ANNUAL REPORT 2026

Bendigo Bank
The better big bank

We're the better big bank

We succeed by helping our customers and local communities thrive. By leading with purpose, we put our people, customers, partners, and shareholders at the heart of everything we do.

Yuri Fey, Senior Manager of Product Governance in the Margin Lending & Wealth Management team, also serves as the Chair of BEN Pride, the Bank's employee network for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ+) community. This network unites employees from across the business, including both members of the LGBTIQ+ community and their allies.

BEN Pride plays an essential role in fostering a safe and supportive environment for all employees, customers, and community networks. Members drive key initiatives, from participating in significant pride events to ensuring respectful and inclusive language is used when working with and referring to LGBTIQ+ people.

About this report

Our Annual Report includes material information on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's strategic priorities, risk management and corporate governance, as well as our financial and non-financial performance.

Where reference is made to 2026, we are referring to the 2026 Financial Year (1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026).

Where reference is made to 'the Bank', 'we', 'our' or 'us', we are referring to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries, unless otherwise specified.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited partners with Community Bank companies, which are not wholly owned or controlled by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and the Bank does not have the power to govern their decision making.

For completeness, the Creating value in 2026 and Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) contains the sustainability and climate performance of Community Bank companies that disclose their activity to us.

Our reporting suite

- Annual Financial Report
  - Creating value in 2026
  - Directors' Report
  - Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure)
  - Remuneration Report
  - Statutory Financial Report
  - Tax Contribution Report
  - Corporate Governance Statement
- ESG Data Summary

Access our full reporting suite at bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre

Table of contents

02 Message from our Chair, and CEO and MD
05 About us
10 Creating value in 2026
32 Our Executive
35 Directors' Report
45 Operating and Financial Review
82 Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure)
117 Remuneration Report
144 Financial Highlights
145 Financial Report
254 Directors' Declaration
255 Independent Auditor's Report
263 Tax Contribution Report
267 Shareholder Information
273 Corporate Governance Statement
278 Glossary

The Bank's contact information is available on page 283.

Acknowledgement of Country

Bendigo Bank acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia. We recognise the deep and continuing connection to land, waterways and communities of the land where we live, learn and work.

We pay our respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures; and to the strength, courage and resilience of Elders, past and present who have cared for this land for more than 60,000 years.

Our head office is located on the Dja Dja Wurrung land.

Original artwork by Iteka Ukarla Sanderson-Bromley.

A Message from

Our Chair, and Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Vicki Carter
Chair, Bendigo Bank

Richard Fennell
CEO and MD, Bendigo Bank

Our ability to attract and retain customer deposits is one of our many strengths.

The conclusion of the financial year presents us with an opportunity to reflect on our achievements and importantly, our areas for improvement, as we continue delivering on our purpose of feeding into the prosperity of our customers and communities.

In the year ended 30 June 2026, our earnings were solid and we made good progress on our 2030 Group Strategy. We have, however, faced some significant challenges and fallen short of where we need to be on our risk management practices.

We understand and share the disappointment of our stakeholders. The identification and management of risk is fundamental to our business and our licence to operate. As your Chair and CEO, we take accountability and are fully committed to addressing the shortcomings of our Bank. Improving our risk management will help us become a stronger and more resilient organisation, while delivering sustainable returns for you, our shareholders.

We understand that actions are more important than words and in August 2025, we engaged an independent consultant to conduct an investigation and root cause analysis into the Bank's approach to the identification, mitigation, and management of money laundering and terrorism financing risk after the Bank identified and reported suspicious activity at one of its branches.

This investigation found significant deficiencies constituting potential breaches of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) legislation and requiring remediation. In December 2025, as a result of these findings, AUSTRAC commenced an enforcement investigation and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) determined that a $50 million operational risk capital charge was to apply to Bendigo Bank. APRA also requested a broader non-financial risk root cause analysis be undertaken.

We participated fully and constructively with the review, which was recently completed and resulted in APRA imposing licence conditions on the Bank on 18 August 2026. The key requirements of the licence conditions include: preparation of a comprehensive rectification plan in line with APRA's directions; appointment of an independent reviewer; and implementation of the rectification plan. This is a critical priority for the Bank and one we are fully committed to delivering.

We will continue to work collaboratively with our regulators to ensure we meet their expectations and, importantly, our own.

As your Chair and CEO, we accept we have more to do to ensure the Bank is meeting the expectations of all stakeholders in the management of risk and continue playing our part in delivering a stronger banking system for all Australians.

$530.2 million
Reported cash earnings

1.95%
Net interest margin

11.34%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio

Turning to our financial performance, our cash earnings for Financial Year 2026 were up 3.0% on the prior year to $530.2 million, reflecting our prudent financial management of the business. Revenue grew 5.1% to $2.046 billion, with operating expenses 4.2% higher to $1.260 billion. Furthermore, Net Interest Margin (NIM) increased by 7bps to 1.95%, underscoring our disciplined approach to pricing and margin management in a competitive environment. The full year return on equity has grown to 8.01% from 7.34% in FY25.

Our Bank continues to meet APRA's definition of unquestionably strong. As of 30 June, our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio is 11.34%. The Board determined to pay a fully franked dividend of 33.0 cents per share for the second half, taking the full year dividend to 63.0 cents per share. The Board continues to balance the needs and interests of all our stakeholders in determining to pay a dividend.

Our financial results have been underpinned by our collective focus on executing our 2030 Group Strategy. In Financial Year 2026, we have continued to optimise our business with a focus on growing lower-cost deposits. Our ability to attract and retain customer deposits is one of our many strengths and our household deposit to loan ratio remains well above the average of the majors, at 76.3%. Building on momentum from the prior financial year, we have further enhanced our deposit gathering capabilities with digital deposits growing 37.3%.

Bendigo Bank remains one of Australia's most trusted brands[1]. Our customer numbers increased to 2.95 million as we grew our lending portfolio in targeted segments with Business and Agribusiness up 8.8%. We continue to support agribusiness lending, up 3.8% over the year and 10.6% in the second half, recognising its importance to the economy, while demonstrating our ongoing commitment to regional and rural Australia.

Bendigo Bank continues to support its customers and communities through the introduction of new digital capabilities and our network of more than 400 branches providing face-to-face banking services in every state and territory. Bendigo Bank has more branches per customer than any other Bank, Australia's second largest regional branch network and is the last bank in town in 98 communities. Our unique Community Bank model returned $51.7 million to the community, funding close to 10,000 community strengthening initiatives and reaching a total of over $468 million invested back into the community since inception.

In December 2025, we proudly announced the successful completion of our multi-year core banking consolidation program following the migration of 180,000 Adelaide Bank customer accounts to the Bendigo Bank platform. Our acquisition of RACQ Bank's retail loan and deposit book will leverage our existing and repeatable customer migration capability and will see ~90,000 Queensland customers join our Bank before the end of calendar year 2026.

Our focus on continuous improvement and productivity continues. In April 2026, we announced strategic partnerships with global companies Infosys and Genpact. These partnerships are providing us with access to leading business process and technology capabilities, at scale, to drive innovation, while simplifying our business operations and processes. Our partnership with Google announced in November 2025 is ensuring our people and customers can benefit from the latest AI capabilities, digital skills and cybersecurity defences. More than 5,000 of our people are using Google's Gemini Enterprise to support their daily productivity. With the support of our partners, we have accelerated the application of AI and automation by our people so they can spend more time on delivering improved risk management and customer outcomes. By delivering better banking experiences such as providing timely and relevant product information to our customers and reducing duplication of effort, these partnerships support us as we progress towards our target of a return on equity above 10% by 2030. Ensuring we can deliver sustainable returns to our shareholders will help us preserve what makes us unique for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Our ongoing investment in fraud reduction, anti-money laundering and information security contributed to the prevention of $58.8 million of customer losses in FY26.

1. Roy Morgan as of June 2026.

A Message from Our Chair, and CEO and MD (continued)

Over the course of the year, we continued to uphold our commitment to community prosperity. In May 2026, we delivered on our commitment to Indigenous Australians with the launch of our second Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), the Innovate RAP 2026-28, and in June 2026 we were proud to have been awarded 'Employer of the Year' at the 2026 Australian LGBTQ+ Inclusion Awards. These initiatives and our vibrant Employee Network Groups reflect our firm belief that a diverse and inclusive culture allows us to better serve the communities in which we operate and make our organisation stronger.

Another way we deliver for our communities is with our scholarship program, which remains one of the largest in Australia. More than 500 students will benefit from scholarships in calendar year 2026, valued at $1.7 million and funded by our contributions and those of our Community Bank partners. The program is overseen by our charitable arm, the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation, with Bendigo Bank Directors contributing a portion of the funding for these scholarships.

The composition of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Board and Executive team continues to evolve to ensure we retain the right mix of experience and expertise. Director Richard Deutsch resigned in September 2025 for personal reasons. We thank Richard for his significant contribution during his time on the board and wish him all the best for the future.

In March 2026, Chief Customer Officer Consumer Taso Corolis departed to pursue opportunities outside of Bendigo Bank. We wish Taso all the best for the future and are pleased to welcome Christopher Dean to the role who will join the Bank in September 2026. The Board would like to acknowledge and thank Chief Customer Officer Business and Agribusiness Adam Rowse for his leadership of both the Consumer and Business and Agribusiness divisions during this period.

As we look ahead, we are confident that the foundations we continue to lay and the capabilities we are developing will enable Bendigo Bank to continue its journey of sustainable growth and positive impact.

We extend our sincere gratitude to our dedicated team members, our loyal customers, and to you, our valued shareholders, for your ongoing support and trust, as we work together to drive value from our investments, deliver sustainable returns and build a better Bank.

Sincerely,

Vicki Carter
Chair, Bendigo Bank

Richard Fennell
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director,
Bendigo Bank

About us

Founded on the Victorian goldfields in 1858, Bendigo Bank has evolved into an organisation with national reach, differentiated by:

- **Trust:** we are one of Australia's most trusted brands
- **Community:** we feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities through our role as a regional bank and our Community Bank model
- **Regional ethos:** our ethos remains firmly rooted in regional and rural Australia, where relationships are built on trust, care and a strong sense of community.

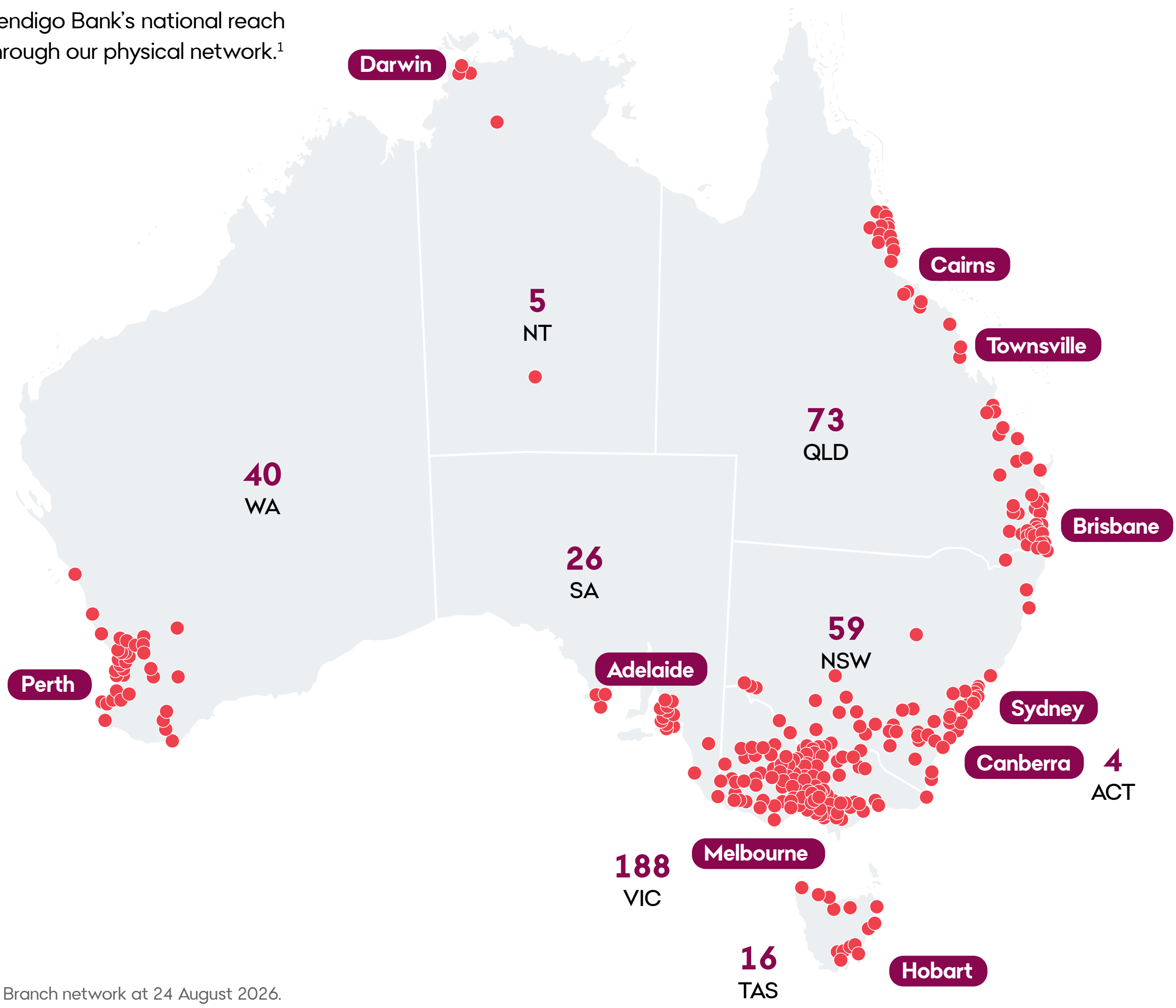
We feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities by providing banking and financial services to Australians. For 168 years, we have delivered for our customers and the communities in which we operate, while maintaining our position as one of Australia's most trusted banking brands.

Relationships are at our core. Through Bendigo Bank and Up, we combine the trust, care and connection of a relationship-led bank with the convenience, speed and innovation customers expect from modern digital banking. Together, Bendigo Bank and Up give us the unique platform of a trusted national bank with deep community connections and a digital bank built for the future.

We drive impact through our unique Community Bank model, which has returned more than $468 million to Australian communities since its inception in 1998.

Our reach

Bendigo Bank's national reach through our physical network.[1]



1. Branch network at 24 August 2026.

About us (continued)

Our 2030 Group Strategy

Building scale through innovation

Our Purpose

To feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities

Our Customers

We are deepening our focus on our target customer segments

Our Strategic Pillars

1. Make life easy with digital	2. Operate simply and efficiently	3. Deepen customer relationships	4. Set the benchmark for trust and societal impact	5. Reinvent banking for a new generation of Australians with Up

Our Enablers

Futureproof our risk management capabilities	Streamline our technology foundations	Build a performance-based culture and operating model

Futureproofing our risk management capabilities

Risk management is a critical enabler of our 2030 Group Strategy and our number one priority. Sound risk management is essential to maintaining our licence to operate, and protecting our customers, communities and the future success of our Bank.

We are focused on delivering better customer outcomes and enhancing our risk capabilities and maturity alongside taking accountability for managing risk across our business.

Sustainability Approach

Our Purpose

To feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities

Our Stakeholders

Shareholders	Regulators	People	Customers	Communities	Environment

Sustainability Policy Settings

Sustainability Framework
Climate, Nature, Human Rights, Modern Slavery, Animal Welfare and Livestock Farming

Sustainability Priorities

Climate transition	Prosperous communities	Responsible and ethical business
Playing our part in a 1.5°C world	Feeding into the prosperity of our customers and communities	Operating with integrity, transparency and fairness

The Bank's 2030 Group Strategy and our Sustainability Approach (FY27 – FY30) are the plans we have in place to manage our sustainability-related risks and opportunities. For more information on how we prioritise sustainability-related risks and opportunities and our approach to materiality, see the ESG Data Summary.

Our Board-approved Sustainability Framework articulates our public positions on key sustainability topics; climate change, nature, human rights and animal welfare and livestock farming. For more information, see the Sustainability Framework.

This year Bendigo Bank was named Employer of the Year at the Annual Australian LGBTQ+ Inclusion Awards, the nation's leading celebration of workplace inclusion. BEN Pride members and allies celebrated the acknowledgement. Photo Credit: ACON

About us (continued)

Impact and progress

We continue to deliver on our 2030 Group Strategy, anchored by our core financial objective of delivering a 10% Return on Equity by 2030

Our strategy provides a clear framework for the choices we make and the outcomes we seek to deliver. It guides how we prioritise investment, capability and change across the Bank in a coordinated and deliberate way. Our strategy continues to be underpinned by five key pillars and three strategic enablers.

Our strategic pillars

Pillar	Focus	2026 progress
Make life easy with digital	We make banking easier for customers, people and partners by delivering intuitive, end-to-end digital experiences. We are removing friction while preserving the human connection that customers value, by embedding digital capabilities including the Bendigo Bank App, Community Link and automated lending capability into our service offering.	• One core banking system • Bendigo Bank Lending Platform rolled out across branch network • Digital customer onboarding launched in the Bendigo Bank app
Operate simply and efficiently	We simplify how we work and leverage technology, automation and partnerships to improve productivity. Our one core banking system gives us a stronger foundation to streamline products, processes and customer experiences across the Bank. Our partnerships with global specialists help us access technology and operational capability at scale, allowing us to focus our energy where we can truly differentiate.	• Partnerships with Infosys and Genpact provide technology, process optimisation, data and operational expertise to improve customer outcomes, drive productivity and strengthen risk management while reducing costs • Launched AI Academy – a 12-month program to upskill our people in partnership with Google
Deepen customer relationships	Our customers receive relevant and personalised connection by combining digital convenience with trusted advice and local connection. We will achieve this by understanding our customer needs through the responsible use of our data capabilities. The RACQ Bank portfolio acquisition will broaden our customer base, particularly in Queensland, creating new opportunities to serve customers through Bendigo Bank's products, channels and community-led approach.	• RACQ Bank acquisition to bring in approximately 90,000 new customers and deepen presence in Queensland • Community Link introduced in the Bendigo Bank app for customers to select the Community Bank they support • Complaint Management Uplift Program insights improved customer experience
Set the benchmark for trust and societal impact	Trust remains fundamental to our success and sustainability. We are evolving the Community Bank model for the future and embedding impact principles into how we design products, partnerships and services while supporting our customers in the climate transition.	• Expanded strategic review of Community Bank model to future-proof partnership with the network • Invested $51.7 million back into communities across Australia • Partnered with Amazon Connect and Google to identify customer hardship • Board approved BEN 1.5°C emissions reduction targets
Reinvent banking for a new generation of Australians with Up	Up remains central to our 2030 Group Strategy. Up brings together technology, creativity and a distinctive customer experience to help customers build financial confidence and freedom. Through Up's innovations we apply lessons from its agile, customer-centred approach more broadly across the Group.	• In April 2026, Up was awarded the 2025 Neobank of the Year by Roy Morgan for the third time • Introduced Grow & Flow, a dual interest rate system that balances saving and spending • Up Home recognised for Outstanding Value in 2026 Canstar Awards

Our strategic enablers

Enabler	Focus	2026 progress
Futureproof our risk management capabilities	Our risk uplift program is central to our strategy and reflects our commitment to meeting our obligations, learning from challenges and building a stronger Bank. Strengthen our risk function and our non-financial risk management including our Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) capability, risk culture and supporting systems. This uplift is essential to protecting customers, meeting community expectations and supporting sustainable growth.	• Initiated AML/CTF remediation program to strengthen our risk function, frameworks, systems and culture • Invested in the foundational risk capability of our people • Introduced Payment Safety Warning feature in the Bendigo Bank app • Accelerated our security strategy, to protect our customers and the Bank • Uplifted risk foundations including the Group Risk Management Framework & Strategy and risk appetite framework
Streamline our technology foundations	Modernise our technology foundations, improve resilience and cybersecurity, and use AI and automation responsibly to uplift experiences for customers and our people.	• Partnership with Google provides access to cybersecurity, digital and AI capabilities to improve risk management and customer outcomes • Partnership with Infosys to improve our IT service delivery capability, and provide access to global capabilities, software engineering and AI talent to deliver greater capacity to innovate for our customers
Build a performance-based culture and operating model	Build a culture that supports accountability and continuous improvement. We are empowering our people with better tools, clearer priorities and simpler processes so they can focus on customers, communities and sustainable performance.	• Refreshed our Code of Conduct • Implemented new Human Resources system to support our people and improve risk management and reporting • Launched AI Academy for our people • Recognised as Employer of the Year at the Annual Australian LGBTQ+ Inclusion Awards

Creating value in 2026

Who we are

Our purpose

To feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities

Our values

Make a difference	Be better together	Own it	Find the right way

Our core businesses

Bendigo Bank

Delivers banking products and services to our Business and Agribusiness, Consumer and Digital customers via a national network of branches, Community Banks, relationship managers and third-party distribution partners

up

A mobile-only bank creating financial freedom through technology, innovation and creativity

What makes us unique

Strength
of our balance sheet

Capability
of our people, branch network and innovative digital banking

Differentiation

Trust
We are one of Australia's most trusted brands

Community
We feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities through our role as a regional bank and our Community Bank model

Regional values
Our values remain firmly rooted in regional and rural Australia, where relationships are built on trust, care and a strong sense of community

2030 Group Strategy

Pillars

- Make life easy with digital
- Operate simply and efficiently
- Deepen customer relationships
- Set the benchmark for trust and societal impact
- Reinvent banking for a new generation of Australians with Up

Enablers

- Futureproof our risk management capabilities
- Streamline our technology foundations
- Build a performance based culture and operating model

Management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities

Material topics

- **Non-financial risk**
- Data privacy and security
- Financial crime risk
- Customer experience and wellbeing
- Governance, conduct and ethics
- Community prosperity
- Climate change
- Employee engagement and wellbeing

Sustainability priorities

Climate transition
playing our part in a 1.5°C world

Prosperous communities
feeding into the prosperity of our customers and communities

Responsible and ethical business
operating with integrity, transparency and fairness

Our critical few behaviours

Move fast to help customers achieve their goals	Actively challenge the status quo	Recognise people for their impact	Act commercially

Value Created

Our customers

One of Australia's **Most Trusted Brands**

2.95 million customers

Bendigo Bank NPS[1] of **23.0**

Up NPS[1] of **43.7**

Blocked $58.8 million in fraud or scam transactions

1 core banking system

1. Roy Morgan Research, Bendigo Bank 6 month rolling average as at June 2026. Net Promoter, Net Promoter System, Net Promoter Score, NPS and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems, Inc.

Our communities

$51.7 million invested back into communities through our Community Bank model

89% Community Bank companies onboarded to the Community Impact Hub

Over $780k raised through the Bendigo Bank Victorian Bushfire Appeal

$1.7 million to support students through the Bendigo Bank Scholarship Program

Our people

70% employee engagement

59.3% female gender diversity (enterprise)

Median Gender Pay Gap 21% at 31 March 2026

Launched Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan

Our shareholders

Paid $356.8 million in dividends to over 90,000 shareholders

$530.2 million cash earnings after tax

8.01% Return on Equity

Contributed $535.4 million in total tax

Our environment

On track to meet **Scope 1 and 2 2030 emissions reduction commitment**

Developed Climate Toolkit for Agribusiness Bankers

Assessed physical risks of climate change across portfolios

Implemented 92% of final year actions in our Climate & Nature Action Plan (FY24 – FY26)

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our customers

Related material topics

- **Non-financial risk**
- Customer experience and wellbeing
- Data privacy and security
- Financial crime risk

Unlocking access for first-home buyers

Partnering with governments to finance over 10,000 homes for first-home buyers

This year Bendigo Bank helped aspiring homeowners turn their dreams into reality. We have done this by partnering with government home-lending initiatives, including the Australian Government 5% Deposit Scheme (previously the Home Guarantee Scheme), the NSW Shared Equity Homebuyer Helper and the Victorian Homebuyer Fund. These schemes accelerate the path to homeownership by providing eligible customers with a government-funded shared-equity contribution or guarantee to support the purchase of a home. The Bank has provided more than $4.3 billion in lending through these schemes, to assist more than 10,000 customers with their home ownership goals since 2020.

Assisting more than **10,000 customers with their home ownership goals since 2020.**

This year, Community Bank Dingley Village in Victoria celebrated 24 years since opening their doors. They continue to focus on building a connected and resilient local community in their region.

Supporting our customers

Accessibility and inclusion principles for our customers

Our commitment to accessibility and inclusion is fundamental to how we design and deliver products and services that meet the diverse needs of our customers. Establishing clear accessibility and inclusion standards supports consistent, customer-centric experiences across the Bank while strengthening compliance with our Banking Code of Practice obligations.

This year, we developed internal Accessibility and Inclusion Principles through a co-design approach, bringing together voices of lived experience from across the organisation, supported by the expertise of our partner Thriving Communities Australia.

Empowering our people to support customers experiencing vulnerability

This year, we expanded our vulnerability training to deliver a three-part series of learning modules that incorporate financial difficulty as a key aspect of vulnerability. To date, more than 3,800 staff members across frontline teams have completed the program.

Bringing our approach to life

- **Incarcerated customers:** this year we participated in the Australian Banking Association (ABA) pilot program to improve banking access for incarcerated individuals. The pilot aimed to provide a consistent and supportive banking experience for this customer segment. Since the launch, we have received and processed over 500 requests from prisoners, enabling these customers to transition to fee-free accounts and receive additional support they may need to continue to reduce financial barriers
- **Thriving Communities One Stop One Story Hub:** we have started onboarding onto Thriving Communities Australia's One Stop One Story (OSOS) Hub. From August 2026, the OSOS Hub will enable frontline staff to connect and refer customers experiencing domestic and family violence or financial hardship to a range of essential service providers and support services, while the customers only need to share their story once
- **Australian Access Awards:** in 2026, the Bendigo Bank website was shortlisted for the Corporate Website of the Year (Commercial) at the Australian Access Awards. This recognition celebrates our commitment to accessibility and making banking easier for everyone.

Supporting our customers through extreme weather

As extreme weather becomes more common, we recognise that we have a role to play to support our customers, communities and our people in their time of need. Through our charitable arm, the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation, the Bendigo Bank Victorian Bushfire Appeal raised over $780,000, helping to deliver immediate relief to fire-affected residents and communities. This includes support for:

- **Castlemaine Community House Inc.** in Victoria to run programs for fire-impacted communities, including daily lunches for 300 people and a specialised school holiday program for displaced families
- **BlazeAid Longwood and Surrounds** in Victoria to set up a local camp where volunteers could stay while they spent six months clearing and repairing fences on affected properties
- **Harcourt Progress Association Inc.** in Victoria to employ a short-term Community Relief Coordinator to manage the equitable distribution of GoFundMe bushfire donations, relieving overburdened volunteers.

Eligible customers continue to have access to a range of support mechanisms from the Bank.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our customers (continued)

Improving customer experiences

We are committed to meeting our customer expectations and act quickly where we fall short of those expectations. This year, our Complaint Management Uplift Program has delivered a range of improvements to both customer experience and support for our people. This has included implementing measures to improve information capture, ensuring that customers receive an appropriate level of care. Additionally, a new complaint portal launched in July 2026 will enable customer-facing teams to better document and categorise complaints and to resolve escalated complaints promptly. The result will be richer, more contextual data that helps us understand complaint trends in real time and act on value insights through the Customer Intelligence Hub.

In 2026, Bendigo Bank complaints resolved by customer-facing teams was 84.7% (+2% from FY25) and Up complaints resolved at first point of contact was 95.9% (+17.6% from FY25).

In FY26, recorded complaints reached 91,014, an increase of 53% from FY25. This increase reflects improvements in our complaints capture implemented over the past two years to deliver higher-quality customer insights. Additionally, the migration of 180,000 Adelaide Bank customers to the Bendigo core system, consolidating our reporting onto a single platform contributed to the uplift. Escalations to the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA) have not risen at the same level as complaint capture, demonstrating our focus on resolving feedback at first point of contact and the use of the Escalated Complaints Delegation Procedures. See ESG Data Summary for further information.

Complaints metrics

Number of complaints in 2026	Number of complaints escalated to AFCA 2026
91,014 +53% from FY25	1,364 +19% from FY25

Top complaint categories	
2026	2025
Commercial practice or policy	Technical problems
General service delays	Commercial practice or policy
Technical problems	General service delays

Empowering financial wellbeing through communication

Our core differentiators Trust, Community and Regional Values are reflected in our approach to responsible marketing. We believe our customers deserve clear, accessible, and balanced information to make empowered financial decisions. Our commitment to responsible marketing is brought to life by our three key principles:

- **transparent and accessible communications:** we ensure that key information is easy for our customers to find and understand, including support for customers experiencing vulnerability
- **regulatory compliance and governance:** we ensure our marketing campaigns are in line with the Banking Code of Practice, the Australian Privacy Principles and the Spam Act and Target Market Determination requirements
- **robust internal controls & quality assurance:** our governance mechanisms ensure appropriate oversight across our channels. This includes the implementation of the Local Marketing Policy and the Campaign Compliance Checklist.

Embedding our responsible marketing commitment in our everyday activities ensures we continue to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities by equipping them with the tools they need to make informed financial decisions.

This year, the Bank's Agribusiness team attended the Henty Field Days, in Henty, New South Wales. At the Field Days our team spent time with customers, demonstrating our commitment to regional and rural communities. Shane Cridland, Agribusiness Relationship Manager and Anita Sutherland, Agribusiness Customer Care Manager pictured.

AI innovation: making life easy with digital

Identifying customer hardship with AI and Amazon Connect

We take a data-led approach to supporting our customers when they need us most. Through Amazon Connect, we use AI to help us listen more deeply and identify when a customer may be experiencing vulnerability or financial hardship.

Rather than relying on simple keyword searches, this technology can understand the unique context of a conversation. Once a potential need is identified post-call, our Quality Analysts conduct a targeted review of the interaction. This creates a valuable feedback loop that helps us continuously coach and uplift our front-line staff. By combining this technology with human care, we ensure our people are fully empowered to deliver supportive, ethical, and positive outcomes for our customers.

Partnering with Google to increase productivity and better support our customers

In November 2025, we announced our multiyear agreement with Google Cloud to ensure that our people and customers benefit from the latest cybersecurity defences, digital skills and AI capabilities. This partnership has enabled over 5,000 people in our business to access AI with Gemini Enterprise and has helped deliver immediate benefits, including:

- the use of generative AI to analyse and query bank data and identify product-market gaps to better address customers' needs
- empowering over 2,000 people leaders across the business with a custom-designed thinking partner to safely practise tough conversations and navigate daily leadership challenges through Lead BEN Virtual Coach
- building our lender capability to workshop complex credit questions and policies to standardise lender advice and pave the way for advanced income calculation support
- continued uplift of our information security approach including integrating autonomous AI agents to work alongside human analysts to automate routine threat detection and investigation in minutes rather than hours. This will enable our people to focus on complex, high-impact cyber challenges.

We have taken a measured, risk-based approach to our implementation of AI governed by our Responsible AI Standard, usage guidelines and internal learning pathways. We will continue to build our AI capability to deliver improved experiences for our customers and people, while maintaining strong governance and risk management.

Non-financial risk

Protecting our customers from scams and fraud

In December 2025, we introduced our Payment Safety Warning feature in the Bendigo Bank app. This tool is designed to create a moment of pause, prompting customers to reconsider payments that have potential scam indicators. Since its launch, the feature has displayed over 1.9 million warning screens. While most of these payments were ultimately approved by customers, about 11%, representing approximately 219,000 transactions valued at $1.28 billion, were reconsidered. In FY26, 32 Banking Safely Online sessions were held to educate our customers and communities on how to protect themselves from fraud and scams.

AML/CTF

In November 2025, the Group disclosed significant AML/CTF deficiencies. We also engaged Deloitte to conduct an independent investigation and review to identify any systemic AML/CTF issues.

Following the AML/CTF review, we have formulated a detailed action plan that is guiding our remediation and uplift program. Our focus is on enhancing our enterprise-wide AML/CTF risk management, including transaction monitoring.

Non-financial risk

In December 2025, as a result of the AML/CTF findings, APRA determined that a $50 million operational risk capital charge was to apply to the Bank and requested a broader non-financial risk root cause analysis to be undertaken.

The Bank participated fully and constructively with the review, which was recently completed.

In August 2026 we also acknowledged APRA's announcement of the imposition of licence conditions on the Bank due to concerns with the Bank's management of non-financial risk.

The key requirements of the licence conditions include: preparation of a comprehensive rectification plan in line with APRA's directions, appointment of an independent reviewer, and implementation of the rectification plan.

The Bank is developing a multi-year program of work to strengthen our approach to risk management, including governance and compliance management. It will reinforce accountability and address our risk capability and cultural deficiencies, ensuring we consistently achieve better customer, shareholder and stakeholder outcomes.

This program will be the number one priority for the Board, Executive Team and the Bank. Importantly, the Board will ensure that accountability for the program's outcomes are reflected in remuneration scorecards and that it provides critical oversight to support the Bank achieve the required change.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our communities

Related material topics

- Non-financial risk
- Climate change
- Community prosperity
- Customer experience and wellbeing
- Governance, conduct and ethics

Delivering on our 2030 Group Strategy through community investment

Community investment approach

To help us deliver on our purpose to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities, we enable positive social outcomes and impact through both our trusted and inclusive banking services and community partnerships. Our community investments focus on solutions that encourage people, business and communities to thrive, while supporting our 2030 Group Strategy to deepen customer relationships, and set the benchmark for trust and societal impact.

Our approach to community impact consists of:

- the Bank's direct corporate community investment priorities
- the community investment priorities of our Community Bank network, a unique and internationally recognised shared value model.

Bendigo Bank's direct corporate community investment priorities	Community Bank network investment priorities
These priorities help us deliver on our 2030 Group Strategy and our purpose to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities.	Supported by the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation, these priorities are driven by the unique needs of the communities in which our over 200 Community Bank partners are located.
Financial and digital inclusion Supporting customers through our Financial Literacy and Banking Safely Online Program	**Strengthen resilience** Creating resilient people and communities
Enhanced community resilience Supporting communities impacted by natural disasters through appeals	**Foster inclusion** Creating strong, vibrant and inclusive communities
Educational outcomes Improved access to education through our National Scholarship Program	**Improve health** Ensuring people feel safe and are healthy
	Build prosperity Empowering individuals to prosper

Community investment guiding principles
Community led
Based on the principles of shared value
Focused on outcomes over ownership
Building capacity of communities
Driving collective impact through partnerships

Community Bank Gisborne and District, based in the Macedon Ranges in Victoria, helps strengthen the capability, resilience, and long-term sustainability of local community groups by supporting initiatives that improve governance, build skills, and grow volunteer participation and retention. Key focus areas are fostering a sense of belonging, reducing social isolation, and enhancing overall wellbeing. Since 2008, Community Bank Gisborne and District has supported a range of youth, climate, arts, sports, and mental health programs across the region, with the Board and staff recently celebrating a milestone that brings their total contribution to over $4.3 million. Photo Credit: Tiffany Warner Photography.

Community investment outcomes

In FY26, our Community Bank network, with the support of the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation (Foundation), invested $51.7 million back into communities across Australia. Since the inception of the Community Bank model in 1998, over $468 million has been reinvested back into communities across the country.

Community Bank branches in our network make up 73% of our total branches and are independently governed by Community Companies. Under the partnership model, revenues are shared 50/50 between the Community Companies and Bendigo Bank. After covering their necessary operational costs, these Community Companies reinvest most of their remaining profits back into their local communities to drive meaningful, place-based community outcomes.

The Foundation is available to Community Banks to support their community investment activities. At 30 June 2026, the Foundation had a corpus of $119.8 million following a $32.2 million increase in contributions in FY26.

The Bank's Community Impact Hub (Hub) is the tool we use to help us monitor and quantify the outcomes and impacts of our community investment activities. The Hub maps grants, sponsorships, scholarships and donations. With 89% of Community Banks utilising the Hub, we can better capture and measure impact for 81% of community investment in 2026. We anticipate that 95% of community investment will be captured by the Hub in FY27. In FY26, the Foundation held 150 sessions to support the network to effectively use the Hub.

Community investment activities in FY26

3,190 grants

341 first-year scholarships

1,472 donations

4,955 local sponsorships

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our communities (continued)

Community Impact Reporting Framework

Our Community Impact Reporting Framework (Framework) focuses on measuring and articulating the outcomes and impact of our direct corporate community investments and Community Bank investments, while bringing our purpose to life through evidence-based storytelling. The Framework focuses on four key pillars:

Community Impact Reporting Framework			
Strengthen Resilience	**Foster Inclusion**	**Improve Health**	**Build Prosperity**
Creating resilient people and communities with enhanced local leadership and coordination capabilities able to prepare and respond to challenging circumstances.	Creating strong, vibrant, inclusive communities where individuals and groups are better connected to each other.	Ensuring people feel safe, are healthier, with an enhanced feeling of wellbeing so they can thrive.	Empowering individuals to prosper through enhanced education and skills, while also investing in more equitable communities, and strong local economies.
Overall investment[1]			
$7.7m	**$10.1m**	**$12.1m**	**$12.1m**
Primary investment outcomes			
• **$2.2m** to connect vulnerable community members to initiatives to support them • **$1.2m** to support local people to be better connected • **$1.0m** to increase self-reliance and resilience	• **$4.3m** to increase community participation within community groups and local events • **$1.6m** to improve connection to culture • **$1.2m** to access materials and equipment to support participation	• **$2.4m** to improve physical health • **$1.9m** to increase safety in the community • **$1.8m** to improve social and emotional health	• **$2.5m** to improve housing circumstances • **$2.4m** to enhance learning, skills and development • **$1.5m** for increased access to education and training
Primary beneficiaries			
Survivors of natural disasters and regional and rural dwellers	Families and relationships as well as regional and rural dwellers	Survivors of natural disasters, and Australians with diseases/illnesses	Economically disadvantaged Australians

1. Community Impact Reporting Framework theme totals may not equal total Community Bank investment figure as the themes only include contributions made through the Community Impact Hub.

The Bendigo Bank Victorian Bushfire Appeal raised over $780,000 for communities impacted by bushfires this year. This image of the Harcourt, Victoria bushfire was taken by Alistair Walker, the Bank's Senior Manager Business Governance on the 9 January 2026. Alistair also volunteers as a fire fighter in Lockwood, Victoria for the Victorian Country Fire Authority.

Strengthen resilience

Supporting impacted Victorian communities

In FY26, the Foundation, in partnership with the Community Bank network, distributed more than $2 million to support short, medium and long-term recovery efforts for communities impacted by natural disasters. This included an immediate investment of $120,000 to support six recovery initiatives for communities across Victoria impacted by the January 2026 bushfires, to help them rebuild, recover, and strengthen their resilience.

Community Bank Samford supporting the Closeburn Light-Attack Project

This year, the Community Bank Samford, Queensland invested in strengthening the resilience of the Closeburn Rural Fire Brigade, which is part of the Queensland Fire Department. Through an investment of $90,000, Community Bank Samford supported the acquisition of a light attack vehicle for the Closeburn community.

A light-attack vehicle, often known as a light tanker or rapid response vehicle is a highly mobile, compact fire truck built on a nimble 4WD commercial chassis.

It is designed for speed and agility and is used for rapid initial intervention, bushfires and access to off-road terrain. This investment allows Closeburn firefighters to access difficult terrains and respond rapidly to incidents in their local community.

This support significantly enhanced the operational capability of the Closeburn Rural Fire Brigade.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

(L to R) Sophie, Gabriella and Rohanne from Mount Eliza Neighbourhood House in Mount Eliza, Victoria. It's a community-based organisation that provides a range of programs and services aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of the local community.

Foster inclusion

Enabling seniors to connect and access the right support

Every year, the Community Bank Mount Eliza, Victoria supports the Mount Eliza Neighbourhood House Community Lunch and Community Pantry Program through an investment of $10,000. This support enables the Mount Eliza Neighbourhood House to create a warm and welcoming hub for local seniors.

The inclusion initiative fosters social connection and addresses loneliness, and ensures that older community members have a place to go where they are welcomed and celebrated, strengthening the bonds of the Mount Eliza community.

The Community Pantry also provides vital, low-barrier support for locals experiencing cost-of-living pressures and relies heavily on community generosity.

Inclusion means ensuring everyone can access the support they need. This year, the Community Bank in Murrumbeena, Victoria has invested $22,000 in a program to help seniors from Glen Eira, Victoria navigate the complex My Aged Care system. They funded experts to provide one-to-one guidance to seniors through this process, breaking down barriers, reducing stress and empowering local seniors to access services that allow them to live with dignity and independence.

This year, the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation facilitated our largest collective impact initiative in partnership with Sport and Life Training (SALT). In this photo: Stephen Duggan (Community Bank Dingley Village), Tyson McGeoch (Community Bank Parkdale), Nan Caple (Community Bank East Ivanhoe), Dave Burt (SALT), Carol Jenkinson (Community Bank Valley Group), Ian Goldsmith (Community Bank Doncaster East and Templestowe Village), Jim Cail (Bendigo Bank Community Foundation).

Improve health

Community Banks driving positive health outcomes across the country

Community Banks across the country are creating a large network of silent guardians by funding the installation of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) in their own towns. This investment turns bystanders into first responders, giving members of the local community the best possible chance of survival if a sudden cardiac arrest strikes.

From a community hub in Warburton, Victoria to the home of rugby league in Townsville, Queensland these grants place life-saving devices in locations where people gather, with around 60 AEDs installed to date.

In communities like Wantirna, Victoria, funding extends to vital training, giving people the confidence to act. Each defibrillator builds a more resilient safer community, equipped to save the life of a family member, friend or community member.

FY26 saw one of our largest collective impact initiatives, a five-year $500,000 partnership with SALT (Sport and Life Training), supported by seven Victorian Community Banks: Valley Group, East Ivanhoe, Dingley Village, Inner East, East Doncaster and Templestowe, Parkdale, and Murrumbeena.

The funding transforms local sports clubs into hubs of holistic health by scaling up SALT's 'Club Wellbeing Package', which provides players, coaches and volunteers with vital mental health and suicide-prevention training. Beyond this on-the-ground impact, the partnership secures SALT's long-term organisational future by funding a new CEO position. Ultimately, this initiative creates safe spaces for honest conversations, breaking down stigma and building a proactive network of care. This initiative ensures sports clubs are more than just places to play; they are places where people feel safe, supported and empowered to look after their physical and mental health.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

In May this year, Bendigo Bank announced that hundreds of students from across the country were awarded with scholarships. Chelsea Moowahshi from Bendigo, Victoria received a Regional and Rural Scholarship, Oakley Tarrant received a scholarship from Community Bank Elmore, Lockington and Rochester in Victoria and Elley-May Featonby from Bendigo, Victoria received a scholarship to support her study in an Advanced Diploma of Building Design (Architectural) at Bendigo TAFE.

