)	**9,847**	10,090	**4,822**	5,025
Total dividends ($M) [3]	**7,784**	7,568	**4,184**	3,601
Dividend cover – "cash basis" (times)	**1.3**	1.3	**1.2**	1.4

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.
3 Total dividends and payout ratio are calculated based on the closing number of shares for the respective periods.

Ratios – Output Summary (continuing operations basis)	Full Year Ended [1,2] 30 Jun 24 $M	 30 Jun 23 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	 31 Dec 23 $M
Return on Equity (ROE)				
Return on Equity – "cash basis"				
Average net assets	**72,520**	72,213	**72,963**	72,236
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**(3)**	(5)	**(2)**	(5)
Net average equity	**72,517**	72,208	**72,961**	72,231
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,836**	10,072	**4,817**	5,019
ROE – "cash basis" (%)	**13.6**	13.9	**13.3**	13.8
Return on Equity – "statutory basis"				
Average net assets	**72,520**	72,213	**72,963**	72,236
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**(3)**	(5)	**(2)**	(5)
Net average equity	**72,517**	72,208	**72,961**	72,231
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,481**	10,096	**4,644**	4,837
ROE – "statutory basis" (%)	**13.1**	14.0	**12.8**	13.3

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

6.4 Analysis Template (continued)

Ratios – Output Summary (including discontinued operations)	Full Year Ended [1] [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	Full Year Ended [1] [2] 30 Jun 23 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 30 Jun 24 $M	Half Year Ended [2] 31 Dec 23 $M
Return on Equity (ROE)				
Return on Equity – "cash basis"				
Average net assets	**72,520**	72,213	**72,963**	72,236
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**(3)**	(5)	**(2)**	(5)
Net average equity	**72,517**	72,208	**72,961**	72,231
Net profit after tax – "cash basis"	**9,847**	10,090	**4,822**	5,025
ROE – "cash basis" (%)	**13.6**	14.0	**13.3**	13.8
Return on Equity – "statutory basis"				
Average net assets	**72,520**	72,213	**72,963**	72,236
Less:				
Average non-controlling interests	**(3)**	(5)	**(2)**	(5)
Net average equity	**72,517**	72,208	**72,961**	72,231
Net profit after tax – "statutory basis"	**9,394**	9,998	**4,635**	4,759
ROE – "statutory basis" (%)	**13.0**	13.8	**12.8**	13.1
Net Tangible Assets per share				
Net assets	**73,088**	71,633	**73,088**	72,839
Less:				
Intangible assets	**(7,600)**	(7,393)	**(7,600)**	(7,510)
Non-controlling interests	**–**	(5)	**–**	(5)
Total net tangible assets	**65,488**	64,235	**65,488**	65,324
No. of shares at end of period excluding treasury shares deduction (M)	**1,674**	1,676	**1,674**	1,675
Net Tangible Assets per share ($)	**39.13**	38.32	**39.13**	39.01

1 Comparative information has been restated to conform to presentation in the current period.
2 Calculations are based on actual numbers prior to rounding to the nearest million.

6.5 Foreign Exchange Rates

Exchange Rates Utilised [1]	Currency	As at 30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6628**	0.6839	0.6627
	EUR	**0.6198**	0.6183	0.6102
	GBP	**0.5245**	0.5362	0.5253
	NZD	**1.0929**	1.0764	1.0887
	JPY	**106.7477**	96.7806	95.8254

1 End of day, Sydney Time.

		Full Year Ended		Half Year Ended	
Average Exchange Rates Utilised	**Currency**	**30 Jun 24**	**30 Jun 23**	**30 Jun 24**	**31 Dec 23**
AUD 1.00 =	USD	**0.6557**	0.6734	**0.6588**	0.6529
	EUR	**0.6062**	0.6437	**0.6091**	0.6033
	GBP	**0.5206**	0.5595	**0.5207**	0.5207
	NZD	**1.0808**	1.0926	**1.0813**	1.0804
	JPY	**97.7882**	92.4549	**100.1463**	95.4224

Appendices (continued)

6.6 Definitions

Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Assets Under Management (AUM)	Assets Under Management represents the market value of assets for which the Group acts as an appointed manager.
Bankwest	Bankwest is active in all domestic market segments, with lending diversified between the business, rural, housing and personal markets, including a full range of deposit products. The retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand are consolidated into Retail Banking Services, and the business banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand are consolidated into Business Banking.
Business Banking	Business Banking serves the banking needs of business, corporate and agribusiness customers across the full range of financial services solutions, as well as providing equities trading and margin lending services through the CommSec business. Business Banking includes the financial results of business banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand.
Corporate Centre and Other	Corporate Centre and Other includes the results of the Group's centrally held minority investments and subsidiaries, Group-wide remediation costs, investment spend including enterprise-wide infrastructure and other strategic projects, employee entitlements, and unallocated revenue and expenses relating to the Bank's support functions including Treasury, Investor Relations, Group Strategy, Legal and Corporate Affairs and Bank-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation.
Corporations Act	*Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).
Dividend payout ratio ("cash basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("cash basis").
Dividend payout ratio ("statutory basis")	Dividends paid on ordinary shares divided by net profit after tax ("statutory basis").
DPS	Dividend per share.
DRP	Dividend reinvestment plan.
DRP participation	The percentage of total issued capital participating in the dividend reinvestment plan.
Earnings per share (EPS) (basic)	Basic earnings per share is the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Earnings per share (EPS) (diluted)	Diluted earnings per share adjusts the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank and the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic earnings per share, for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares per the requirements of relevant accounting standards.
Institutional Banking and Markets	Institutional Banking & Markets (IB&M) provides a full range of domestic and global financing and banking services to large corporate, institutional and government clients. These services include debt capital markets, risk management, transaction banking, sustainable finance, structured capital solutions and working capital delivered through dedicated product and industry specialists, as well as tailored research and data analytics.
Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is the risk that the Bank's profit derived from Net Interest Income (interest earned less interest paid), in current and future periods, is adversely impacted by changes in interest rates. This is measured from two perspectives: firstly by quantifying the change in the net present value of the Balance Sheet's future earnings potential, and secondly as the anticipated change to Net Interest Income earned over 12 months. This calculation is driven by APRA regulations with further detail outlined in the Group's Basel III Pillar 3 report.
Net profit after tax ("cash basis")	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests before non-cash items including hedging and IFRS volatility, and gains or losses on acquisitions, disposal, closure, capital repatriation and demerger of controlled business. This is management's preferred measure of the Group's financial performance.