Build prosperity

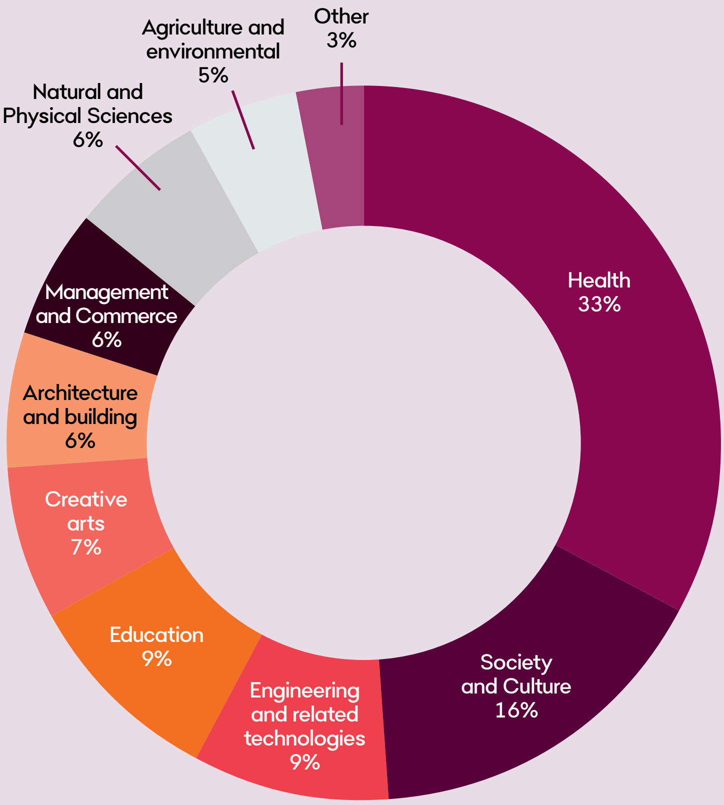
Bendigo Bank Scholarship Program

For many young Australians, particularly those from regional and rural communities, the dream of pursuing higher education historically came with a heavy financial burden. The costs of relocating, purchasing specialised equipment and managing daily living expenses often placed university or TAFE out of reach.

To break down these barriers, the 2026 Bendigo Bank Scholarship Program delivered $1.7 million in vital funding, backed 341 first-year scholars and provided ongoing, multiyear support to 160 continuing students, giving them the critical financial relief needed to focus on their studies rather than their expenses. Across the country, 71 Community Banks participated in the program, keeping local students supported. By investing in these bright minds, these scholarships not only supported individual careers but also strengthened the fabric of local communities across Australia for years to come. Since 2006, the Scholarship Program has provided more than $16.7 million in support of over 2,640 students.

Awarded University and TAFE Scholarship Study Areas

The 2026 scholarship recipients study a range of topics that will continue to strengthen their community's prosperity.



Supporting social suppliers in our supply chain

In 2026, we continued to embed our BENBuy system with our new sourcing resources to support effective and proactive risk management at the Bank. BENBuy also allows us to better identify social suppliers for inclusion in sourcing processes and to highlight them within our low-risk purchasing categories. Following the successful achievement of our previous social procurement target, and with the enhanced system in place, we have refreshed our approach and targets.

See our targets and performance in the ESG Data Summary.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our people

Related material topics

- Non-financial risk
- Employee engagement and wellbeing
- Climate change
- Governance, conduct and ethics

Building a performance-based culture

Refreshed Code of Conduct

This year, we updated the Bank's Code of Conduct, which, together with our values, guides our understanding of what is expected every day to support the delivery of the right outcomes for our customers, communities, our stakeholders and our business. The update has strengthened expectations regarding risk, governance and accountability and took effect on 1 July 2026.

Aspire: Bendigo Bank's approach to recognising performance

Our people are what makes Bendigo Bank great, and to ensure we consistently celebrate our people's achievements and performance, in FY26 we launched Aspire – our enterprise-wide reward and recognition program. Aspire allows us to shine a light on our colleagues who go above and beyond and to recognise them in a meaningful way.

Aspire fosters a vibrant culture of recognition, highlights exceptional behaviours aligned with our values, and explicitly celebrates those who role-model positive risk behaviour. Aspire actively reinforces the kind of culture we are striving for, one where good decisions are made because it is the right thing to do – not because we must.

BEN U

BEN U focuses on building the capability of our people, teams and leaders to help our organisation and our communities thrive. BEN U gives our people access to a range of learning tools and channels to assist them in performing their roles and developing. This includes:

- **AI Academy:** a 12-month journey, offering self-service learning content from both Bendigo Bank and Google, with tailored pathways for everyone, from beginners to experts. Every stage is tailored to specific roles and aligned to the Bank's Data and AI Literacy personas, guaranteeing the skills developed are immediately valuable and future-focused
- **Lead BEN OnDemand:** in FY26 we introduced Lead BEN OnDemand, a self-guided learning channel to provide all leaders with access to learning resources to build their leadership practice anytime, anywhere. Lead BEN OnDemand enables new, experienced and aspiring leaders to be flexible in choosing their learning journey at a time and pace of their choice

At the 2025 Women in Banking and Finance (WIBF) Awards, Janelle Wehsack, General Manager Transformation and Strategic Execution received the Achievement for Operations Technology or Customer Support Award. This picture features Fiona Thompson, Bendigo Bank's Chief People Officer, WIBF Award for Achievement for EA/PA role nominee and finalist Rachael Pascoe, WIBF Rising Star Award nominee Jess Zadow and Bruce Speirs, Bendigo Bank's Chief Operating Officer, with Janelle's award.

This year, nine new graduates joined the Bendigo Bank team through our Graduate Program. This program has grown from an Agribusiness-focused initiative in 2013 through to an enterprise-wide program in 2026. This year we welcomed Nick Makeham (Dubbo NSW, Agribusiness), Alex Rusjan (Ballarat VIC, Agribusiness), Edwina Crozier (Adelaide SA, Agribusiness), Audrey Rozpara (Adelaide SA, Agribusiness), Vivian Nguyen (Geelong VIC, Business), Patrick Bulloch (Melbourne VIC, Business), Archer Patterson (Bendigo VIC, Business), Joseph Herrera (Melbourne VIC, Business) and Demi Taylor (Bendigo VIC, People and Culture) to the Bendigo Bank team.

- **Lead BEN Virtual Coach:** an AI agent built in Google Gemini to support more effective leadership. People leaders can seek support for day-to-day leadership tasks, such as preparing for performance conversations and setting performance goals. The Lead BEN Virtual Coach provides personal guidance based upon a people leader's needs
- **Women in Leadership Program:** we have continued our focus on developing our pipeline of mid-level female talent through our Women in Leadership Program. In FY26, 31 participants from across the organisation participated in a personal development experience focused on building capability and confidence to be senior-leader-ready
- **BEN Learning Collective Community:** to support our evolving ways of working, we invigorated our BEN Learning Collective Community. This community connects people from across the organisation to create or contribute to the development of divisional in-business learning. The Learning Quality Framework provides structure and direction to this important community.

Futureproofing our risk management capabilities

Elevating our risk maturity is fundamentally about better serving our customers and the community. We are fully committed to ensuring the Bank has the necessary capability and capacity to do so.

To support this, in November 2025, we concluded the rollout of our Risk Management Fundamentals workshops, a mandatory foundational risk management course, to all our people across the Bank, with new team members undertaking the course within three months of starting employment.

We have also commenced rolling out mandatory Operational Risk Management modules to all risk professionals and people leaders, with six modules covering Operational Risk, Risk and Control Self-Assessment, Controls Management and Event Management. These will be followed with an additional four modules from July 2026, supporting the continued uplift in our risk capability across the Bank and driving improvements in our risk maturity.

In 2026, we shifted our language and mindset from 'Three Lines of Defence' to 'Three Lines of Accountability'. This change reflects industry best practice and is designed to strengthen ownership of risk across the Bank, helping us own it and uplift our risk culture.

In addition, the Bank's risk rectification program, announced on 18 August 2026 will be a multi-year program of work that is being developed to strengthen the Bank's approach to risk management, including governance and compliance management. It will reinforce accountability and address our risk capability and cultural deficiencies, ensuring we consistently achieve better customer, shareholder and stakeholder outcomes.

Growing our next generation of bankers

Based on the success of our existing Agribusiness Graduate Program, we have built our enterprise-wide Early Career Program to ensure we can support young people, particularly in regional areas, while attracting, developing and retaining early-career employees aligned to the Bank's emerging and future capability needs.

The 2026 Bendigo Bank Graduate Program included nine graduates across our Agribusiness, Business and People and Culture divisions. Graduates participate in a 12-month experience across multiple teams and roles within their designated division, leading to a permanent role at the conclusion of the program.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our people (continued)

Everyone belongs at Bendigo Bank

Building a truly inclusive organisation requires deliberate action and sustained commitment. The Belonging at BEN Strategy (FY26–FY28) is our roadmap for embedding diversity and equity into every part of our business, ensuring we are accountable for creating a workplace where everyone thrives.

We have enhanced our annual demographic survey to capture deeper insights, introducing new metrics on neurodiversity and employee network participation. We utilised these critical insights to drive targeted actions to build trust, strengthen psychological safety and foster inclusion in FY26.

Key actions delivered this year include:

- **enhancing accessibility and support:** we updated our Workplace Adjustments Procedure to ensure consistent, timely support for our people. Additionally, guided by the Australian Disability Network, we established a new Neurodivergent Peer Support Group launching in July 2026
- **elevating our First Nations cohort:** we deepened support by hosting the second MOB@BEN Cultural Connect Conference and accelerating the development of our Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), ensuring our initiatives are deeply guided by the lived experiences of our Mob
- **strengthening LGBTIQ+ visibility and progression:** we elevated our Pride Committee Chair to an Executive Sponsor to champion active allyship, and designed a new 'Diversity in Leadership' program to build a robust, highly visible pipeline of diverse talent
- **data-driven network strategies:** we empowered our employee network groups (ENGs) to leverage demographic data to customise their strategic action plans, ensuring initiatives directly address the unique needs of their cohorts.

Central to our priority of connecting with our people and their experiences of belonging, the Bank's five ENGs drive tangible, meaningful outcomes while elevating lived experiences. Outcomes achieved in FY26 include:

- **MOB@BEN:** we guided the development of the Bank's Innovate RAP to ensure cultural integrity and alignment
- **BEN Ability:** we launched the BEN Ability Champion Learning Pathways, a key training program designed to foster a positive, accessible environment for both employees and customers
- **BEN Pride:** we retained Gold Tier status in the Australian Workplace Equality Index (AWEI), culminating in the Bank being named the 2026 Employer of the Year at the Australian LGBTQ+ Inclusion Awards
- **Women@BEN:** we successfully drove increased participation in capability uplift programs delivered through our Women in Banking and Finance membership, broadening access to valuable learning opportunities to all network members
- **Multicultural@BEN:** led the ongoing education of BEN employees on the various cultural and religious days of significance – uplifting cultural capability across BEN.

Pictured left: In May this year, Bendigo Bank launched our Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). To celebrate this, teams came together to paint our RAP artwork, led by artist Iteka Ukarla Sanderson-Bromley (an Adnyamathanha, Narungga, and Yarluyandi woman).

The collective artwork is split into three powerful sections: the top represents our workplace and connection across Australia; the middle follows a timeline of a person's life journey; and the bottom anchors us deeply to our community and customers.

Georgia Kramm and Kate Carmody, Agribusiness Relationship Managers represented Bendigo Bank at the Marcus Oldham College Career Expo in Geelong, Victoria this year to connect with students and share insights into the Bank's 2027 Graduate Program.

Investing in equality: building a gender-balanced future

Through deliberate actions and accountability, we are embedding gender equality into every part of our organisation. From leadership and career pathways to everyday decision-making, we aim to strengthen our capabilities while driving inclusion, performance and innovation, and reflecting the communities in which we operate.

As a signatory to the HESTA 40:40 Vision, the Bank is committed to 40% women, 40% men and 20% of any gender at the Executive level by 2030. The Board sets further measurable objectives for gender diversity across the Board, Enterprise and Senior Leader level. At 30 June 2026, representation of women in the Executive was 33.3%, with 57.1% in the Board, 44.8% in the Senior Leader Group and 59.3% across the Enterprise.

This year, the Bank was required to identify three new gender equality targets under the *Workplace Gender Equality Amendment Act 2025*. In line with our review and WGEA requirements, our Board endorsed new mandatory gender targets to drive meaningful progress.

The targets selected (to 2029) directly address key drivers of our gender pay gap:

- representation of women in General Manager roles/Other Executives to increase by 4%
- enhance employer-funded parental leave
- expand reporting practices concerning sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination, reporting practices to the Chief Executive Officer, Key Management Personnel and governing body.

In addition to our new WGEA targets, we remain committed to progressively reducing both our average and median gender pay gap by 2029.

The Bank's 2025-2026 average (mean) gender pay gap for total remuneration is 21%, representing a 4.6% decrease since the last reporting period. The median gender pay gap remained relatively stable at 26%, reflecting a 0.6% decrease. The improvement in our average gender pay gap has largely been driven by:

- our continued focus on advancing female representation in leadership, resulting in a strong increase in women appointed to General Manager and Senior Manager positions
- recent organisational design changes and structural realignments that have shifted the broader demographic composition of our senior cohorts.

Gender Action Plan launch

Alongside the setting of our new gender equality targets and the recent gender pay gap outcomes, a comprehensive external review of our gender equality practices and WGEA requirements was conducted in late 2025. These insights have shaped our comprehensive three-year Gender Action Plan (GAP) for FY27–FY29, which integrates into our 'Belonging at BEN' framework.

The GAP outlines specific, measurable initiatives to drive gender equality across the Bank and reduce the gender pay gap. These include inclusive recruitment, diverse leadership pipelines, and enhanced flexible work and carer support. The plan focuses on systemic changes across the entire employee lifecycle, viewing the gender pay gap as a direct outcome of these processes. The actions in the GAP will ensure our focus on gender equality is implemented in a manageable and sustainable way.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our people (continued)

Reconciliation

Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan Launch

Our foundational Reflect RAP (2023-24) saw the Bank direct over $850,000 to First Nations-owned businesses, continue to support First Nations students through our Scholarship Program, and introduce five days of paid Cultural and Ceremonial Leave for our First Nations employees.

Building on the success of our Reflect RAP, the Bank launched its new Innovate RAP in May 2026. This Innovate RAP ensures our commitments are not only ambitious but also measurable, achievable and deeply embedded within our core business practices. We are focused on delivering tangible and lasting outcomes in partnership with First Nations peoples and communities, including:

- holding annual gatherings for the Bank's Mob@BEN First Nations team members
- increasing our spend with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander businesses
- implementing a First Nations Customer Phone Line supported by trained First Nations team members and culturally informed customer service representatives
- improving employment outcomes by increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recruitment, retention and professional development.

Elder in Residence, Uncle Billy Jangala Williams

Our commitment to reconciliation is about more than plans and policies; it is about people, relationships, and a deep, genuine connection to culture. It is with immense pride and profound respect that we have welcomed a new guide on our journey: Uncle Billy Jangala Williams, who has joined us as our first Elder in Residence.

This significant appointment marks a new chapter for the Bank, embedding cultural leadership and wisdom at the heart of our organisation. For our RAP Working Group, our First Nations team members and all our people, Uncle Billy's presence represents a step towards grounding our reconciliation efforts in cultural integrity. As Elder in Residence, Uncle Billy's primary focus is to provide dedicated support to our First Nations employees.

Pictured Right: Uncle Billy Jangala Williams is Bendigo Bank's Elder in Residence.

Supporting an accessible and inclusive workplace

The Bank remains committed to creating a safe, inclusive and empowering environment where everyone can thrive. Our Accessibility and Inclusion Plan (AIP) articulates our dedication to establishing an accessible bank for our customers, team and, the communities in which we operate, thereby driving positive outcomes.

Learning from leaders in disability inclusion

As part of our commitment to fostering a disability-confident workplace, we hosted an expert session in November 2025, in partnership with Australian Disability Network. CEO Amy Whalley and Relationship Manager Mackenzie Small presented Australian Disability Network's latest research 'Co-designing Neuroinclusive, Neuroaffirming Workplaces'.

Our teams gained valuable insights on neurodiversity and best practices for disability inclusion. This collaboration helps ensure our accessibility initiatives are informed by leading expertise and directly support our employees.

Empowering employees to thrive through workplace adjustments

To ensure our workplace is inclusive and supportive for all, we have enhanced our workplace adjustment process for employees with disabilities. We have equipped our leaders with improved resources and clear procedures, empowering them to better support their teams. A central hub now provides easy access to all necessary information and forms, ensuring that requests for adjustments are handled consistently, efficiently and with the utmost support.

Our Inclusion Index performance can be found in our 2026 ESG Data Summary.

Whistleblower concerns

The Bank's whistleblower program continued to demonstrate sustained utilisation in FY26, with reporting trends indicating an increase of nearly 30% (11 reports) in the total volume of matters. This year, the Bank completed a formal effectiveness review benchmarked against regulatory guidance and observable industry practice. This analysis indicates that while there has been a spike in the total volume, the normalised figures remain within average industry parameters. In addition, as part of this review, governance, reporting and communication enhancements were identified to strengthen the integrity, traceability and sustainability of the framework going forward.

Whistleblower concerns can be found in our 2026 ESG Data Summary.

This year, our Employee Network Group Multicultural@BEN organised a Lunar New Year celebration at our Bendigo Bank Head Office in Bendigo, Victoria with a traditional Chinese Lion Dance and Business Blessing. It was the perfect way to bring our Multicultural@BEN motto to life to Educate. Advocate. Celebrate.

Creating value in 2026 (continued)

For our shareholders

Related material topics

- **Non-financial risk**
- Employee engagement and wellbeing
- Climate change
- Governance, conduct and ethics

Cash earnings
$530.2 million
after tax

Dividends per share
63.0 cents
fully franked FY26 dividend

ROE
8.01%
Up 67bps

CET1
11.34%

Customer numbers
2.95 million
Up 3.5%

Bendigo Bank NPS[1]
+23.0
21.8 points above average

For more information see the Operating and Financial Review section in this report.

1. Roy Morgan Research, Bendigo Bank 6 month rolling average as at June 2026. Net Promoter, Net Promoter System, Net Promoter Score, NPS and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems, Inc.

Pictured Right: This year, Up partnered with Bugskin to repurpose Up's retired billboard canvases into velcro wallets. Each wallet is cut from a different section of the Simplify Money, Amplify Life campaign billboard artwork.

For our environment

Related material topics

- Non-financial risk
- Climate change
- Community prosperity
- Customer experience and wellbeing

FY26 Highlights

Emissions reduction

91.7% reduction against baseline (2022) in Scope 1 and 2 emissions

(on track to achieve 2030 target), representing 1 tCO_2e/$m total income in 2026.

100% renewables

wherever we control the electricity contract. This is supported by our commitment to ensuring that all future head offices have a minimum six-star Green Star Buildings rating and to providing our people with access to the Bank's renewable energy Power Purchase Agreement.

Repurposed retired billboard canvases

Up partnered with Bugskin to repurpose its retired billboard canvases into velcro wallets. Each wallet is cut from a different section of the Simplify Money, Amplify Life campaign billboard artwork and they were made available to Upsiders through Bugskin's website.

Frontline climate training

We partnered with Melbourne Business School to deliver Climate Change and Nature Training to 80 of our frontline bankers. This bespoke curriculum was designed to equip our bankers with the forward-thinking skills needed to support our customers to navigate the challenges and opportunities that climate and nature present.

Motor Vehicle Policy and Motor Vehicle Standard

was updated to incentivise uptake of EVs and hybrids in Consumer and Business and Agribusiness divisions.

Quantification of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities (CRROs)

The CRROs Framework was updated to ensure a fit-for-purpose approach to quantify climate-related risks to better understand their financial impacts on the Bank.

Uplifted

climate risk data to inform decision-making

The Bank's collateral information was assessed against current and future physical risks of flood, bushfire and heat stress to understand climate risk concentrations within our portfolios.

No lending to fossil fuels or native forest logging projects

We maintained our commitment to exclude direct lending to coal, coal seam gas, crude oil, natural gas and native forest logging projects.

Removed over 500,000 plastic items from Sydney Harbour

through Up's ongoing partnership with Seabin. In the past three years, over 947 million litres of water have been filtered, capturing 3,086 kg of marine litter.

Planning for change 2026

We released an updated version of the *Planning for change climate report* (2026) providing a snapshot of the impacts of climate variability on Australian agriculture.

For more information on our approach to climate, please see our *AASB S2-aligned Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure)* in this report.

Our Executive

Richard Fennell

(BEc FCA, MAICD)

Position: Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
Appointed: August 2024

Richard lives, works and learns on the land of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains.

Richard was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director in August 2024 and has more than 35 years of experience in finance, consulting, and banking.

Richard began his career in finance and consulting, primarily with PwC across Australia and Asia. He joined the Bank in 2007, leading the Group Strategy Division until 2009, before serving as the Bank's Chief Financial Officer from 2009 to 2018. Most recently, Richard ran the Consumer Division between 2018 and 2024.

Richard is the Executive Sponsor of the Bank's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), supporting our reconciliation efforts and ensuring the Bank delivers the outcomes identified in our RAP.

A keen supporter of sport and the arts in South Australia, Richard has been a Director of the Adelaide Football Club since 2017 and was previously Deputy Chair of the Board of Governors of the Helpmann Academy.

Kerrie Noonan

(BCom, AIAA, G FIN, GAICD)

Position: Chief Risk Officer
Appointed: February 2025

Kerrie lives, works and learns on the lands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong Boon Wurrung Peoples of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

Appointed Chief Risk Officer in February 2025, Kerrie has over 30 years of experience in the banking and financial sector.

Kerrie is an experienced Chief Risk Officer with extensive banking and financial services experience in both Australia and the United Kingdom. Kerrie was previously Chief Risk Officer for Direct Insurance Australia IAG and prior to that held a number of senior roles at National Australia Bank across risk management and business lending.

Throughout her career Kerrie has overseen a range of complex and demanding transformational initiatives, uplifting and embedding risk management capability while delivering sustainable outcomes and improved customer experiences.

Kerrie is an Actuary, has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Melbourne and has completed the Executive Development Program at The Wharton School.

Andrew Morgan

(BCom, FCPA, GAICD)

Position: Chief Financial Officer
Appointed: June 2022

Andrew lives, works and learns on the land of the Dharug people.

Andrew joined Bendigo and Adelaide Bank in June 2022.

With more than 30 years of global financial services experience behind him, Andrew joined the bank from Colonial First State where he was Chief Financial Officer.

Prior to Colonial First State, Andrew was Chief Financial Officer and Acting Managing Director of MLC Wealth. He also spent nine years at Commonwealth Bank, including four years as Chief Financial Officer of its Business and Private Banking and Bankwest businesses.

Andrew has considerable banking experience and throughout his career he has demonstrated the ability to transform, simplify and create value for the businesses he has been involved with.

Andrew is the Executive Sponsor of the Bank's BEN Ability employee network group, supporting the Bank to reduce barriers and create accessible and inclusive environments for all people.

Adam Rowse

(MBA)

Position: Chief Customer Officer
Appointed: July 2022

Adam lives, works and learns on the lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong Boon Wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin Nation.

Adam joined the Bank in July 2022 as its Chief Customer Officer Business and Agribusiness. From March 2026, Adam expanded his leadership to include the Consumer Banking Division on an interim basis. Adam leads the Bank's customer divisions where he ensures customers have the support they need to grow their businesses. He is leading the transformation of these two divisions to help the Bank achieve its aim of being Australia's better big bank.

Prior to taking up his role with the Bank, Adam spent 14 years at Barclays Bank in the UK where he held senior roles across Retail, Business and Corporate Banking.

Before joining Barclay's Bank Adam spent more than a decade at NAB. Adam, who was raised on a farm in Gippsland, Victoria, is based in Melbourne.

Fiona Thompson

(BEc, LLB, GAICD)

Position: Chief People Officer
Appointed: December 2024

Fiona lives, works and learns on the land of the Dharug people.

Fiona was appointed Chief People Officer in December 2024 and has over 30 years of experience in financial services. A seasoned finance professional having spent several years at Suncorp and AMP, Fiona has previously held roles such as Chief Risk Officer, Associate General Counsel and Group Executive of People, Culture and Advocacy.

Known for her unique experience across multiple professional disciplines, Fiona has a proven track record in risk management and enterprise enabling functions, particularly in developing and implementing strategy for HR, Risk, ESG and Legal Functions whilst simultaneously delivering cultural change with a focus on growth and innovation.

She invests heavily in building positive work environments and driving team performance and is passionate about providing the incentive and opportunity for people to have rewarding careers in the financial services sector.

Kieran O'Meara

(BSc, PgDip, MAICD)

Position: Chief Technology Officer
Appointed: April 2025

Kieran lives, works and learns on the land of the Dja Dja Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation.

Appointed Chief Technology Officer in April 2025, Kieran has over 25 years' experience in software engineering, digital transformation and technology.

His most recent role prior to joining the Bank was Chief Information Officer and Head of Software Engineering and IT at Telstra Group. He has also held several technology executive and consulting roles in the UK and Australia.

Kieran holds a degree in Management Science (Technology) and has postgraduate qualifications in Information Technology, specialising in Object Oriented Software Engineering and AI.

Our Executive (continued)

Bruce Speirs
(BCom, FCA, MBA, GAICD)

Position: Chief Operating Officer
Appointed: February 2022

Bruce lives, works and learns on the land of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains.

As Chief Operating Officer, Bruce is focused on improving efficiency, reducing complexity and strengthening the Bank's processes.

His background includes over 9 years working for Ernst & Young in the UK, USA and Australia before joining the Bank in 2004. During this time Bruce has held various senior leadership roles in finance and business, including Executive Partner Connection responsible for third-party banking and Executive Business Banking. Bruce has been part of the Bank's executive team since April 2015 and has served as the Chief Operating Officer since February 2022.

Bruce is the Executive Sponsor of the Bank's Women@BEN employee network group, supporting the Bank to advocate for the female experience, empower the female workforce and shine a light on leadership capability.

Bruce is a fellow of Chartered Accountants, MBA and AICD Graduate.

Sarah Bateson
(BBus, GAICD)

Position: Chief Marketing Officer
Appointed: September 2024

Sarah lives, works and learns on the land of the Dja Dja Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation.

Sarah joined the Bank in March 2020 and is responsible for the Group's Brand, Marketing and Communications division.

Sarah is a customer-obsessed marketing leader with extensive experience across the finance, entertainment, retail, and gaming industries. BT Finance, GE Money, Laura Ashley, and Crown Resorts have all benefited from her marketing expertise, commercial acumen and proven ability to deliver strong business growth.

With over 20 years of experience across marketing and communications, Sarah has a strong track record of developing high-performing teams, building multi-discipline alignment, delivering complex digital transformations and driving marketing impact.

Sarah is the Executive Sponsor of the Bank's BEN Pride Committee and is passionate about diversity and inclusion in the workplace.

Xavier Shay
(BInfTech)

Position: Chief Digital Officer and Chief Executive Officer of Up
Appointed: September 2024

Xavier lives, works and learns on the land of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation.

Xavier joined the Bank's Executive team in September 2024 and leads the Group's Digital division that has digital capability across our brands. He has a deep understanding of both financial technology and industry disruption.

Xavier spent nearly seven years in the United States building global fintech Square where he most recently led their Payments Engineering and Analytics teams. He was subsequently a leadership consultant to executive teams in the Bay Area. Prior to his move to San Francisco, Xavier led the development of a number of large commercial projects in Australia including at the Conversation, Clear Grain and ASX-listed global market online marketplace Redbubble.

Xavier has been instrumental in building and scaling Up since he returned to Melbourne and joined Up in 2019.

Xavier is the Executive Sponsor of the Bank's Multicultural@BEN employee network group, supporting the Bank to create a workplace where cultural diversity is celebrated, inclusion is embedded, and all employees feel a sense of belonging.

Directors' Report

The Directors of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (Bendigo Bank) present their report together with the Financial Report of Bendigo Bank and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors' Information

The names and details of the Directors in office as at the date of this report are as follows:

Vicki Carter

(BA (Social Sciences), Dip Mgt, Certificate in Executive Coaching, GAICD)

Position: Independent Chair
Appointed: September 2018
Age: 62 years

Vicki lives, works and learns on the land of the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation and was appointed Chair in May 2024. Vicki joined the Board in September 2018 and is also a member of the Board Risk Committee and the Board People and Culture Committee.

With more than 30 years' experience in the financial services and telecommunications sectors, Vicki has held executive roles in distribution, strategy, operations, human resources and transformation. Her extensive skills in large-scale people leadership, product, sales management, transformation delivery and risk management have been, and continue to be, valuable and contemporary contributions to the Board.

Vicki's former roles include Executive Director, Transformation Delivery at Telstra, Executive General Manager Retail Bank at NAB, Executive General Manager Business Operations and General Manager People and Culture also at NAB, as well as senior leadership roles at MLC, ING and Prudential Assurance Co Ltd.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Non-Executive Director of ASX Limited (ASX:ASX) (February 2023 to present)
- Non-Executive Director of IPH Limited (ASX:IPH) (October 2022 to present)

Richard Fennell

(BEc FCA, MAICD)

Position: CEO and Managing Director (Non-Independent)
Appointed: August 2024
Age: 57 years

Richard lives, works and learns on the land of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains and was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director in August 2024.

With more than 35 years of experience in finance, consulting, and banking, Richard spent the early part of his career in finance and consulting, primarily with PwC in Australia and Asia. He joined the Bank in 2007, initially serving as Chief General Manager, Group Strategy until 2009, before stepping into the role of Chief Financial Officer, which he held from 2009 to 2018.

Most recently, Richard led the Consumer Banking Division from 2018 to 2024. In this role, he focused on the delivery of products and services through the Bank's company-owned and Community Bank branches, as well as a range of partner organisations including mortgage brokers and financial advisers.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Director of the Adelaide Football Club (April 2017 to present)
- Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors
- Member of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand
- Member of Business Council of Australia
- Member of Australian Bankers Association
- Member of Mastercard Asia Pacific Advisory Board

1. Including other listed companies for the previous three years.

Directors' Report (continued)

Victoria Weekes

(BCom (UNSW) LLB (UNSW), FAICD)

Position: Independent
Appointed: February 2022
Age: 64 years

Victoria lives, works and learns on the land of the Wangal people of the Eora Nation and joined the Board in February 2022.

Victoria is Chair of the Board Risk Committee and a member of the Board People and Culture Committee.

With more than 35 years' experience in financial services, Victoria has held executive roles with major Australian listed companies and multinationals including Westpac Banking Group Limited (ASX:WBC), Citi, Allens and Jarden Morgan (now CS First Boston).

Victoria is a senior fellow and past president of professional standards body FINSIA, a chartered banker and was previously the Chair of the Australian Gender Equality Council. Victoria is a former Non-Executive Director of URB Investments Limited (ASX:URB), a former Non-Executive Director of Alcidion Group Limited (ASX:ALC) and former Chair of NSW Treasury Audit and Risk Committee.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Director Avant Group Holdings (November 2025 to present)
- Director Avant Insurance Limited (APRA regulated) (November 2025 to present)
- Member of State Library of NSW Council (March 2014 to present)
- Member of ASIC Markets Disciplinary Panel (July 2011 to present)
- Chair of ASIC Markets Disciplinary Panel (2025-2027)
- Independent Chair of Pinnacle Housing Partnerships Limited (September 2023 to present)
- Former Non-Executive Director of Alcidion Group Limited (ASX:ALC) (1 September 2021 to 30 May 2025)

Alistair Muir

(Dip. Comp Sci, BSC (Hons), MAICD)

Position: Independent
Appointed: September 2022
Age: 45 years

Alistair lives, works and learns on the lands of the Bidjigal and Gadigal people of the Eora Nation and joined the Board in September 2022.

Alistair is Chair of the Board Technology and Transformation Committee and a member of the Board People and Culture Committee.

An experienced digital executive and entrepreneur with more than 20 years' experience working in financial services and technology, Alistair is currently the Managing Director of advisory business Vanteum and has helped a number of ASX50 and Fortune 500 companies to launch and scale new digital products and ventures, as well as advising several government departments in Australia and internationally on Fintech, innovation and emerging technologies such as AI.

Alistair holds a first-class honours degree in computer science and postgraduate qualifications from both Harvard Business School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Non-Executive Director of Noble Oak Life Insurance (ASX:NOL) (July 2026 to present)
- Non-Executive Director of Helia Group Limited (formerly Genworth Mortgage Insurance Australia Limited) (ASX:HLI) (December 2021 to present)
- Advisor to CSIRO on the commercialisation of science and technology (June 2016 to present)
- Member of ASIC's Consultative Panel (June 2023 to present)

1. Including other listed companies for the previous three years.

(Patricia) Margaret Payn

(BA (Hons) French and Pure Mathematics, ICAEW Fellow (FCA),

Position: Independent
Appointed: September 2023
Age: 66 years

Margaret lives, works and learns on the land of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains and joined the Board in September 2023.

Margaret is Chair of the Board Audit Committee and a member of the Board Risk Committee. Margaret retired from the Board Technology and Transformation Committee effective 1 July 2026.

Margaret has extensive global experience across the financial services industry (banking and wealth management). Her experience covers roles in finance, strategy, operations, product and risk. She has worked for large publicly listed companies and their subsidiaries in the UK, Asia and Australia.

Margaret has previously held roles as the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of AMP Capital (at the time, a large public and private markets investment manager), Group Managing Director of Strategy and Marketing at ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ASX:ANZ), as well as senior finance roles at ANZ, Westpac Banking Group (ASX:WBC), Citigroup Australia and Schroders.

Margaret was a Non-Executive Director of two investment companies listed in the UK, serving as the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committees of each company (JP Morgan Mid Cap Investment Trust until February 2024 and Albion Technology & General VCT until December 2024).

Margaret is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Abi Cleland

(MBA, BCom/BA)

Position: Independent
Appointed: April 2024
Age: 52 years

Abi lives, works and learns on the land of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people of the Kulin Nation and joined the Board in April 2024.

Abi is Chair of the Board People and Culture Committee and a member of the Board Technology and Transformation Committee.

With global expertise in strategy, digital, supply chain, M&A and operations, Abi has held senior corporate roles with Amcor, Incitec Pivot, ANZ, 333 Management and Caltex after starting her career at BHP. From 2012 to 2017, Abi established and ran an advisory and management business, Absolute Partners, focused on strategy, innovation, and disruption.

Abi was previously a Non-Executive Director of Orora Limited (ASX:ORA), a Non-Executive Director of Sydney Airport Corporation, Chair of Planwise AU, a Non-Executive Director of Swimming Australia and on the Lazard PE Fund Advisory Committee.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Non-Executive Director of Coles Limited (ASX:COL) (November 2018 to present)
- Non-Executive Director of Computershare Limited (ASX:CPU) (February 2018 to present)
- Former Non-Executive Director of Orora Limited (ASX:ORA) (1 February 2014 – 30 September 2024)

1. Including other listed companies for the previous three years.

Directors' Report (continued)

Daryl Johnson

(MBA, BBus (FinEc), GAICD)

Position: Independent
Appointed: September 2024
Age: 63 years

Daryl lives, works and learns on the lands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong Boon Wurrung Peoples of the Eastern Kulin Nation and joined the Board in September 2024.

Daryl is a member of the Board Audit Committee and the Board Risk Committee.

With more than 40 years' banking and finance experience in Australia, Asia and New Zealand, Daryl's most recent executive role was as CEO of Rabobank New Zealand, which he held from June 2016 to December 2017.

From 2009 to 2014, Daryl held senior roles at National Australia Bank, including CEO of NAB Asia, Executive General Manager of NAB Business and General Manager of Corporate Banking. Earlier in his career, Daryl held senior roles at ANZ, including Managing Director Business Banking. Daryl was a Director of Beyond Bank from February 2019 to August 2024.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Non-Executive Director of Credit Corp PNG (June 2022 to present)
- Former Non-Executive Director of Cuscal Limited (ASX:CCL) (24 February 2021 to 31 July 2024)

Travis Dillon

(MBA, MAICD)

Position: Independent
Appointed: February 2025
Age: 53 years

Travis lives, works and learns on the land of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains and joined the Board in February 2025.

Travis is a member of the Board Audit Committee and the Board Technology and Transformation Committee. Travis resigned from the Board Risk Committee effective 1 July 2026.

With extensive commercial and strategic experience, expertise in business strategy, change management, operational management and equity capital markets and decades of experience in Australian agriculture and agribusiness, Travis was CEO and Managing Director at Ruralco Holdings Limited (ASX:RHL) from 2015 to 2019.

Travis is an experienced Non-Executive Director and was previously the Chair of Clean Seas Seafood Limited (ASX:CSS) from October 2020 until November 2024.

Other director and memberships:[1]

- Chair of Select Harvests Limited (ASX:SVH) (November 2021 to present)
- Chair of Australian Grain Technologies (January 2024 to present)
- Former Chair and Non-Executive Director of Clean Seas Seafood Limited (ASX:CSS) (21 October 2020 to 7 November 2024)

1. Including other listed companies for the previous three years.

Company Secretary

Belinda Donaldson (BCom (Economics), LLB) was appointed as Company Secretary of the Bank on 9 January 2023. She is an experienced corporate lawyer and governance professional with extensive experience assisting listed, non-listed and not-for-profit organisations in mergers and acquisitions, commercial law, corporate governance and advisory matters.

Deputy Company Secretary Paul Santamaria (BA (Hons)/LLB) was appointed as a statutory company secretary of the Bank on 11 May 2026. Paul is an experienced corporate lawyer and governance professional with extensive international and domestic experience in mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, corporate advisory and company secretary matters for both listed and non-listed organisations.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were the provision of a broad range of banking and other financial services including consumer, residential, business, rural and commercial lending, deposit-taking, payments services, wealth management, margin lending, treasury, and foreign exchange services.

Operating and financial review

The Group's statutory profit after tax for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 was $375.1 million.

Further information on the Group's operating results for the financial year is contained in the Operating and Financial Review section of this report.

Dividends and distributions

The Directors announced on 24 August 2026 a fully franked dividend of 33.0 cents per fully paid ordinary share. The final dividend is payable on 30 September 2026. The proposed payment is expected to total $191.0 million. The following fully franked dividends were paid by the Bank during the year on fully paid ordinary shares:

- a final dividend for FY25 of 33.0 cents per share, paid on 30 September 2025 (amount paid: $187.0 million)
- an interim dividend for FY26 of 30.0 cents per share, paid on 31 March 2026 (amount paid: $169.8 million).

Further details relating to dividends paid on the Bank's ordinary shares and capital notes during FY26 are included in Note 8 – Dividends of the Financial Report.

Review of operations

An analysis of the Group's operations for the financial year and the results of those operations, including the financial position, business priorities and prospects, is presented in the Operating and Financial Review section of this report.

Remuneration Report

Refer to page 117 for the Remuneration Report. The Remuneration Report has been prepared and audited in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the Corporations Regulations 2001. The report forms part of the Directors' Report.

State of affairs

There were changes made to the composition of the Board and the Executive team during the financial year, specifically:

Directors

1. Richard Deutsch resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 12 September 2025.

Executives

1. Taso Corolis resigned as Chief Customer Officer, Consumer on 3 March 2026.
2. Adam Rowse commenced accountabilities as Chief Customer Officer on 4 March 2026 on an interim basis.
3. Christopher Dean appointed Chief Customer Officer, Consumer Banking effective September 2026 (at which time Adam Rowse's accountability for consumer banking will cease).

Company Secretary

1. Paul Santamaria was appointed as a statutory company secretary on 11 May 2026 in the role of Deputy Company Secretary.

In the opinion of the Directors there have been no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year. Further information on events and matters that affected the Group's state of affairs is presented in the Chair's and Managing Director's message and the Operating and Financial Review section of this report.

Events after reporting date

Other than matters disclosed in Note 30 – Provisions, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the full year to the date of this report, that significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

Directors' Report (continued)

Rounding of amounts

In accordance with Australian Securities and Investments Commission ASIC Corporations *(Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183*, amounts in the Directors' Report and Financial Report have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand Australian dollars ($'00,000) unless otherwise indicated.

Meetings of Directors

The Board met 24 times (scheduled and unscheduled meetings) in the financial year ended 30 June 2026. The following table includes:

- Names of the Directors holding office at any time during, or since the end of, the financial year
- The number of Board and Board Committee meetings which each Director was eligible to attend
- The number of meetings attended by each Director.

All Directors may attend Board Committee meetings even if they are not a member of a Committee. The table below excludes the attendance of those Directors who attended meetings of Board Committees of which they are not a member.

	Board		Audit		Risk		People and Culture		Technology and Transformation	
Directors	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Vicki Carter	24	24			7	7	7	7		
Richard Fennell	24	23								
Victoria Weekes	24	24			7	7	7	7		
Alistair Muir	24	22					7	5	5	5
Margaret Payn	24	24	4	4	7	7			5	5
Abi Cleland	24	23					7	7	5	4
Daryl Johnson	24	21	5	5	7	6				
Travis Dillon	24	24	5	5	7	7				
Richard Deutsch[1]	4	4	1	1						

A = Number eligible to attend | B = Number attended.

1. Richard Deutsch – Resigned effective 12 September 2025.

Board Committee composition as at 1 July 2026

Non-Executive Directors	Audit	Risk	People and Culture	Technology and Transformation
Vicki Carter (Chair)		Member	Member	
Victoria Weekes		Chair	Member	
Alistair Muir			Member	Chair
Margaret Payn [1]	Chair	Member		
Abi Cleland			Chair	Member
Daryl Johnson	Member	Member		
Travis Dillon [2]	Member			Member

1. Margaret Payn resigned as Member of the Technology and Transformation Committee effective 1 July 2026.
2. Travis Dillon resigned as Member of the Risk Committee and was appointed Member of the Technology and Transformation Committee effective 1 July 2026.

Directors' interests in equity

The relevant interest of each Director in shares in the Bank and in units of registered schemes made available by a related body corporate at the date of this report are provided in the Remuneration Report section of this report.

Director tenure

Director	Last election / re-election at an AGM	Due date for next election / re-election at an AGM [1]	Date appointed
Vicki Carter	2024	2027	04/09/2018
Victoria Weekes	2025	2028	15/02/2022
Alistair Muir	2025	2028	12/09/2022
Margaret Payn	2023	(AGM 20 October 2026)	14/09/2023
Abi Cleland	2024	2027	30/04/2024
Daryl Johnson	2024	2027	30/09/2024
Travis Dillon	2025	2028	21/02/2025

1. BEN Constitution Clause 72.2 – A Director (exempting the Managing Director) may not hold office for a continuous period in excess of three years or past the third annual general meeting following the Director's appointment, whichever is the longer, without submitting for election or re-election.

Directors' Report (continued)

Share and Performance Rights

Rights to ordinary shares are issued by the Bank to employees under the Omnibus Plan Rules.

Each right represents the right to receive one Bendigo fully paid ordinary share, subject to certain conditions. Rights were granted at no cost to employees and have a zero exercise price. No options have been granted during or the end of the 2026 financial year.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026, the Bank granted 1,726,551 performance and share rights (2025: 2,986,403). This included 306,874 performance and share rights granted to Key Management Personnel (KMP).

As at the date of this report there are 3,736,576 performance and share rights that are exercisable or may become exercisable at a future date under the plans. The last date for the exercise of existing rights awards that may vest is 1 September 2031.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026, 3,028,047 performance and share rights vested (2025: 3,422,621) and no new fully paid ordinary shares were awarded by the Bank during or since the end of the financial year resulting from performance or share rights being exercised.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2026, 183,443 performance and/or share rights have lapsed.

Further details of KMP equity holdings during the financial year are detailed in the Remuneration Report.

Corporate governance

An overview of the Bank's corporate governance structures and practices, including the Board Skills Matrix, is presented in the 2026 Corporate Governance Statement available from the Bank's website at: www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

The Bank confirms it has followed the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th edition) during FY26.

Environmental regulation

The Bank's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of an Australian state or territory.

For information about our approach to climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and environmental footprint, carbon neutral certification and progress against our environmental targets, see our Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) in our 2026 Annual Financial Report.

Indemnification of Officers

The Bank's constitution provides that the Bank is to indemnify, to the extent permitted by law, each Officer of the Bank against any liability including, in particular, legal costs incurred in defending any proceedings or appearing before any court, tribunal, government authority or other body, incurred by an Officer in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Bank or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

As permitted by the Bank's constitution, the Bank has entered into deeds providing for indemnity, insurance and access to documents for each of its Directors.

The deeds require the Bank to indemnify, to the extent permitted by law, the Directors for all liabilities incurred in their capacity as Directors.

Indemnification of Auditor

To the extent permitted by law and professional regulations, the Bank has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against all claims by third parties and resulting liabilities, losses, damages, costs and expenses (including reasonable external legal costs) arising from the audit engagement including any negligent, wrongful or wilful act or omission by the Bank.

The indemnity does not apply to any loss resulting from Ernst & Young's negligent, wrongful or wilful acts or omissions. No payment has been made under this indemnity to Ernst & Young during or since the financial year end.

Insurance of Directors and Officers

During the financial year or since the financial year end, the Bank has paid a premium to ensure Officers of the Bank and its related entities (including Directors and Company Secretaries) were covered by the Bank's Director and Officer insurance. The policy also covers Officers who accept external director roles as part of their responsibilities with the Bank. The insurance does not provide cover for the external auditor of the Bank.

Disclosure of the nature of the liabilities covered and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance.

Declarations to Board

The Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, and the Chief Financial Officer have provided the required declarations to the Board in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act and recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations in relation to the financial records and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, and the Chief Financial Officer also provided declarations to the Board, consistent with the declarations under section 295A of the Corporations Act and recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, in relation to the financial statements for the half year ended 31 December 2025.

To support the declarations, formal risk management and financial statement due diligence and verification processes, including attestations from senior management, were undertaken. This assurance is provided every six months in conjunction with the Bank's half year and full year financial reporting obligations.

The financial statements are made on the basis that they provide a reasonable but not absolute level of assurance and do not imply a guarantee against adverse circumstances that may arise in future periods.

Non-audit services

The Board Audit Committee has assessed the independence of the Group's external auditor, Ernst & Young, for the year ended 30 June 2026. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Group's External Audit Independence Policy and the requirements of the Corporations Act. The assessment included a review of non-audit services provided by the auditor and an assessment of the independence declaration issued by the external auditor for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Non-audit services are those services paid or payable to Ernst & Young which do not relate to Group statutory audit engagements. In its capacity as the Group's external auditor, Ernst & Young is periodically engaged to provide assurance services to the Group in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. All assignments are subject to engagement letters in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

The Board Audit Committee has reviewed the nature and scope of the above non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young. This assessment was made on the basis that the non-audit services performed did not represent the performance of management functions or the making of management decisions, nor were the dollar amounts of the non-audit fees considered sufficient to impair the external auditor's independence.

The Board Audit Committee has confirmed that the provision of those services is consistent with the Group's External Audit Independence Policy and compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act. This confirmation was provided to, and accepted by, the full Board.

Details of the fees paid or payable to Ernst & Young for audit, review, assurance and non-audit services provided during the year are contained in Note 38 Remuneration of Auditor of the Financial Report.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Shape the future
with confidence

Ernst & Young
8 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia
GPO Box 67 Melbourne VIC 3001

Tel: +61 3 9288 8000
Fax: +61 3 8650 7777
ey.com/au

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

John MacDonald
Partner
24 August 2026

Operating and financial review

1.1 Group performance summary

Our business performance

In FY26, we recorded cash earnings after tax of $530.2 million, a 3.0% increase on the prior year. Cash earnings per share of 93.2 cents increased 2.4% on the prior year (FY25: 91.0 cents) and return on equity (ROE) improved 67bps to 8.01% (FY25: 7.34%).

Second-half cash earnings after tax were $273.8 million, an increase of 6.8% on the prior half. Net interest margin (NIM) of 1.98% increased by 6bps over the half, reflecting an ongoing focus on growing lower-cost deposits and prudent management of our funding requirements. Second-half total operating expenses decreased by 2.1% reflecting benefits of our productivity program and continued focus on cost management.

The Board has determined to pay a fully franked final dividend of 33.0 cents per share, bringing the full-year dividend to 63.0 cents per share. This is in line with our target payout ratio of 60-80% of cash earnings.

Total assets of $104.4 billion increased 1.2% during the year. Business and Agri lending increased by 8.8% supported by strong growth in business lending, portfolio funding and final quarter seasonal agribusiness inflows. Residential lending was down slightly over the year, while notably strong growth in digital channels drove an increase of 13% on the prior year, offset by a 5.5% decline in third-party-originated channels following our exit from the legacy mortgage partner channel.

Customer deposits grew 2.2% to $74.1 billion during the year. Lower-cost deposits grew 6.8% with the proportion of lower-cost-to-total deposits increasing from 52.5% to 54.8%. The proportion of customer deposits to total funding increased by 0.7% to 76.9% over the 12 months, and the household deposit-to-loan ratio increased from 72.8% to 76.3%.

Total income of $2,045.9 million for FY26 was 5.1% higher than the prior year. NIM increased by 7 basis points to 1.95%, driven by deposit mix, and prudent management of our funding requirements. Other income benefited from a strong contribution from our wealth business, increased card-related fee income and increased volume and profitability of completions in Homesafe. This was offset by lower foreign exchange income.

Total operating expenses of $1,259.6 million for FY26 increased 4.2% compared to the prior year, while expenses in the second half were 2.1% lower than first half. Business-as-usual operating expenses (excluding remediation costs and investment spend) increased by 4.7%, reflecting higher software amortisation and technology costs, and continued investment in risk and digital capabilities. The cost-to-income ratio improved to 61.6% (FY25: 62.1%).

Our portfolio remains resilient, reflecting stable underlying credit performance. Net credit expense increased to $13.3 million (FY25: net release of $14.7 million) reflecting balance sheet growth and an increase to credit provisioning levels reflecting the current macroeconomic environment. Impaired assets reduced to $115.1 million, representing 0.13% of gross loans outstanding (FY25: 0.15%).

Regulatory matters

The Group continues to work proactively with regulators on a number of matters, while continuing to uplift systems, processes and capabilities in areas where we have fallen short.

- On 18 August 2026, APRA imposed licence conditions on the Group in relation to its management of non-financial risk (NFR). In response, the Group has established a multi-year program of work to address deficiencies identified in its current non-financial risk frameworks and capabilities and to meet the licence conditions imposed. The program will include a rectification plan and is expected to take approximately three years at an estimated cost of $70 million which has been included in the FY26 results.
- We have accepted proposed penalties for civil proceedings brought by APRA in the Federal Court for contraventions of the Banking Act between 2020 and 2023. This has resulted in an after-tax cost of $9.8 million in the current financial year.
- The Group is actively working on addressing the identified AML/CTF issues and have established a Financial Crime Transformation Program to significantly uplift the Group's management of ML/TF risk. The Board and Executive are fully committed to the required AML/CTF uplift, which has a current cost estimate of $70-90 million for this Program to be incurred over approximately three years.

The Group maintains a $50 million operational risk capital overlay, which was imposed by APRA on 1 January 2026.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.1 Group performance summary (continued)

Strategy and outlook

We achieved a key milestone in our technology transformation agenda, completing our multi-year core banking simplification program. The final phase migrated 180,000 Adelaide Bank customer accounts, successfully consolidating our operations onto a single, unified core banking system. This has improved the agility and operational efficiency of the Bank and provides a scalable foundation for future growth. Our partnerships with Google, Infosys and Genpact are central to the next phase of our program, driving process excellence, productivity and innovation.

Total customer numbers reached 2.95 million, an increase of 3.5% over the year. Our digital bank, Up, serves 1.32 million customers, with deposits increasing by 44.8% to $4.1 billion, and home loans increasing by 56.3% to $2.6 billion over the year. Digital channels contributed 51.8%[1] of total deposit sales. The Bendigo Bank Net Promoter Score (NPS)[1] was +23.0 which is 21.8 points above the industry average.

A further highlight for the year was the announcement of the acquisition of the RACQ Bank retail loan and deposit book, expected to complete during 1H27 subject to final regulatory approvals. The integration of ~90,000 new customers will increase our geographic exposure particularly in Queensland, diversifying our customer base.

These achievements, enabled by streamlining our technology and simplifying our business, are key steps towards our goal of delivering sustainable growth and stronger shareholder returns.

The Board is committed to delivering on our 2030 Group Strategy, which includes a material uplift in our risk management capabilities. Our objective to achieve a ROE above 10% by 2030 is unchanged and supported by our disciplined focus on cost management and a deposit-led approach to sustainable growth in lending.

1. Refer to the Glossary for definitions.

1.2 Group performance commentary

Cash Earnings After Tax

$530.2 million

FY25 $514.6 million

Up 3.0% from FY25

Statutory Earnings/(Loss) After Tax

$375.1 million

FY25 ($97.1) million

Up *large* from FY25

Dividends

63.0 cents

FY25 63.0 cents

The Board has determined to pay a fully franked final dividend of 33.0 cents per share (FY25 final dividend: 33.0 cents per share). This brings aggregate dividends for the year to 63.0 cents per share which reflects a full year payout ratio of 67.6%. Dividends per share increased 10% on the prior half and remained consistent with the prior comparative period.

The Group has in place a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) which provides shareholders with the opportunity to receive their entitlement to a dividend in shares.

Income

Income (Cash Basis)

$2,045.9 million

FY25 $1,946.6 million

Net Interest Margin[1]

1.95%

FY25 1.88%

Total income (cash basis) increased 5.1% to $2,045.9 million on the prior year (FY25: $1,946.6 million), with an increase in net interest income of $77.2 million or 4.6% and an increase in other income of $22.1 million or 8.3%.

Net interest income (cash basis) increased 4.6% to $1,756.0 million on the prior year (FY25: $1,678.8 million). This was driven by a 7 basis points increase in net interest margin (NIM) to 1.95% (FY25: 1.88%) and a 0.9% increase in average interest earnings assets.

Net interest margin (NIM) improved over the year, driven by a favourable shift toward lower-cost deposits, disciplined funding management, and the benefit of a higher rate environment on our replicating portfolios. These gains were partially offset by lending margin compression, as intense market competition continued to impact pricing on new business. We have maintained our prudent approach to pricing and growth, focusing on higher-returning lending channels.

Other operating income (cash basis) increased 8.3% to $289.9 million (FY25: $267.8 million). This was mostly driven by higher income from wealth management activities, cards-related fee income and increased volume and profitability of completions in Homesafe offset by lower foreign exchange income.

Operating expenses

Operating Expenses (Cash Basis)

$1,259.6 million

FY25 $1,209.4 million

Cost to Income Ratio

61.6%

FY25 62.1%

Operating expenses (cash basis) increased 4.2% to $1,259.6 million with continued investment in our strategic priorities. Business as usual expenses (excluding remediation costs and investment spend) increased 4.7% compared to the prior year. Total operating expense growth was driven by software amortisation and technology costs and ongoing investment in risk and digital capabilities. Our sustained focus on productivity and cost management activities contributed a reduction of 1.7% in our total cost growth.

Non-lending losses held steady at $22.9 million for the year. Fraud losses decreased, driven by the Bank's strengthened detection technology, education initiatives and resources, offset by increased remediation costs, mainly in the first half of the year.

Second-half costs decreased 2.1% compared to the first half, reflecting the benefit of lower average FTEs from our ongoing productivity program, lower remediation expenses and fewer working days.

1. Net interest margin represents the return on average interest earning assets less the costs of funding these assets. Net interest margin is calculated including the impact of any revenue share arrangements with partners.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.2 Group performance commentary (continued)

Credit expenses and provisions

Credit Expenses/(Reversals)

$13.3 million

FY25 ($14.7) million

Total Provisions

$366.4 million

FY25 $362.1 million

Total credit expenses were $13.3 million (FY25: $14.7 million net release) for the full year. Collective provisions increased reflecting a cautious outlook from updated macroeconomic forecasts. Geopolitical tensions heightened over the year leading to an increased probability assigned to the downside scenarios.

Specific impairment charges of $8.8 million (FY25: $3.5 million release) were primarily due to a small number of customer exposures. Credit performance remains resilient with a reduction in impaired assets of 11.1% to $115.1 million (FY25: $129.5 million).

Provision levels remain prudent given the current economic environment. Total provisions and equity reserve for credit losses increased year on year to $366.4 million (FY25: $362.1 million) representing 0.42% of gross lending, consistent with the prior year (FY25: 0.42%).

Capital and liquidity

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio

11.34%

FY25 11.00%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

140.2%

FY25 132.3%

Net Stable Funding Ratio

114.7%

FY25 115.9%

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio increased by 34 basis points over the year to 11.34% (FY25 11.00%). Organic capital generated through earnings contributed 22bps growth, with a further 30bps of capital added through the issuance of new shares as part of the 1H26 Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP). The Group's capital position was impacted by a $50 million operational risk overlay (18bps) required by APRA, which came into effect from 1 January 2026.

The CET1 ratio remains well above the Board CET1 target of ≥10% after payment of dividends.

The CET1 ratio measures the amount of CET1 capital as a percentage of total Risk Weighted Assets.

The average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 140.2% (June 2025 Qty average: 132.3%), exceeding the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The LCR represents the proportion of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) held by the Bank to meet short-term obligations under stressed conditions.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as of 30 June 2026 was 114.7% (June 2025: 115.9%), exceeding the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The NSFR measures the ratio of available stable funding to the required stable funding as prescribed by APRA.

1.2 Group performance commentary (continued)

Lending

Total lending[1]

$87.1 billion
FY25 $85.8 billion
Up 1.5% from FY25

Gross loan balances by product

Residential	Business	Agribusiness	Margin Loans	Personal Loans and Cards
$66.4 billion	**$10.9 billion**	**$7.6 billion**	**$1.7 billion**	**$0.6 billion**
FY25 $66.6 billion	FY25 $9.7 billion	FY25 $7.3 billion	FY25 $1.6 billion	FY25 $0.6 billion
Down 0.4% from FY25	**Up 12.5% from FY25**	**Up 3.8% from FY25**	**Up 5.6% from FY25**	**Up 1.0% from FY25**

Total lending increased 1.5% to $87.1 billion over the year (FY25: $85.8 billion).

Residential lending decreased slightly to $66.4 billion over the year (FY25: $66.6 billion). Momentum improved in the second half, with the portfolio increasing 1.9%. The reduction across the year was primarily due to exiting the legacy mortgage partner portfolio, one of our third-party-originated channels. This was partly offset by continued customer demand for digital mortgages (primarily through the Up brand) and growth in the broker product suite utilising the Bendigo lending platform. Maintaining profitable returns across all portfolios remains the Bank's priority.

Business lending increased 12.5% over the year to $10.9 billion (FY25: $9.7 billion), through both our core business banking product suite and our Portfolio Funding business. Agribusiness lending increased 3.8% over the year to $7.6 billion, with strong seasonal growth of 10.6% in the second half.

Margin lending increased by 5.6% to $1.7 billion mainly benefiting from the annual prepaid campaign in the last quarter, improved performance of the Australian share market and a more favourable regulatory outlook, which underpinned strong growth in June 2026. Clients have continued to employ conservative gearing levels, currently at 27%, which provides significant opportunity to leverage facilities.

1. Refer to S1.4.9 – Lending for further details.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.2 Group performance commentary (continued)

Funding

Total funding[1]

$96.4 billion
FY25 $95.1 billion
Up 1.4% from FY25

Customer deposits[2]	Wholesale deposits[3]	Wholesale borrowings	Loan capital[4]
$74.1 billion	**$11.9 billion**	**$9.2 billion**	**$1.2 billion**
FY25 $72.5 billion[5]	FY25 $11.3 billion[5]	FY25 $9.9 billion	FY25 $1.4 billion
Up 2.2% from FY25	**Up 4.7% from FY25**	**Down 7.1% from FY25**	**Down 10.8% from FY25**

Total funding including deposits increased 1.4% to $96.4 billion (FY25: $95.1 billion).

The Group's principal source of funding is customer deposits, representing 76.9% (FY25: 76.2%[5]) of the Group's total funding requirements. Customer deposits increased $1.6 billion or 2.2% over the year and importantly, lower-cost deposits increased $2.6 billion or 6.8%. This lower-cost deposit growth leveraged the strong branch distribution network and emerging digital channels, supported by our new Bendigo digital onboarding capability and the introduction of the 'Grow & Flow' eligibility criteria for Up Saver accounts.

Our wholesale funding (deposits, borrowings and loan capital) strategy provides diversification through investor mix, extension of funding duration and geographic exposure. With a reduced need for funding in the year, wholesale funding decreased 1.4% over the year and as a proportion of our overall funding reduced from 23.8% to 23.1%.

1. Refer to S1.4.10 – Funding for further details.
2. Customer deposits represent the sum of interest bearing, non-interest bearing and term deposits from retail and corporate customers.
3. Wholesale deposits represent the sum of interest bearing, non-interest bearing and term deposits from financial institutions and certificates of deposit.
4. Loan Capital includes subordinated debt and capital notes.
5. June 25 restated as c$0.3 billion was reclassified from customer deposits to wholesale deposits.

1.3 Group financial results

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	1,756.0	1,678.8	4.6	884.9	871.1	1.6
Other operating income	289.9	267.8	8.3	151.1	138.8	8.9
Total income	**2,045.9**	**1,946.6**	**5.1**	**1,036.0**	**1,009.9**	**2.6**
Operating expenses	(1,259.6)	(1,209.4)	(4.2)	(623.1)	(636.5)	2.1
Operating performance	**786.3**	**737.2**	**6.7**	**412.9**	**373.4**	**10.6**
Credit (expenses)/reversals	(13.3)	14.7	large	(15.7)	2.4	large
Cash earnings before tax	**773.0**	**751.9**	**2.8**	**397.2**	**375.8**	**5.7**
Income tax expense	(242.8)	(237.3)	(2.3)	(123.4)	(119.4)	(3.4)
Cash earnings after tax	**530.2**	**514.6**	**3.0**	**273.8**	**256.4**	**6.8**
Non-cash items after tax	(155.1)	(611.7)	74.6	(129.3)	(25.8)	large
Statutory earnings/(loss) after tax	**375.1**	**(97.1)**	**large**	**144.5**	**230.6**	**(37.3)**

Financial performance ratios[1]

		Full year ended			Half year ended		
		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25
Cash earnings per ordinary share	¢	93.2	91.0	2.2	47.8	45.3	2.5
Statutory earnings/(loss) per ordinary share	¢	65.9	(17.2)	83.1	25.2	40.8	(15.6)
Diluted statutory earnings/(loss) per ordinary share	¢	62.7	(17.2)	79.9	22.3	38.5	(16.2)
Franked dividends per share	¢	63.0	63.0	—	33.0	30.0	3.0
Return on average ordinary equity	%	8.01	7.34	67 bps	8.26	7.76	50 bps
Return on average tangible equity	%	10.10	10.01	9 bps	10.46	9.75	71 bps
Return on average assets	%	0.57	0.55	2 bps	0.59	0.54	5 bps
Cost to income ratio	%	61.6	62.1	(50) bps	60.1	63.0	(290) bps
Net interest margin before revenue share arrangements	%	2.37	2.30	7 bps	2.42	2.33	9 bps
Net interest margin after revenue share arrangements	%	1.95	1.88	7 bps	1.98	1.92	6 bps
Average interest earning assets	$m	90,196	89,378	0.9%	89,973	90,217	(0.3%)
Market share[2]							
Residential lending	%	2.57	2.77	(20) bps	2.57	2.61	(4) bps
Business lending	%	1.24	1.30	(6) bps	1.24	1.21	3 bps
Deposits	%	2.22	2.35	(13) bps	2.22	2.26	(4) bps
Capital management							
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	%	11.34	11.00	34 bps	11.34	11.37	(3) bps
Credit risk-weighted assets	$m	36,405	36,410	(0.0%)	36,405	35,762	1.8%
Total risk-weighted assets	$m	40,014	39,305	1.8%	40,014	38,747	3.3%
Liquidity risk							
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[3]	%	140.2	132.3	large	140.2	135.3	490 bps
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	%	114.7	115.9	(120) bps	114.7	119.1	(440) bps

1. Performance ratios prepared on a cash basis except where otherwise indicated.
2. Calculated using APRA's Monthly Authorised Deposit-taking Institution Statistics publication.
3. Represents quarterly average LCR.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis

1.4.1 Net interest income

		Full year ended			Half year ended		
		30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income (cash basis)		**1,756.0**	**1,678.8**	**4.6**	**884.9**	**871.1**	**1.6**
Non-cash net interest income items							
• Homesafe funding costs – unrealised		(33.1)	(35.8)	7.5	(17.8)	(15.3)	(16.3)
• Homesafe funding costs – realised		16.4	13.4	22.4	8.9	7.5	18.7
• Fair value adjustments – interest expense		(6.5)	(8.5)	23.5	(2.3)	(4.2)	45.2
Total non-cash net interest income items		**(23.2)**	**(30.9)**	**24.9**	**(11.2)**	**(12.0)**	**6.7**
Total net interest income (statutory basis)		**1,732.8**	**1,647.9**	**5.2**	**873.7**	**859.1**	**1.7**
Total loans[1]	$m	87,136	85,844	1.5	87,136	84,217	3.5
Comprising:							
• Residential	$m	66,352	66,645	(0.4)	66,352	65,141	1.9
• Business	$m	10,936	9,719	12.5	10,936	9,993	9.4
• Agribusiness	$m	7,577	7,303	3.8	7,577	6,848	10.6
Customer deposits	$m	74,134	72,514	2.2	74,134	73,350	1.1
Average interest earning assets	$m	90,196	89,378	0.9	89,973	90,217	(0.3)
Net interest margin after revenue share[2]	%	1.95	1.88	7 bps	1.98	1.92	6 bps
Net interest margin before revenue share[2]	%	2.37	2.30	7 bps	2.42	2.33	9 bps

1. Total loans net of unearned income from equipment finance portfolio.
2. Further information related to the Net Interest Margin breakdown is provided as part of the Average Balance Sheet disclosure (refer section 1.4.7 Average Balance Sheet).

1.4.2 Other income

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Other income						
Fee income	130.6	120.8	8.1	67.3	63.3	6.3
Commissions and management fees	76.0	65.5	16.0	39.6	36.4	8.8
Foreign exchange income	19.2	27.4	(29.9)	10.6	8.6	23.3
Homesafe realised income	48.8	39.9	22.3	27.5	21.3	29.1
Other	15.3	14.2	7.7	6.1	9.2	(33.7)
Total other income (cash basis)	**289.9**	**267.8**	**8.3**	**151.1**	**138.8**	**8.9**
Non-cash other income items						
• Homesafe revaluation gain/(loss)	30.2	39.2	(23.0)	(28.3)	58.5	(148.4)
• Homesafe realised income	(48.8)	(39.9)	(22.3)	(27.5)	(21.3)	(29.1)
• Other non-cash income items	(9.8)	24.7	(139.7)	4.2	(14.0)	130.0
Total non-cash other income items	**(28.4)**	**24.0**	**large**	**(51.6)**	**23.2**	**large**
Total other income (statutory basis)	**261.5**	**291.8**	**(10.4)**	**99.5**	**162.0**	**(38.6)**

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.3 Homesafe income

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Homesafe income – realised[1]	48.8	39.9	22.3	27.5	21.3	29.1
Funding costs – realised	(16.4)	(13.4)	(22.4)	(8.9)	(7.5)	(18.7)
Total Homesafe income (cash basis)	**32.4**	**26.5**	**22.3**	**18.6**	**13.8**	**34.8**
Non-cash items						
• Homesafe income – realised[1]	(48.8)	(39.9)	(22.3)	(27.5)	(21.3)	(29.1)
• Discount unwind[2]	21.5	20.2	6.4	10.8	10.7	0.9
• Profit on sale[3]	5.0	3.6	38.9	2.9	2.1	38.1
• Property revaluations[4]	3.7	15.4	(76.0)	(42.0)	45.7	large
• Funding costs – realised[5]	16.4	13.4	22.4	8.9	7.5	18.7
• Funding costs – unrealised[6]	(33.1)	(35.8)	7.5	(17.8)	(15.3)	(16.3)
Total non-cash Homesafe (loss)/income items	**(35.3)**	**(23.1)**	**(52.8)**	**(64.7)**	**29.4**	**large**
Total Homesafe (loss)/income (statutory basis)	**(2.9)**	**3.4**	**large**	**(46.1)**	**43.2**	**large**

Homesafe income on a cash basis recognises profits or losses on completion of individual contracts, net of funding costs. Statutory income recognises mark to market or property revaluations on the entire portfolio, net of unrealised funding costs and the unwind of the discount booked at the time at which individual contracts commenced. In order to reconcile between the two bases, the following items are booked as 'non-cash':

1. **Homesafe income realised** – The difference between cash received on completion and the initial funds advanced (inclusive of capitalised costs).
2. **Discount unwind** – The unwind of the discount priced into the contract at inception.
3. **Profit on sale** – The difference between cash received on completion and the carrying value at the time of completion.
4. **Property revaluations** – This includes the impact of monthly movements in market indices of property values (CoreLogic Hedonic Home Value Index) and changes to property appreciation rate assumptions adopted by the Group.
5. **Funding costs realised** – Accumulated interest expense on completed contracts since initial funding.
6. **Funding costs unrealised** – Interest expense on existing contracts.

Homesafe net realised income (cash basis) increased 22.3% to $32.4 million (FY25: $26.5 million) due to higher and more profitable contract completions. Homesafe property revaluation income/(loss) decreased by $11.7 million to $3.7 million (FY25: $15.4 million), reflecting a decline in property values across the portfolio in 2H26. We revised the valuation assumptions for the Homesafe portfolio as at 30 June, which resulted in a $4.5 million revaluation increment. Further information on the valuation assumptions is contained in Note 25 of the financial statements.

	As at		Change	As at		Change
Portfolio balance	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Funded balance	542.2	578.9	(6.3)	542.2	560.2	(3.2)
Property revaluation balance	513.7	530.0	(3.1)	513.7	568.2	(9.6)
Total investment portfolio balance	**1,055.9**	**1,108.9**	**(4.8)**	**1,055.9**	**1,128.4**	**(6.4)**

For the purpose of calculating capital ratios, the property revaluation balance is treated as a deduction when determining CET1 capital.

Contract summary (number)	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	30 Jun 25
Opening number of contracts	3,695	3,803	3,906
Completed contracts	(151)	(108)	(103)
Closing number of contracts	**3,544**	**3,695**	**3,803**

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.4 Operating expenses

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Staff and related costs	655.6	652.0	0.6	320.7	334.9	(4.2)
Occupancy costs	70.6	70.7	(0.1)	34.0	36.6	(7.1)
Information technology costs	151.5	130.1	16.4	77.3	74.2	4.2
Amortisation of software intangibles	67.9	54.6	24.4	33.5	34.4	(2.6)
Property, plant and equipment costs	16.9	16.3	3.7	8.6	8.3	3.6
Fees and commissions	14.9	13.0	14.6	7.8	7.1	9.9
Communications, postage and stationery	31.1	28.4	9.5	15.0	16.1	(6.8)
Advertising and promotion	21.1	22.7	(7.0)	11.7	9.4	24.5
Other product and services delivery costs	18.0	16.6	8.4	9.0	9.0	—
Non-lending losses[1]	22.9	23.2	(1.3)	7.5	15.4	(51.3)
Other administration expenses	71.5	60.8	17.6	38.3	33.2	15.4
Total operating expenses before investment spend (cash basis)	**1,142.0**	**1,088.4**	**4.9**	**563.4**	**578.6**	**(2.6)**
Investment spend[2]	117.6	121.0	(2.8)	59.7	57.9	3.1
Total operating expenses (cash basis)	**1,259.6**	**1,209.4**	**4.2**	**623.1**	**636.5**	**(2.1)**
Non-cash expense items						
• Amortisation of acquired intangibles	5.0	5.0	—	2.5	2.5	—
• Impairment of goodwill	—	539.5	(100.0)	—	—	—
• Other non-cash expense items[3]	97.9	17.8	large	87.6	10.3	large
• Expensed investment spend	63.6	77.4	(17.8)	28.4	35.2	(19.3)
Total non-cash expense items	**166.5**	**639.7**	**(74.0)**	**118.5**	**48.0**	**146.9**
Total operating expenses (statutory basis)	**1,426.1**	**1,849.1**	**(22.9)**	**741.6**	**684.5**	**8.3**

1. Non-lending losses include remediation expenses of $9.3 million (FY25: $6.3 million).
   Remediation expenses include costs incurred by the Group to rectify or compensate for identified issues impacting customers or employees.
   These include, but are not limited to historical underpayments, incorrect fees or changes and (where applicable) compensatory interest.
2. Investment spend reflects the operating expenses incurred as part of the transformation agenda in our transformation and digital divisions, and includes staff costs, IT costs and external consultancy costs. Refer to 1.4.5 for further details.
3. Refer to note 1.4.6 for further details.

		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	%	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	%
Cost to income ratio[1]	%	61.6	62.1	(50) bps	60.1	63.0	(290) bps
Expenses to average assets	%	1.34	1.29	5 bps	1.34	1.35	(1) bps
Staff and related costs to income[1, 2]	%	31.6	33.1	(150) bps	30.6	32.7	(210) bps
Number of staff (full-time equivalent)	FTE	4,601	4,762	(3.4)	4,601	4,568	0.7

1. Expenses used in the above ratios are expenses less non-cash expense items.
2. Income used in the above ratios is income less non-cash net interest income items and other non-cash income items.
   This ratio has been adjusted to exclude the impact of redundancy costs before tax (FY26: $8.1 million, FY25: $8.0 million, 2H26: $3.5 million, 1H26: $4.6 million).

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.5 Investment spend

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Expensed investment spend	117.6	121.0	(2.8)	59.7	57.9	3.1
Capitalised investment spend	63.3	109.8	(42.3)	32.4	30.9	4.9
Total investment spend (cash basis)	**180.9**	**230.8**	**(21.6)**	**92.1**	**88.8**	**3.7**
Comprising:						
Risk and compliance	60.4	75.7	(20.2)	30.0	30.4	(1.3)
Foundational technology	41.0	94.0	(56.4)	19.7	21.3	(7.5)
Growth and productivity	55.7	37.9	47.0	31.3	24.4	28.3
Asset lifecycle management	23.8	23.2	2.6	11.1	12.7	(12.6)
Total investment spend (cash basis)	**180.9**	**230.8**	**(21.6)**	**92.1**	**88.8**	**3.7**
Expensed investment spend (non-cash)[1]	**63.6**	**77.4**	**(17.8)**	**28.4**	**35.2**	**(19.3)**
Total investment spend (statutory basis)	**244.5**	**308.2**	**(20.7)**	**120.5**	**124.0**	**(2.8)**

1. Expensed investment spend (non-cash) includes migration costs associated with the consolidation of Adelaide Bank customers, migration activities related to the RACQ transaction and strategic partnership integration costs. Non-cash items are classified in line with the Group Accounting Guidance Note on Cash Earnings Adjustments, which is approved annually by the Board Audit Committee.

	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Total investment spend expensed (statutory basis) %[1]	74.1	64.4	large	73.1	75.1	(200) bps
Total investment spend expensed (cash basis) %[2]	65.0	52.4	large	64.8	65.2	(40) bps

1. Calculated as expensed investment spend (statutory basis) as a percentage of total investment spend (statutory basis). Refer to note 1.4.6 for further details.
2. Calculated as expensed investment spend (cash basis) as a percentage of total investment spend (cash basis). Investment spend includes investment activities within our transformation and digital divisions.

Year ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Risk and compliance spend has decreased by $15.3 million or 20.2% on the prior year, primarily driven by the completion of material initiatives including the CPS230 operational risk program. This decrease was partially offset by ongoing regulatory commitments and continued investment in anti-money laundering (AML), fraud and scam prevention. We also increased our capacity within operating expenses to enhance our risk capabilities.

Foundational technology spend has decreased by $53.0 million or 56.4% on the prior year, reflecting the completion of the lending platform consolidation project, partially offset by ongoing investment in our data platform transformation.

Growth and productivity spend increased by $17.8 million or 47.0% on the prior year, driven by strategic initiatives to deepen digital sales and service capabilities alongside enterprise-wide productivity programs.

Asset lifecycle management spend has increased by $0.6 million or 2.6% reflecting a strategic shift toward larger uplift projects, such as data centre consolidation over fragmented programs of work.

Half year ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Investment in risk and compliance spend was phased evenly across the year with persistent focus on managing regulatory and operational risk priorities.

Foundational technology spend decreased by $1.6 million or 7.5% on the prior half. This reflects the first half delivery of the lending platform, partially offset by accelerating momentum in the data platform transformation during the second half.

Growth and productivity spend increased by $6.9 million or 28.3% on the prior half, driven by the mobilisation of new initiatives during the latter part of the first half.

Asset lifecycle management spend has decreased by $1.6 million or 12.6% on the prior half primarily due to front-loaded project delivery in the first half, originating from work started in FY25.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.6 Cash earnings reconciliation

		Cash earnings adjustments									
		Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6	Note 7	Note 8	Note 9	
For the year ended 30 June 2026	Cash earnings $m	Fair value $m	Homesafe un-realised $m	Homesafe realised income $m	Hedging reval'n $m	Amort'n of acquired intangibles $m	Rectification plan $m	APRA Penalty $m	Restructure costs $m	RACQ integration $m	Statutory earnings $m
Net interest income	1,756.0	(6.5)	(33.1)	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732.8
Other operating income	289.9	—	30.2	(48.8)	(9.8)	—	—	—	—	—	261.5
Total income	**2,045.9**	**(6.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(32.4)**	**(9.8)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,994.3**
Operating expenses	(1,142.0)	—	—	—	—	(5.0)	(70.0)	(10.6)	(17.3)	—	(1,244.9)
Investment spend	(117.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(54.9)	(8.7)	(181.2)
Operating performance	**786.3**	**(6.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(32.4)**	**(9.8)**	**(5.0)**	**(70.0)**	**(10.6)**	**(72.2)**	**(8.7)**	**568.2**
Credit expenses	(13.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13.3)
Earnings before tax	**773.0**	**(6.5)**	**(2.9)**	**(32.4)**	**(9.8)**	**(5.0)**	**(70.0)**	**(10.6)**	**(72.2)**	**(8.7)**	**554.9**
Income tax expense	(242.8)	2.0	0.8	9.7	2.9	1.6	21.0	0.8	21.6	2.6	(179.8)
Earnings after tax	**530.2**	**(4.5)**	**(2.1)**	**(22.7)**	**(6.9)**	**(3.4)**	**(49.0)**	**(9.8)**	**(50.6)**	**(6.1)**	**375.1**

		Cash earnings adjustments									
For the year ended 30 June 2025	Cash earnings $m	Fair value $m	Homesafe un-realised $m	Homesafe realised income $m	Hedging reval'n $m	Amort'n of acquired intangibles $m	Rectification plan $m	Impairment charges $m	Restructure costs $m	Sale of BSPL & RE retirement $m	Statutory earnings $m
Net interest income	1,678.8	(8.5)	(35.8)	13.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,647.9
Other operating income	267.8	—	39.2	(39.9)	12.9	—	—	—	—	11.8	291.8
Total income	**1,946.6**	**(8.5)**	**3.4**	**(26.5)**	**12.9**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11.8**	**1,939.7**
Operating expenses	(1,088.4)	—	—	—	—	(5.0)	—	(539.5)	(14.7)	(3.1)	(1,650.7)
Investment spend	(121.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(77.4)	—	(198.4)
Operating performance	**737.2**	**(8.5)**	**3.4**	**(26.5)**	**12.9**	**(5.0)**	**—**	**(539.5)**	**(92.1)**	**8.7**	**90.6**
Credit reversals	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.7
Earnings before tax	**751.9**	**(8.5)**	**3.4**	**(26.5)**	**12.9**	**(5.0)**	**—**	**(539.5)**	**(92.1)**	**8.7**	**105.3**
Income tax expense	(237.3)	2.6	(1.0)	7.9	(3.9)	1.5	—	—	27.5	0.3	(202.4)
Earnings/(loss) after tax	**514.6**	**(5.9)**	**2.4**	**(18.6)**	**9.0**	**(3.5)**	**—**	**(539.5)**	**(64.6)**	**9.0**	**(97.1)**

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.6 Cash earnings reconciliation (continued)

		Cash earnings adjustments									
		Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6	Note 7	Note 8	Note 9	
For the half year ended 30 June 2026	Cash earnings $m	Fair value $m	Home-safe un-realised $m	Home-safe realised income $m	Hedging reval'n $m	Amort'n of acquired intangibles $m	Rectif-ication plan $m	APRA Penalty $m	Re-structure costs $m	RACQ inte-gration $m	Statutory earnings $m
Net interest income	884.9	(2.3)	(17.8)	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	873.7
Other operating income	151.1	—	(28.3)	(27.5)	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	99.5
Total income	**1,036.0**	**(2.3)**	**(46.1)**	**(18.6)**	**4.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**973.2**
Operating expenses	(563.4)	—	—	—	—	(2.5)	(70.0)	(10.6)	(7.0)	—	(653.5)
Investment spend	(59.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19.7)	(8.7)	(88.1)
Operating performance	**412.9**	**(2.3)**	**(46.1)**	**(18.6)**	**4.2**	**(2.5)**	**(70.0)**	**(10.6)**	**(26.7)**	**(8.7)**	**231.6**
Credit expenses	(15.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15.7)
Earnings before tax	**397.2**	**(2.3)**	**(46.1)**	**(18.6)**	**4.2**	**(2.5)**	**(70.0)**	**(10.6)**	**(26.7)**	**(8.7)**	**215.9**
Income tax expense	(123.4)	0.7	13.8	5.6	(1.3)	0.8	21.0	0.8	8.0	2.6	(71.4)
Earnings after tax	**273.8**	**(1.6)**	**(32.3)**	**(13.0)**	**2.9**	**(1.7)**	**(49.0)**	**(9.8)**	**(18.7)**	**(6.1)**	**144.5**

		Cash earnings adjustments									
		Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6	Note 7	Note 8	Note 9	
For the half year ended 31 December 2025	Cash earnings $m	Fair value $m	Home-safe un-realised $m	Home-safe realised income $m	Hedging reval'n $m	Amort'n of acquired intangibles $m	Rectif-ication plan $m	APRA Penalty $m	Re-structure costs $m	RACQ inte-gration $m	Statutory earnings $m
Net interest income	871.1	(4.2)	(15.3)	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	859.1
Other operating income	138.8	—	58.5	(21.3)	(14.0)	—	—	—	—	—	162.0
Total income	**1,009.9**	**(4.2)**	**43.2**	**(13.8)**	**(14.0)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,021.1**
Operating expenses	(578.6)	—	—	—	—	(2.5)	—	—	(10.3)	—	(591.4)
Investment spend	(57.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(35.2)	—	(93.1)
Operating performance	**373.4**	**(4.2)**	**43.2**	**(13.8)**	**(14.0)**	**(2.5)**	**—**	**—**	**(45.5)**	**—**	**336.6**
Credit reversals	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4
Earnings before tax	**375.8**	**(4.2)**	**43.2**	**(13.8)**	**(14.0)**	**(2.5)**	**—**	**—**	**(45.5)**	**—**	**339.0**
Income tax expense	(119.4)	1.3	(13.0)	4.1	4.2	0.8	—	—	13.6	—	(108.4)
Earnings after tax	**256.4**	**(2.9)**	**30.2**	**(9.7)**	**(9.8)**	**(1.7)**	**—**	**—**	**(31.9)**	**—**	**230.6**

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.6 Cash earnings reconciliation (continued)

Note 1 – Fair value adjustments

The acquisition of the ANZ Investment Lending portfolio in April 2023 resulted in the recognition of fair value adjustments on the loans acquired. These fair value adjustments are amortised over the behavioural term of the underlying loans.

Note 2 – Homesafe funding costs

Represents interest expense incurred on existing contracts for the current year.

Note 2 – Homesafe revaluation gain/(loss)

Represents the valuation movements of the investment property held.

Note 3 – Homesafe realised income

Represents funds received on completion, being the difference between the cash received on completion less the initial funds advanced.

Note 3 – Homesafe realised funding cost

Represents accumulated interest expense on completed contracts since contract initiation. These costs have previously been excluded from cash earnings during the financial year in which they were incurred. These adjustments align the realised income and funding costs within the same period.

Note 4 – Revaluation gains/(losses) on economic hedges

Represents unrealised gains/(losses) from changes in the fair value of economic hedges. These movements represent timing differences that will reverse through earnings in the future.

Note 5 – Amortisation of acquired intangibles

Represents the amortisation of intangible assets acquired by the Group, including customer lists and acquired software.

Note 6 – Rectification plan

Relates to a provision raised for a program of work to address deficiencies identified in the Group's current non-financial risk frameworks and capabilities and to meet the licence conditions imposed. The program is expected to take approximately three years. Refer to Note 30 of the Financial Statements for further information on the provision raised.

Note 7 – APRA penalty and legal costs

Relates to a provision raised for a proposed penalty and associated legal costs in relation to the Group's oversight of a former partner bank and breaches of the Banking Act, subject to Court approval.

Note 8 – Restructure costs

Represents costs associated with the migration of Adelaide Bank customers and accounts onto one platform and brand, as well as redundancy and other costs associated with strategic partnerships and restructuring activities.

Note 9 – RACQ integration

Represents costs related to the integration of the RACQ Bank loan and deposit book, with an expected completion in 1H27.

Refer to 1H26 Appendix 4D and FY25 Annual Report for details of prior period non-cash items and other adjustments.