Appendices (continued)

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Term	Description
Net profit after tax ("statutory basis")	Represents net profit after tax and non-controlling interests, calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This is equivalent to the statutory item "Net profit attributable to Equity holders of the Bank".
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR more closely aligns the behaviour terms of assets and liabilities. It is the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF). ASF is the portion of an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution's (ADI) capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one year time horizon. RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off Balance Sheet activities.
Net tangible assets per share	Net assets excluding intangible assets, non-controlling interests and other equity instruments divided by ordinary shares on issue at the end of the period (excluding Treasury Shares deduction). Right of use assets are included in net tangible assets per share.
New Zealand	New Zealand includes the banking and funds management businesses operating under the ASB brand. ASB provides a range of banking, wealth and insurance products and services to personal, business and rural customers in New Zealand.
Operating expenses to total operating income	Represents operating expenses as a percentage of total operating income. The ratio is a key efficiency measure.
Other Overseas	Represents amounts booked in branches and controlled entities outside Australia and New Zealand.
Profit after capital charge (PACC)	The Group uses PACC, a risk-adjusted measure, as a key measure of financial performance. It takes into account the profit achieved, the risk to capital that was taken to achieve it, and other adjustments.
Retail Banking Services	Retail Banking Services provides banking products and services to personal and private bank customers. Retail Banking Services also includes the financial results of retail banking activities conducted under the Bankwest brand and Unloan brand. The sale of the Australian general insurance business (CommInsure General Insurance) was completed on 30 September 2022.
Return on equity ("cash basis")	Based on net profit after tax ("cash basis") divided by average shareholders' equity.
Return on equity ("statutory basis")	Based on net profit after tax ("statutory basis") divided by average shareholders' equity.
Total Committed Exposure (TCE)	Total Committed Exposure is defined as the balance outstanding and undrawn components of committed facility limits. It is calculated before collateralisation and excludes settlement exposures on derivatives.
Weighted average number of shares	The calculation incorporates the bonus element of any rights issue, discount element of any DRP and excludes "Treasury Shares" related to investment in the Bank's shares held for future issuance at vesting of related share based payment awards.

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions

Retail Banking Services	
Home loans (APRA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics, **divided by** APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series.
Home Loans (RBA)	CBA Loans to individuals that are Owner Occupied and Investment Home Loans as per APRA monthly ADI Statistics + separately reported subsidiaries: Wallaby Trust, Residential Mortgage Group P/L, **divided by** RBA Financial Aggregates Owner Occupied and Investor Home Lending (includes ADIs and RFCs).
Credit cards (APRA)	CBA Personal Credit Card Lending (APRA), **divided by** Loans to Households: Credit Cards (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Consumer finance (other household lending)	CBA Lending to individuals which includes: Personal Loans, Margin Lending, Personal Leasing, Revolving Credit, Overdrafts, and Home Loans for personal purposes, **divided by** Loans to Households: Other (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Household deposits	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for Households (individuals) excluding Self-Managed Super Funds (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Households (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business Banking	
Business lending (APRA)	CBA Total Loans to residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per lending balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases) (this includes some Housing Loans to businesses), **divided by** Loans to Non-Financial Businesses (APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Business lending (RBA)	CBA Business Lending and Credit: specific “business lending” categories in lodged APRA returns – ARF720.1A ABS/RBA Loans and Finance Leases, ARF720.7 ABS/RBA Bill Acceptances and Endorsements, excluding sub-categories of RBA, ADIs, RFCs and Central Borrowing Authorities, and the category of General Government, **divided by** RBA Total Business Lending (adjusted for series breaks).
Business deposits (APRA)	Total CBA transaction and non-transaction account deposit balances from residents as reported under APRA definitions for the Non-Financial Businesses sector (as per deposit balances submitted to APRA in ARF720.2A Deposits), **divided by** Deposits from Non-Financial Businesses (from APRA Monthly ADI Statistics back series).
Equities trading	Twelve months rolling average of Australian equities traded value by CommSec, **divided by** Twelve months rolling average of total Australian equities market traded value.

6.6 Definitions (continued)

Market Share Definitions

New Zealand	
Home loans	All ASB residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use, **divided by** Total New Zealand residential mortgages for owner occupier and residential investor property use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Customer deposits	All resident and non-resident customer deposits on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Total resident and non-resident deposits of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).
Business and rural lending	All New Zealand Dollar loans for business use and agriculture business use on ASB Balance Sheet, **divided by** Aggregate of total New Zealand Dollar loans for business use and agriculture business use of all New Zealand registered banks (from RBNZ).