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.7 Average balance sheet

For the years ended June 2026 and June 2025	30 Jun 26 Average balance $m	30 Jun 26 Interest 12 mths $m	30 Jun 26 Average rate %	30 Jun 25 Average balance $m	30 Jun 25 Interest 12 mths $m	30 Jun 25 Average rate %
Average balances and rates[1]						
Interest earning assets						
Cash and investments	13,982.1	547.4	3.92	14,454.1	619.0	4.28
Loans and other receivables[2,3,4]	76,214.2	4,167.8	5.47	74,924.1	4,400.8	5.87
Total interest earning assets	**90,196.3**	**4,715.2**	**5.23**	**89,378.2**	**5,019.8**	**5.62**
Non-interest earning assets						
Credit provisions	(264.4)			(278.4)		
Other assets[4]	3,908.1			4,297.8		
Total non-interest earning assets	**3,643.7**			**4,019.4**		
Total assets (average balance)	**93,840.0**			**93,397.5**		
Interest bearing liabilities						
Deposits	75,141.6	(2,435.4)	(3.24)	73,602.7	(2,736.3)	(3.72)
Wholesale borrowings						
• Repurchase agreements	67.3	(3.2)	(4.75)	22.9	(0.9)	(3.93)
• Notes payable	2,092.5	(103.0)	(4.92)	2,127.6	(113.9)	(5.35)
• Other wholesale borrowings	7,065.3	(339.2)	(4.80)	7,805.5	(403.2)	(5.17)
Lease liability	97.7	(4.8)	(4.91)	76.5	(2.6)	(3.40)
Loan capital	1,282.5	(73.6)	(5.74)	1,373.1	(84.1)	(6.12)
Total interest bearing liabilities	**85,746.9**	**(2,959.2)**	**(3.45)**	**85,008.3**	**(3,341.0)**	**(3.93)**
Non-interest bearing liabilities and equity						
Other liabilities	1,416.2			1,352.3		
Equity	6,676.9			7,036.9		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities and equity	**8,093.1**			**8,389.2**		
Total liabilities and equity (average balance)	**93,840.0**			**93,397.5**		
Interest margin and interest spread						
Interest earning assets	90,196.3	4,715.2	5.23	89,378.2	5,019.8	5.62
Interest bearing liabilities	(85,746.9)	(2,959.2)	(3.45)	(85,008.3)	(3,341.0)	(3.93)
Net interest income and interest spread[5]		**1,756.0**	**1.78**		**1,678.8**	**1.69**
Benefit of net free liabilities, provisions and equity			0.17			0.19
Net interest margin after revenue share arrangements[6]			1.95			1.88
Add: impact of revenue share arrangements			0.42			0.42
Net interest margin before revenue share arrangements			2.37			2.30

1. Average balance is based on monthly closing balances.
2. Offset products have been reclassified from deposits and netted against the corresponding loan balance (FY26: $8,980.5 million; FY25: $8,542.1 million).
3. Interest relating to loans and other receivables has been adjusted for the Homesafe unrealised and realised funding costs for the period. Refer to 1.4.6 for further details.
4. Loans and receivables are disclosed net of unearned income from the leasing portfolio.
5. Interest spread is the difference between the average interest rate earned on assets and the average interest rate paid on liabilities.
6. Net interest margin is the net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.7 Average balance sheet (continued)

For the half years ended June 2026 and December 2025	30 Jun 26 Average balance $m	30 Jun 26 Interest 6 mths $m	30 Jun 26 Average rate %	31 Dec 25 Average balance $m	31 Dec 25 Interest 6 mths $m	31 Dec 25 Average rate %
Average balances and rates[1]						
Interest earning assets						
Cash and investments	13,694.2	274.1	4.03	14,217.5	273.3	3.81
Loans and other receivables [2,3,4]	76,278.4	2,114.8	5.59	75,999.7	2,053.0	5.36
Total interest earning assets	**89,972.6**	**2,388.9**	**5.35**	**90,217.2**	**2,326.3**	**5.12**
Non-interest earning assets						
Credit provisions	(263.7)			(264.7)		
Other assets[4]	3,874.0			3,916.9		
Total non-interest earning assets	**3,610.3**			**3,652.2**		
Total assets (average balance)	**93,582.9**			**93,869.4**		
Interest bearing liabilities						
Deposits	75,241.2	(1,240.7)	(3.33)	75,030.0	(1,194.7)	(3.16)
Wholesale borrowings						
• Repurchase agreements	124.9	(3.2)	(5.17)	—	—	—
• Notes payable	1,916.4	(48.7)	(5.12)	2,272.0	(54.3)	(4.74)
• Other wholesale borrowings	6,902.8	(173.2)	(5.06)	7,094.3	(166.0)	(4.64)
Lease liability	107.9	(2.4)	(4.49)	89.2	(2.4)	(5.34)
Loan capital	1,225.1	(35.8)	(5.89)	1,331.7	(37.8)	(5.63)
Total interest bearing liabilities	**85,518.3**	**(1,504.0)**	**(3.55)**	**85,817.2**	**(1,455.2)**	**(3.36)**
Non-interest bearing liabilities and equity						
Other liabilities	1,368.5			1,399.3		
Equity	6,696.1			6,652.9		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities & equity	**8,064.6**			**8,052.2**		
Total liabilities & equity (average balance)	**93,582.9**			**93,869.4**		
Interest margin and interest spread						
Interest earning assets	89,972.6	2,388.9	5.35	90,217.2	2,326.3	5.12
Interest bearing liabilities	(85,518.3)	(1,504.0)	(3.55)	(85,817.2)	(1,455.2)	(3.36)
Net interest income and interest spread[5]		**884.9**	**1.80**		**871.1**	**1.76**
Benefit of net free liabilities, provisions and equity			0.18			0.16
Net interest margin after revenue share arrangements[6]			1.98			1.92
Add: impact of revenue share arrangements			0.44			0.41
Net interest margin before revenue share arrangements			2.42			2.33

1. Average balance is based on monthly closing balances.
2. Offset products have been reclassified from deposits and netted against the corresponding loan balance (2H26: $9,058.6 million; 1H26: $8,913.0 million).
3. Interest relating to loans and other receivables has been adjusted for the Homesafe unrealised and realised funding costs for the period. Refer to 1.4.6 for further details.
4. Loans and receivables are disclosed net of unearned income from the leasing portfolio.
5. Interest spread is the difference between the average interest rate earned on assets and the average interest rate paid on liabilities.
6. Net interest margin is the net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets.

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results

Consumer

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	996.5	951.7	4.7	498.7	497.8	0.2
Other operating income	234.4	207.4	13.0	121.8	112.6	8.2
Total segment income	**1,230.9**	**1,159.1**	**6.2**	**620.5**	**610.4**	**1.7**
Staff and related costs	(255.4)	(254.8)	(0.2)	(127.9)	(127.5)	(0.3)
Operating expenses	(147.1)	(133.9)	(9.9)	(69.8)	(77.3)	9.7
Investment spend	(4.6)	(3.4)	(35.3)	(2.2)	(2.4)	8.3
Total segment expenses	**(407.1)**	**(392.1)**	**(3.8)**	**(199.9)**	**(207.2)**	**3.5**
Operating performance	**823.8**	**767.0**	**7.4**	**420.6**	**403.2**	**4.3**
Credit expenses	(1.7)	(0.3)	large	(1.3)	(0.4)	large
Cash earnings before tax	**822.1**	**766.7**	**7.2**	**419.3**	**402.8**	**4.1**
Income tax expense	(265.2)	(243.5)	(8.9)	(136.0)	(129.2)	(5.3)
Cash earnings after tax	**556.9**	**523.2**	**6.4**	**283.3**	**273.6**	**3.5**
Non-cash net interest income items	(16.2)	(21.6)	25.0	(7.8)	(8.4)	7.1
Non-cash other income items	(13.0)	10.5	large	(39.0)	26.0	large
Non-cash operating expense items	(3.1)	(544.8)	99.4	(1.5)	(1.6)	6.3
Statutory earnings/(loss) after tax	**524.6**	**(32.7)**	**large**	**235.0**	**289.6**	**(18.9)**

Key metrics		30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	%	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	%
Net interest margin before revenue share	%	2.26	2.18	8 bps	2.31	2.23	8 bps
Net interest margin after revenue share	%	1.81	1.74	7 bps	1.84	1.79	5 bps
Cost to income ratio	%	33.1	33.8	(70) bps	32.2	33.9	(170) bps
Number of staff (full-time equivalent)	FTE	2,196	2,165	1.4	2,196	2,164	1.5

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Consumer (continued)

Balance sheet	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Lending						
• Residential lending	61,850.3	62,400.6	(0.9)	61,850.3	60,768.2	1.8
• Business lending	49.3	47.1	4.7	49.3	47.3	4.2
• Margin lending	1,662.5	1,574.6	5.6	1,662.5	1,626.1	2.2
• Personal loans and credit cards	567.7	562.6	0.9	567.7	568.8	(0.2)
Total lending	**64,129.8**	**64,584.9**	**(0.7)**	**64,129.8**	**63,010.4**	**1.8**
Other assets	1,055.9	1,108.9	(4.8)	1,055.9	1,128.4	(6.4)
Total reportable segment assets	**65,185.7**	**65,693.8**	**(0.8)**	**65,185.7**	**64,138.8**	**1.6**
Deposits						
• Transaction accounts	4,786.1	4,657.6	2.8	4,786.1	4,883.1	(2.0)
• At call savings	31,327.4	28,944.3	8.2	31,327.4	30,549.4	2.5
• Term deposits	13,945.4	14,401.1	(3.2)	13,945.4	14,021.1	(0.5)
Total customer deposits	**50,058.9**	**48,003.0**	**4.3**	**50,058.9**	**49,453.6**	**1.2**
Wholesale deposits	700.5	1,179.4	(40.6)	700.5	876.4	(20.1)
Total deposits	**50,759.4**	**49,182.4**	**3.2**	**50,759.4**	**50,330.0**	**0.9**
Total reportable segment liabilities	**50,759.4**	**49,182.4**	**3.2**	**50,759.4**	**50,330.0**	**0.9**

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Consumer (continued)

The Consumer segment encompasses the Retail network (including Community Banks), Up, third-party channels, wealth services, Homesafe, cards and payments and customer support.

Cash earnings after tax

increased 6.4% to $556.9 million

FY25: $523.2 million

Year ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Net interest income

Net interest income (NII) was $996.5 million, an increase of $44.8 million or 4.7% on the prior year. This result was driven by a 7 basis points (bps) increase in NIM after revenue share to 1.81%, reflecting disciplined pricing on new residential lending volumes, combined with the favourable benefit from lower-cost deposit performance on net funding costs.

Lending balances decreased by $0.5 billion or 0.7% for the year driven by reduced volumes in residential lending via Mortgage Partners and White Label channels. Strong growth continued in Up, with lending balances increasing 56.3% on the prior year. Additionally, Margin Lending increased 5.6% on the prior year driven by new business volumes.

Customer deposit balances increased by $2.1 billion or 4.3% for the year. The growth was primarily concentrated in lower-cost savings and transactions accounts, partly offset by a managed reduction in term deposit accounts.

Broker fee payments decreased by $12.8 million reflecting a reduction in both upfront and trail commissions following the strategic decision to exit from the Mortgage Partners business.

Revenue share payments were $5.9 million higher than the prior year reflecting higher lending margins and strong franchisee deposit growth.

Other operating income

Other operating income was $234.4 million, an increase of $27.0 million or 13.0% on the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher wealth management fund performance fees, card-related fee income and increased volume and profitability of completions in Homesafe.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $407.1 million, an increase of $15.0 million or 3.8% on the prior year. This increase was driven by higher software amortisation and higher volume-related expenses partially offset by a reduction in operational losses.

Credit expenses

Total credit expenses were $1.7 million, an increase of $1.4 million on the prior year. This movement was primarily driven by higher collective provisions reflecting updated macroeconomic outlook assumptions.

Non-cash items

Non-cash items were $32.3 million after tax for the year. This total includes Homesafe loss of $24.8 million, ANZ investment lending portfolio fair value amortisation of $4.5 million and amortisation of acquired software intangibles of $3.1 million. Refer to section 1.4.3 for further information on Homesafe income and portfolio movements.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Consumer (continued)

Half year ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Net interest income

NII was $498.7 million, an increase of $0.9 million or 0.2% on the prior half. Lending balances increased by $1.1 billion or 1.8% for the half, primarily in residential lending. Customer deposit balances increased $0.6 billion or 1.2%, with growth focused in savings products. NIM (after revenue share) increased by 5 basis points, a combination of improved margin in lower-cost deposits offset by margin pressure from continued competition in residential lending. NII was also impacted by three fewer days in the period.

Other operating income

Other operating income was $121.8 million, an increase of $9.2 million or 8.2% on the prior half. The increase was primarily driven by higher performance fees from wealth management, growth in card-related fee income and increased volume and profitability of completions in Homesafe.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $199.9 million, a decrease of $7.3 million or 3.5% on the prior half, primarily driven by lower remediation costs.

Credit expenses

Total credit expenses were $1.3 million, an increase of $0.9 million on the prior half. This was due to higher collective provisions reflecting updated macroeconomic outlook assumptions.

Non-cash items

Non-cash items were $48.3 million after tax for the half. This total includes Homesafe loss of $45.3 million, ANZ investment lending portfolio fair value amortisation of $1.5 million and amortisation of acquired software intangibles of $1.5 million.

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Business and Agribusiness

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	639.5	649.6	(1.6)	318.1	321.4	(1.0)
Other operating income	54.0	59.9	(9.8)	28.9	25.1	15.1
Total segment income	**693.5**	**709.5**	**(2.3)**	**347.0**	**346.5**	**0.1**
Staff and related costs	(117.5)	(109.3)	(7.5)	(57.6)	(59.9)	3.8
Operating expenses	(57.3)	(58.7)	2.4	(29.0)	(28.3)	(2.5)
Total segment expenses	**(174.8)**	**(168.0)**	**(4.0)**	**(86.6)**	**(88.2)**	**1.8**
Operating performance	518.7	541.5	(4.2)	260.4	258.3	0.8
Credit (expenses)/reversals	(4.2)	6.3	large	(10.3)	6.1	large
Cash earnings before tax	**514.5**	**547.8**	**(6.1)**	**250.1**	**264.4**	**(5.4)**
Income tax expense	(166.7)	(174.4)	4.4	(82.2)	(84.5)	2.7
Cash earnings after tax	**347.8**	**373.4**	**(6.9)**	**167.9**	**179.9**	**(6.7)**
Non-cash other income items	(0.1)	(0.2)	50.0	—	(0.1)	100.0
Non-cash operating expense items	(0.4)	(0.4)	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	—
Statutory earnings after tax	**347.3**	**372.8**	**(6.8)**	**167.7**	**179.6**	**(6.6)**

Key metrics	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	%	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	%
Net interest margin before revenue share	3.57	3.78	(21) bps	3.55	3.60	(5) bps
Net interest margin after revenue share	2.95	3.15	(20) bps	2.92	3.00	(8) bps
Cost to income ratio	25.2	23.7	150 bps	25.0	25.5	(50) bps
Number of staff (full-time equivalent)	710	701	1.3	710	690	2.9

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Business and Agribusiness (continued)

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
Balance sheet	As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Lending						
• Residential lending	4,462.7	4,216.4	5.8	4,462.7	4,334.2	3.0
• Business lending	10,886.2	9,671.9	12.6	10,886.2	9,945.7	9.5
• Agribusiness lending	7,577.2	7,303.2	3.8	7,577.2	6,848.3	10.6
• Personal loans and credit cards	40.9	39.9	2.5	40.9	39.5	3.5
Total lending	**22,967.0**	**21,231.4**	**8.2**	**22,967.0**	**21,167.7**	**8.5**
Other assets	830.8	446.3	86.2	830.8	467.3	77.8
Total reportable segment assets	**23,797.8**	**21,677.7**	**9.8**	**23,797.8**	**21,635.0**	**10.0**
Deposits						
• Transaction accounts	5,153.7	5,310.8	(3.0)	5,153.7	5,144.1	0.2
• At call savings	8,053.5	7,522.0	7.1	8,053.5	7,774.1	3.6
• Term deposits	7,944.6	8,691.2	(8.6)	7,944.6	8,359.2	(5.0)
Total customer deposits	**21,151.8**	**21,524.0**	**(1.7)**	**21,151.8**	**21,277.4**	**(0.6)**
Wholesale deposits	284.5	188.9	50.6	284.5	429.6	(33.8)
Total deposits	**21,436.3**	**21,712.9**	**(1.3)**	**21,436.3**	**21,707.0**	**(1.2)**
Total reportable segment liabilities	**21,436.3**	**21,712.9**	**(1.3)**	**21,436.3**	**21,707.0**	**(1.2)**

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Business and Agribusiness (continued)

The Business and Agribusiness segment encompasses Business Banking, Portfolio Funding, and all business banking services provided to agribusiness, rural and regional Australian communities.

Cash earnings after tax

decreased 6.9% to $347.8 million

FY25: $373.4 million

Year ended June 2026 versus June 2025

Net interest income

NII was $639.5 million, a decrease of $10.1 million or 1.6% on the prior year. NII from strong lending growth was offset by a 20 basis points contraction in NIM after revenue share, driven by a combination of client migration to higher-yielding deposit products, competitive lending pricing and the impact of lending growth outpacing deposit growth.

Lending balances increased $1.7 billion or 8.2% on the prior year, with growth in Business lending of 12.6% and 3.8% in Agribusiness lending. Customer deposit balances decreased by $0.4 billion or 1.7% compared to the prior year. Balances in transaction accounts declined 3.0%, offset by savings balance growth of 7.1%, with clients actively seeking higher yield on their working capital. Term deposit balances declined 8.6%, reflecting disciplined pricing focused on margin management while meeting overall funding requirements.

Other operating income

Other operating income was $54.0 million, a decrease of $5.9 million or 9.8% on the prior year. This reflected lower foreign exchange (FX) income due to the removal of in-branch FX cash services as part of the Bank's simplification agenda, and a decline in volumes. This was partially offset by an increase in loan account fees from improving lending volumes.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $174.8 million, an increase of $6.8 million or 4.0% on the prior year. This growth reflects investments in business relationship management capacity and higher software amortisation. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in remediation costs.

Credit expense

Credit expenses increased by $10.5 million on prior year, primarily driven by the non-recurrence of a specific provision released within Agribusiness that occurred in FY25 and increases to other specific provisions in FY26.

Half year ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Net interest income

NII was $318.1 million, a decrease of $3.3 million or 1.0% on the prior half. This result was driven by an 8 basis point contraction in NIM after revenue share, mainly due to competitive lending pricing and lending growth outpacing deposits growth in this segment. The margin compression was partially mitigated by an 8.5% expansion in lending volumes and a 14 basis point improvement in deposit margins, which benefited from disciplined, strategic customer pricing.

Other operating income

Other operating income was $28.9 million, an increase of $3.8 million or 15.1% on the prior half. This growth was primarily driven by lower second-half hedging costs on foreign exchange (FX) fee income, alongside higher revenue from government assistance schemes and increased loan account fees driven by lending growth.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $86.6 million, a decrease of $1.6 million or 1.8% on the prior half, primarily due to lower staff costs driven by lower contracting costs and fewer working days in the period.

Credit expenses

Total credit expenses of $10.3 million increased $16.4 million on the prior half, due to an increase in collective provision reflecting a cautious approach to updated macroeconomic outlook assumptions.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Corporate

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net interest income	120.0	77.5	54.8	68.1	51.9	31.2
Other operating income	1.5	0.5	large	0.4	1.1	(63.6)
Total segment income	**121.5**	**78.0**	**55.8**	**68.5**	**53.0**	**29.2**
Staff and related costs	(282.6)	(287.9)	1.8	(135.1)	(147.5)	8.4
Operating expenses	(282.1)	(243.8)	(15.7)	(144.0)	(138.1)	(4.3)
Investment spend	(113.0)	(117.6)	3.9	(57.5)	(55.5)	(3.6)
Total segment expenses	**(677.7)**	**(649.3)**	**(4.4)**	**(336.6)**	**(341.1)**	**1.3**
Operating performance	**(556.2)**	**(571.3)**	**2.6**	**(268.1)**	**(288.1)**	**6.9**
Credit (expenses)/reversals	(7.4)	8.7	large	(4.1)	(3.3)	(24.2)
Cash loss before tax	**(563.6)**	**(562.6)**	**(0.2)**	**(272.2)**	**(291.4)**	**6.6**
Income tax benefit	189.1	180.6	4.7	94.8	94.3	0.5
Cash loss after tax	**(374.5)**	**(382.0)**	**2.0**	**(177.4)**	**(197.1)**	**10.0**
Non-cash other income items	(6.7)	9.2	large	3.0	(9.7)	130.9
Non-cash operating expense items	(115.6)	(64.4)	(79.5)	(83.8)	(31.8)	large
Statutory loss after tax	**(496.8)**	**(437.2)**	**(13.6)**	**(258.2)**	**(238.6)**	**(8.2)**

Key metrics	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	%	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	%
Number of staff (full-time equivalent)	1,695	1,896	(10.6)	1,695	1,714	(1.1)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Corporate (continued)

Balance sheet	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Lending						
• Residential lending	38.7	27.4	41.2	38.7	39.1	(1.0)
Total lending	**38.7**	**27.4**	**41.2**	**38.7**	**39.1**	**(1.0)**
Treasury assets	13,007.2	13,101.2	(0.7)	13,007.2	12,862.5	1.1
Other assets	2,381.3	2,718.8	(12.4)	2,381.3	2,625.2	(9.3)
Total reportable segment assets[1]	**15,427.2**	**15,847.4**	**(2.7)**	**15,427.2**	**15,526.8**	**(0.6)**
Deposits						
• At call savings	183.3	196.9	(6.9)	183.3	156.9	16.8
• Term deposits	2,740.1	2,790.3	(1.8)	2,740.1	2,461.7	11.3
Total customer deposits	**2,923.4**	**2,987.2**	**(2.1)**	**2,923.4**	**2,618.6**	**11.6**
Wholesale deposits	10,872.2	9,960.4	9.2	10,872.2	9,456.2	15.0
Total deposits	**13,795.6**	**12,947.6**	**6.5**	**13,795.6**	**12,074.8**	**14.3**
Other liabilities	**11,684.9**	**12,705.7**	**(8.0)**	**11,684.9**	**10,545.0**	**10.8**
Total reportable segment liabilities[2]	**25,480.5**	**25,653.3**	**(0.7)**	**25,480.5**	**22,619.8**	**12.6**

1. Reportable segment assets mainly comprise the Group's liquid asset portfolio, managed by Treasury.
2. Reportable segment liabilities include the Treasury wholesale funding portfolio. This includes loan capital, covered bonds, senior unsecured notes and other debt issuances, in addition to wholesale deposits managed by Treasury.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Corporate (continued)

The Corporate segment includes the results of the Group's support functions, including treasury, technology and transformation, property services, strategy, finance, risk, compliance, legal, human resources, investor relations and brand, marketing and communications.

Cash loss after tax

decreased 2.0% to ($374.5) million loss

FY25: ($382.0) million

Year ended June 2026 versus June 2025

NII was $120.0 million, an increase of $42.5 million on the prior year. This growth was primarily driven by an improved mix of assets, prudent interest rate risk management and stronger performance on hedging portfolios.

Other operating income

Other income was $1.5 million, an increase of $1.0 million on the prior year. The increase was driven by stronger revaluations within the Trading Book.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $677.7 million, an increase of $28.4 million or 4.4% on the prior year.

The key drivers increasing expenses were higher technology costs, specifically software licensing, cloud services, and amortisation, alongside increased remediation expenses due to a write-back in the previous year, and the impact of wage inflation. We also increased our capacity to enhance our risk capabilities.

These increases were partly offset by lower staff costs, stemming from a reduced reliance on external contractors and back-office FTE efficiencies.

Additionally, investment spend reduced as focus shifted following the completion of several major programs.

Credit expenses

Total credit expenses were $7.4 million, an increase of $16.1 million on the prior year. This shift reflects an increase in provisioning and overlays, driven by a cautious economic outlook and updated macroeconomic assumptions.

Non-cash items

Non-cash items totalled $122.3 million after tax for the year which includes regulatory provision and associated costs of $58.8 million after tax relating to the breaches of the Banking Act ($9.8 million) and a commitment to the rectification plan which is expected to take approximately three years ($49.0 million). FY26 non-cash items also include investment spend of $44.5 million, restructuring cost of $12.3 million and hedging revaluation losses of $6.7 million.

Non-cash investment spend includes costs associated with the consolidation of Adelaide Bank customers and accounts onto one platform and brand, establishing strategic partnerships, executing productivity initiatives, and integration costs associated with the RACQ transaction.

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.8 Segment results (continued)

Corporate (continued)

Half year ended June 2026 versus December 2025

Net interest income

NII was $68.1 million, an increase of $16.2 million on the prior half, mainly from capital replicating portfolios benefiting from the higher rate environment.

Other operating income

Other income was $0.4 million, a decrease of $0.7 million on the prior half reflecting the exit from a sublease agreement in the Adelaide building.

Segment expenses

Total segment expenses were $336.6 million, a decrease of $4.5 million or 1.3% on the prior half. The decrease in staff costs was driven by three fewer working days in the period, reduced reliance on external contractors and reduction of FTE reflecting productivity benefits, partly offset by wage price inflation.

The increase in other expenses reflected higher technology costs (software licensing, cloud services, amortisation) and additional professional services to support compliance activities.

The growth in investment spend was driven by planned risk initiatives commencing in the second half.

Credit expenses

Total credit expenses were $4.1 million, an increase of $0.8 million on the prior half.

This increase reflects a rise in provisioning and overlays during the second half, driven by updated macroeconomic assumptions and a cautious economic outlook.

Non-cash items

Non-cash items totalled $80.8 million after tax for the year which includes regulatory provision and associated costs of $58.8 million after tax relating to the breaches of the Banking Act ($9.8 million) and a commitment to the rectification plan which is expected to take approximately three years ($49.0 million). FY26 non-cash items also include investment spend of $19.9 million, restructuring cost of $5.1 million and hedging revaluation gains of $3.0 million.

Non-cash investment spend includes costs associated with the establishment of strategic partnerships and costs associated with the implementation of various productivity initiatives, and integration costs associated with the RACQ transaction.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.9 Lending

Lending by product	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Full year ended Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	Half year ended As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Half year ended Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Residential lending	66,351.8	66,644.5	(0.4)	66,351.8	65,141.4	1.9
Business lending	10,935.5	9,719.0	12.5	10,935.5	9,993.0	9.4
Agribusiness lending	7,577.2	7,303.2	3.8	7,577.2	6,848.3	10.6
Margin lending	1,662.5	1,574.6	5.6	1,662.5	1,626.1	2.2
Personal loans and credit cards	608.5	602.5	1.0	608.5	608.3	—
Total loans	**87,135.5**	**85,843.8**	**1.5**	**87,135.5**	**84,217.1**	**3.5**
Individually assessed provision	(31.7)	(31.3)	(1.3)	(31.7)	(33.8)	6.2
Collectively assessed provision	(239.5)	(235.6)	(1.7)	(239.5)	(227.7)	(5.2)
Unearned income[1]	(19.4)	(31.4)	38.2	(19.4)	(22.8)	14.9
Total provisions and unearned income	**(290.6)**	**(298.3)**	**2.6**	**(290.6)**	**(284.3)**	**(2.2)**
Deferred costs paid[2]	175.2	162.9	7.6	175.2	173.0	1.3
Net loans and other receivables	**87,020.1**	**85,708.4**	**1.5**	**87,020.1**	**84,105.8**	**3.5**

1. Unearned income includes deferred income.
2. Deferred costs paid include costs associated with the acquisition, origination or securitisation of loan portfolios. These costs are amortised through the Consolidated Income Statement over the average life of the loans in these portfolios.

1.4.10 Funding

	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	Full year ended As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Full year ended Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended As at 30 Jun 26 $m	Half year ended As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Half year ended Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Deposits						
Customer deposits	74,134.1	72,514.2	2.2	74,134.1	73,349.6	1.1
Wholesale deposits	11,857.2	11,328.7	4.7	11,857.2	10,762.2	10.2
Total deposits	**85,991.3**	**83,842.9**	**2.6**	**85,991.3**	**84,111.8**	**2.2**
Other borrowings						
Wholesale borrowings	9,215.4	9,920.2	(7.1)	9,215.4	8,247.9	11.7
Loan capital	1,226.6	1,374.6	(10.8)	1,226.6	1,224.8	0.1
Total funding	**96,433.3**	**95,137.7**	**1.4**	**96,433.3**	**93,584.5**	**3.0**

Funding dissection	%	%	Change	%	%	Change
Customer deposits	76.9	76.2	70 bps	76.9	78.4	(150) bps
Wholesale deposits	12.3	11.9	40 bps	12.3	11.5	80 bps
Wholesale borrowings	9.6	10.4	(80) bps	9.6	8.8	80 bps
Loan capital	1.2	1.5	(30) bps	1.2	1.3	(10) bps
Total funding	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.11 Capital

Capital adequacy	As at 30 Jun 26 $m	As at 30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	As at 31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Total regulatory capital	6,054.6	5,987.3	1.1	5,914.7	2.4
Risk-weighted assets					
Credit risk[1]	36,404.5	36,410.1	—	35,761.7	1.8
Market risk	0.2	0.7	(71.4)	0.7	(71.4)
Operational risk	2,984.6	2,893.7	3.1	2,984.6	—
Operational risk capital overlay[2]	625.0	—	—	—	—
Total risk-weighted assets	**40,014.3**	**39,304.5**	**1.8**	**38,747.0**	**3.3**

1. Includes securitisation risk.
2. Operational risk capital overlay of $50 million implemented from 1 January 2026. In line with APS 115 requirements, the RWA equivalent is calculated by applying a 12.5 multiplication factor to the capital overlay ($50 million * 12.5 = $625 million RWA).

Capital adequacy ratios	%	%	bps	%	bps
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio[1]	11.34	11.00	34 bps	11.37	(3) bps
Tier 1 ratio	13.34	13.04	30 bps	13.44	(10) bps
Tier 2 contribution	1.79	2.19	(40) bps	1.83	(4) bps
Total capital ratio	**15.13**	**15.23**	**(10) bps**	**15.27**	**(14) bps**

1. Under APRA's Basel III capital framework, the Board's CET1 target is ≥10%.

Regulatory capital	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Common Equity Tier 1 capital					
Contributed capital	5,337.2	5,203.4	2.6	5,228.6	2.1
Retained profits and reserves	958.5	935.9	2.4	938.1	2.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(45.5)	43.5	large	(52.8)	13.6
Less:					
Intangible assets, cash flow hedges and capitalised expenses	(1,554.7)	(1,694.2)	8.2	(1,569.7)	1.0
Net deferred tax assets	(140.9)	(143.4)	1.7	(121.0)	(16.4)
Equity exposures	(18.0)	(21.7)	17.5	(19.5)	8.2
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**4,536.6**	**4,323.5**	**4.9**	**4,403.7**	**3.0**
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	802.4	802.4	—	802.4	—
Total Tier 1 capital	**5,339.0**	**5,125.9**	**4.2**	**5,206.1**	**2.6**
Tier 2 capital					
Tier 2 capital instruments	425.0	575.0	(26.1)	425.0	—
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	290.6	286.4	1.5	283.6	2.5
Total Tier 2 capital	**715.6**	**861.4**	**(16.9)**	**708.6**	**1.0**
Total regulatory capital	**6,054.6**	**5,987.3**	**1.1**	**5,914.7**	**2.4**
Total risk-weighted assets	**40,014.3**	**39,304.5**	**1.8**	**38,747.0**	**3.3**

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.11 Capital (continued)

Key movements in FY26 period include:

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio

CET 1 ratio increased by 34 basis point (bps) to 11.34% in June 2026 (June 2025: 11.00%) primarily driven by:

- an increase of 96 bps ($378 million) due to net profit earned during the period
- an increase of 11 bps attributable to an increase in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) reserves due to fair value changes in the Group's Treasury asset portfolio held for liquidity purposes ($45 million)
- a decrease of 61 bps from payment of dividends during the year ($187 million final FY25 dividend and $170 million interim FY26 dividend), partly offset by an increase in share capital ($119 million) due to new share issuance under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP), underwritten to 70% of the interim dividend in March 2026
- a decrease of 19 bps reflecting growth in RWA (discussed further below)
- remaining increase of 7 bps is primarily due to net reduction in CET1 deductions and other smaller factors.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA)

RWA increase of $709.8 million (1.81%) to $40,014.3 million to June 2026 (June 2025: $39,304.5 million) is primarily due to:

- increase of $715.8 million in operational risk RWA driven by:
  - $625.0 million operational risk RWA (reflecting $50 million capital overlay), which came into effect from 1 January 2026; and
  - $90.8 million year on year increase in operational risk[1] RWA due to increase in interest earning assets over the year.
- increase of $78.5 million in securitisation risk RWA, partly offset by:
- decrease of $84.0 million in credit risk RWA, driven by:
  - increase of $751.2 million in volume growth in commercial property lending; offset by;
  - decrease of $346.2 million in residential property lending primarily due to a contraction in third-party banking lending in the first half of the year, partly offset by increased lending activity in the latter half of the year;
  - decrease of $388.5 million reflecting the benefit of data and logic enhancements; and
  - decrease of $100.5 million RWA in other exposure types.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Details on the market disclosures required under Pillar 3, per prudential standard APS 330 Public Disclosure, are provided on the Group's website at: www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/regulatory-disclosures/

1. Operational risk RWA is calculated based on Group's financial statements at 30 June, and updated annually in September quarter.

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.12 Shareholder returns and dividends

Reconciliation of earnings used in the calculation of earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (EPS)	Full year ended 30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended 30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Earnings/(loss) used in calculating basic EPS	375.1	(97.1)	large	144.5	230.6	(37.3)
Amortisation of acquired intangibles (after tax)	3.4	3.5	(2.9)	1.7	1.7	—
Non-cash income and expense items (after tax)	129.0	589.6	(78.1)	114.6	14.4	large
Homesafe net realised income (after tax)	22.7	18.6	22.0	13.0	9.7	34.0
Total cash earnings	**530.2**	**514.6**	**3.0**	**273.8**	**256.4**	**6.8**

Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of EPS	30 Jun 26 000's	30 Jun 25 000's	Change %	30 Jun 26 000's	31 Dec 25 000's	Change %
Weighted average number of ordinary shares – used in basic and cash basis EPS calculations	569,130	565,648	0.6	572,563	565,754	1.2
Weighted average number of ordinary shares – used in diluted EPS calculations	644,390	565,648 [1]	13.9	647,823	636,738	1.7

1. For FY25, the weighted average number of shares used in basic and diluted Earnings Per Share calculation is the same, as the effect of share rights and loan capital instruments are anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the dilutive calculation in accordance with the requirements of AASB 133 *Earnings Per Share*.

Reconciliation of equity used in the calculation of Return on Equity (ROE)	30 Jun 26 $m	30 Jun 25 $m	Change %	30 Jun 26 $m	31 Dec 25 $m	Change %
Ordinary issued capital	5,338.6	5,205.0	2.6	5,338.6	5,230.1	2.1
Retained earnings	1,347.7	1,328.2	1.5	1,347.7	1,372.8	(1.8)
Total ordinary equity	**6,686.3**	**6,533.2**	**2.3**	**6,686.3**	**6,602.9**	**1.3**
Average ordinary equity	**6,620.2**	**7,008.2**	**(5.5)**	**6,684.7**	**6,555.7**	**2.0**
Average intangible assets	**1,429.9**	**1,895.4**	**(24.6)**	**1,427.9**	**1,431.9**	**(0.3)**
Average tangible equity	**5,247.5**	**5,142.9**	**2.0**	**5,277.2**	**5,217.8**	**1.1**

		Full year ended 30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	Half year ended 30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Cash earnings per share	¢	93.2	91.0	2.4	47.8	45.3	5.5
Dividend per share	¢	63.0	63.0	—	33.0	30.0	10.0
Dividend amount payable/paid	$m	360.8	356.7	1.1	191.0	169.8	12.5
Payout ratio – stat basis per ordinary share[1]	%	95.6	(366.3)	large	131.0	73.5	large
Payout ratio – cash basis per ordinary share[1]	%	67.6	69.2	(160) bps	69.0	66.2	280 bps

1. Payout ratio is calculated as dividend per share divided by the applicable earnings/(loss) per ordinary share.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan provides shareholders with the opportunity to receive their entitlement to a dividend in shares. The issue price of the shares is equal to the volume weighted average share price of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares traded on the Australian Securities Exchange over the 10 trading days commencing 8 September 2026. Shares issued under this plan rank equally with all other ordinary shares.

The last date for the receipt of an election notice for participation in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan for the 2026 final dividend is 3 September 2026.

Operating and financial review (continued)

1.4 Group performance analysis (continued)

1.4.13 Net tangible assets per ordinary share

	Full year ended			Half year ended		
	30 Jun 26	30 Jun 25	Change Jun 26 vs Jun 25 %	30 Jun 26	31 Dec 25	Change Jun 26 vs Dec 25 %
Net assets per ordinary share[1]	$11.67	$11.83	(1.4)	$11.67	$11.72	(0.4)
Net tangible assets per ordinary share[2]	$9.19	$9.29	(1.1)	$9.19	$9.20	(0.1)

1. Net assets per ordinary share is calculated using the closing number of ordinary shares on issue.
2. Net tangible assets per ordinary share is calculated as net assets less goodwill and other intangible assets, and is calculated using the closing number of ordinary shares on issue.

Net tangible assets	$m	$m	%	$m	$m	%
Net assets	6,734.5	6,670.3	1.0	6,734.5	6,643.8	1.4
Intangible assets	(1,428.0)	(1,430.1)	0.1	(1,428.0)	(1,430.3)	0.2
Net tangible assets attributable to ordinary shareholders	**5,306.5**	**5,240.2**	**1.3**	**5,306.5**	**5,213.5**	**1.8**
Number of fully paid ordinary shares on issue (000's)	**577,150**	**563,867**	**2.4**	**577,150**	**566,801**	**1.8**

Risk management

Risk management framework

The Group is exposed to financial and non-financial risks through the products and services it offers. Strong risk management enables the delivery of our strategy. It is essential for keeping our licence to operate, protecting our customers, communities and the future success of our bank.

Our Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (GRMFS) articulates how we manage our material risks. Material risks are those that could have a material impact on the Group or on the interests of customers.

The key pillars of our GRMFS include the following, which are approved annually by the Board and submitted to APRA in accordance with the requirements of APRA Prudential Standard CPS 220 Risk Management:

- **The Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (GRMFS)** itself, which articulates how we manage our material risks.
- **The Risk Appetite Statement,** which defines the amount and type of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of our strategic objectives. It sets out principles, limits and indicators for each of our material risks.
- **The Group Strategic Plan,** which sets out the Group's strategy and approach to implementing the 2030 Group Strategy, considering the Group's material risks.

We operate a 'Three Lines of Accountability' model where each line has defined roles and responsibilities to support risk management as follows:

- **Line 1** owns and manages risk. It is accountable for executing day-to-day risk management activities and embedding controls into business operations.
- **Line 2** provides independent oversight and challenge. It is accountable for developing the risk framework, providing expertise and providing objective challenge and independent oversight.
- **Line 3** provides independent assurance of risk management. It is accountable for monitoring the effectiveness of risk management.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Risk management (continued)

Risk governance

Risk governance refers to the formal structure used to support risk-based decision making and oversight. This consists of Board and Management Committees as shown below.

Our Board, Executive and Management committees have their responsibilities delegated from the Board. Executive and Management committees support Accountable Executives to discharge their obligations under the Financial Accountability Regime (FAR).

The Board is ultimately accountable for risk management. The Board delegates the responsibility for the day-to-day management of operations to the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO and MD) and the CEO and MD delegates authority to the Executive team. Management is responsible for embedding and operationalising the Group's risk management frameworks, policies and standards in its operations.

Further information on the Board committees and their charters is available in the Corporate Governance section of our website at bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Board and Committee structure

Board	Board					
Board Committees	Board Audit Committee	Board Risk Committee	Board People and Culture Committee	Board Technology and Transformation Committee	Joint Chair Committee	
Executive Committees	Executive Committee	Executive Risk Committee	Disclosure Committee	Consequence Management Committee		
Management Committees	Non-financial Risk Committee	Asset and Liability Management Committee	Credit Committee	Workplace Health, Safety and Security Committee		
Management Sub-committees	Model Risk Committee	Pricing Sub-committee	Product Governance Sub-committee	Customer Remediation Sub-committee	Lending Standards Review Sub-committee	Data Management Authority
Divisional Committees	Divisional Risk Committees					

Material risks

The material risks facing the Group and the management of these risks are outlined below.

Risk	Risk definition	Risk strategy
Capital	The risk of having an inadequate level or composition of capital to support business activities and meet regulatory capital requirements.	Our approach to managing capital risk ensures the Group continues to meet APRA's definition of unquestionably strong and financially resilient. Capital is managed to safeguard depositors, creditors, and shareholders, ensuring the Group can absorb unanticipated losses, maintain lending capacity, and support strategic growth through varying economic cycles and stress periods. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (**ICAAP**) Statement and Capital Risk Management Policy, and Capital Management Plan.
Credit	The risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the Group.	Our approach to managing credit risk is to support our customers and communities through responsible lending, while ensuring that all credit exposures are rigorously assessed, objectively decisioned, and supported by appropriate assessment of the second way out (collateral) to protect the financial stability of the Group. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Credit Risk Management Framework, Group Credit Policies and Group Treasury and Financial Markets Credit Standard.
Funding and liquidity	The risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due.	Our approach to managing funding and liquidity risk ensures financial resilience by meeting cash flow commitments on time, satisfying prudential requirements, and balancing risk with profitability. We maintain continuous access to a range of domestic and global funding markets to support business activities through market disruptions. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Funding Plan.
Market	The risk of losses from unexpected changes in market rates and prices.	Our approach to managing market risk protects the balance sheet by prudently managing — rather than eliminating — exposure to market rate fluctuations. Market risk is managed to facilitate core banking activities while protecting current earnings and long-term economic value, ensuring losses do not exceed absorption capacity. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Group Trading Book Policy and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (**IRRBB**) Policy.
Operational	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, the actions or inactions of people, or from external events.	Our approach to managing operational risk is to increase resilience by minimising the impacts of operational risk through robust processes and controls, ensuring the continuity of critical operations, data integrity and system security, including during severe disruptions or third-party failures. Supporting documents used to manage operational risk include the Operational Risk Management Framework, Operational Risk Management Policy, Controls Management Policy, Data Risk Management Policy, Business Continuity Management Policy, Risk in Change Standard, Issues Management Policy, Event Management Policy, Operational Risk Scenario Analysis Policy, Model Risk Policy, Service Provider Policy, Technology Risk Management Policy, Information Security Policy, Tax Risk Policy and Work, Health and Safety Policy.
Compliance	The risk of failing to comply with regulatory obligations due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or controls, leading to potential financial loss, customer harm, reputational damage, or regulatory action.	Our approach to managing compliance risk (including conduct risk) is aligned with our purpose of feeding into the prosperity of our customers and communities. We are committed to operating with integrity, supporting fair customer outcomes, and protecting community trust. Our strategy is focused on strengthening how we integrate compliance into our culture and daily business practices. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Compliance Obligations Management Policy, Regulatory Engagement Standard, Regulatory Change Standard, Conflicts of Interest Policy, Conduct Risk Policy, Monitoring, Training, Significant Breach Procedure and Supervision Policy and Privacy Policy.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Material risks (continued)

Financial crime	The risk of failing to adopt and implement a suitable risk-based program to detect, deter and disrupt financial crime in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Our approach to managing financial crime risk is fundamental to our licence to operate, our reputation, and our role in protecting the integrity of the Australian financial system. We recognise that criminals actively seek to exploit financial institutions. Therefore, our strategy is to achieve strict regulatory compliance, and to actively build a hostile environment for illicit actors. We achieve this by deploying intelligence-led, risk-based programs to safeguard our customers, the community, and the Group from the devastating impacts of financial crime. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Risk in Change Standard, Divisional Strategy & Plans, and Business Unit Plans.
Strategic	The risk of making inappropriate strategic choices, not implementing strategies successfully, or not responding effectively to changes in the environment.	Our approach to managing strategic risk is to embed risk management directly into the annual planning, investment, and transformation lifecycles, from strategy to execution. This ensures that risks of doing and risks of not doing are understood, the Group remains agile, capital is deployed effectively, and strategic objectives are achieved without taking risks that threaten our financial or operational resilience. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Strategic Planning Framework, Related Entity Policy and Responsible Artificial Intelligence Standard.
Sustainability	The risk of environmental, social or governance events or conditions negatively impacting the risk and return profile, value or reputation of the Group.	Our approach to managing sustainability risk is to reduce risks across the value chain and business model. For each climate-related risk, we assess its location in the value chain, timeframe, risk type (physical or transition), risk rating and relevant mitigation actions. For more information, refer to the Group's FY26 Climate Disclosure. Supporting documents used to manage the risk include the Sustainability Framework, Sustainability Approach (FY27 to FY30), Climate and Environmental Credit Risk Policy and Modern Slavery Policy.

Business uncertainties

The Group's emerging risks are reviewed every six months by the Executive and the Board. This process aligns with the annual planning process. The emerging risk review evaluates the Group's emerging risks and actions that need to be taken to mitigate those risks.

The emerging risk themes that the Executive and Board focused on this year are outlined below. The likelihood of these risks occurring cannot be determined with certainty. If one or more of these risks materialises, they could have a material and adverse impact on the Group's strategy, operations, financial condition and future performance.

Regulatory action

The Group operates in a highly regulated environment in which strong risk management is critical to our business performance. Events over the year have identified significant weaknesses in our risk management.

In November 2025, the Group disclosed significant AML/CTF deficiencies. The Group is actively working on addressing the deficiencies and implementing numerous enhancements to significantly uplift the Group's management of ML/TF risk. The Group has established a Financial Crime Transformation Program to address the AML/CTF deficiencies and continues to engage constructively with AUSTRAC. The Board and Executive are fully committed to the required AML/CTF uplift, which has a current cost estimate of $70-90 million for this Program to be incurred over approximately three years.

On 10 August 2026, we accepted proposed penalties for civil proceedings brought by APRA in the Federal Court for contraventions of the Banking Act between 2020 and 2023. This has resulted in an after-tax cost of $9.8 million in the current financial year.

On 18 August 2026, APRA imposed licence conditions on the Group in relation to its management of non-financial risk (NFR). In response, the Group has established a multi-year program of work to address deficiencies identified in its current risk frameworks and capabilities and meet the licence conditions imposed. The program includes a rectification plan and is expected to take approximately three years at an estimated cost of $70 million, which has been included in the FY26 results.

Artificial intelligence

As the field of artificial intelligence (AI) rapidly advances, the Group faces the dual risk of either adopting too slowly and risking strategic obsolescence, or not keeping pace with the technology's evolution, which could lead to inadequate controls, data risks, flawed decisions, and an erosion of customer trust. As the Group accelerates the adoption of generative and agentic AI to drive productivity and innovation, managing this risk is critical.

To help manage the risk, the Group has expanded its relationship with Google Cloud, deploying AI within a comprehensive security and governance environment. The Group also has a Responsible AI Standard to govern its solutions and is building internal capability through comprehensive learning programs to ensure its workforce is well-equipped for the future.

Strategic execution and integration

The successful delivery of the Group's strategy relies on disciplined execution and integration. Given the scale of the strategy, the Group must manage this risk to ensure intended benefits are fully realised without unintended impacts on the risk profile.

To help manage this risk, the Group has evolved its strategic planning process to include more granular business-unit level planning, enhanced its change-impact assessments through a new 'Risk in Change' process, and unified its strategic execution and delivery functions under a dedicated Strategic Execution Office to strengthen practices.

Customer trust

The Group continues to face heightened expectations from customers, regulators and the community. Customer trust may be eroded if these expectations are not met – for example, by failing to adequately protect customers from fraud or to adequately support customers experiencing vulnerability. Such failures threaten our core strategic pillar of 'setting the benchmark for trust and societal impact'.

To safeguard this critical asset, the Group has established a new Customer Care division to provide greater support for customers experiencing hardship or vulnerability, and enhanced its processes for monitoring and responding to reputation risk.

Cybercrime

The Group anticipates that cybercrime will grow as threat actors continue to exploit advances in technology. As our strategy is executed, we expect to see growth in digital channels, customer digital adoption and greater data sharing with partners – all of which may increase risk of cybercrime.

To help manage this risk, the Group has uplifted its security including enterprise security controls to build an aggregate view of cyber-related risks across the Group, strengthened customer authentication and enhanced multifactor authentication.

FY26 Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure)

Reporting entity

This report has been prepared for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The Bank's FY26 Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) has been prepared for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries to comply with the mandatory climate reporting obligations outlined in the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 and the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The Bank has relied on the transition provision under AASB S2 Appendix C, which allows the Bank not to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and comparative information in the first annual reporting period of AASB S2. While this transition relief is being relied upon, the Bank has elected to voluntarily disclose some information in relation to the Bank's Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, and comparative information, where relevant, to provide additional transparency to users of this report.

Currencies

Currencies contained in this disclosure are the same unit of measure as financial statements.

Governance

The Board of Bendigo Bank is responsible for the effective oversight and prudent management of the Bank. This includes the consideration and oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Board

The Board and its associated committees oversee the management of climate-related risks and opportunities

Responsibilities: Oversee, consider and approve the Group's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) approach.

Meeting number: 10 (substantive end of month meetings)

Scheduled climate updates: 1 meeting per year, annually

Skills & capabilities assessment: The FY26 Board Skills Assessment (self-assessment) found that the Board continues to possess an appropriate standard of awareness and understanding across all required skills matrix areas. Please refer to *Corporate Governance Statement Board Skills and Development* for more information. To ensure the Board can oversee strategies for climate-related risks and opportunities on an ongoing basis, we have identified additional focus areas to uplift Board and Executive capabilities in FY27 and beyond.

Decisions / approvals:

- Annual Materiality Assessment findings
- BEN 1.5°C Climate Targets and boundaries (FY25 – FY30)
- ESG & Sustainability Business Plan (FY23 – FY26) & Sustainability Approach (FY27 – FY30)
- Climate & Nature Action Plan (CNAP) (FY24 – FY26)
- Approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Annual sustainability and climate disclosures
- Climate-related scenario analysis outcomes
- Group Balanced Scorecard outcomes (includes Customer, Community & Planet measures)
- Sustainability Framework

Board Audit Committee

Responsibilities: Oversees and monitors the Bank's approach to ESG focus areas, including receiving regular reporting, monitoring emerging ESG risks and opportunities and review of sustainability-related external disclosures

Meeting number: 5 meetings

Scheduled climate updates: 2 meetings per year, 6-monthly

Decisions / endorsements:

- Annual Materiality Assessment findings
- Climate-related risks and opportunities management
- BEN 1.5°C Climate Targets and boundaries (FY25 – FY30)
- ESG & Sustainability Business Plan (FY23 – FY26) & Sustainability Approach (FY27 – FY30)
- CNAP (FY24 – FY26)
- Annual sustainability and climate disclosures

Board Risk Committee

Responsibilities: Monitors the impact of ESG Risk on the Bank's Strategic and Operational Risk Profile. Oversight and review of climate-related scenario analysis

Meeting number: 7 meetings

Scheduled climate updates: As required

Decisions / endorsements:

- Climate-related scenario analysis methodology and findings

Board People and Culture Committee

Responsibilities: Reviews and recommends to the Board for approval, the Group Scorecard and monitoring performance of the Group Scorecard

Meeting number: 7 meetings

Scheduled climate updates: As required

Decisions / endorsements:

- Group Scorecard updates (Customer, Community & Planet is a section of the Group Scorecard)

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Governance (continued)

Board Directors, including Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Managing Director (MD)

FAR accountability: Overseeing, considering, reviewing and approving the Bank's Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) approach (including, ESG Framework, annual Climate Change Action Plan, ESG (and climate-related) disclosures and BEN's Modern Slavery Statement).

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

FAR accountability: Developing and maintaining the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan

Developing and maintaining the CNAP

Monitoring, reporting and reviewing the effectiveness of ESG & Sustainability Business Plan, CNAP and BEN's Net Zero approach (BEN 1.5°C)

Implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Digital Officer (CDO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief People Officer (CPO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Customer Officer, Consumer (CCO Consumer)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Customer Officer, Business and Agribusiness (CCO B&A)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Reviewing and challenging the Group's climate risk strategy and policy

Conducting stress testing assessments

Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

FAR accountability: implementing the ESG & Sustainability Business Plan and CNAP within the Division

Executive remuneration:
Climate-related metrics are included in Executive variable reward remuneration in the Short-Term Incentives (STI).

In FY26, the Customer, Community & Planet category in the Group and executive performance scorecard was weighted at 20%, which was used to determine Executives' short-term incentive, a component within the executive remuneration framework. As part of assessing and determining the performance and remuneration outcomes, the BPCC considered metrics across the Customer, Community & Planet category in totality. Completion of Year Three of the CNAP was one of the five metrics assessed in the category and the CNAP metric was achieved.

Scheduled climate updates:
Quarterly (for each Executive with CNAP accountabilities)

Decisions / approvals:

- Annual Materiality Assessment findings
- BEN 1.5°C Climate Targets and boundaries (FY25 – FY30)
- CNAP (FY24 – FY26)
- ESG & Sustainability Business Plan (FY23 – FY26) & Sustainability Approach (FY27 – FY30)
- Quarterly reporting on CNAP implementation

Governance (continued)

The Bank's climate strategy is managed through the following approaches:

BEN1.5°C Climate Targets
From July 2025, BEN 1.5°C is a set of science-based intensity targets for our most material sectors.
Board-approved and aligned to the Paris Agreement and Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Climate & Nature Action Plan (CNAP) FY24 – FY26
The CNAP is an enterprise-wide plan ensuring operational management of climate-related risks and opportunities.
BEN 1.5°C and CNAP are delivered through the prioritised functions:

Business & Agribusiness Division	Consumer Division	Finance Division	People & Culture Division	Risk Division	Strategy Function
Accountable Executive: CCO Business & Agribusiness and Consumer		**Accountable Executive:** CFO	**Accountable Executive:** CPO	**Accountable Executive:** CRO	**Accountable Executive:** CEO & MD
Delivers actions and support to our business and agribusiness customers to support them in the transition to a 1.5˚C future	Delivers actions and support to our retail customers to support them in the transition to a 1.5˚C future	Sustainability function enables the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities across the business. Action driven by General Manager Investor Relations & ESG and Head of ESG & Sustainability	Supports building the climate capability of our people and links Executive remuneration to climate-related activities	Credit policy settings. Assesses climate-related risks through the Risk Management Framework, Risk Management Strategy, Emerging Risk Assessment and scenario analysis	Integrates climate considerations into the Bank's business strategy

Bendigo Bank's climate-related risks and opportunities are considered through the following forums:

Divisional Risk Committees

Responsibilities: Business & Agribusiness, Brand Marketing & Communication, CEO's Office, Consumer, People & Culture, Customer Enablement, Digital, Finance Divisional Risk Committee Charters outline the oversight and management of the Divisional risk profile, encompassing all financial, non-financial, and strategic risks.

Meeting number: 12

Scheduled climate updates: 2 times each year, 6-monthly

Updates:

- Review climate-related risks and opportunities and assess relevance to Division

Trust & Societal Action Committee

Responsibility: The primary purpose of the Trust & Societal Action Committee is to hold Bendigo Bank, its Executives and divisions to account for managing the Bank's reputation and implementing plans, managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities and delivering sustainability-related outcomes which align to *Pillar 4: setting the benchmark for trust and societal impact* in the Bank's 2030 Group Strategy.

Meeting number: 4

Scheduled climate updates: 4 meetings

Updates:

- Monitor implementation of BEN 1.5˚C, CNAP and public climate commitments

NOTE: The Trust & Societal Action Committee was approved in May 2026, stood up in June 2026 with the first meeting held in July 2026.

CNAP Delivery Group

Responsibility: To provide guidance, execute actions, monitor implementation and ensure accountability for business divisions and accountable Executives to successfully execute the CNAP and associated transition plans.

Meeting number: 4

Scheduled climate updates: 4 meetings

Resourcing and membership: 15-20 FTE from across all operating divisions.

Updates:

- Monitor implementation of BEN 1.5˚C and CNAP

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy

Introduction

Bendigo Bank takes the impacts of climate change on its operations and customers seriously. We also recognise that building a thorough understanding of climate risk throughout our value chain will continue to take time. During FY26, the Board did not make any material climate-related trade-offs in its decision making. Our disclosures represent the ongoing efforts to implement the Bank's climate and sustainability strategy, which seeks to reduce risks across the value chain and business model, while also capitalising on various climate-related opportunities that emerge, now and in the future.

Climate strategy & progress

Climate change is managed through the Bank's Sustainability Approach, shared in the About us section of this Annual Report. The Sustainability Approach is supported by BEN 1.5°C and the CNAP (FY24 – FY26):

BEN 1.5°C Climate Targets

A Board-approved approach, to reduce emissions and limit global warming to 1.5°C

BEN 1.5°C will be achieved by implementing
CNAP

A climate integrated business	Climate resilient customers and communities	Reduced emissions and natural impact	Trust
	Transition Plans Agriculture Residential Mortgages Commercial Real Estate		

Climate commitments
to measure our performance

Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3 Financed
Reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 92% by 2030 Maintain carbon neutral status		Coal, coal seam gas, crude oil, natural gas, native forest logging exclusions Reduce emissions by 2030 (intensity-based targets) in: **Agriculture** (engagement targets) **Residential Mortgage** (-59% / m²) **Commercial Real Estate** (-70% / m²)

Climate Integration Program
to enable climate-risk management in our business

Know their number	Know their risk	Product innovation
Automation of financial emissions calculations	Enterprise-wide view on climate-related data to inform decision making	Explore and develop business cases to create new green products and services to support our customers in the climate transition

Strategy (continued)

Climate strategy and progress (continued)

The CNAP concluded on 30 June 2026, with significant progress made (92% actions delivered in FY26). Undelivered actions have been carried over to the BEN 1.5°C and Nature Plans (FY27 – FY30).

In FY26, two initiatives in our Climate Integration Program enabled climate risk management in our business:

Know their number: automation of the calculation of the Bank's financed emissions to support frequent reporting and inform strategic choices.

Know their risk: incorporating climate-related data into the Bank's decision-making processes.

The *Know their risk* initiative geospatially mapped our collateral data and overlaid climate risk information for flood, bushfire and heat stress at the address level to obtain a more granular view of different physical risks alongside selected climate scenarios. Over time this initiative will help the Bank to understand how physical risks may influence portfolio outcomes.

In December 2025, the Bank raised an additional credit provision of $15 million as a climate overlay to reflect extreme weather events on our loan portfolio. This provision may increase or decrease over time and based on loss experience.

Other highlights from the implementation of the CNAP are included in the *Creating value for our environment* section of this Annual Report.

Climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs)

This year, the Bank assessed our CRROs throughout our business model and value chain, which are represented in the figure below. Enhancements to the boundaries outlined in the business model and value chain and enabled our CRROs assessment to be more targeted in FY26.

The following infographic outlines the Bank's business model and value chain. The colours for each section are used in the following sections to identify where the risk or opportunity sits in the value chain.

Bendigo Bank business model and value chain

Upstream	Business model	Downstream
Value Chain includes: • Deposits • Wholesale Funding • 3rd Party Suppliers • Property Owners	Business Chain includes: • People • Processes • Systems • Data • Branch Network	Value Chain includes: • Retail Customers • B&A Customers • Brokers/Agents • Regulators

Risk spreads across the whole value chain

Upstream risks impairing Business Model

Downstream risks impairing Business Model

We do not envisage the Bank's business model needing to change under any future climate scenarios. The composition of our value chain changes continually with different mixes of lending and deposit customers, funding arrangements and third-party providers. We have considered these potential changes in the risk and opportunity assessments in this disclosure.

In FY26, the Bank undertook climate-related scenario analysis (physical risk) to assess and quantify the potential physical risks facing the Bank's customers and operations. In FY25, climate-related scenario analysis focused on transition risk, with the outcomes remaining appropriate for use in FY26.

The Bank continues to advance its risk management practices and overall maturity.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related risks

This year, broad climate-related risks were assessed in accordance with the Bank's Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF). Considerations captured as part of the risk assessment include:

- the emergence of risks over the different timeframes
- the levels of estimation associated with identified risk
- stakeholders accountable for managing the different risks.

Aligning climate risks with the Bank's ORMF creates limitations when determining the overall materiality of the different risks. Typically, Financial Risks, which arise over different time periods, can be much larger in scale, and the Bank's ability to influence these types of risk is more indirect in nature. For the development of the climate-related risks (see below), we have sought to support the ratings conclusions with available evidence and will continue to undertake climate-related scenario analysis over the coming years to better inform our understanding. Quantification of the impacts of individually identified climate risks described below, remains a challenge. Climate-related scenario analysis provides a mechanism for quantifying risks, but measurement of individual risks requires a level of granularity not currently allowed for in the process. Wherever possible, we have sought to quantify impacts, noting that there may be other risks being captured through the modelling process. It is important to note that the Bank's climate-related risks may change over time due to uplifts in our risk management approach.

Key	●	●	●	●	●	●
Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Risk spread across the whole value chain	Upstream risks impairing Business Model	Downstream risks impairing Business Model

Climate-related risk	Description	Value chain, location, timeframe,[1] and physical / transition risk	Ratings and impacts [2]	Mitigation / adaptation actions
Climate-related products and services and shifting customer sentiment	Changing customer sentiment moves towards banks that are more advanced with respect to climate-related products, services and funding.	● ● Medium-term Transition risk	Risk is rated as HIGH, with a high level of estimation in the assessment. Impacts to the Bank could be seen through decreased deposit and lending growth, even a reduction in balance sheet size. Speed of deposit withdrawals may also increase liquidity stress on the Bank. Resulting impacts may disproportionately increase the Bank's cost-to-income ratio.	The Bank manages this risk directly by regularly monitoring the market conditions, customer feedback and NPS, as well as competitor products and pricing. The Bank's Product Lifecycle Policy and Framework ensures that products and services effectively meet customer expectations.

1. Short-term is defined as 0-5 years, medium-term is defined as 5-10 years, and long-term is defined as >10 years. The current Bank planning horizon focuses on the crossover between the short-term and the medium-term, adopting a 5-year planning horizon.
2. Estimation levels of Low, Moderate, and High reflect the Bank's ability to appropriately understand and potentially quantify the impacts. High estimation indicates that there is insufficient data and/or supporting information available to support the assessment. Moderate estimation indicates that some data and/or supporting evidence is available to support the assessment, and Low estimation indicates that adequate data and/or sufficient supporting evidence is available to support the assessment.

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related risks (continued)

Key

Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Risk spread across the whole value chain	Upstream risks impairing Business Model	Downstream risks impairing Business Model

Climate-related risk	Description	Value chain, location, timeframe,[1] and physical / transition risk	Ratings and impacts [2]	Mitigation / adaptation actions
Economic pressure (including insurance access and affordability)	Significant cost pressure from climate transition and prolonged stress from energy costs and insurance inflation place permanent strain on cost of living and affordability. This could lead to lower take-up of insurance by customers and increase the Bank's exposure to uninsured customer events.	Medium-term and long-term Transition risk	Risk is rated as HIGH, but with High estimation in the assessment. Increased risk of financial hardship, credit provisions and bad debts. Uninsured damage to Bank collateral and security may reduce the Bank's ability to recover losses from asset sales. Distinguishing climate-related economic drivers from other economic drivers is not currently possible.	The Bank directly monitors economic conditions and the operating environment. Credit and funding decisions both incorporate considerations of economic conditions. The Bank will re-price risk according to the operating environment to maintain its business model. The Bank checks the status of insurance coverage at origination and continues to improve its risk management capabilities to identify properties and customers that may become higher risk for climate-related reasons.
Stranded asset risk	Bendigo Bank customers fail to adapt to climate-related issues (with assets becoming stranded), or early adoption of emerging technologies fails.	Medium-term and long-term Transition risk	Risk is rated as MEDIUM, with a high level of estimation in the assessment. The Bank's customers may experience more financial hardship. The Bank may also be exposed to elevated credit provisions and bad debts. Stranded assets also impact surrounding economic activities. The Bank's climate-related scenario analysis did not explicitly isolate losses from stranded assets.	The Bank's Climate Change Position within the Sustainability Framework and Climate and Environmental Credit Risk Assessment – Credit Policy processes support the Bank to reduce its exposure to industries that are exposed to high stranded asset risk. It is important to note that the Climate Change Position does not cover adjacent and supporting activities, which may also be impacted as these industries transition to a lower carbon economy. Climate-related scenario analysis (transition risk) enables the Bank to assess and monitor different ANZSIC codes that might also be susceptible to stranded asset risk, though this process still requires significant levels of professional judgement.

1. Short-term is defined as 0-5 years, medium-term is defined as 5-10 years, and long-term is defined as >10 years. The current Bank planning horizon focuses on the crossover between the short-term and the medium-term, adopting a 5-year planning horizon.
2. Estimation levels of Low, Moderate, and High reflect the Bank's ability to appropriately understand and potentially quantify the impacts. High estimation indicates that there is insufficient data and/or supporting information available to support the assessment. Moderate estimation indicates that some data and/or supporting evidence is available to support the assessment, and Low estimation indicates that adequate data and/or sufficient supporting evidence is available to support the assessment.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related risks (continued)

Key

Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Risk spread across the whole value chain	Upstream risks impairing Business Model	Downstream risks impairing Business Model

Climate-related risk	Description	Value chain, location, timeframe,[1] and physical / transition risk	Ratings and impacts[2]	Mitigation / adaptation actions
Domestic climate policy challenges	Bendigo Bank and its customers are negatively impacted by domestic policy positions (for example, increased properties in high-risk areas, number of workable hours in heat).	Long-term Transition risk	Risk is rated as MEDIUM, with a High to Moderate level of estimation in the assessment. Policy changes may reduce economic competitiveness, customer resilience from extreme weather events, and the productivity of the Bank's customer base, leading to higher financial hardship, greater credit provisions and bad debts.	The Bank undertakes regular credit risk reporting of identified and emerging risks, including changes in workplace reform. Bendigo Bank's *Climate Integration Program: Know their risk* initiative will enable the Bank to better understand lending exposures to properties in high-risk areas.
Greenwashing	Claims made by Bendigo Bank in reporting and product disclosure statements (PDSs) are found to be false. This includes subsequent consequences of: • increased litigation risk • regulatory intervention.	Short-term and medium-term Transition risk	Risk is rated as MEDIUM, with a moderate level of estimation in the assessment. The Bank may incur financial or regulatory penalties and suffer reputational damage. Increased remediation costs may increase the Bank's cost-to-income ratio.	The Bank follows its Product Lifecycle Policy, Framework and corresponding standards for the development and management of new and existing products for customers. The Bank also relies on third-party software to support accountable Executives to verify statements and claims made in external-facing material.

1. Short-term is defined as 0-5 years, medium-term is defined as 5-10 years, and long-term is defined as >10 years. The current Bank planning horizon focuses on the crossover between the short-term and the medium-term, adopting a 5-year planning horizon.
2. Estimation levels of Low, Moderate, and High reflect the Bank's ability to appropriately understand and potentially quantify the impacts. High estimation indicates that there is insufficient data and/or supporting information available to support the assessment. Moderate estimation indicates that some data and/or supporting evidence is available to support the assessment, and Low estimation indicates that adequate data and/or sufficient supporting evidence is available to support the assessment.

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related risks (continued)

Key

Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Risk spread across the whole value chain	Upstream risks impairing Business Model	Downstream risks impairing Business Model

Climate-related risk	Description	Value chain, location, timeframe,[1] and physical / transition risk	Ratings and impacts [2]	Mitigation / adaptation actions
Extreme weather impacts on the Bank, its customers and the broader economy	Increasing natural hazards and extreme conditions negatively impact Australian business, production systems, profitability of customers and the Bank's ability to operate (for example, increased disruption risk under extreme weather conditions).	Long-term Physical risk	Risk is rated as MEDIUM, with a High to Moderate level of estimation in the assessment. Bank and system growth may be increasingly challenged. The Bank's insurance and operating costs may increase in order to continue to service customers. Potential disruption to the Bank's ability to support customers during times of need. Decreases in broader economic productivity may increase financial hardship, credit provisions, and bad debts.	The Bank undertakes actions to manage the impacts of extreme weather across its portfolios, including: • Undertaking annual review of B&A facilities (including checking for appropriate insurance). • Assessing insurance for high-risk properties before the Bank accepts as security. • Monitoring of hardship applications following extreme weather events. • Undertaking business continuity planning assessments to ensure critical operations are maintained and impacts to customer service are minimised (in accordance with CPS 230 *Operational Resilience*).

1. Short-term is defined as 0-5 years, medium-term is defined as 5-10 years, and long-term is defined as >10 years. The current Bank planning horizon focuses on the crossover between the short-term and the medium-term, adopting a 5-year planning horizon.
2. Estimation levels of Low, Moderate, and High reflect the Bank's ability to appropriately understand and potentially quantify the impacts. High estimation indicates that there is insufficient data and/or supporting information available to support the assessment. Moderate estimation indicates that some data and/or supporting evidence is available to support the assessment, and Low estimation indicates that adequate data and/or sufficient supporting evidence is available to support the assessment.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related opportunities

This year, the assessment of climate-related opportunities was undertaken as a precursor to the Bank's FY27 business planning processes through the development of the BEN 1.5°C Plan. The broad process for assessing opportunities involved scanning the market, undertaking an opportunity structuring workshop, and undertaking a prioritisation workshop to confirm material findings and prioritisations. Prioritised opportunities are comprised of smaller initiatives that will deliver incremental or material benefits. The Bank is continuing to build out relevant business cases for those initiatives to support further quantification of benefits.

Opportunities identified through the assessment process are captured in the table below. Benefits outlined in the table reflect:

- customer and community benefits
- benefits that improve the Bank's ability to manage risk
- benefits that improve the Bank's financial performance.

Key						
Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Opportunity spread across the whole value chain	Upstream opportunity that also impacts Business Model	Downstream opportunity that also impacts Business Model

Opportunity	Description	Actions	Value chain location and time frame	Dependencies and impacts
Improve climate data and insights	Continue to advance the Bank's ability to identify, understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.	**Direct actions:** Integrate address-level risk analysis into broader banking processes. Understand broader implications for more targeted climate-related actions.	Short-term opportunity	**Assumptions include:** • The Bank will source climate-related data at an additional cost (where necessary). • Resourcing for the capability uplift can be absorbed within the current operating budgets for each Division. **Dependencies include:** • Bankers will be trained to appropriately understand climate-related risk factors. • Access to climate-risk data at additional cost to enable ongoing risk analysis. **Benefits include:** • Better risk selection • Ability to target engagement with customers impacted by natural hazards • Improved portfolio management • Operational decisions in relation to our geographic footprint • Ability to develop better product and service offerings for customers.

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related opportunities (continued)

Key

Definitions from Business Model and value chain:	Upstream	Business Model	Downstream	Opportunity spread across the whole value chain	Upstream opportunity that also impacts Business Model	Downstream opportunity that also impacts Business Model

Opportunity	Description	Actions	Value chain location and time frame	Dependencies and impacts
Green and sustainable products and services	Explore and develop new green / sustainable products across: • Lending • Funding • Deposits • Wealth	**Direct actions:** Leverage customer feedback and climate-related analytics to vary existing products to better support green initiatives. **Indirect actions:** Work through third-party investors to source appropriately priced funding.	Medium to long-term opportunity	**Assumptions include:** • Green product market will not be saturated before the Bank enters the market. • Margin differential between green funding and green lending is broadly consistent with current lending margins. **Dependencies include:** • The Bank's ability to adapt systems and processes at acceptable cost. • Customer data is available to quantify climate and sustainability benefits. • Adequate internal resourcing and prioritisation are available during the planned period to absorb the required effort to develop products. **Benefits include:** • The Bank can support customers to transition to a lower carbon economy and build resilience to future energy crises. • The Bank can meet a broader range of new and existing customer needs.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

Sectoral transition plans and targets

In July 2025, the Bendigo Bank Board approved BEN1.5°C, a set of Paris Agreement-aligned, science-based intensity targets for our most material sectors of Agribusiness, Residential Mortgage and Commercial Real Estate, supported by operational emissions targets (for Scope 1 & Scope 2).

Initiatives and actions to meet the BEN 1.5°C Targets are outlined in the CNAP (FY24 – FY26) and the BEN 1.5°C Plan (FY27 – FY30), supported by Transition Plans for our Agribusiness, Residential Mortgage and Commercial Real Estate sectors.

Details of the Transition Plans are outlined below.

Agribusiness

Sector overview and outlook	Australia's agriculture sector is a vital contributor to the national economy and global food supply, with demand forecast to grow. The sector is also a significant source of emissions, primarily from livestock. Near-term decarbonisation will rely on productivity and technological improvements, while longer-term reductions are contingent on the commercialisation of new technologies that reduce enteric fermentation. At 30 June 2025, Agribusiness comprised 8.7% of lending exposure assessed and 71.7% of our total emissions.
BEN 1.5˚C Targets	BEN 1.5°C outlines engagement targets for this sector. These targets are: • **FY26:** Agri Climate toolkits were developed to support frontline Agribusiness bankers, and 43% of Agribusiness insights included climate and/or carbon messaging (a 25% target). • **FY27:** 50% of Agribusiness bankers receive Agri Climate Toolkit training, 50% Agribusiness Insights to include climate and/or carbon messaging. • **FY28:** 75% of all Agribusiness bankers receive Agri Climate Toolkit training, 50%+ Agribusiness Insights include climate and/or carbon messaging, 50% of Agribusiness bankers discuss emissions reduction with their three largest emitting customers. • **FY29 and FY30:** Targets to be developed at a later date and will be focused on on-farm emissions reduction activity and product offerings. At 30 June 2025, absolute emissions in this sector increased by 4.5% year-on-year, due to growth in our Agribusiness lending portfolio and updated calculation methodologies and data.
Dependencies and challenges	Bendigo Bank does not have intensity-based targets for this sector due to the types of Agribusiness customers that the Bank lends to (small to medium enterprises). SBTi's agriculture targets are focused on institutional agriculture business. Instead, now that our engagement targets have been developed, we will keep a watching brief on the development of intensity-based targets relating to SME business over time.
Our intention and activities	Bendigo Bank is focusing on customer engagement to help reduce emissions and support our customers in the transition. Activities to support our customers include: • uplifting access to data to understand climate risk concentrations and impacts to our Agribusiness customers (ongoing) • developing and delivering Agri Climate Toolkit for frontline Agribusiness bankers to support climate-related conversations with our customers (ongoing) • delivering climate and carbon-related content through our Agribusiness Insights (ongoing) • investigating green product opportunities to support our Agribusiness customers in the climate transition (to commence in FY27) • updating credit-related policy settings based on access to climate data (to commence in FY27) • exploring partnerships with others in the sector to influence positive impact at scale (to commence in FY27).

Strategy (continued)

Sectoral transition plans and targets (continued)

Residential Mortgage

Sector overview and outlook

Residential sector emissions are primarily driven by electricity and gas consumption, making grid decarbonisation a key lever. Other important options, which vary by property type, include solar and battery installation, energy efficiency upgrades and the electrification of appliances.

At 30 June 2025, Residential Mortgages accounted for:

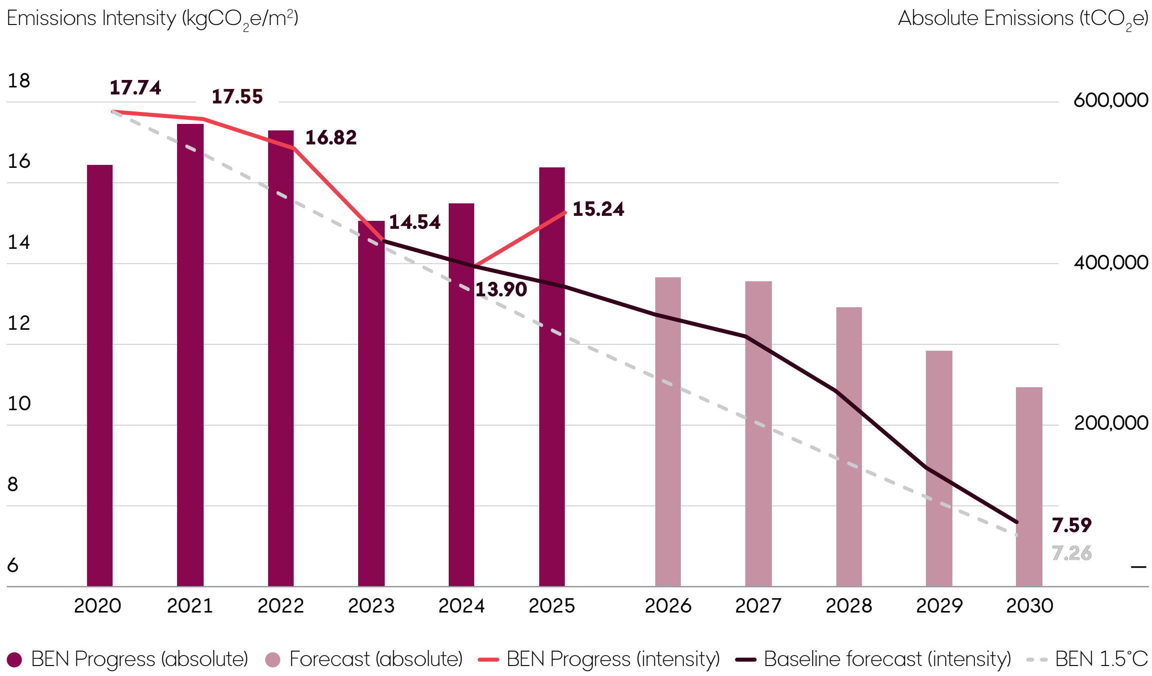
- 75.3% of our lending exposure
- 20.4% of our absolute emissions at 518,111 tCO_2e
- emissions intensity of 15.24 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ representing a 9.6% increase from FY24. While this represents a 14% reduction since the baseline BEN 1.5˚C Target this is above forecast, driven predominantly by methodological refinements.

BEN 1.5˚C Target

Our goal is to achieve a 59% emissions reduction in $kgCO_2e/m^2$ by 2030 from the 2020 baseline.

Emissions intensity

Residential Mortgages



Dependencies and challenges

To achieve this target, we are reliant on the Australian Government's continued implementation of its Net Zero Plan alongside activity to meet the Australian Government target of 82% renewable energy in the electricity grid by 2030.

Access to household emissions data is a challenge to be worked through so that the Bank can consider how best to design effective rewards for customers that have decarbonised their household emissions and benefit from lower energy bills. We note that updates to the National Construction Code will enable faster decarbonisation as housing stock is rebuilt and renovated.

Development and delivery of green products to support our customers in the transition will be required in future years.

Our intention and activities

Activities to support our customers include:

- uplifting access to data to understand climate risk concentrations and impacts to our Residential Mortgage customers (ongoing)
- developing and delivering the Residential Mortgage Climate Toolkit for frontline bankers to support climate-related conversations with our customers (ongoing)
- continuing to make the Bank's Green Personal Loan available to customers to support energy efficiency and resilience retrofits (ongoing)
- investigating additional green product opportunities to support our Residential Mortgage customers in the climate transition (to commence in FY27)
- updating credit-related policy settings based on access to climate data (to commence in FY27)
- exploring partnerships with others in the sector to influence positive impact at scale (to commence in FY27).

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

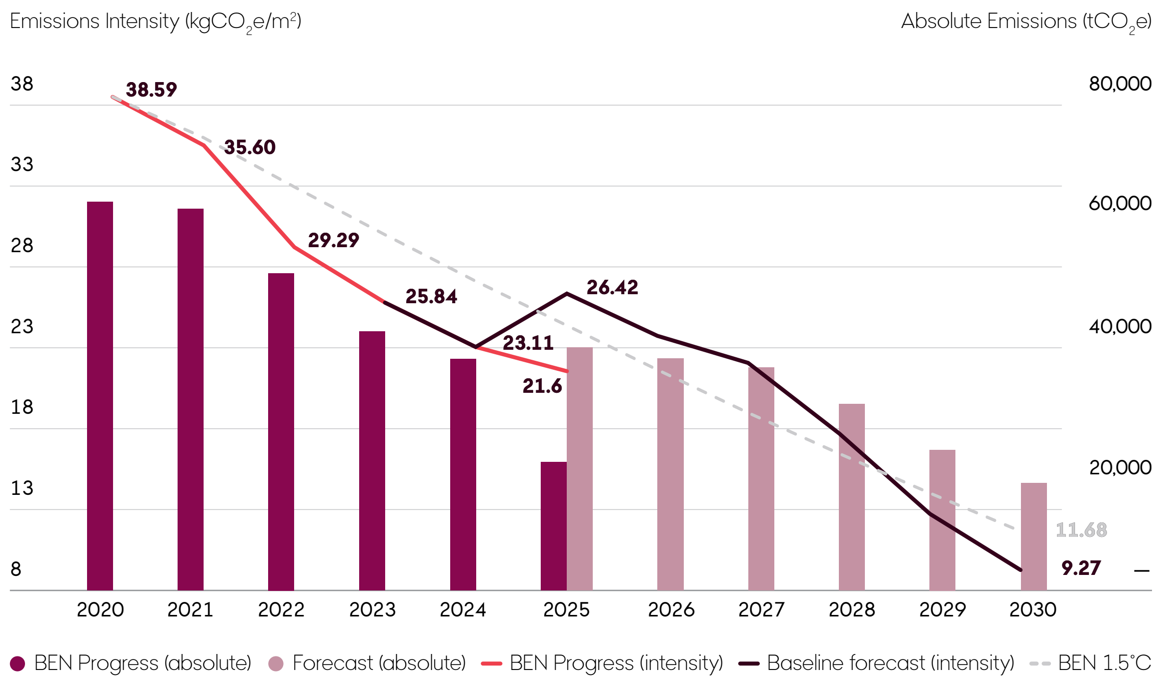
Sectoral transition plans and targets (continued)

Commercial Real Estate

Sector overview and outlook	Decarbonising Australian commercial real estate requires both a cleaner electricity grid to address its primary Scope 2 emissions and significant improvements in building energy efficiency. At 30 June 2025, Commercial Real Estate accounted for: • 1.8% of our lending exposure • 0.78% of our absolute emissions at 19,885 tCO_2e • emissions intensity of 21.6 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ representing a 6.5% decrease from FY24 • This represents a 44% reduction since the baseline BEN 1.5°C Target, driven predominantly by methodological enhancements.
BEN 1.5˚C Target	Our goal is to achieve a 70% emissions reduction in $kgCO_2e/m^2$ by 2030 from the 2020 baseline.

Emissions intensity

Commercial Real Estate



Dependencies and challenges	To achieve this target, we are reliant on the Australian Government's continued implementation of its Net Zero Plan alongside activity to meet the Australian Government target of 82% renewable energy in the electricity grid by 2030. This is complemented by improved energy efficiency in both new and retrofitted buildings. While supportive government policies are crucial to accelerating this transition, progress may be hindered by sector-wide challenges, including rising construction costs and labour shortages.
Our intention and activities	Activities to support our customers include: • uplifting access to data to understand climate risk concentrations and impacts to our Commercial Real Estate and Business Banking customers (ongoing) • developing and delivering Business Banking Climate Toolkit for frontline bankers to support climate-related conversations with our customers (ongoing) • investigating additional green product opportunities to support our Business Banking customers in the climate transition (to commence in FY27) • updating credit-related policy settings based on access to climate data (to commence in FY27) • exploring partnerships with others in the sector to influence positive impact at scale (to commence in FY27).

Strategy (continued)

Sectoral transition plans and targets (continued)

Operational emissions reduction

Sector overview and outlook

While supporting our customers to decarbonise, it is important for Bendigo Bank to play our part in decarbonising our operations.

At 30 June 2026, Scope 1 and Scope 2 operational emissions accounted for 1.2% of our emissions profile.

The reported emissions in this area have increased by 17% from FY25 due to a refreshed approach to calculating refrigerants. The Bank remains on track to meet its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions target.

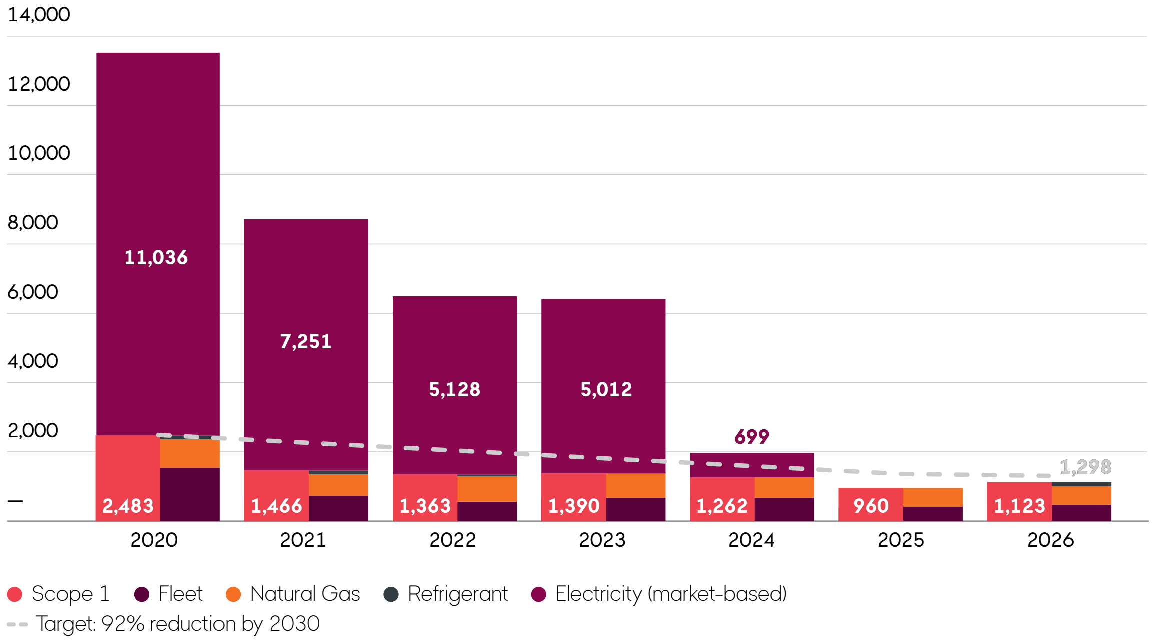
BEN 1.5˚C Target

Our goal is to achieve a 92% emissions reduction in tCO_2e for Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by 2030 from the 2020 baseline.

Emissions intensity

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Absolute Emissions (tCO_2e)



Dependencies and challenges

Bendigo Bank purchases Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) to cover sites where GreenPower (renewable energy) is unavailable.

Our intention and activities

- continuing engagement with landlord-controlled sites where we do not have direct control of the electricity supply. Where this is not possible, purchasing LGCs to cover the gap (ongoing)
- enforcing the Bank's updated Motor Vehicle Policy and Motor Vehicle Standard to incentivise our people to consider EVs and Hybrid vehicles (ongoing).

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related scenario analysis

The climate-related scenario analysis undertaken over the past two years has explicitly sought to assess the resilience of the business model and strategy. Scenarios are not forecasts and therefore do not directly shape the Bank's actions. Rather, management and the Board are seeking to understand the potential impacts should scenarios evolve.

In FY26, climate-related scenario analysis focused exclusively on the credit impacts of the physical risks of climate change. Transition risks were assessed in FY25, with both the analysis and methodology considered adequate for FY26.

Year	Focus, scope and timeframe	Scenarios and parameters	Assumptions	Limitations	Results
FY25 Conducted using a 30 June 2024 start date	**Transition Risk** Lending exposures only (excluding Sovereign, Banks and Margin Lending and operational losses) 30-year timeframe	Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) – Delayed Transition $73-$1,043/tCO_2e NGFS – Fragmented World $38-$321/tCO_2e NGFS – Net Zero 2050 $115-$1,536/tCO_2e Carbon price information derived from NGFS scenario database	• Static balance sheet • All defaults written off within 12 months • Originated loans that replace written-off loans are consistent in risk grade and geography • Industries with 'High' emissions exposure incur double the default rate of industries with 'Medium' emissions exposure.	• Significant judgement was relied upon to categorise emissions intensity of industries • Significant judgement was relied upon to determine the probability of default and security value decline • Retail portfolio assumptions are reliant upon categorisation of ANZSIC Codes at Origination. Changes will not be captured over time.	Due to the level of limitations in the analysis (see below), our confidence in the outcome is considered: **Low** The Bank remains resilient, experiencing impacts to its financial position based on credit loss outcomes ranging from minor to moderate based on the scenarios and assumptions applied.
FY26 Conducted using a 30 June 2025 start date	**Physical Risk** Lending exposures only (excluding Sovereign, Banks and Margin Lending and operational losses) 5-year timeframe	Two internally designed physical risk scenarios that broadly align with NGFS short-term scenarios: 1. Severe Scenario 2. Moderate Scenario Physical risk damage information is derived from a publicly available 2019 XDI Report	• Static balance sheet • All defaults written off within 12 months • Originated loans that replace written-off loans are consistent in risk grade and geography • Under (no) insurance rate is 15%, but this increases 2% per year due to affordability pressure. This compresses APRA's ICVA outcomes from 25 years into 5 years • Customers with no insurance are randomly selected from within each LGA segment.	• Granularity of physical risk analysis was undertaken at Local Government Area (LGA) level. This increases the level of judgement in relation to impacted properties • The lack of insurance data reduces the level of confidence in understanding the Bank's exposures • Reduction in security value and recovery of asset values is intended to produce a more significant stress • Due to the nature of the scenario construction, the climate-related scenario analysis modelling does not align with standard stress testing practices. This has increased the number of assumptions and limitations associated with the modelling, and reduced the ultimate reliability in the outputs.	Due to the significant level of limitations in the analysis, our confidence in the outcome is considered: **Low** The Bank remains resilient, experiencing impacts to its financial position based on credit loss outcomes ranging from minor to moderate based on the scenarios and assumptions applied.

Strategy (continued)

Climate-related scenario analysis limitations

The FY25 climate-related scenario analysis (transition risk) assessment faced significant limitations with respect to data quality and depth. This challenge also extended to the Bank's ability to assess credit risk losses from changes in carbon price from relevant NGFS Scenarios.

The FY26 climate-related scenario analysis (physical risk) assessment was conducted using LGA data, which lacks a level of detail that address-level risk information provides. This approach makes deriving insights challenging for loan level analysis. The Climate Risk Metric used to quantify damage and assess financial impacts aligns more closely with outputs from Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase (CMIP) 5, a standardised framework for climate change experiments, coordinated globally. Insights are therefore not going to be as current as more recent climate risk metrics that the Bank is currently seeking to adopt through the *Climate Integration Program: Know their risk* initiative. The climate risk metric also combines different natural perils that do not have a direct correlation with each other (for example, bushfire and flood have very low correlation). Insights from the FY26 climate-related scenario analysis (physical risk) have been considered with a low level of confidence.

Climate resilience

Based on the climate-related scenario analysis, we have found the Bank's strategy, business model and value chain are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The Bank's business model along with the broader banking system plays a critical role in facilitating and enabling finance to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, and to support communities to endure more extreme physical risks.

Our purpose of feeding into the prosperity of our customers and communities is also central to ensuring the Australian economy successfully transitions, across all regions. We recognise that the Bank's strategic resilience is also impacted by factors beyond climate change, which we continue to manage.

The value chain of the Bank was also found to be resilient, though we note that prolonged stress throughout the Australian economy places strain on the broader financial system and the Bank. We continue to actively monitor and learn from changes across the economy as Australia transitions towards a low-carbon economy that is less reliant on fossil fuels. Further refinements to the Bank's climate-related scenario analysis will improve our ability to quantify impacts across the value chain, business model and strategy.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Risk Management

Sustainability Risk (which includes climate-related risks) is captured as a Material Risk in the Bank's Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (GRMFS). Further information on the Bank's risk management practices can be found in Risk Management in the Operating and Financial Review in the Annual Report.

Climate-related risk management process

The process relied upon for managing climate-related risks aligns with the Bank's GRMFS. The climate-related risk assessment is undertaken outside of the normal Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process due to significant differences in timeframes associated with climate risks, and the interconnected nature associated with some of the risks.

The diagram below outlines the steps undertaken for the climate-related risk assessment, which is also consistent with the ORMF.

Identify

- Consider both the internal and external business environment
- Identify risks and likely causes
- Identify controls

Assess

- Assess likelihood and consequences of identified risks
- Assess overall effectiveness of identified controls
- Assess residual likelihood and consequences of risks

Act

- Prioritise risks relative to other risks
- Determine courses of action including assigning accountabilities and thresholds for risk acceptance
- Document the risk and controls

Monitor

- Define reporting boundaries (and escalation)
- Undertake regular reporting and oversight
- Regularly review risk profiles and update changes

Risk Management (continued)

Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities were identified and agreed through a series of workshops. These workshops drew from a variety of different data sources, both internal and external to the Bank. Data sources include:

Internal inputs	External inputs
• Value chain modelling • Emerging Risks Assessment • Annual Materiality Assessment (refer to *2026 ESG Data Summary* for more information). Climate change was identified as a material topic in the Annual Materiality Assessment • Previous climate-related scenario analysis findings • Financed emissions calculations • Transition plans • Bendigo Bank *Planning for Change Climate Report* 2024 and 2026 • Bendigo Bank *Climate Disclosure* 2024 and 2025	• World Economic Forum Global Risks Report • Australian Climate Service's National Climate Risk Assessment • The Australian Government's National Adaptation Plan • The Climate Change Authority's *Home safe: National leadership in adapting to a changing climate* (2025) • Australian Sustainable Finance Institute (ASFI)'s *Integrating Nature into Finance* research report (2025) • Insurance Australia Group Limited (IAG)'s *Severe Weather in a Changing Climate Report* (2025) • CSIRO Bushfire data sets • Australian Climate Service and Bureau of Meteorology • APRA's Insurance Climate Vulnerability Assessment (2026) • ASIC RG280

Assessment and prioritisation of CRROs

An initial qualitative assessment of the identified risks was undertaken against the Bank's ORMF. This involves mapping risks and their impacts to the Bank's consequence matrix.

The consequence matrix is then combined with a likelihood scale to provide an inherent risk rating. Through this process, any risk that is categorised as Medium, High, or Severe is considered material to the Bank.

Material risks are then considered for inclusion in climate-related scenario analysis, to further understand and quantify the impacts beyond the initial assessment.

Access to finance or cost of capital is fundamental to the Bank's Business Model. All climate-related risks and opportunities identified through the Bank's qualitative assessment as those that could reasonably be expected to affect the Bank's prospects, over the short, medium and long term, are considered in the Bank's current climate-related scenario analysis. Over the next three years, the Bank will continue to enhance the sophistication of its scenario analysis through improved data quality and more granular quantitative analysis. This ongoing development is expected to further strengthen the Bank's assessment of the resilience of its strategy and business model under a range of plausible climate futures and support increasingly robust climate-related decision-making, risk management and disclosures.

There is currently a limitation with the definitions applied in the Bank's consequence matrix, which impacts the Bank's ability to effectively classify financial and strategic risks. This limitation will be addressed as part of the BEN 1.5°C Climate Plan in FY27 to improve risk rating approach.

Where possible, climate-related scenario analysis or observable evidence has been relied upon to build an appropriate view to determine the materiality of the different climate-related risks.

Opportunities process

The process for identifying and prioritising opportunities was broken into three stages:

- research strategic opportunities the Bank could consider
- assess alignment with the Bank's strategy and prioritisation needs
- refine opportunities to create a shortlist for further exploration.

The opportunity assessments included workshops, and surveys with core members accountable for climate-related activities, as well as broader Bank participants.

Opportunities identified, will continue to be integrated with the Bank's strategic prioritisation process, but will also inform the Bank's BEN1.5°C Plan.

Managing Bendigo Bank's CRROs

Climate-related risks (and opportunities) require appropriate governance and monitoring. Divisional Risk Committees receive regular reporting on material risks relevant for each Division. Through the assessment process, key stakeholders are identified to be accountable for managing and monitoring risks, or implementing climate-related opportunities.

Long-term material risks that are identified and assessed are monitored and reported to management and the Board where there are changes in the operating environment.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

Climate Change Position in action

Since 2020, Bendigo Bank has implemented its Climate Change Position to align the Bank's lending decisions with its purpose to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities.

The Position states that *we are committed to playing our part in the climate transition. We recognise that we can play an important role in limiting climate change and will manage the risks and opportunities presented to our business and our customers by a changing climate.* The Position also outlines that Bendigo Bank does not provide finance directly to projects in the sectors of coal, coal seam gas, crude oil, natural gas and native forest logging.

We do recognise that there are individual and business customers and their communities which rely on such projects for their livelihood and economic sustainability. Bendigo Bank will continue to provide finance and other services to those individuals and businesses on a commercial basis.

As we seek to support customers and their businesses, uncertainty about how to apply the details of the Bank's Position invariably arises. To help the Bank manage the uncertainty of climate-sensitive lending decisions, customer relationships, and funding requests, the Bank has established an escalation process involving senior leaders with the appropriate skills and capabilities to determine the most appropriate sustainability-focused course of action.

In addition to the controls that exist at origination, the Bank also conducts an annual climate risk retrospective. This analysis looks at the composition of the Bank's lending portfolio to understand if the Bank has provided funding to businesses in sensitive sectors that were not captured as part of the origination process. The retrospective process conducted in December 2025 found that no lending to businesses outside of the climate change policy position has occurred.

Monitoring CRROs

Monitoring and reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities occurs at different levels throughout the Bank.

Current credit risk reporting tracks lending exposures currently defined as 'high-risk', and 'fast-changing' geographic locations. These measures are embedded in reporting and monitoring, as well as in lender Key Performance Indicators to ensure customer discussions about risk reduction and mitigation (e.g., insurance) occur at origination.

Metrics and Targets

We use a range of metrics and targets to measure our performance, manage climate-related risks, and track our progress towards our strategic goals. Our GHG emissions are measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol 2004 Corporate Standard. The target setting and review process involved Board-level approval of our climate targets.

Our progress against climate targets is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Values for Scope 2 are market-based. All values do not include carbon offsets (except for carbon neutral status which does include carbon offsets). All values use a 2020 baseline, unless otherwise specified.

Climate-related targets and performance

Commitment	2030 Target	2026 Status
Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions	92% reduction from 2020 baseline	91.7% reduction (On track)
Maintain 100% renewable energy	Maintain	Maintained
Maintain carbon neutral status [1]	Maintain	Maintained
		2025 Status
Reduce Residential Mortgages emissions intensity [2]	7.26 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (-59% from 2020 baseline)	Current: 15.24 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (In progress)
Reduce Commercial Real Estate emissions intensity [2]	11.68 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (-70% from 2020 baseline)	Current: 21.61 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (In progress)
Agriculture engagement targets	Develop Agri Climate Toolkit (FY26), Frontline agribusiness banker training (FY27 and FY28) and customer engagement (FY28)	Agri Climate Toolkit developed

1. Carbon neutral status is reported one year in lag.
2. Target aligned to Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C pathway.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions performance

Scope	2026 Performance absolute emissions (tCO_2e)
Scope 1 (Direct emissions) [1]	1,123
Scope 2 (Indirect emissions from purchased energy, market-based) [1]	0 [2]
Scope 3 (Upstream and downstream value chain emissions) [1]	30,295
Financed Emissions (subset of Scope 3)	**2025 Performance absolute emissions (tCO_2e)**
Residential Mortgages	518,111
Commercial Real Estate	19,885
Business Loans	2,008,142 [3]
Corporate bonds	2

1. Bendigo Bank and Sandhurst Trustees share operational resources, and 100% of the operational emissions of Sandhurst Trustees are included in this disclosure.
2. Zero Scope 2 emissions due to LGC purchase.
3. Due to system migration data challenges and availability for business customer revenue figures, the methodology for calculating business financed emissions combines exposure data from FY25 and revenue figures and data from FY24. There is currently no ability to restate prior periods based on this methodology.

Basis of preparation for the calculations of GHG emissions can be found in the Bank's ESG Data Summary.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Metrics and Targets (continued)

Operational emissions performance

Scope 1 performance

Scope 1 emissions (direct) increased by 17% in 2026. This movement reflects a methodology update to include a comprehensive, proxy-based estimate of fugitive refrigerant emissions across our branch network.

Transitioning to an electric vehicle (EV) fleet

The ongoing shift to an EV fleet is a key factor in our future emissions reduction. In the past year, key progress includes:

- **fleet:** Upgrading to longer-range EV models
- **infrastructure:** Installing EV chargers at our Melbourne, Adelaide, Bendigo, and Ipswich offices
- **policy:** Updating our Motor Vehicle Policy for improved fleet management.

A known limitation is the lack of suitable 4WD EV options for our Business and Agribusiness Division.

Enhancing building and energy efficiency

Property upgrades have driven significant emissions reductions. In 2025, we relocated our Melbourne office to the 6-star Green Star rated 555 Collins Street, and an upgrade to our Adelaide office supported its transition to renewable energy. To ensure future progress, we are now standardising climate commitments as a core requirement in all new building and lease renewal negotiations.

Scope 1 emissions breakdown (tCO_2e)

Emissions source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Fleet-associated emissions	1,541	724	571	680	686	419	466
Natural gas	832	618	712	688	576	541	536
Refrigerant[1]	110	124	80	22	0	0	121
Total emissions (tCO_2e)	**2,483**	**1,466**	**1,363**	**1,390**	**1,262**	**960**	**1,123**

1. In 2024 and 2025, refrigerant emissions were excluded due to data limitations. For 2026, emissions have been re-included using a proxy-based estimation methodology consistent with the GHG Protocol.

Metrics and Targets (continued)

Scope 2 performance

Achieved 100% renewable electricity, reducing Scope 2 emissions to zero

Scope 2 emissions (market-based) were maintained at zero through our 100% renewable electricity strategy, combining GreenPower (renewable energy) contracts with the purchase of Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs).

Where GreenPower is unable to be sourced directly at different locations, we have relied upon LGCs to achieve the 100% renewable electricity targets. In FY26, the Bank purchased 1,450 LGCs to bring the Scope 2 market emissions to zero.

Proactive engagement with landlords

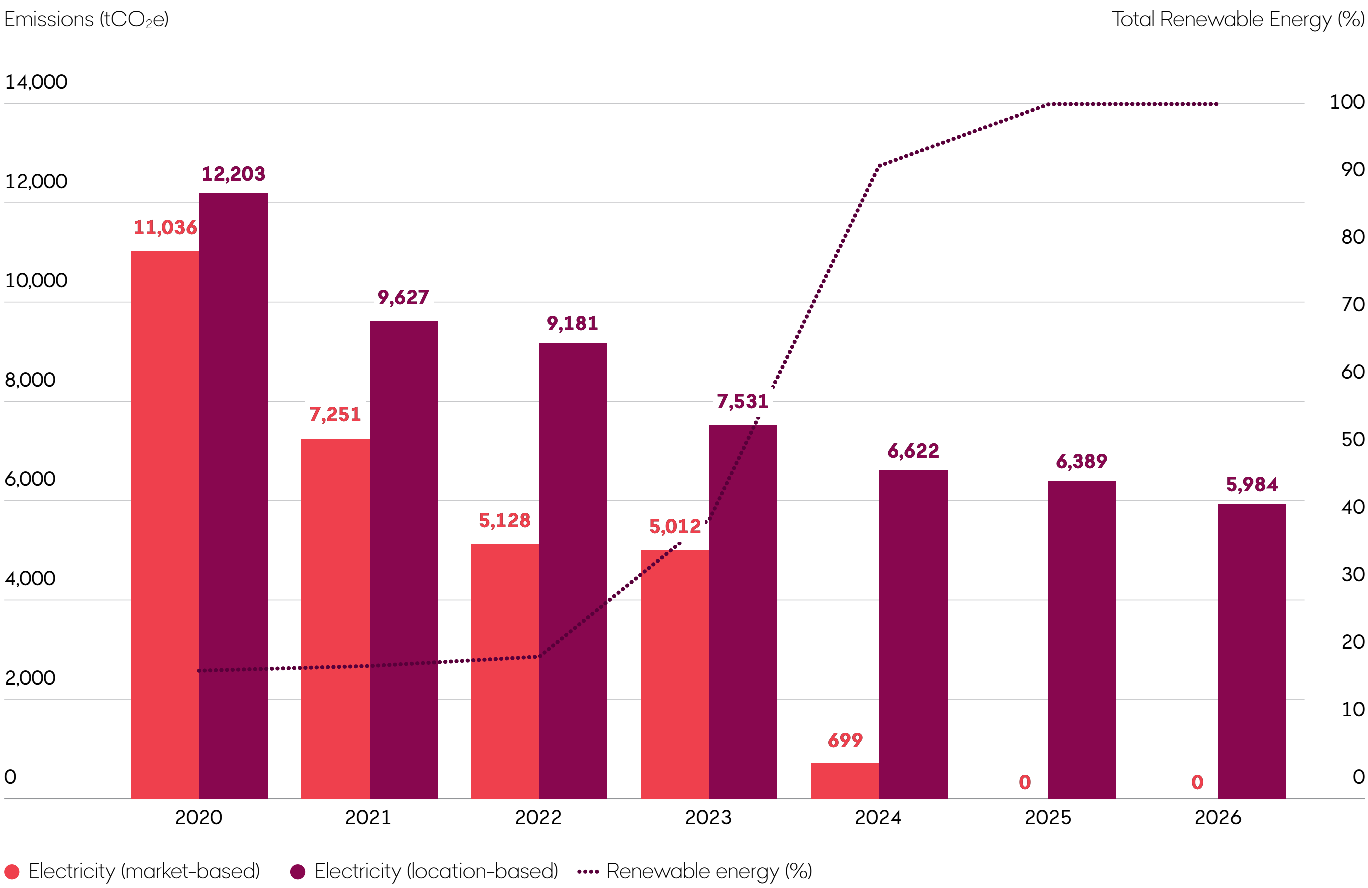
For the small number of sites where we do not have direct control over electricity supply, we continue to proactively engage with landlords and building managers to facilitate their transition to renewables.

Additional efficiency gains

Further emissions reductions were achieved through improved energy efficiency resulting from the optimisation of our office spaces.

Emissions from our Community Bank network are reported separately under our Scope 3 operational performance.

Location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions performance



Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Metrics and Targets (continued)

Operational emissions performance (continued)

Scope 3 (operational emissions) performance

In FY26, Scope 3 operational emissions decreased 9%, due to decreased spend in office fit outs and reduction in FTE. We continue to focus on supplier engagement and promoting decarbonisation initiatives, such as GreenPower (renewable energy) discounts for our people, employed by Bendigo Bank and Community Banks.

Our decarbonisation initiatives

In FY26, we took further steps to promote decarbonisation. To promote the use of renewables, we successfully rolled out GreenPower discounts, giving our Community Banks and staff access to 100% accredited GreenPower renewable energy sources. This initiative may lower energy costs for our people but it reduces our overall emissions and offset costs by making renewable energy more affordable.

Supplier engagement remains a cornerstone of our strategy, as they are a major contributor to our Scope 3 emissions. We are committed to working closely with our suppliers and promoting green products and educational resources to empower our Community Banks and staff in their emission reduction efforts.

Improving measurement and transparency

We are dedicated to enhancing how we measure our Scope 3 emissions, with a strong focus on improving data quality and transparency. The table below outlines our progress for FY26:

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Purchased goods and services (Category 1)	32%	30%	27%	56%	52%	42%	52%
Capital goods (Category 2)	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%	17%	7%
Work from home and other energy-related activity (Category 3) [1]	3%	13%	18%	8%	10%	9%	7%
Waste (Category 5)	5%	5%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Business travel (Category 6)	11%	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Employee commuting (Category 7)	15%	10%	6%	7%	9%	7%	7%
Upstream leased assets (Category 8)	10%	12%	12%	10%	4%	3%	4%
Community Banks (Category 14) [2]	21%	24%	25%	13%	13%	13%	15%
Grand Total	**24,737**	**18,705**	**16,067**	**27,861**	**29,164**	**33,265**	**30,295**

1. From 2026, emissions from leased assets have been reclassified from Category 3 (Fuel and energy-related activities) to Category 8 (Upstream leased assets), and hotel accommodation emissions have been moved to Category 6 (Business travel) from Category1 (Purchased goods and services) with reference to the GHG Protocol.
2. Agency emissions have been excluded following the retirement of the Agency Model in October 2025.

Internal carbon price

The Bank does not currently apply or use an internal carbon price.

Metrics and Targets (continued)

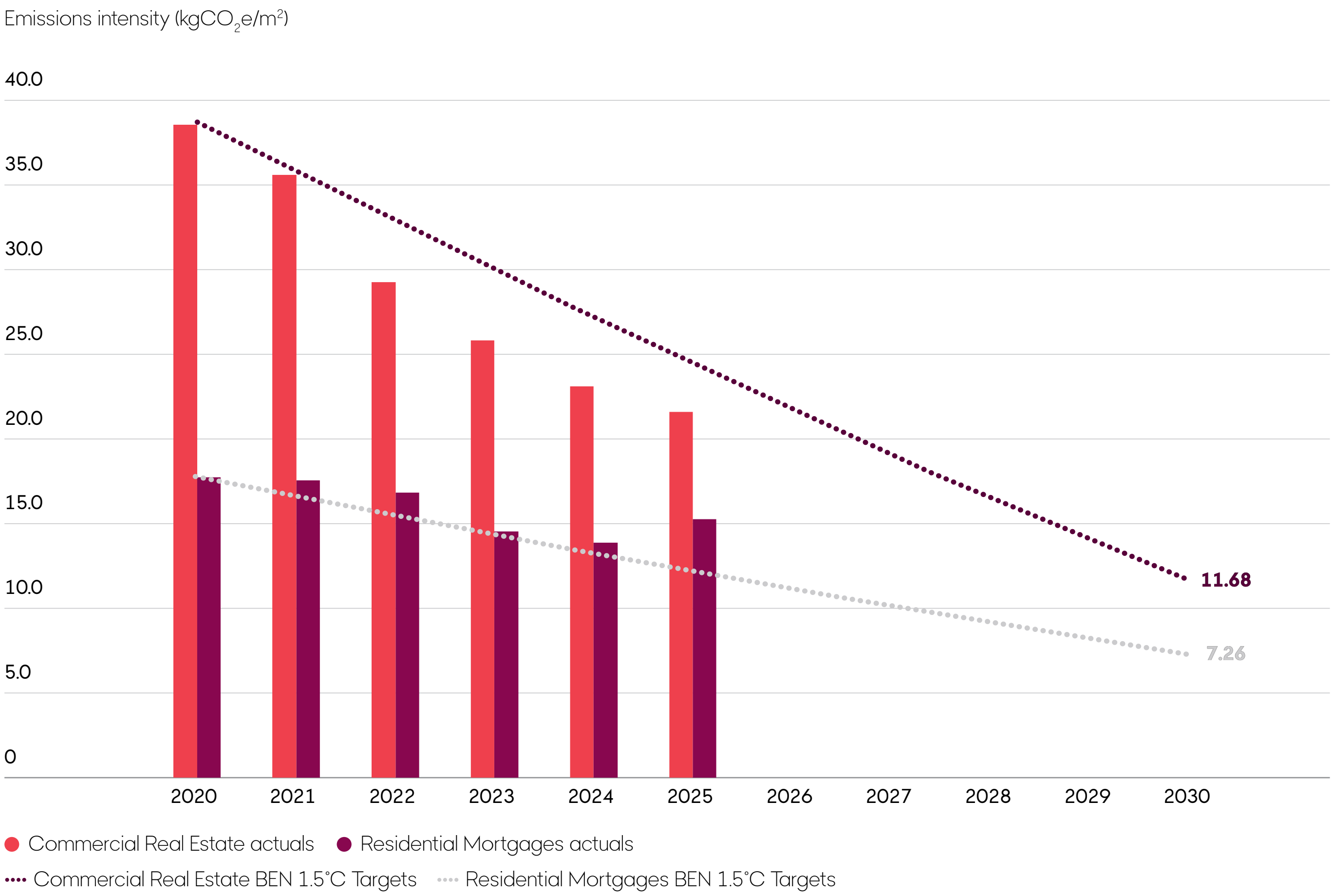
Financed emissions performance

Financed emissions are represented as the proportion of the Bank's loans and investments relative to the gross greenhouse gas emissions the Bank has for each of its counterparty's loans and investments. We report on these because providing capital makes us a part of the emissions value chain.

For FY25, we calculated financed emissions, the indirect impacts from our lending and investments, for $85.3 billion of our lending portfolio. We report these one year in lag. In FY25, total financed emissions decreased by 4.2%, reflecting changes in the composition of our portfolio during the normal course of business.

Further detail on the financed emissions methodology is included in the ESG Data Summary.

BEN 1.5°C Emissions Intensity Targets



Our calculation methodology is continually refined to improve accuracy, incorporating updated attribution assumptions, revised floor area estimations, and more granular data on dwelling types. The primary drivers for increases in reported emissions can be attributed to these underlying methodologies and datasets.

Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Metrics and Targets (continued)

Financed emissions performance (continued)

Sector-specific actions

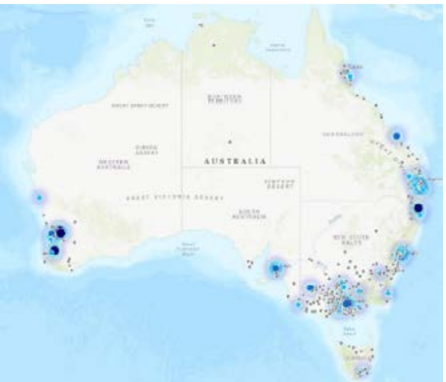
In FY25, we updated our financed emissions projection pathways to help shape transition plans for key sectors:

- **Agriculture:** We are focusing on customer engagement to help reduce emissions. Absolute emissions in this sector increased by 4.5% year-on-year, mainly due to growth in our Agribusiness lending portfolio and updated calculation methodologies and data
- **Residential Mortgages:** The emissions intensity in this area increased by 9.6%, driven by methodological and data refinements, including updated attribution logic and estimation assumptions
- **Commercial Real Estate:** While improved data and updated attribution methods contributed to the 6.5% decrease in emissions intensity, the change was predominantly driven by property recategorisation.

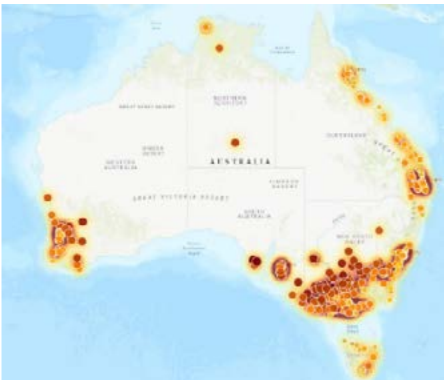
Other key metrics

Assets vulnerable to physical risk

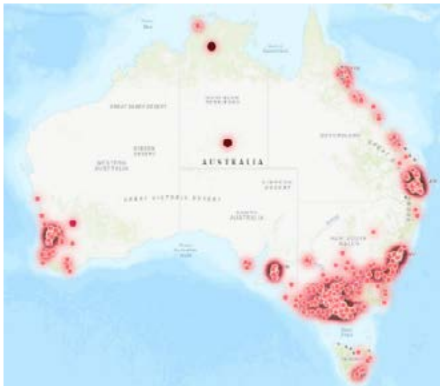
These maps show the Bank Branch Network's exposure to physical risks of climate change at 30 June 2026.



Bendigo Bank's operational exposure to flood risk



Bendigo Bank's operational exposure to bushfire risk



Bendigo Bank's operational exposure to heat stress

Bendigo Bank Branch Network's material exposures to physical risk areas.

The Bank's collateral exposures have been considered as part of the *Climate Integration Program: Know their risk* initiative. This analysis will continue to improve over the coming year. Outcomes from the *Climate Integration Program: Know their risk* initiative provide an indication about the Bank's current exposure to climate-related risks.

Bushfire risk represents the highest current physical risk to the Bank's collateral (before insurance considerations) with approximately 32% of the portfolio exposed to extreme bushfire risk under a 1 in 20 return period. This increases to 53% of the portfolio exposed to extreme bushfire risk under a 1 in 100 return period.

Flood risk across the portfolio is relatively low, represented by 2.1% of the portfolio exposed to high flood risk (before insurance considerations) under a 1 in 20 return period, which increases to 3.6% under a 1 in 100 return period.

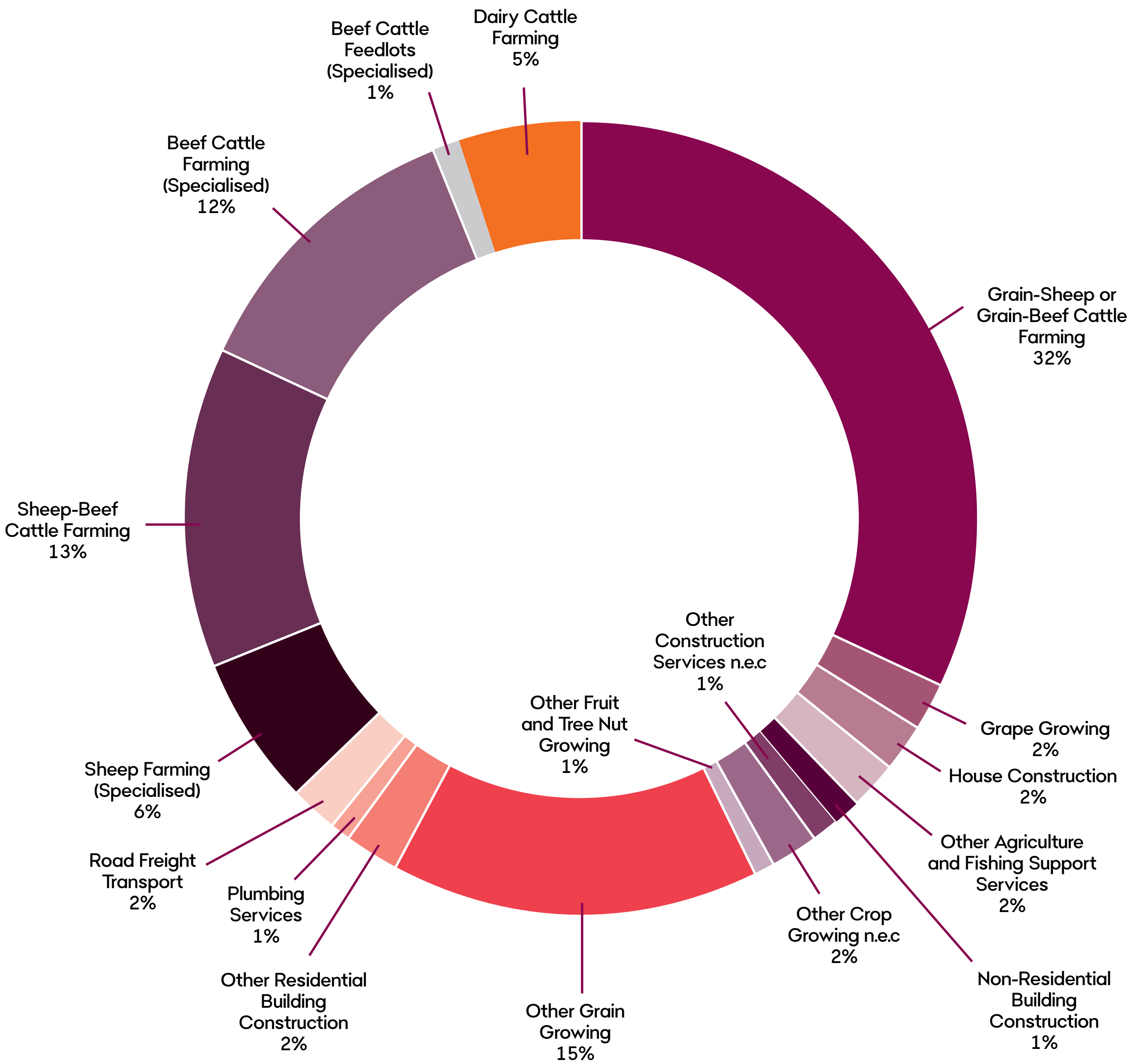
Metrics and Targets (continued)

Other key metrics (continued)

Assets vulnerable to transition risk

This chart shows the sectors exposed to high transition risk at 30 June 2026.

Bank Exposures to high transition risk sectors (30 June 2026)



Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) (continued)

Metrics and Targets (continued)

Carbon offsets

To achieve a net zero, 1.5°C aligned outcome, we purchase offsets for residual emissions. Our Carbon Offset Evaluation Framework ensures investments are high-quality and impactful, with key principles including a minimum quality score and diversification. In 2026, we invested in four VERRA or Gold Standard-certified renewable energy projects. The Bank formally withdrew from the Climate Active program in 2026.

Bendigo Bank's approach to carbon neutrality means we are working to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by reducing our operational market-based emissions (which excludes financed emissions) across all scopes (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions for categories 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14) and offsetting remaining emissions with verified carbon projects using our Carbon Offset Evaluation Framework. The retirement of carbon offsets may include the carry forward of surplus credits from prior year and the use of offsets retired subsequent to year-end to facilitate the application of the appropriate quantity of offsets to the reporting period. Offsets applied to the FY25 have not been claimed against any other reporting period. Carbon neutrality is reported one year in lag. Our public commitments detail specific reduction targets and timelines.

Scope and boundary of financed emissions reporting

Aspect	Boundary, definition and rationale
Organisational boundary	'The Bank', 'we', 'our', or 'us' refers to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries. Financed emissions from partner Community Banks are included in all calculations.
Customer emissions	Customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been calculated for all in-scope asset classes.
Reporting period (financed emissions)	Financed emissions are reported one year in arrears. This disclosure covers the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.
In-scope asset classes	In line with the BEN 1.5°C approach, the following asset classes are included: • Residential Mortgages • Commercial real estate • Business loans • Corporate bonds

Basis of preparation for the calculations of GHG emissions can be found in the Bank's ESG Data Summary.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (the Company), I state that the Company has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the substantive provisions of the Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026, as presented on pages 82 to 111, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) Complying with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* and any further requirements determined under section 296C(2) of the Corporations Act 2001; and

b) Containing the climate statement disclosures required by section 296D of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Made in accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pursuant to section 296A(6) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as modified by section 1707C(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Board,

Vicki Carter
Chair

24 August 2026

Assurance Statement

EY
Shape the future with confidence

Ernst & Young
8 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia
GPO Box 67 Melbourne VIC 3001

Tel: +61 3 9288 8000
Fax: +61 3 8650 7777
ey.com/au

Independent auditor's review report to the Members of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

Conclusion on selective sustainability information

We have conducted a review of the following information in the Sustainability Report / Annual Report of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026 (the 'selective sustainability information') as required by Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB):

Selective sustainability information	Criteria: Reporting requirement of AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D)	Location
Governance	Paragraph 6	Annual Report, Pages 83 to 85
Strategy (risk and opportunities)	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	Annual Report, Pages 86 to 93
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	Annual Report, Pages 97, 103 to 105 ESG Data Summary <Scope 1 and 2 only under Emissions Methodology section>
Risk management disclosures (excluding climate scenario outcomes)	Subparagraphs 25(a), 25(c) and Paragraph 26	Annual Report, Pages 100 to 102

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the criteria relevant to the selective sustainability information and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act).

We have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the selective sustainability information specified in the table above does not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Conclusion on subject matter

We have conducted a review of the following information in the Sustainability Report / Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2026 (the 'subject matter'):

Subject Matter	Criteria	Period covered	Location
Scope 3 operational	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026	Annual Report, Pages 103, 106 ESG Data Summary
Financed - Residential mortgages absolute	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Pages 95, 103, 107, 108 ESG Data Summary

Shape the future
with confidence

Financed - Residential mortgages intensity (tCO2e/m2)	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Pages 95, 107, 108 ESG Data Summary
Financed - Commercial real estate absolute	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Pages 96, 103, 107, 108 ESG Data Summary
Financed - Commercial real estate intensity (tCO2e/m2)	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Pages 96, 107, 108 ESG Data Summary
Financed - Business loans - absolute	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Page 103 ESG Data Summary
Financed - Corporate bonds absolute	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Page 103 ESG Data Summary
Carbon neutrality	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	Annual Report, Pages 103, 110 ESG Data Summary
Community Bank investment	The Company's own publicly disclosed criteria as defined in the 'ESG data summary'	1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026	Annual Report, Pages 2, 4, 8, 11, 17 ESG Data Summary

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, we have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the subject matter outlined above for the Company is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Basis for conclusions

Our reviews have been conducted in accordance with Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* (ASSA 5000) issued by the AUASB. Our reviews include obtaining limited assurance about whether the selective sustainability information and subject matter are free from material misstatement.

In applying the relevant criteria for the selective sustainability information, we note that subsection 296C(1) of the Act includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2.

Our conclusions are based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the *Summary of the Work performed* section of our report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Act and the ethical requirements of *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (November 2018 incorporating all amendments to June 2024) (the Code), that are

Assurance Statement

relevant to reviews of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Act, which has been given to the directors of the Company, is in the same terms as at the date of this auditor's report.

Our firm applies Australian Standard on Quality Management ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Other matter

Comparative information for the period was not subject to an assurance engagement in the prior period. In connection with our review on the selective sustainability information and subject matter, our responsibility is to determine whether the comparative information is appropriately presented, by evaluating its consistency with the disclosures presented in the prior period and the consistency of the criteria with the criteria applied in the current period. Our conclusions are not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company's Annual Report, including the Financial Report and the Sustainability Report, but does not include the selective sustainability information and subject matter, and our review report thereon.

Our conclusion on the selective sustainability information and the subject matter does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the selective sustainability information and the subject matter, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the selective sustainability information and the subject matter, or our knowledge obtained when conducting the reviews, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities for the selective sustainability information and subject matter

The directors of the Company are responsible for:

- The preparation of the selective sustainability information in accordance with the Act; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the selective sustainability information, in accordance with the Act that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Management of the Company are responsible for:

- The identification, selection and development of suitable criteria for the subject matter;
- The preparation of the subject matter in accordance with the criteria; and

Shape the future
with confidence

- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the subject matter, in accordance with the criteria that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent limitations

Climate-related risk management is an emerging area, and often uses data and methodologies that are developing and uncertain. The Report contains forward looking statements, including climate-related scenarios, targets, assumptions, climate projections, forecasts, statements of future intentions and estimates and judgements that have not yet occurred and may never occur. We do not provide assurance on the achievability of this prospective information.

Greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to significant measurement uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by inconsistencies in the methods to estimate or measure those emissions, due to different, but acceptable, methods applied.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the reviews to obtain limited assurance about whether the selective sustainability information and subject matter, defined in the *Conclusions* section of our report, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusions. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the selective sustainability information and subject matter.

As part of a review in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work performed

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the selective sustainability information and subject matter. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error.

The procedures we performed for the review of the selective sustainability information included, but were not limited to:

- Considered the completeness of the Company's assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities
- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the selective sustainability information during the reporting period
- Assessed the appropriateness of the reporting boundaries applied

Assurance Statement

EY
Shape the future with confidence

- Undertook analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the selective sustainability information
- Evaluated the appropriateness of emission factors applied in the greenhouse gas emission processes
- Agreed the selective sustainability information disclosures made in the report with the underlying records
- Evaluated the presentation and disclosure of the selective sustainability information against the requirements of AASB S2

The procedures we performed for the review of the subject matter included, but were not limited to:

- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the subject matter during the reporting period
- Assessed the appropriateness of the reporting boundaries applied
- Undertook analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the subject matter
- Performed checks of selected source data and calculations to assess the accuracy of information used in preparing the subject matter
- Agreed the subject matter disclosures made in the report with the underlying records
- Evaluated the presentation and disclosure of the subject matter against the requirements of the criteria

Ernst & Young

John MacDonald
Partner
Melbourne
24 August 2026

Remuneration Report

Abi Cleland
Chair of the People
and Culture Committee

On behalf of your Board, as Chair of the People and Culture Committee, I am pleased to present the Bank's Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

To our shareholders

Remuneration framework

The Bank's remuneration framework is designed to attract, motivate and retain the talent needed to make the bank better for all and create long-term shareholder value.

Executive key management personnel (KMP) remuneration comprises three key elements: fixed remuneration (FR), a short-term incentive (STI) designed to reward annual performance, and a long-term incentive (LTI) that drives strategic decisions and long-term shareholder value.

To drive increased transparency and accountability, we introduced individual executive STI scorecards in the 2026 financial year. This comprises a combination of Group and individual measures to assess performance, and replaced the Group scorecard and individual modifier approach.

The Board sets STI and LTI targets and retains absolute discretion to ensure reward outcomes are appropriate.

FY26 performance

Results for the 2026 financial year were mixed with solid financial performance and good progress on the delivery of the 2030 Group Strategy, offset by disappointing risk management performance.

During the year, the Bank faced into serious concerns in relation to our anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) deficiencies and other non-financial risk management practices. In August 2026, the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority imposed licence conditions on the Bank in relation to our management of non-financial risk. We are responding with a comprehensive remediation program to address non-financial risk deficiencies and are continuing work on our AML/CTF remediation program which commenced in February 2026.

We continued to make considerable progress for our 2.95 million customers and communities, including:

- direct community investment of $51.7 million, providing funding for nearly a thousand separate community-based projects
- completion of core banking consolidation from eight to one core system
- launch of digital onboarding and rolled out the Bendigo lending platform to all branches
- agreement to acquire RACQ Bank's loans and deposits book, growing our customer base in Queensland
- our digital bank Up was named Neobank of the Year in the 2025 Roy Morgan Customer Satisfaction Awards

Remuneration Report (continued)

- Net Promoter Score of 21.8 points above industry average and our RepTrak score of 75.8 remains above major banks.

Financial outcomes for the 2026 financial year include:

- Cash earnings, $530.2 million, up 3%
- Net interest margin, 1.95%, an increase of 7 basis points
- Return on equity, 8.01%, up 67 basis points
- Cost growth of 4.2%
- Aggregate full-year dividends of 63 cents, which was flat on FY25.

Our employee engagement score was 70%, down 4% on the prior year. We are responding with a focus on ensuring our people are heard, inspired, supported and enabled to perform at their best.

Executive remuneration outcomes

The Board assessed the performance of Executive KMP against their scorecards. The performance outcome for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) was 52% of maximum opportunity and between 44% and 58% for other Executive KMP.

Whilst these outcomes factored in non-achievement of the risk measure (weighting 20%), the Board determined that further downward adjustment was required, as a necessary and proportionate response to reinforce a culture where risk management and compliance are prioritised alongside financial performance.

As a result, the Board applied a further reduction of 50% to the FY26 STI outcomes for the CEO and 20% for all other Executives. This resulted in performance outcomes of 26% of maximum opportunity for the CEO and a range of 35% to 47% for Executive KMP. Refer to section 3.3 for a summary of the FY26 STI outcomes.

Additionally, the Board determined to apply malus and forfeit the FY23 LTI award in full for all current and former senior leaders, including the former CEO and Chief Risk Officer (CRO). Refer to section 3.4 for further detail.

As we continue to investigate the root causes of risk shortcomings, the Board is committed to ensuring that there is appropriate consideration of consequence and where appropriate, awards will be held until these matters are concluded.

No remuneration increases were awarded to any Executive KMP in the 2026 financial year.

Looking ahead

Our executive performance and remuneration framework was reviewed and with careful consideration, the Board has made the following changes.

The risk weighting has increased in the CEO and Group performance scorecard from 20% to 30% given the priority to uplift our risk maturity. Our ability to deliver better outcomes for customers and shareholders is dependent on the success of programs designed to improve risk capability, culture and outcomes. In the 2027 financial year, risk and financial measures will account for 75% of the CEO and Group performance scorecard, with customer, community, planet and people measures making up the remainder.

The Board approved modest increases to fixed remuneration and changes to the STI and LTI opportunities which aim to increase market competitiveness and strengthen the link between executive reward and performance. Remuneration changes for FY27 are:

- **FR:** no change to the CEO's fixed remuneration. Two Executive KMP will receive modest fixed remuneration increases.
- **STI:** the target opportunity for the CEO and Executives will increase to 60% of fixed remuneration, with a maximum opportunity of 90%.
- **LTI:** Executives' LTI opportunity will increase to 60% of fixed remuneration, while the CEO's LTI opportunity will remain at 105% of fixed remuneration.

Conclusion

On behalf of the Board, I would like to extend our thanks to all our people for their contributions in the 2026 financial year. It is through their commitment and dedication that we keep our customers and communities at the centre of everything we do.

I invite you to read the 2026 Remuneration Report and as always, we welcome your feedback.

Section 1: Introduction to the remuneration report

The remuneration report provides information on the remuneration arrangements for our key management personnel (KMP), which includes the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO), select Executives and Non-Executive Directors of the Bank. The report has been prepared and audited in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Structure of the remuneration report

Section 1:	Introduction to the remuneration report	119
Section 2:	Remuneration framework	120
Section 3:	Performance and remuneration outcomes	122
Section 4:	Remuneration structure in detail	127
Section 5:	Remuneration governance	132
Section 6:	Executive statutory remuneration	135
Section 7:	Non-Executive Director arrangements	139
Section 8:	Contracts, loans and hedging	142

Key management personnel

KMP are defined as persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly. The table below outlines the CEO, Executives and Non-Executive Directors who were KMP for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

For KMP who have been appointed or ceased employment during the year, remuneration disclosed in this report has been pro-rated to reflect time in role.

Individual	Position	Term as KMP
CEO & Executives		
Richard Fennell	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	Full year
Andrew Morgan	Chief Financial Officer	Full year
Kerrie Noonan	Chief Risk Officer	Full year
Kieran O'Meara	Chief Technology Officer	Full year
Adam Rowse[1]	Chief Customer Officer, Business and Agribusiness and interim Chief Customer Officer, Consumer Banking	Full year
Bruce Speirs	Chief Operating Officer	Full year
Former Executive		
Taso Corolis	Chief Customer Officer, Consumer	Ceased as KMP on 3 March 2026
Current Non-Executive Directors		
Vicki Carter	Chair	Full year
Abi Cleland	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Travis Dillon	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Daryl Johnson	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Alistair Muir	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Margaret Payn	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Victoria Weekes	Non-Executive Director	Full year
Former Non-Executive Director (NED)		
Richard Deutsch	Non-Executive Director	Ceased as NED on 12 September 2025

1. A Rowse was appointed the interim Chief Customer Officer, Consumer on 4 March 2026.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 2: Remuneration framework

2.1 Remuneration strategy, principles and objectives

The Bank's reward approach is designed to attract, motivate and retain the talent needed to make the Bank better for all our stakeholders and create long-term value for shareholders. The remuneration framework helps drive strategy execution and prudent management of risk, generates shareholder returns and promotes the prosperity of our customers and communities. It comprises fixed remuneration, short-term incentive and long-term incentive.

Purpose

To feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities

Our values

Make a difference	Be better together	Own it	Find the right way

Remuneration principles and objectives

Strategy led reward	Reward balanced outcomes	Recognise people for their impact	Transparent and simple measures	Embedded risk management

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Fixed remuneration</th><th colspan="2">Variable reward</th></tr>
<tr><th>Short-term incentive</th><th>Long-term incentive</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Fixed remuneration (FR) comprises cash salary and superannuation contributions.
• Set with reference to role size and complexity, individual responsibilities, experience and performance, and criticality to the delivery of the Bank's strategy.
• External market benchmarking includes comparable roles in the banking sector and companies of a similar size, complexity and performance outlook.</td><td>• Short-term incentive (STI) opportunity of FR:
– CEO: 50% target and 70% maximum
– Executives: 37.5%-45% target and 50%-60% maximum
• Motivates and rewards exceptional Group and individual performance.
• 50%[1] financial measures: cash earnings, profit after capital charge (PACC), and 50% non-financial measures: Risk, Customer, Community & Planet, and People.
• Individual performance based on assessment of individual performance scorecard, or in the case of the CEO, the CEO and Group scorecard.
• 50% in cash and 50% share rights deferred for one year.
• Annual performance period.</td><td>• Long-term incentive (LTI) opportunity of FR:
– CEO: 105%
– Executives: 40%
• Rewards long-term shareholder value creation and aligns the experience of executives and shareholders.
• 65% financial measures: relative total shareholder return (TSR) and return on equity (ROE), and 35% non-financial measures: relative customer net promoter score (NPS) and relative reputation score (RepTrak).
• 100% in performance rights.
• Four-year performance period, with additional deferral to meet CPS 511 requirements.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Risk and compliance gateway
Participation in variable reward is subject to meeting risk, compliance and conduct standards. These standards must be maintained for payment and vesting.</td></tr>
</table>

1. For the CEO and Executives, excluding the CRO.

Section 2: Remuneration framework (continued)

2.1 Remuneration strategy, principles and objectives (continued)

Board discretion
Underpinning all executive reward decisions is the application of Board discretion, ensuring reward outcomes align to financial performance, intended results, and the interests of shareholders, customers, and the broader community.

Consequence Management Policy
The Consequence Management Policy (CMP) and the Consequence Management Committee (CMC) provide the Board with a framework to consider and apply financial and non-financial consequences where our people, including executives, have accountability for adverse risk and personal conduct matters.

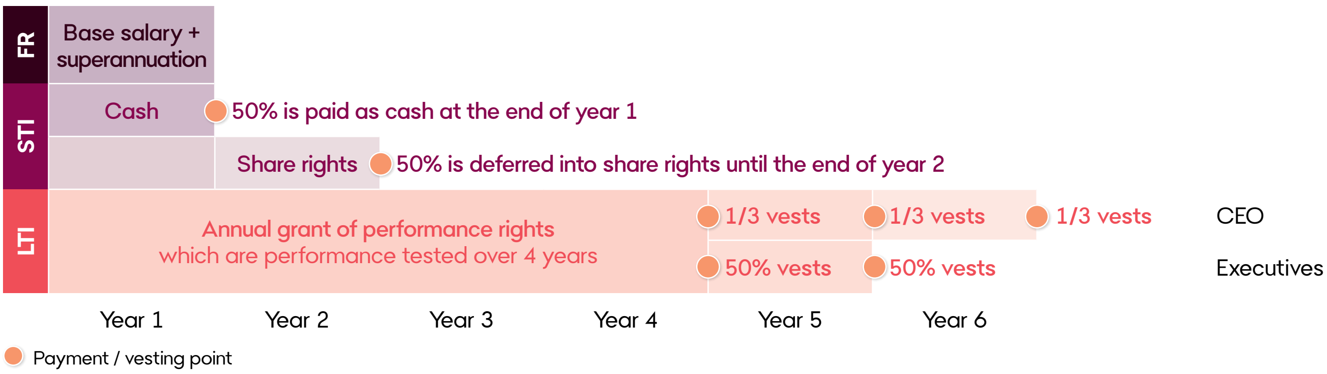
Minimum Shareholding Policy
Executives and Non-Executive Directors are expected to build a minimum shareholding and maintain it during their tenure. The Minimum Shareholding Policy (MSP) requires the CEO to accumulate shares equal to 150% of base remuneration (BR), Executives to accumulate shares equal to 75% of BR and Non-Executive Directors to accumulate shares equal to 100% of their annual base Board fee. The requirement must be met within a five-year period.

See Section 3.5 for the status of the CEO and each Executive KMP's shareholding progress.

2.2 Executive remuneration framework

The following provides an illustration of how remuneration is delivered to the CEO and Executives, including the CRO.

CEO and Executives



Executive pay mix at target and maximum opportunity

Pay mix is tailored to reflect individual responsibility for the Bank's strategy. The CRO has less variable reward, reflecting accountability for management of Group risk performance.

	Target FR	Target STI	Target LTI	Maximum FR	Maximum STI	Maximum LTI
CEO	39%	20%	41%	36%	26%	38%
Executives	54%	24%	22%	50%	30%	20%
CRO	56%	21%	23%	53%	26%	21%

FR STI LTI

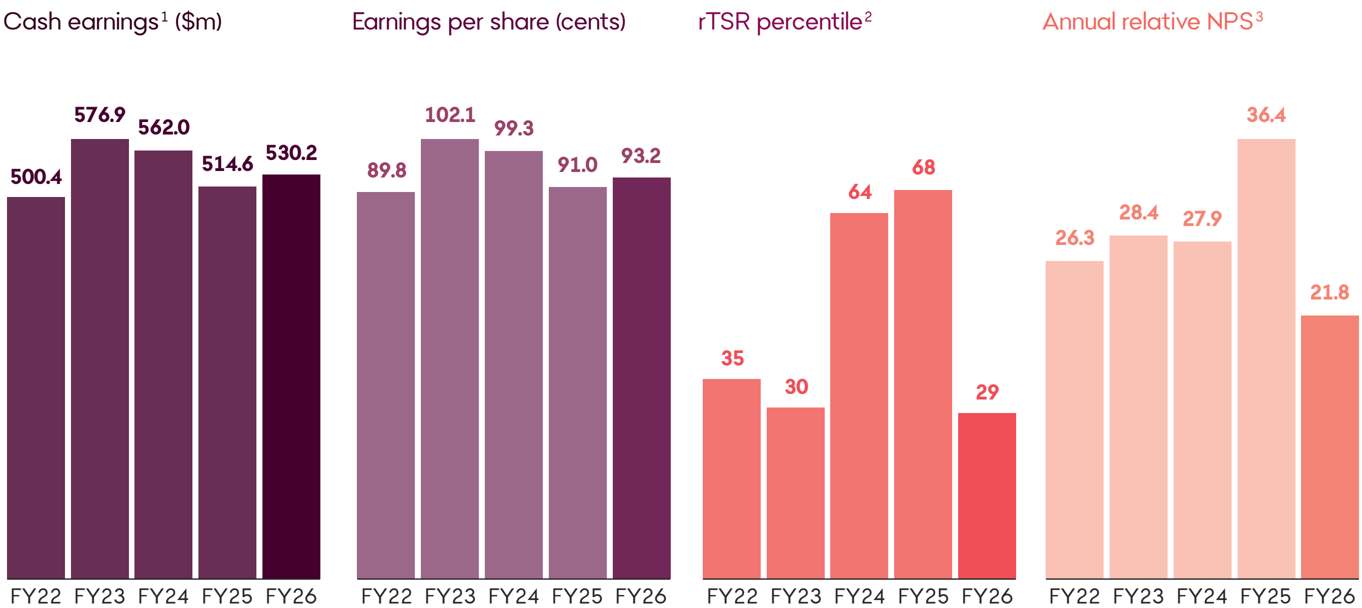
Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 3: Performance and remuneration outcomes

3.1 Group financial performance

The level of variable remuneration outcomes reflects the Bank's performance as presented in this five-year snapshot of key measures.

Group performance measures



1. Cash earnings is an unaudited, non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) financial measure.
2. Relative TSR percentile rank versus ASX comparator group tested at the conclusion of each respective performance period (3 years: FY22, 4 years: FY23 – FY26).
3. Roy Morgan Net Promoter Score – Roy Morgan Research, 6-month rolling averages, comparing BEN to the industry average as of June. Industry includes: ANZ, BOM, BOQ, BankSA, Bankwest, CBA, ING, NAB, St.George, Suncorp and WBC. Net Promoter, Net Promoter System, Net Promoter Score, NPS and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems, Inc.

Below is a summary of additional key performance measures for the previous five years, including the 2026 financial year.

	Financial year				
Group performance measures	**FY22**	**FY23**	**FY24**	**FY25**	**FY26**
Statutory net profit/(loss) after tax ($m)	488.1	497.0	545.0	(97.1) [1]	375.1
Statutory earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	87.5	87.9	96.3	(17.2)	65.9
Share price at close on 30 June ($)[2]	9.07	8.59	11.49	12.64	10.55
Dividends paid and payable (cents per share)	53.0	61.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
Total shareholder return (annual) (%)	(6.80)	0.77	40.60	15.49	(11.55)

1. Reflects the recognition of an impairment of goodwill of $539.5 million.
2. BEN opening share price on 1 July 2021 was $10.30.

	Financial year				
Variable reward outcomes for CEO and Executive KMP	**FY22**	**FY23**	**FY24**	**FY25**	**FY26**
CEO – STI as a % of target opportunity	n/a [1]	110%	65%	34%	36%
Executive KMP – average STI as a % of target opportunity	n/a [1]	117%	70%	35%	57%
LTI vesting	35%	35%	82.40%	88.96%	0% [2]

1. STI was introduced as part of the FY23 revised executive remuneration framework.
2. The performance against the four measures, pre-Board discretion was 35%. Refer to section 3.4 for further details on performance results.

Section 3: Performance and remuneration outcomes (continued)

3.2 FY26 CEO and Group performance scorecard and outcomes

Below is an overview of the performance scorecard and outcome for each measure.

Measures	Weight	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Outcome	Outcome / performance commentary
Financial						
Cash earnings	20%	$514.7m	$526.3m	$538.3m	23.5%	• Cash earnings of $530.2 million, up 3.0%, and PACC ($131.8) million, up 29.22%. • Absolute cost was $1,259.6 million, up 4.2%, driven by software amortisation and technology costs and continued investment in risk and digital capabilities. • Net interest margin increased due to an improved mix of lower cost deposits and prudent management of funding requirements. • Other operating income performance was driven by higher income from wealth management activities, fee income and increased volume and profitability of completions in Homesafe, offset by lower foreign exchange income.
Profit after capital charge (PACC)	20%	($150.7m)	($136.4m)	($121.8m)	23.4%	
Absolute cost	10%	$1,256.6m	$1,248.0m	$1,239.3m	0%	
Risk						
Risk maturity	20%				0%	• Risk maturity was assessed as below threshold, albeit with positive progress shown in foundational risk management capability.
Customer, Community & Planet						
Digital sales	20%	42%	45%	48%	20.6%	• Digital Sales exceeded the stretch target, driven by key capability upgrades in the eBanking App that streamlined digital onboarding and expanded the in-app product suite. • Customer satisfaction decreased by 2.7%. • Up advocacy did not meet threshold due to a slower than expected recovery from a decline in 1H FY26. • Community Bank contributions totalling $51.7 million, achieved the maximum scorecard outcome, exceeding the target set at $40 million, demonstrating our ongoing commitment in supporting local communities and driving meaningful social impact. • The CNAP has been assessed as exceeding the target for delivery of CNAP goals, with full year outcome of 92% completion.
Customer satisfaction		73.7%	75%	76.3%		
Up advocacy		52.0	56.8	60.0		
Social impact performance – Community Bank contribution			$40m			
Completion of 3-year Climate & Nature Action Plan (CNAP)		80%	90%	100%		
People						
Employee engagement index	10%		74%	77%	5%	• Employee engagement index at 70% was below the threshold target of 74%, reflecting the large volume of organisational change our people experienced in the 2026 financial year. • Women in senior leadership achieved the maximum scorecard outcome, exceeding the target set at 42%, through concerted effort across the Bank as part of our Belonging@BEN strategy.
Gender diversity (women in senior leadership)		40:20:20	42%			
CEO scorecard outcome		% of target % of maximum			72.5% 50.8%	
CEO risk adjusted scorecard outcome		% of target % of maximum			36.3% 25.9%	Adjusted scorecard outcome reflecting Board action to apply a 50% reduction to the CEO's STI outcome in recognition of overall accountability for non-financial risk management.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 3: Performance and remuneration outcomes (continued)

3.3 FY26 STI outcomes

Individual executive scorecards introduced for the 2026 financial year, comprise a combination of Group and individual measures. This approach replaced the previous performance modifier and was designed to support the achievement of collective outcomes while enhancing Executives' accountability and aligning performance with our 2030 strategic priorities.

Scorecards were assessed by reference to financial outcomes, risk maturity improvements, and the execution of strategic and people initiatives.

The scorecard outcomes for the 2026 financial year reflect the organisation's failure to reach threshold for risk maturity improvements.

In recognition of Executives' collective accountability for non-financial risk management, the Board determined that a reduction of 50% for the CEO and 20% for Executive KMP would be applied to their FY26 STI outcomes. As a result, the CEO and Executive KMP outcomes ranged from 26% to 47% of maximum opportunity for the performance period ending 30 June 2026.

STI outcomes are outlined below.

	STI opportunity		STI outcome						
Name	Target $'000	Max $'000	STI scorecard outcome $'000	Final risk adjusted STI outcome $'000	Performance outcome %	Cash [1] $'000	Deferred equity [2] $'000	Outcome as % of target opp [3] %	Outcome as % of max opp [3] %
CEO and Executive KMP									
Richard Fennell	750	1,050	544	272	36	136	136	36	26
Andrew Morgan	409	545	286	229	56	115	114	56	42
Kerrie Noonan	281	375	218	174	62	87	87	62	47
Kieran O'Meara	360	480	277	222	62	111	111	62	46
Adam Rowse[4]	372	496	264	211	57	106	105	57	43
Bruce Speirs	342	456	202	161	47	81	80	47	35
Former Executive KMP									
Taso Corolis[5]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1. Cash amounts are generally paid in September each year.
2. Equity awards are typically granted following Board approval.
3. The percentage of FY26 STI forfeited (as a % of STI target and maximum respectively): R Fennell 64% and 74%, A Morgan 44% and 58%, K Noonan 38% and 53%, K O'Meara 38% and 54%, A Rowse 43% and 57%, and B Speirs 53% and 65%.
4. A Rowse's FY26 STI target and maximum include an allowance for his interim COO, Consumer role. Values have been prorated to reflect time in role.
5. T Corolis was ineligible for a FY26 STI award.

Section 3: Performance and remuneration outcomes (continued)

3.4 LTI outcomes

The FY23 LTI award granted to the CEO and Executives reached the end of the four-year performance period on 30 June 2026. Details of the FY23 LTI award terms are set out in the 2023 Remuneration Report.

Based on performance against the four measures, 35% of the performance rights granted would vest. However, in consideration of risk matters, the Board determined that the FY23 LTI award would be forfeited in full.

Performance results for the FY23 LTI award are outlined in the table below.

Performance measures and conditions		Performance result	Weighting	Vesting outcome
Relative TSR	Threshold: 50th percentile Stretch: between the 50.1st and 75th percentile	36.22%	40%	not met
Return on equity (ROE)	Threshold: ROE at 10% Stretch: between 10.1% and 10.43%	8.01%	25%	not met
NPS	20 points above peer group	21.8 points	20%	met
RepTrak	Threshold: 8 points above major banks Stretch: threshold plus above 75th percentile	8.4 points & 78.5th	15%	met
FY23 LTI vesting outcome				35%
Vesting outcome post Board action[1]				**0%**

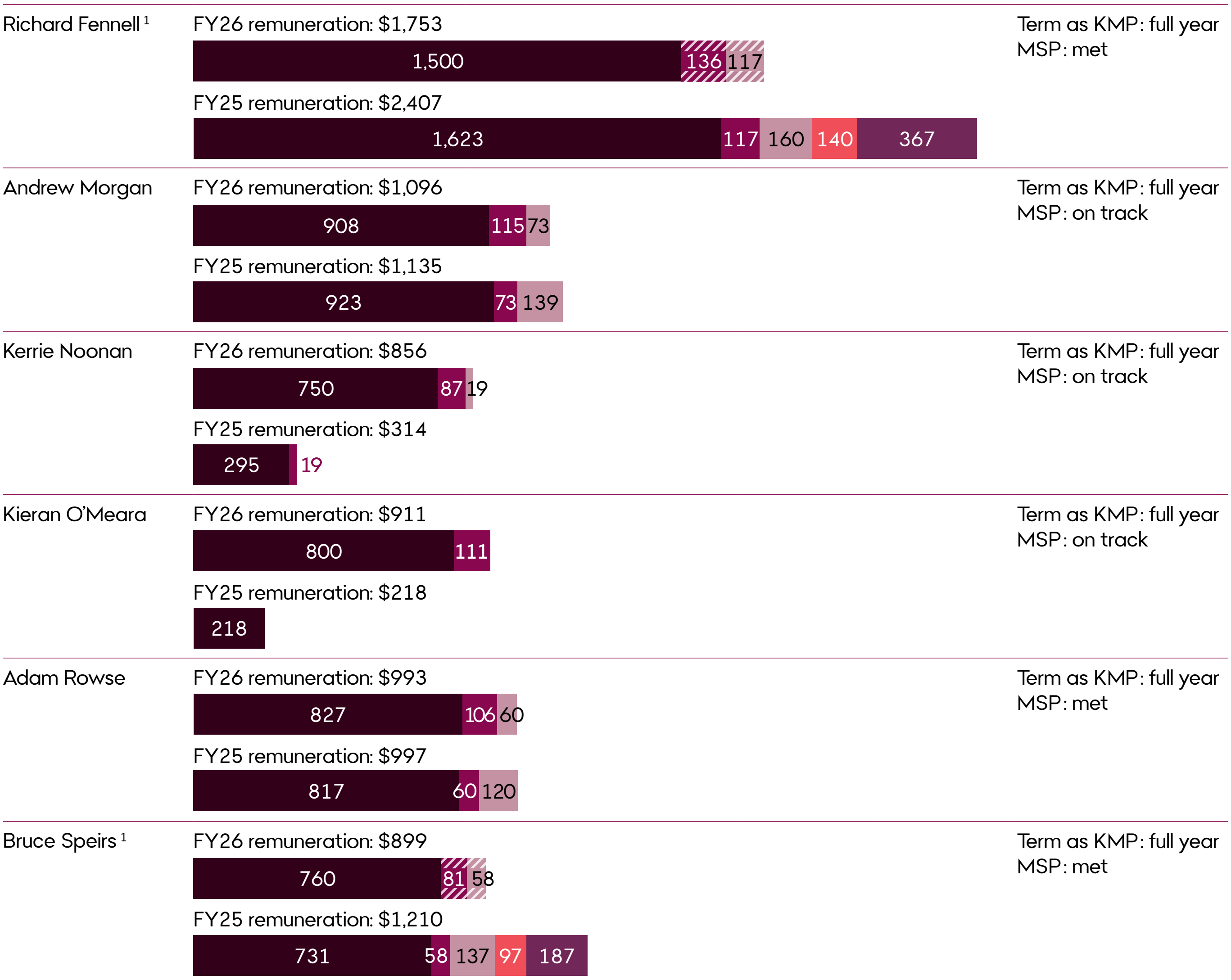
1. R Fennell, A Morgan, A Rowse, B Speirs, T Corolis received an FY23 LTI award. The following value ($'000) of the forfeited / lapsed units for each KMP are calculated using the 30 June 2026 closing share price: R Fennell $397, A Morgan $298, A Rowse $258, B Speirs $298, and T Corolis $321.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 3: Performance and remuneration outcomes (continued)

3.5 Executive remuneration summary

Below are the actual remuneration amounts received, or to be received, by the CEO and Executive KMP, including any equity awards granted in prior years that have vested during this financial year. Variable remuneration awards for the CEO and some Executive KMP are on hold and will not be realised without further Board approval. Also included below is each Executive's progress against their minimum shareholding requirement. All values are shown in $'000.



1. For R Fennell and B Speirs, the cash portion of the FY26 STI award and the deferred portion of the FY25 STI award will be held until the Board determines otherwise.

Key	Description
FR	Comprises base salary and superannuation. FY25 values include benefits.
STI cash On hold	• FY26: Cash portion of the FY26 STI for the performance period ending 30 June 2026. • FY25: Cash portion of the FY25 STI for the performance period ending 30 June 2025.
STI equity On hold	• FY26: Equity portion of the FY25 STI for the performance period ending 30 June 2025. • FY25: Equity portion of the FY24 STI for the performance period ending 30 June 2024.
LTI	• FY25: FY22 LTI award with performance period ended 30 June 2025.
LFSP	Reflects the FY22 LFSP, which was performance tested in FY23 and restriction period ended in FY25. This is the net value of the loan. Grants under this incentive plan ceased in FY22.
Total realised remuneration	The sum of all the above components.

Section 4: Remuneration structure in detail

4.1 Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration (FR) comprises base salary and superannuation contributions. FR is delivered in accordance with contractual terms and conditions of employment and is reviewed annually. FR levels are set with reference to benchmarks of comparable companies and roles, role accountability and criticality to the Bank's strategy, and individual experience and performance.

4.2 Short-term incentive and long-term incentive

Features	STI	LTI
Purpose	STI rewards Executives for the delivery of annual Group and individual objectives. Financial measures promote sustainable earnings growth and effective management of costs and capital, which provides a foundation for longer term returns. There is a material weighting towards non-financial measures (60% for the CRO and 50% for all other Executives), adhering to APRA's CPS 511 requirements. Non-financial measures drive positive customer, people and societal outcomes, with a significant emphasis on risk management. Targets are set with sufficient challenge, which is aligned to our performance orientation.	LTI drives the focus of Executives to make decisions and implement strategy that generate long-term shareholder value. Performance measures promote sustainable financial returns, positive customer outcomes and maintain our reputation relative to competitors. There is a material weighting towards non-financial measures (35%), adhering to APRA's CPS 511 requirements. There is no overlap with non-financial measures in the STI and LTI, with customer measures being absolute in the STI and relative in the LTI.
Opportunity (% of FR)	CEO: Target – 50% Maximum – 70% Executives: Target – 45% (CRO – 37.5%) Maximum – 60% (CRO – 50%)	CEO: 105% Executives: 40%
Instrument	Cash (50%) and share rights (50%). Each share and performance right represents the right to receive one share subject to the satisfaction of any vesting and performance conditions. Share and performance rights are granted at no cost, and the exercise price is nil.	Performance rights (100%).
Performance period	Performance is assessed over a one-year period, being 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.	Performance is assessed over a four-year period, being 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2029.
Vesting period	Share rights are deferred for one year following the conclusion of the performance period.	Performance rights are deferred up to six years for the CEO and five years for Executives. Following the four-year performance period, there will be an additional holding period on a portion of tested performance rights for one and two years for the CEO and one year for Executives. Refer to section 2.2 for details.
Eligibility	To be eligible to participate in the STI and LTI, executives must meet the risk and compliance gateway, which sets risk, compliance and conduct standards.	

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 4: Remuneration structure in detail (continued)

4.2 Short-term incentive and long-term incentive (continued)

Features	STI	LTI
Individual performance	The CEO is assessed against the CEO and Group scorecard and Executives' performance is assessed via a combination of Group and individual scorecard measures. This provides a mechanism to reward exceptional performance and meaningfully differentiate for individual accountability for risk and strategy outcomes. The Board can adjust individual outcomes either up or down to zero based on: • Delivery of individual measures and key strategic objectives. • Individual and business unit risk performance. • Broader values and cultural considerations.	n/a
How awards are determined	The total value of the STI award is calculated as follows: STI award value ($) = FR ($) X (STI target (%) X performance outcome (%))	The value of the LTI award is calculated as follows: LTI award value ($) = FR ($) X LTI target opportunity (%)
How the number of rights are calculated	The number of share rights granted is calculated as a fixed dollar value in Australian dollars divided by the five-day volume average closing share price (VWAP) up to and including 30 June 2026, rounded down to the nearest whole number of share rights.	The number of performance rights granted is calculated as a fixed dollar value in Australian dollars divided by the five-day VWAP preceding the start of the performance period, rounded down to the nearest whole number of performance rights.
Retesting	n/a	LTI grants are tested at the conclusion of the performance period.
Dividends	Prior to vesting, share and performance rights do not carry dividends or voting rights, or the right to participate in the issue of new shares (such as rights or bonus issues). Once the performance and service conditions have been met and the share rights and/or performance rights convert into fully paid ordinary, the shares are eligible to receive dividends.	
Cessation of employment	Unless otherwise determined by the Board: • In the event of resignation or termination for cause, prior to the end of the restriction and service period, all unvested share and/or performance rights will lapse on the last day of the Executive's employment. • In the event of retirement, redundancy, termination on notice (except for cause), ill health, death or any other reason determined by the Board, all unvested share and/or performance rights will remain on foot and continue to be held subject to the Plan Rules and the terms and conditions of the award. The Board may consider the portion of the vesting period remaining when determining the treatment, and may determine to prorate the award/s.	
Board discretion and consequence management	The Board applies judgement when assessing outcomes to ensure they are appropriate and aligned to the shareholder experience, and broader factors outside of the scorecard. The CMP provides the Board with the ability to apply remuneration consequences as required, including provisions for the application of downward adjustments, including to zero, to in-year, deferred and unvested awards (malus and clawback). Refer to Section 5.2 which explains the features of the CMP.	

Section 4: Remuneration structure in detail (continued)

4.2 Short-term incentive and long-term incentive (continued)

Performance measures and rationale

CEO and Group STI performance measures and rationale are set out below.

Category	Weighting	Measures	Rationale
Financial	20%	Cash earnings	Cash earnings is an indicator of the Bank's financial performance and ability to generate sustainable cash flow. Its inclusion in the STI ensures incentive outcomes are aligned with the Bank's underlying financial performance and ability to fund operations, investments and shareholder returns.
	20%	Profit after capital charge (PACC)	PACC reflects the Bank's profitability based on returns in excess of capital utilised in generating those returns. Including this measure in the STI ensures Executives are focused on creating long-term value that exceeds the cost of capital, supports sustainable value creation and financial stability.
	10%	Absolute cost	Monitoring absolute cost growth ensures accountability for cost management. Including this measure in the STI encourages disciplined cost management and supports balanced financial performance.
Risk	20%	Risk maturity	Risk maturity is an indicator of how well risk management is embedded across the Bank and the maturity of the practices that support it. Its inclusion in the STI aligns incentive outcomes with the Bank's objective to future-proof its risk management capabilities, which is a key enabler of the 2030 Group Strategy.
Customer, Community & Planet	We consider a range of measures which are directly related to key strategic initiatives to be delivered in the 2026 financial year with a particular focus on uplifting our customer experience while improving the experience and productivity for our people.		
	20%	BEN Consumer digital sales	Growth in Bendigo Bank Consumer digital sales is a key indicator of our success in transforming our business to meet the evolving needs of our customers. Including this measure in the STI reinforces our commitment to digital innovation, enhancing customer experience, and driving sustainable growth in a competitive market. Further, it is key to tracking strategic execution of our digital onboarding and lending platform initiatives.
		Customer satisfaction	Customer satisfaction is pivotal for understanding how effectively the Bank is meeting customer expectations. Embedding this in STI reinforces our focus on delivering quality products and services.
		Up advocacy	The Up brand's advocacy reflects the success of our digital brand to deliver innovative and customer focused products. Including this measure in the STI reinforces the importance of the Up brand, its customer satisfaction and brand differentiation.
		Social impact performance – Community Bank investment	The Community Bank measure reinforces the Bank's purpose and position as a community focused organisation with a commitment to help strengthen local communities and build long-term relationships.
		Climate & Nature Action Plan goals	Including Climate & Nature Action Plan goals in the STI framework reflects the Bank's commitment to long-term sustainability and responsible business practices.
People	10%	Employee engagement index	The employee engagement index provides valuable insight into how connected and motivated our employees are. Including this measure in the STI framework reinforces the importance of fostering an engaged and high performing workforce and a positive workplace culture.
		Gender diversity (women in senior leadership)	Our gender diversity aspiration reflects the Bank's commitment to a diverse, inclusive and equitable workplace. Embedding this in the STI framework encourages senior leadership accountability in building diverse teams and attracting and retaining top talent.
Total	**100%**		

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 4: Remuneration structure in detail (continued)

4.2 Short-term incentive and long-term incentive (continued)

Performance measures and rationale (continued)

LTI measures and rationale are set out below.

Category	Weighting	Measures	Rationale
Financial	40%	Relative TSR	• Relative TSR has been included in the LTI to ensure long-term incentives are directly tied to delivering strong returns for shareholders compared to market peers. Relative TSR neutralises the impact of market volatility and focuses on the Bank's delivery of long-term value. • Relative TSR is measured by taking into account the increase in the Bank's share price over the four-year performance period, plus the dividends paid on shares over that period (on the assumption that they are reinvested in shares). • Relative TSR is measured against ASX100 financial companies (excluding resources and property trusts) including: AMP Limited, Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, ASX Limited, Bank of Queensland Limited, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Challenger Limited, Insurance Australia Group Limited, Medibank Private Limited, Macquarie Group Limited, National Australia Bank Limited, NIB Holdings Limited, QBE Insurance Group Limited, Steadfast Group Limited, Suncorp Group Limited and Westpac Banking Corporation. • Relative TSR performance over the four-year performance period is subject to the following vesting schedule: – 50th percentile or less: 0% – At 50.1st percentile: 50% – Between 50.1st percentile and 75th percentile: straight-line vesting between 50% and 100% – Above 75th percentile: 100%
	25%	Absolute ROE	• Absolute ROE demonstrates the Bank's ability to generate profits from shareholder capital, reflecting financial discipline and long-term value creation. • An Absolute ROE measure has been included in the LTI to encourage long-term performance and sustainable growth. • The measure is based on the Bank's Absolute ROE performance in the final year of the performance period, with the vesting schedule as below: – Below 10%: 0% – At 10.1%: 50% – Between 10.1% and 10.5%: straight-line vesting between 50% and 100% – At or above 10.5%: 100%

Section 4: Remuneration structure in detail (continued)

4.2 Short-term incentive and long-term incentive (continued)

Performance measures and rationale (continued)

Category	Weighting	Measures	Rationale
Non-financial	20%	Relative Customer NPS	• NPS is a standard and accepted market measure of customer advocacy and provides insight into customer experience. Including this measure in the LTI aligns with the Bank's purpose to support customers and long-term value creation by capturing sustained customer sentiment and loyalty over time. • NPS aligns with APRA's principles as it encourages prudent risk management and long-term soundness, given significant risk matters that arise over the performance period can be reflected in customer advocacy and NPS outcome. In addition, strong customer advocacy is needed to create a sustainable business. • NPS is measured against retail bank peers including: Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation, BankSA, Bankwest, Bank of Melbourne, Bank of Queensland Limited, ING and St.George Bank. • This is measured as the Bank's average NPS over the performance period. The target for NPS is to achieve 20 points above the average NPS of the peer group, measured over the performance period (using six-month rolling averages). Vesting schedule as below: – Below 20 points: 0% – At or above 20 points: 100%
	15%	Relative Reputation (RepTrak)	• The RepTrak score is an indicator of a strong reputation, reflected by sustainable business practices and customer loyalty and trust. Including this measure in the LTI reinforces the importance of trust, transparency and confidence to deliver long-term value creation. • The measure is assessed by an external provider, RepTrak, using their methodology. • The measure aligns to APRA's principles in respect of prudent risk taking and long-term soundness because sustainable businesses are underpinned by strong trust and reputation. Any significant risk matter that arises over the performance period is expected to be reflected in the reputation score. • RepTrak score is measured against financial services peers including: AMP Limited, Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Australian Retirement Trust, Australian Super, Bank of Queensland Limited, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Insurance Australia Group Limited, ING, Medibank Private Limited, National Australia Bank Limited, QBE Insurance Group Limited, Suncorp Group Limited, and Westpac Banking Corporation. • Threshold performance for RepTrak is to maintain an average gap of eight points above the average of the Big 4 Banks (ANZ, CBA, NAB, WBC) measured quarterly over the performance period. Relative reputation against a broad financial services peer group determines performance above threshold. Vesting schedule as below: – Below threshold: 0% – Meet threshold: 50% – Meet threshold and between 50.1st percentile and 75th percentile: straight-line vesting between 50% and 100% – Meet threshold and above the 75th percentile: 100%

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 5: Remuneration governance

The People and Culture Committee (BPCC) assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities in relation to the Bank's strategies, policies and practices relating to remuneration, people and culture. The current members of the Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors:

- Abi Cleland (Chair)
- Vicki Carter
- Alistair Muir
- Victoria Weekes

The BPCC's remuneration-related responsibilities include overseeing the design, operation, monitoring and reporting of the Bank's remuneration framework. The BPCC Charter is available at www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/. The BPCC is also responsible for making recommendations to the Board on:

- the remuneration strategy and policy aligned with the Group's objectives, risk management framework and regulatory requirements
- the remuneration arrangements, performance objectives and outcomes for the CEO
- the remuneration arrangements and outcomes for Executives and specified roles as defined under APRA's Prudential Standard CPS 511 Remuneration (CPS 511) [1]
- the annual bonus pool for employees
- the application of Board discretion to adjust variable remuneration.

The BPCC consults with the Chairs of the Risk Committee, Audit Committee and Technology and Transformation Committee (members of the Joint Chair Committee (JCC)), and the CRO to ensure risk matters are appropriately considered in reward outcomes. To support this consultation, the Consequence Management Committee (CMC) provides an overview of risk and personal conduct matters considered during the year. The CMC is a management committee which consists of the CEO, CRO, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief People Officer (CPO). It is responsible for recommending significant risk matters and personal conduct matters to the BPCC which may lead to remuneration consequences for specified roles and other employees. In the event one or more CMC members are subject to or part of an investigation under the CMP, that member will be relieved of their CMC responsibilities until the investigation is completed.

The BPCC may consult a professional advisor or expert, at the cost of the Bank, if the BPCC considers it necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities. During the year, the BPCC received remuneration data, and market practice trends and insights from experienced remuneration consultants. No remuneration recommendations as defined in the Corporations Act were provided to the BPCC during the 2026 financial year.

1. Roles are designated as Senior Managers, Material Risk Takers or Risk and Financial Control Personnel as defined under CPS 511.

Section 5: Remuneration governance (continued)

5.2 Risk and accountability in reward

Consequence Management Policy

An important component of driving stronger risk performance is holding people accountable for adverse risk and personal conduct matters, as well as recognising behaviours that contribute to a positive risk culture. The Bank is committed to maintaining a robust and effective CMP, which helps strengthen the Bank's risk culture. Below is an overview of the CMP.

Principles that underpin the Consequence Management Policy

- Decisions under the policy should be underpinned by the Bank's strategy, culture, and values
- Consequences should be consistently applied in similar cases and reflect procedural fairness
- Consequences should be proportionate and linked to the severity of the matter
- Consequences should be determined at the earliest opportunity
- Positive risk role models and events should be acknowledged and recognised

Scope

- All employees are in scope.
- Remuneration consequence can include in-year adjustments to variable remuneration, malus and clawback.
- Non-financial consequences include increased supervision, training, verbal / written warning and termination.

Assessment and application process

- Assessments occur throughout the year.
- The People and Culture team will advise and provide recommendations as required to people leaders on consequence outcomes for personal conduct matters.
- The CMC, Chaired by the CEO with members including the CRO, CFO and CPO, assesses material risk and personal conduct matters.
- At the end of the financial year the JCC confirms completeness of matters considered by the CMC. The BPCC, endorses remuneration outcomes for specified roles to the Board for approval.

Trigger events

Examples include:

- Fraud, dishonesty, failure or breach of accountability, compliance obligations.
- Serious misconduct.
- Significant failure of financial or non-financial risk management.
- Significant adverse outcomes for customers and other stakeholders.
- Material reputational damage.

Consequence management matrix

Greater levels of accountability

Increasing severity of impact: Severity of impact	Accountability: Low	Accountability: Medium	Accountability: High
Very high	Category B	Category B	Category A
High	Category C	Category B	Category A
Medium	Category D	Category C	Category B
Low	Category E	Category D	Category C

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 5: Remuneration governance (continued)

5.2 Risk and accountability in reward (continued)

Sequencing of remuneration adjustment tools

Sequence of application	Adjustment tool	Outline of adjustment tool
1	In-year reduction	Reduction including down to zero of in-year variable reward (e.g. STI).
2	Malus	Reduction including down to zero of variable reward that has been granted but not yet vested due to service or performance conditions to be met (e.g. deferred STI and LTI).
3	Clawback	Repayment of vested and paid awards from the previous two financial years (specified roles only).

FY26 CMC outcomes

- The CMC convened on four occasions and seven risk matters were presented for consequence consideration.
- Four individuals, all in specified roles (as defined under CPS 511), received a specific remuneration consequence for risk matters, three of which were in-year adjustments to variable remuneration, and one was ineligible for variable remuneration.

Personal conduct matters

- 362 allegations of inappropriate personal conduct were investigated.
- 291 cases were substantiated and a consequence applied in line with the CMP. Of the 291 substantiated cases:
  - 56 resulted in dismissal;
  - 46 employees resigned during the investigation;
  - 92 written warnings were issued; and
  - 97 verbal warnings were applied with remedial actions such as additional training and supervision.

Board action on risk and regulatory matters

In response to a number of historical and continuing risk and regulatory shortcomings that were identified in the 2026 financial year, the Board took the following action.

- The FY26 STI financial outcome for the CEO was reduced by 50% and for all other Executives by 20%. For some Executive KMP, the initial cash component of the award is on hold and will not be paid until the Board determines otherwise.
- Following a risk and compliance gateway assessment, the FY23 LTI award was forfeited in full for all participants, which includes a number of current and former Executive KMP, including the current and former CEO, and former CRO.
- The vesting of the equity component of the FY25 STI award for some current and former Executive KMP will remain on hold until the Board determines otherwise.
- The FY21 and FY22 Loan Funded Share Plan will remain on hold for current and former Executive KMP who continue to have share plan balances until the Board determines otherwise.

Section 6: Executive statutory remuneration

6.1 Statutory remuneration details

The following table sets out executive statutory remuneration disclosures which have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards.

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits		Share-based payments[6]		
Name		Cash salary[1] $'000	Cash STI[2] $'000	Non-monetary[3] $'000	Superannuation benefits[4] $'000	Long-term benefits[5] $'000	Share and performance rights $'000	Loan funded shares $'000	Total[7] $'000
CEO and Executives									
Richard Fennell	FY26	1,470	136	(50)	30	(41)	707	–	2,252
	FY25	1,381	117	70	32	140	511	72	2,323
Andrew Morgan	FY26	878	115	44	30	15	364	–	1,446
	FY25	882	73	(4)	28	16	355	–	1,350
Kerrie Noonan	FY26	720	87	17	30	12	188	–	1,054
	FY25	258	19	20	13	4	41	–	355
Kieran O'Meara	FY26	770	111	19	30	13	436	–	1,379
	FY25	193	–	15	7	3	114	–	332
Adam Rowse[8]	FY26	797	106	(23)	30	13	274	–	1,197
	FY25	753	60	21	29	14	267	–	1,144
Bruce Speirs	FY26	730	81	32	30	(9)	252	–	1,116
	FY25	726	58	8	31	(35)	254	36	1,078
Former Executive									
Taso Corolis[9]	FY26	547	–	(1)	30	14	425	–	1,015
	FY25	826	65	(13)	32	52	249	40	1,251

1. Cash salary includes cash payments and any pre-tax salary-sacrificed contributions.
2. Cash STI reflects the STI award outcome for the performance year for Executive KMP.
3. Non-monetary relates to annual leave accrual for the period.
4. Company superannuation contributions form part of fixed remuneration and are paid up to the statutory maximum contribution base. Effective the 2026 financial year, the methodology used to report superannuation contributions has been revised to align with contractual agreements. FY26 figures reflect revised approach, whereas prior-year comparative figures (FY25) remain reported under the historical cash payment by period basis.
5. The amounts relate to movements in long service leave accruals.
6. The values in the table reflect the current year expense for all awards outstanding at any point during the year. The expense is inclusive of adjustments that may be made in the current period in relation to unvested awards. The fair value of the awards as at the grant date has been calculated under AASB 2 *Share -based Payment* applying a Black-Scholes-Merton valuation method incorporating a Monte Carlo simulation option pricing model to estimate the probability of achieving the TSR hurdle and the number of securities that are expected to vest. Values for T Corolis reflect amortisation expense brought forward for retained unvested equity up to the end of each performance period due to cessation of employment. While the full value is accrued in the 2026 financial year, the awards may or may not vest subject to performance conditions.
7. The percentage of remuneration related to performance (including unvested share and performance rights) was: R Fennell 37%, A Morgan 28%, K Noonan 18%, K O'Meara 11%, A Rowse 30%, B Speirs 30%, and T Corolis 42%.
8. For A Rowse, FY26 cash salary and cash STI include a prorated allowance for his interim CCO, Consumer role.
9. Values reflect time as KMP in the 2026 financial year.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 6: Executive statutory remuneration (continued)

6.2 Movements in Executive KMP equity holdings

	Equity instrument	Balance on 1 July 2025[1]	Granted	Vested/ released[2,3,4]	Lapsed/ forfeited[5]	Net change other[6]	Balance on 30 June 2026
CEO and Executive KMP							
Richard Fennell	Ordinary shares	129,397	—	23,735	—	332	153,464
	Loan funded shares	106,004	—	(106,004)	—	—	—
	Restricted shares	192,222	—	106,004	—	—	298,226
	Share rights	12,638	9,168	(12,638)	—	—	9,168
	Performance rights	229,530	123,529	(11,097)	(1,378)	—	340,584
Andrew Morgan	Ordinary shares	—	—	10,981	—	—	10,981
	Alignment rights	18,824	—	—	—	—	18,824
	Deferred share rights	26,755	—	—	—	—	26,755
	Share rights	10,981	5,709	(10,981)	—	—	5,709
	Performance rights	100,574	28,494	—	—	—	129,068
Kerrie Noonan	Ordinary shares	—	—	10,645	—	—	10,645
	Deferred share rights	17,743	—	(10,645)	—	—	7,098
	Share rights	—	1,488	—	—	—	1,488
	Performance rights	21,867	23,529	—	—	—	45,396
Kieran O'Meara	Ordinary shares	—	—	40,604	—	(40,604)	—
	Deferred share rights	67,674	—	(40,604)	—	—	27,070
	Share rights	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Performance rights	—	25,098	—	—	—	25,098
Adam Rowse	Ordinary shares	22,528	—	9,521	—	1,814	33,863
	Alignment rights	16,322	—	—	—	—	16,322
	Share rights	9,521	4,690	(9,521)	—	—	4,690
	Performance rights	87,203	24,705	—	—	—	111,908
Bruce Speirs	Ordinary shares	25,754	—	18,513	—	—	44,267
	Loan funded shares	53,921	—	(53,921)	—	—	—
	Restricted shares	—	—	53,921	—	(53,921)	—
	Share rights	10,816	4,524	(10,816)	—	—	4,524
	Performance rights	96,812	23,833	(7,697)	(956)	—	111,992
Former Executive KMP							
Taso Corolis[7]	Ordinary shares	108,369	—	—	—	—	n/a
	Loan funded shares	59,313	—	(59,313)	—	—	n/a
	Restricted shares	107,555	—	59,313	—	—	n/a
	Share rights	9,077	5,127	(9,077)	—	—	n/a
	Performance rights	106,639	7,958	(8,468)	—	—	n/a

1. Equity movements reflect transactions that occur within the reporting period.
2. Performance rights awarded to the CEO and Executive KMP in the 2022 financial year were tested on 30 June 2025, measured for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2025 and resulted in the TSR hurdle vesting at 88.96%. Refer to the 2025 Remuneration Report for further details on testing outcomes. All performance rights that vest are automatically exercised.
3. Loan funded shares awarded to the CEO and Executive KMP in the 2022 financial year vested in July 2025 having completed the vesting period. The shares are held under restrictions until the loan has been repaid in full. Participants have two years from vesting date to repay the loan.
4. STI share rights awarded to the CEO and Executive KMP in the 2024 financial year vested in September 2025, following completion of their service period. All share rights that vest are automatically exercised.
5. Performance rights awarded to the CEO and Executive KMP in the 2022 financial year were tested on 30 June 2025, measured for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2025 and resulted in the TSR hurdle vesting at 88.96%. The lapsed number of units is shown in the above table.
6. Net change may include shares allocated under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP), an on-market purchase or sale or related party holdings.
7. The information relates to T Corolis' time in role as KMP (1 July 2025 to 3 March 2026) and reflects transactions that occurred during the KMP period.

Section 6: Executive statutory remuneration (continued)

6.3 Details of awards granted in the 2026 financial year

The fair value of STI and LTI awards is calculated using the Monte Carlo simulation using the Black-Scholes method. Share and performance rights were granted at no cost to the participant and have a zero exercise price. No options have been granted during the year.

The table below is prepared in accordance with statutory requirements.

Equity plan	Equity instrument	Grant date	Fair value	Performance period end date	Vest date	Measures and conditions of awards
FY25 STI	Share rights	29.09.2025	$12.63	n/a	01.09.2026	One tranche vesting subject to service conditions.
FY26 LTI	Performance rights	03.11.2025	• Tranche 1: – TSR $6.36 – other measures $9.64 • Tranche 2: – TSR $6.02 – other measures $10.14 • Tranche 3: (CEO only) – TSR $5.86 – other measures $9.66	30.06.2029	• Tranche 1: 01.09.2029 • Tranche 2: 01.09.2030 • Tranche 3: 01.09.2031 (CEO only)	Three tranches for the CEO and two tranches for Executives with performance measured after four years. Performance measures include: • 40% TSR ranking relative to peer group • 25% ROE • 20% NPS • 15% RepTrak A further deferral period of one and two years is applied for the CEO, and one year for Executives, where vesting is subject to service conditions.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 6: Executive statutory remuneration (continued)

6.4 Details of equity awards as at 30 June 2026

The following table provides details of current equity plans that have not reached the end of their expiry / award end date. Vesting and release of awards are subject to Board approval. All plans are subject to the application of malus and clawback as per the CMP and Board discretion.

Equity awards	Performance measure	Grant date	Portion of award	Performance period / service period end date	Vest / expiry date
FY21 Loan Funded Share Plan	• Cost to Income • Market growth • NPS	04.11.2020	100%	30.06.2022	• 30.06.2024 (vesting) • 30.06.2026 (expiry)
FY22 Loan Funded Share Plan	• Cost to Income • Cash earnings • Market growth • NPS	16.11.2021	100%	30.06.2023	• 30.06.2025 (vesting) • 30.06.2027 (expiry)
FY23 Alignment Rights Tranche 1 (A Morgan and A Rowse)[1]	Service	14.11.2022	50%	30.09.2026	30.09.2026
FY23 Alignment Rights Tranche 2 (A Morgan and A Rowse)[1]			50%	30.09.2027	30.09.2027
FY25 STI (CEO and Executives)	Service	29.09.2025	100%	01.09.2026	n/a
FY23 LTI	• TSR (40%) • ROE (25%) • NPS (20%) • RepTrak (15%)	14.11.2022	• CEO: Tranches 1, 2 and 3 – 33.3% • Executives: Tranches 1 and 2 – 50%	30.06.2026	• Tranche 1: 30.09.2026 • Tranche 2: 30.09.2027 • Tranche 3: 30.09.2028
FY24 LTI		20.11.2023		30.06.2027	• Tranche 1: 30.09.2027 • Tranche 2: 30.09.2028 • Tranche 3: 30.09.2029
FY25 LTI		25.11.2024		30.06.2028	• Tranche 1: 30.09.2028 • Tranche 2: 30.09.2029 • Tranche 3: 30.09.2030
FY25 LTI (K Noonan)		20.02.2025		30.06.2028	• Tranche 1: 30.09.2028 • Tranche 2: 30.09.2029
FY26 LTI		03.11.2025		30.06.2029	• Tranche 1: 30.09.2029 • Tranche 2: 30.09.2030 • Tranche 3: 30.09.2031
Sign-on award Tranche 2 (A Morgan)	Service	24.06.2022	40%	30.06.2026	30.06.2026
Sign-on award (K Noonan)[2]	Service	20.02.2025	60%	20.02.2026	n/a
			20%	20.02.2029	
			20%	20.02.2030	
Sign-on award (K O'Meara)[2]	Service	01.04.2025	60%	01.04.2026	n/a
			20%	01.04.2029	
			20%	01.04.2030	

1. Alignment rights were awarded to A Morgan and A Rowse as part of their long-term incentive arrangements.
2. K Noonan and K O'Meara received a sign-on award delivered in deferred share rights, vesting in three tranches over five years to replace incentive arrangements that were foregone from their previous employers.

Section 7: Non-Executive Director arrangements

7.1 Non-Executive Director fees

The People and Culture Committee (Committee) is responsible for reviewing Non-Executive Director fees for the Bank and its main subsidiaries. In reviewing these fees, the Committee considers a range of factors including:

- the scope of responsibilities of Non-Executive Directors and time commitments
- fees paid by peer companies, companies of similar market capitalisation and complexity, and in the banking and finance sector
- attracting and retaining high calibre Non-Executive Directors who are equipped with the diverse skills needed to oversee all functions of the Bank in an increasingly complex environment.

There is no direct link between Non-Executive Director fees and the annual results of the Bank. Non-Executive Directors do not receive cash or equity bonuses, or any other incentive payments.

Shareholders approved an aggregate fee pool for Non-Executive Directors of $3,000,000 at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. This fee pool covers payments (including superannuation) for the main Board and Committees and payments to the Bank's Non-Executive Directors appointed to subsidiary boards and the Community Bank National Council.

The aggregate Non-Executive Director fees paid for the 2026 financial year was $1,993,359 which represents 66% of the $3,000,000 fee cap approved by shareholders.

Non-Executive Directors' fees are inclusive of superannuation contributions at 12.0%. In relation to the superannuation contributions, Non-Executive Directors can elect to receive amounts above the maximum contributions limit as cash.

The Directors contribute $5,000 per annum each year to the Bank's scholarship program. The program was established to assist disadvantaged students from rural and regional areas to meet their tertiary education, accommodation, and direct study costs. The contributions are deducted from base Board fees.

The following table shows the annual fees in the 2026 financial year for the Board and Committees (inclusive of statutory superannuation contributions). Additional fees are paid to the Non-Executive Director appointed to the Community Bank National Council.

	Fee schedule	
Board/Committee	**Chair [1] $**	**Member $**
Board	479,230	185,000
Committees	40,000	20,000

1. Chair fees are all inclusive, that is, a separate committee member fee is not paid.

7.2 Rights to shares plan

The Non-Executive Director Rights to Shares Plan (NEDSP) is a fee sacrifice arrangement offered annually. Participants can nominate to sacrifice a minimum of $10,000 of fees, up to 100%, to be issued as rights to shares.

The number of rights to shares is allocated on a face value methodology, with the nominated fee sacrificed amount divided by the five-day closing volume weighted average price (VWAP) from the date of the ASX announcement. Rights to shares are allocated in two tranches, where the vested shares must be held for the earlier of 15 years or the Non-Executive Director's retirement from the Board.

In the 2026 financial year, no Non-Executive Director elected to participate in the NEDSP.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 7: Non-Executive Director arrangements (continued)

7.3 Non-Executive Director statutory remuneration

		Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	
Name		Fees [1] $'000	NEDSP [2] $'000	Non-monetary benefits $'000	Superannuation contributions $'000	Total $'000
Non-Executive Directors						
Vicki Carter (Chair)	FY26	477	–	–	–	477
	FY25	458	–	–	29	487
Abi Cleland	FY26	236	–	–	5	241
	FY25	234	–	–	–	234
Travis Dillon	FY26	196	–	–	24	220
	FY25	65	–	–	7	72
Daryl Johnson	FY26	198	–	–	24	222
	FY25	135	–	–	16	151
Alistair Muir	FY26	216	–	–	26	242
	FY25	209	–	–	25	234
Margaret Payn[3]	FY26	271	–	–	29	300
	FY25	274	–	–	28	302
Victoria Weekes	FY26	216	–	–	26	242
	FY25	157	40	–	23	220
Former Non-Executive Director						
Richard Deutsch[4]	FY26	44	–	–	5	49
	FY25	167	30	–	23	220

1. Fee amounts exclude the $5,000 Director contribution to the Bank's scholarship program.
2. Includes fee sacrifice component of the base Board fee under the FY25 NEDSP. The values are calculated using the grant price multiplied by the total units granted. For the 2026 financial year, no Director has elected to participate in the NEDSP.
3. M Payn was appointed Chair of the Audit Committee effective 15 September 2025 and resigned as Chair of the Sandhurst Trustees Limited Board effective 30 October 2025.
4. R Deutsch ceased as Non-Executive Director effective 12 September 2025.

Section 7: Non-Executive Director arrangements (continued)

7.4 Shares and other securities held by Non-Executive Directors

Details of the shareholdings and other securities held by Non-Executive Directors are set out below.

As at 30 June 2026, all Non-Executive Directors are in compliance with the Minimum Shareholding Policy.

Name	Equity instrument	Balance on 1 Jul 25	Granted during the year	Vested or released [1]	Lapsed or expired	Net change other [2]	Balance on 30 Jun 26
Non-Executive Directors							
Vicki Carter (Chair)	Ordinary shares	33,916	—	—	—	4,933	38,849
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abi Cleland	Ordinary shares	11,000	—	—	—	—	11,000
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travis Dillon	Ordinary shares	11,910	—	—	—	3,350	15,260
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daryl Johnson	Ordinary shares	8,500	—	—	—	—	8,500
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alistair Muir	Ordinary shares	1,043	—	—	—	1,100	2,143
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margaret Payn	Ordinary shares	24,000	—	—	—	—	24,000
	Rights to shares	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Weekes	Ordinary shares	15,733	—	1,624	—	—	17,357
	Rights to shares	1,624	—	(1,624)	—	—	—
Former Non-Executive Director							
Richard Deutsch[3]	Ordinary shares	13,817	—	1,218	—	—	n/a
	Rights to shares	1,218	—	(1,218)	—	—	n/a

1. The FY25 NEDSP (tranche 2) granted to R Deutsch and V Weekes vested on 29 August 2025. All units that vest are automatically exercised.
2. Net change may include shares allocated under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP), an on-market purchase or sale or related party holdings.
3. The information relates to time in role as KMP and reflects transactions that occurred during the KMP period. For R Deutsch the period is from 1 July 2025 to 12 September 2025.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Section 8: Contracts, loans and hedging

8.1 Executive employment arrangements

The remuneration and other terms of employment for Executives are contained in formal employment contracts. The material terms of the executive contracts at the date of this report are set out below.

Terms	Description	Applies to
What is the duration of the contracts?	Ongoing until notice is given by either party.	CEO and Executives
What notice must be provided by an Executive or the Bank to end the contract without cause?[1]	6 months' notice or payment in lieu.[1]	Andrew Morgan Kerrie Noonan Kieran O'Meara Adam Rowse Taso Corolis
	12 months' notice or payment in lieu.	Richard Fennell Bruce Speirs
What payments must be made by the Bank for ending the contract without cause?	Payment of gross salary in lieu of period of notice (including payment of accrued / unused leave entitlements calculated to end of relevant notice period).	CEO and Executives
What are notice and payment requirements if the Bank ends the contract for cause?	Termination by way of summary dismissal does not require a notice period. Payment of pro-rata gross salary and benefits (including payment of accrued / unused leave entitlements) is required to date of termination.	CEO and Executives
Are there any post-employment restraints?	12-month non-competition and non-solicitation (employees, customers and suppliers) restriction.	Richard Fennell Kerrie Noonan Kieran O'Meara Taso Corolis
	12-month non-solicitation (employees, customers and suppliers) restriction.	Andrew Morgan Adam Rowse Bruce Speirs

1. A review of executive employment contract was completed in 2019, taking market practices into account. Changes to employment contracts included reducing the relevant notice period from 12 months to 6 months. The 12-month notice period arrangement for the existing Executive KMP, which includes R Fennell and B Speirs, has been grandfathered.

Section 8: Contracts, loans and hedging (continued)

8.2 Loans and other transactions

Details on the aggregate loans provided to Executive KMP, Non-Executive Directors and their related parties are provided below. The loans occur within a normal employee, customer or supplier relationship on terms and conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Bank would have adopted if dealing at arms-length with an unrelated person.

	Balance at start of year $'000	Interest charged [1] $'000	Interest not charged $'000	Write-off $'000	Balance at end of year $'000	Number at year end
Total	3,565	111	—	—	3,428	14

Details of Executive KMP (including their related parties) with an aggregate of loans above $100,000 in the reporting period are as follows:

Name	Balance at start of year $'000	Interest charged [1] $'000	Interest not charged $'000	Write-off $'000	Balance at end of year $'000	Highest owing in period [2] $'000
Richard Fennell	1,517	33	—	—	1,590	1,710
Adam Rowse	1,615	68	—	—	1,486	1,624
Andrew Morgan	366	4	—	—	331	384

1. Interest charged may include the impact of the interest offset facility.
2. Represents aggregate highest indebtedness of the KMP during the financial year. All other items in the table includes KMP's related parties.

8.3 Hedging and margin loan restrictions

The Remuneration Policy mandates that Executives, and their closely related parties may not enter into a transaction designed to remove the at-risk element of equity-based pay before it has vested, or while it is subject to a trading restriction. The restriction is contained in the Remuneration Policy. The Bank requires on an annual basis that Executives confirm they have complied with the restriction. If the restriction is breached, the executive will forfeit all equity-based remuneration that is subject to the prohibition at the time of the breach.

The Bank's trading policy prohibits Executives from using the Bank's securities as collateral in any margin loan arrangements.

Financial highlights

The following table provides a summary of the past five years' key metrics. Note some of the key indicators are non-IFRS measures and are unaudited.

		Group				
Financial performance		**June 2026**	**June 2025**	**June 2024**	**June 2023**	**June 2022**
Net interest income	($m)	1,732.8	1,647.9	1,636.1	1,640.8	1,412.8
Other revenue	($m)	261.5	291.8	397.2	279.5	282.8
Operating expenses	($m)	(1,426.1)	(1,849.1)	(1,226.2)	(1,161.9)	(1,021.4)
Credit (expenses)/reversals	($m)	(13.3)	14.7	(9.9)	(33.6)	27.2
Income tax expense	($m)	(179.8)	(202.4)	(252.2)	(227.8)	(213.3)
Statutory earnings/(loss) attributable to owners of the Bank	($m)	**375.1**	**(97.1)**	**545.0**	**497.0**	**488.1**
Add back: total non-cash items[1]	($m)	155.1	611.7	17.0	79.9	12.3
Cash earnings after income tax[2]	($m)	**530.2**	**514.6**	**562.0**	**576.9**	**500.4**
Financial position						
Net loans and other receivables	($m)	87,020.1	85,708.4	80,567.6	78,526.3	77,610.4
Total assets	($m)	104,410.7	103,218.9	98,187.9	98,479.7	95,239.6
Deposits	($m)	85,991.3	83,842.9	78,986.5	77,310.8	74,583.9
Total liabilities	($m)	97,676.2	96,548.6	91,153.9	91,629.0	88,527.7
Total equity	($m)	6,734.5	6,670.3	7,034.0	6,850.7	6,711.9
Risk-weighted assets	($m)	40,014.3	39,304.5	38,005.2	37,900.3	42,197.9
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	(%)	11.34	11.00	11.32	11.25	9.68
Total capital ratio	(%)	15.13	15.23	15.74	15.63	13.6
Share information (per ordinary share)						
Net tangible assets	($)	9.19	9.29	9.06	8.85	8.71
Earnings/(loss) per share (statutory basis)	(¢)	65.9	(17.2)	96.3	87.9	87.5
Earnings per share (cash basis)[2]	(¢)	93.2	91.0	99.3	102.1	89.8
Total fully franked dividend	(¢)	63.0	63.0	63.0	61.0	53.0
Shareholder ratios						
Return on average tangible equity (cash basis)[2]	(%)	10.10	10.01	11.12	11.63	10.28
Return on average assets (cash basis)[2]	(%)	0.57	0.55	0.61	0.65	0.59
Return on average ordinary equity (cash basis)[2]	(%)	8.01	7.34	8.18	8.62	7.72
Return on average ordinary equity (statutory basis)	(%)	5.67	(1.38)	7.91	7.42	7.53
Key trading indicators						
Full-time equivalent staff (excluding Community Banks)	(FTE)	4,601	4,762	4,777	4,726	4,652
Assets per FTE	($m)	22.7	21.7	20.6	20.8	20.5
Asset quality						
Impaired loans	($m)	115.1	129.5	135.7	113.9	133.1
Individually assessed provisions	($m)	(31.7)	(31.3)	(38.5)	(46.2)	(57.1)
Net impaired loans	($m)	**83.4**	**98.2**	**97.2**	**67.7**	**76.0**
Net impaired loans % of gross loans	(%)	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.10
Individually assessed provision for impairment	($m)	31.7	31.3	39.6	47.8	58.1
Individually assessed provision % of gross loans	(%)	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07
Collectively assessed provision	($m)	239.5	235.6	246.4	238.5	225.7
Equity reserve for credit losses (ERCL)	($m)	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	87.8
Collectively assessed provision & ERCL % of risk-weighted assets	(%)	0.84	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.74

1. Non-cash items are those items deemed to be outside the Group's core activities and hence are not considered to be representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance. For further details relating to non-cash items refer to the Operating and Financial Review section of this report.
2. Cash earnings is an unaudited, non-IFRS financial measure. It is considered by management to be a key indicator of the underlying performance of the core business activities of the Group. The basis for determining cash earnings is net profit after tax, adjusted for non-cash items. All adjustments are net of tax.

Financial report

Primary statements

Income Statements 146
Statements of Comprehensive Income 147
Balance Sheets 148
Statements of Changes in Equity 149
Cash Flow Statements 151

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate information 152
2. Summary of material accounting policies 152

Financial performance

3. Income 154
4. Operating expenses 156
5. Income tax expense 158
6. Segment reporting 161
7. Earnings per ordinary share 164
8. Dividends 165

Financial instruments

9. Cash and cash equivalents 168
10. Loans and other receivables 169
11. Impairment of loans and advances 170
12. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss 178
13. Financial assets at amortised cost 179
14. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 180
15. Deposits 182
16. Other borrowings 183
17. Loan capital 184
18. Securitisation and transferred assets 186
19. Derivative financial instruments 188
20. Fair value of financial instruments 193
21. Risk management 201

Funding and capital management

22. Share capital 216
23. Retained earnings and reserves 218
24. Capital management 220

Other assets and liabilities

25. Investment property 222
26. Goodwill and other intangible assets 224
27. Leases 228
28. Other assets 230
29. Other payables 231
30. Provisions 232

Other disclosure matters

31. Cash flow statement reconciliation 236
32. Subsidiaries and other controlled entities 237
33. Related party disclosures 239
34. Involvement with unconsolidated entities 242
35. Fiduciary activities 244
36. Share-based payment plans 245
37 Commitments and contingencies 250
38. Remuneration of Auditor 252
39. Events after reporting date 252

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement 253
Directors' declaration 254
Independent Auditor's Report 255

Primary statements

Income Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Group June 2026 $m	Group June 2025 $m	Bank June 2026 $m	Bank June 2025 $m
Net interest income					
Interest income		4,692.0	4,988.9	4,553.7	4,836.3
Interest expense		(2,959.2)	(3,341.0)	(2,856.3)	(3,227.2)
Total net interest income	3	**1,732.8**	**1,647.9**	**1,697.4**	**1,609.1**
Other revenue					
Fees		130.6	120.8	116.4	106.9
Commissions and management fees		76.0	65.5	19.4	17.7
Other income		54.9	105.5	496.9	123.3
Total other revenue	3	**261.5**	**291.8**	**632.7**	**247.9**
Total income		**1,994.3**	**1,939.7**	**2,330.1**	**1,857.0**
Credit expenses					
Credit (expenses)/reversals		(14.6)	12.7	(14.5)	13.0
Bad and doubtful debts recovered		1.3	2.0	1.2	2.0
Total credit (expenses)/reversals	11	**(13.3)**	**14.7**	**(13.3)**	**15.0**
Operating expenses					
Staff and related costs		(776.7)	(804.7)	(763.3)	(789.2)
Occupancy costs		(70.6)	(70.7)	(70.7)	(70.7)
Amortisation and depreciation costs		(90.2)	(76.3)	(90.2)	(76.3)
Fees and commissions		(14.9)	(13.0)	(5.3)	(5.1)
Impairment of goodwill	26	—	(539.5)	—	(539.5)
Other operating expenses		(473.7)	(344.9)	(472.2)	(341.2)
Total operating expenses	4	**(1,426.1)**	**(1,849.1)**	**(1,401.7)**	**(1,822.0)**
Profit before income tax expense		**554.9**	**105.3**	**915.1**	**50.0**
Income tax expense	5	(179.8)	(202.4)	(154.8)	(179.7)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the Bank		**375.1**	**(97.1)**	**760.3**	**(129.7)**

Earnings/(loss) per share		**cents**	**cents**
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	7	65.9	(17.2)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	7	62.7	(17.2)

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		Group		Bank	
	Note	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Profit/(loss) for the year		375.1	(97.1)	760.3	(129.7)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):					
Revaluation (loss)/gain on debt securities at FVOCI[1] with recycling	23	(138.1)	114.9	(119.2)	109.1
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges taken to equity directly associated with hedging debt securities at FVOCI	23	202.4	(140.9)	202.4	(140.9)
Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedges taken to equity associated with hedging the Banking Book	23	(186.5)	174.3	(186.5)	174.3
Tax effect on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	23	36.7	(44.5)	31.0	(42.7)
Total items that may be reclassified to profit/(loss)		**(85.5)**	**103.8**	**(72.3)**	**99.8**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit/(loss):					
Revaluation gain on equity investments at FVOCI	23	1.4	9.7	1.4	9.7
Tax effect on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	23	(0.4)	(3.0)	(0.4)	(3.0)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)		**1.0**	**6.7**	**1.0**	**6.7**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**290.6**	**13.4**	**689.0**	**(23.2)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:					
Owners of the Bank		290.6	13.4	689.0	(23.2)

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. See Glossary for more context.

Primary statements (continued)

Balance Sheets

As at 30 June 2026

		Group		Bank	
	Note	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,761.0	3,400.6	3,654.7	3,289.1
Due from other financial institutions	9	123.5	167.0	120.0	167.0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	12	7.2	8.7	1.8	3.2
Financial assets at amortised cost	13	806.9	1,813.8	6,537.6	6,852.0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	14	9,372.1	8,633.4	16,036.2	14,961.3
Income tax receivable	5	—	10.8	—	10.8
Derivatives	19	33.2	118.9	33.2	118.9
Net loans and other receivables	10	87,020.1	85,708.4	85,358.2	84,127.9
Investments accounted for using the equity method		6.7	8.4	6.7	8.4
Shares in controlled entities	32	—	—	91.1	91.1
Property, plant and equipment		178.2	148.6	178.2	148.6
Deferred tax assets	5	14.3	—	107.2	64.0
Investment property	25	1,055.9	1,108.9	1,055.9	1,108.9
Goodwill and other intangible assets	26	1,428.0	1,430.1	1,362.6	1,364.7
Other assets	28	603.6	661.3	1,562.3	1,581.4
Total Assets		**104,410.7**	**103,218.9**	**116,105.7**	**113,897.3**
Liabilities					
Due to other financial institutions	9	140.4	281.3	140.4	281.3
Deposits	15	85,991.3	83,842.9	86,129.3	83,982.8
Other borrowings	16	9,215.4	9,920.2	7,539.8	7,484.6
Derivatives	19	41.9	16.8	41.9	16.8
Amounts payable to controlled entities		—	—	13,387.2	13,568.5
Income tax payable	5	41.9	—	41.9	—
Provisions	30	196.1	117.9	167.9	88.7
Deferred tax liabilities	5	—	43.8	—	—
Other payables	29	822.6	951.1	783.7	915.6
Loan capital	17	1,226.6	1,374.6	1,226.6	1,374.6
Total Liabilities		**97,676.2**	**96,548.6**	**109,458.7**	**107,712.9**
Net Assets		**6,734.5**	**6,670.3**	**6,647.0**	**6,184.4**
Equity					
Share capital	22	5,337.2	5,203.4	5,337.2	5,203.4
Reserves	23	49.6	138.7	91.1	167.0
Retained earnings	23	1,347.7	1,328.2	1,218.7	814.0
Total Equity		**6,734.5**	**6,670.3**	**6,647.0**	**6,184.4**

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Group				
	Attributable to owners of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited				
	Issued ordinary capital [1] $m	Other Issued capital [1] $m	Retained earnings [2] $m	Reserves [2] $m	Total equity $m
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	**5,205.0**	**(1.6)**	**1,328.2**	**138.7**	**6,670.3**
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	—	—	375.1	—	375.1
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(84.5)	(84.5)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**—**	**—**	**375.1**	**(84.5)**	**290.6**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued	119.3	—	—	—	119.3
Share issuance expenses	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)
Movement in treasury shares	22.9	—	—	—	22.9
Movement in executive share plans	(8.4)	—	—	—	(8.4)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan (ESOP) shares	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Share-based payment	—	—	0.2	(3.6)	(3.4)
Transfer from reserves	—	—	1.0	(1.0)	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	—	—	(356.8)	—	(356.8)
Closing balance at 30 June 2026	**5,338.6**	**(1.4)**	**1,347.7**	**49.6**	**6,734.5**

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Group				
	Attributable to owners of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited				
	Issued ordinary capital [1] $m	Other Issued capital [1] $m	Retained earnings [2] $m	Reserves [2] $m	Total equity $m
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	**5,233.2**	**(1.9)**	**1,762.0**	**40.7**	**7,034.0**
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the year	—	—	(97.1)	—	(97.1)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	110.5	110.5
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**—**	**—**	**(97.1)**	**110.5**	**13.4**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Movement in treasury shares	(16.7)	—	—	—	(16.7)
Movement in executive share plans	(11.5)	—	—	—	(11.5)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan (ESOP) shares	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Share-based payment	—	—	0.1	6.9	7.0
Transfer from reserve	—	—	19.4	(19.4)	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	—	—	(356.2)	—	(356.2)
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	**5,205.0**	**(1.6)**	**1,328.2**	**138.7**	**6,670.3**

1. Refer to Note 22 for further details.
2. Refer to Note 23 for further details.

Primary statements (continued)

Statements of Changes in Equity (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Bank				
	Attributable to owners of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited				
	Issued ordinary capital [1] $m	Other Issued capital [1] $m	Retained earnings [2] $m	Reserves [2] $m	Total equity $m
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	**5,205.0**	**(1.6)**	**814.0**	**167.0**	**6,184.4**
Comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	—	—	760.3	—	760.3
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(71.3)	(71.3)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**—**	**—**	**760.3**	**(71.3)**	**689.0**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued	119.3	—	—	—	119.3
Share issuance expenses	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)
Movement in treasury shares	22.9	—	—	—	22.9
Movement in executive share plans	(8.4)	—	—	—	(8.4)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan (ESOP) shares	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Share-based payment	—	—	0.2	(3.6)	(3.4)
Transfer from reserves	—	—	1.0	(1.0)	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	—	—	(356.8)	—	(356.8)
Closing balance at 30 June 2026	**5,338.6**	**(1.4)**	**1,218.7**	**91.1**	**6,647.0**

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Bank				
	Attributable to owners of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited				
	Issued ordinary capital [1] $m	Other Issued capital [1] $m	Retained earnings [2] $m	Reserves [2] $m	Total equity $m
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	**5,233.2**	**(1.9)**	**1,280.4**	**73.0**	**6,584.7**
Comprehensive income					
Loss for the year	—	—	(129.7)	—	(129.7)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	106.5	106.5
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**—**	**—**	**(129.7)**	**106.5**	**(23.2)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Movement in treasury shares	(16.7)	—	—	—	(16.7)
Movement in executive share plans	(11.5)	—	—	—	(11.5)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan (ESOP) shares	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Share-based payment	—	—	0.1	6.9	7.0
Transfer from reserves	—	—	19.4	(19.4)	—
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	—	—	(356.2)	—	(356.2)
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	**5,205.0**	**(1.6)**	**814.0**	**167.0**	**6,184.4**

1. Refer to Note 22 for further details.
2. Refer to Note 23 for further details.

Cash Flow Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		Group		Bank	
	Note	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest and other items of a similar nature received		4,733.8	4,780.9	4,393.9	4,405.0
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(2,945.9)	(3,229.1)	(2,706.0)	(2,985.1)
Receipts from customers (excluding effective interest)		248.9	234.4	261.6	259.1
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,226.9)	(1,471.4)	(1,264.6)	(1,386.2)
Income taxes paid		(142.1)	(174.4)	(112.3)	(160.1)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**667.8**	**140.4**	**572.6**	**132.7**
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets					
Net increase in balance of loans and other receivables		(1,326.3)	(5,123.2)	(1,421.7)	(5,713.6)
Proceeds from other financial assets		1,701.2	5,795.3	1,928.5	7,600.4
Purchases of other financial assets		(1,572.2)	(4,592.1)	(2,808.8)	(5,600.4)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities					
Net increase in balance of deposits		2,148.4	4,856.4	2,146.5	5,020.4
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		1,175.0	1,418.3	1,174.9	1,190.7
Repayments of other financial liabilities		(1,891.7)	(798.0)	(1,131.8)	(798.0)
Gross cash flows from operating activities	31	**902.2**	**1,697.1**	**460.2**	**1,832.2**
Cash flows related to investing activities					
Cash paid for purchases of property, plant and equipment		(29.4)	(18.3)	(29.4)	(18.3)
Cash proceeds from sale of investment property		83.2	66.9	83.2	66.9
Cash proceeds from sale of equity investments		1.9	44.0	1.9	44.0
Cash proceeds from return of capital and dividends from associates and subsidiaries		1.2	3.1	444.9	21.8
Cash received from sale of Bendigo Superannuation		—	15.8	—	15.8
Net cash flows from investing activities		**56.9**	**111.5**	**500.6**	**130.2**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares		65.6	—	65.6	—
Payment of share issuance expenses		(0.2)	—	(0.2)	—
Cash paid for purchases of treasury shares		(21.2)	(58.3)	(21.2)	(58.3)
Repayment of subordinated debt		(150.0)	—	(150.0)	—
Equity dividends paid		(356.8)	(356.2)	(356.8)	(356.2)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(38.9)	(46.0)	(38.9)	(46.0)
Repayment from employees for ESOP shares		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(501.3)**	**(460.2)**	**(501.3)**	**(460.2)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**457.8**	**1,348.4**	**459.5**	**1,502.2**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		3,286.3	1,937.9	3,174.8	1,672.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	9	**3,744.1**	**3,286.3**	**3,634.3**	**3,174.8**

Notes to the financial statements

1. Corporate information

The financial report of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (the Bank) and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 21 August 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The domicile of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited is Australia.

The registered office of the company is:

The Bendigo Centre, 22–44 Bath Lane Bendigo, Victoria, 3550, Australia.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial report:

- Is a general purpose financial report;
- Has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards along with interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**);
- Has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- Has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for an authorised deposit-taking institution under the *Banking Act 1959* (as amended);
- Has been presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Bank and each of its subsidiaries, with all values rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars ($'00,000) in accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183,* unless otherwise stated;
- Includes foreign currency transactions that are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction; and
- Where necessary, presents reclassified comparatives for consistency with current year disclosures.

Basis of measurement and presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items that are measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet:

- Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL;
- Derivative financial instruments;
- Debt and equity instruments measured at FVOCI; and
- Investment property.

The financial report presents assets and liabilities on the face of the Balance Sheets in decreasing order of liquidity.

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Further information on the judgements, estimates and assumptions that are considered material to the financial statements have been included within the following notes:

- Note 11 Impairment of loans and advances;
- Note 25 Investment property; and
- Note 26 Goodwill and other intangible assets.

Events subsequent to reporting date

Other than matters disclosed in Note 30 – Provisions, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the full year to the date of this report, that significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

A number of new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the AASB became effective for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

These did not result in material changes to the Group's accounting policies.

Recently issued or amended standards not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026. These have not been applied by the Bank and Group in preparing these financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated below, these are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* was issued in June 2024 and will be effective for the Group on 1 July 2027. AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* as the standard describing financial statements and setting out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. Among other changes, it introduces the concept of the 'management-defined performance measures' to financial statements and requires the classification of transactions presented within the statement of profit or loss within one of five categories – operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. Although the new Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the recognition or measurement policies of the Group, it is expected to have an impact on how the Group presents and discloses financial performance in its financial statements.

Financial performance

3. Income

	Note	Group June 2026 $m	Group June 2025 $m	Bank June 2026 $m	Bank June 2025 $m
Interest income					
Effective interest income					
Cash and cash equivalents		46.3	63.7	31.4	44.3
Assets held at FVOCI		397.6	444.8	679.9	834.4
Assets held at amortised cost		17.2	29.5	242.4	246.9
Reverse repurchase agreements		86.3	81.0	86.3	81.0
Loans and other receivables		4,144.6	4,369.9	3,513.7	3,629.7
Total interest income		**4,692.0**	**4,988.9**	**4,553.7**	**4,836.3**
Interest expense					
Deposits		(2,435.4)	(2,736.3)	(2,435.5)	(2,736.4)
Wholesale borrowings					
Wholesale borrowings – domestic		(265.6)	(334.6)	(265.6)	(334.6)
Wholesale borrowings – overseas		(73.6)	(68.6)	(73.6)	(68.6)
Notes payable		(103.0)	(113.9)	—	—
Repurchase agreements		(3.2)	(0.9)	(3.2)	(0.9)
Lease liability		(4.8)	(2.6)	(4.8)	(2.6)
Loan capital		(73.6)	(84.1)	(73.6)	(84.1)
Total interest expense		**(2,959.2)**	**(3,341.0)**	**(2,856.3)**	**(3,227.2)**
Total net interest income		**1,732.8**	**1,647.9**	**1,697.4**	**1,609.1**
Other revenue					
Fee income					
Assets		65.6	61.7	55.5	51.6
Liabilities and other products		59.0	53.2	58.7	53.0
Trustee, management and other services		6.0	5.9	2.2	2.3
Total fee income		**130.6**	**120.8**	**116.4**	**106.9**
Commissions and management fees		**76.0**	**65.5**	**19.4**	**17.7**
Total revenue from contracts with customers		**206.6**	**186.3**	**135.8**	**124.6**
Other income					
Foreign exchange income		19.2	27.4	19.2	27.4
Homesafe revaluation gain	25	30.2	39.2	30.2	39.2
Dividend income		1.1	3.1	444.8	21.8
Revaluation (losses)/gains on economic hedges		(9.8)	13.0	(9.8)	13.0
Profit on sale of Bendigo Superannuation		—	11.8	—	11.8
Other		14.2	11.0	12.5	10.1
Total other income		**54.9**	**105.5**	**496.9**	**123.3**
Total other revenue		**261.5**	**291.8**	**632.7**	**247.9**
Total income		**1,994.3**	**1,939.7**	**2,330.1**	**1,857.0**

3. Income (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Interest income or expense on financial instruments that are recognised at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account fees receivable (origination and application fees) or payable that are an integral part of the instrument's yield, premiums or discounts on acquisition or issue, early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows. Where the Group acts as a lessee, and a lease liability has been recognised, the interest expense associated with the lease liability is recognised as interest expense.

Fees, commissions and management fees are earned from a diverse range of financial services provided to customers. Fees, commissions and management fees are recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. When the Group provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or over the contract period for a service provided over time.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a payment is established.

Homesafe revaluation gain reflects the gains arising from changes in the fair value of investment property and are recognised in the year in which they arise. Refer to Note 25 for further information.

Financial performance (continued)

4. Operating expenses

	Note	Group June 2026 $m	Group June 2025 $m	Bank June 2026 $m	Bank June 2025 $m
Staff and related costs					
Salaries, wages, incentives and contractor costs		664.5	693.8	653.2	680.9
Superannuation contributions		68.2	65.6	66.8	64.0
Other staff-related costs		44.0	45.3	43.3	44.3
Total staff and related costs		**776.7**	**804.7**	**763.3**	**789.2**
Occupancy costs					
Operating lease rentals		3.8	4.9	3.8	4.9
Depreciation of leasehold improvements		9.2	8.1	9.2	8.1
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets (ROUA)	27	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.1
Other occupancy costs		21.3	21.6	21.4	21.6
Total occupancy costs		**70.6**	**70.7**	**70.7**	**70.7**
Amortisation and depreciation					
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	26	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Amortisation of software intangibles	26	67.9	54.6	67.9	54.6
Depreciation of plant and equipment		17.3	16.7	17.3	16.7
Total amortisation and depreciation costs		**90.2**	**76.3**	**90.2**	**76.3**
Fees and commission expense		**14.9**	**13.0**	**5.3**	**5.1**
Impairment of goodwill	26	**—**	**539.5**	**—**	**539.5**
Other operating expenses					
Communications, postage and stationery		32.3	28.7	32.2	28.6
Computer systems and software costs		167.5	139.0	166.6	137.6
Advertising and promotion		20.9	23.3	20.8	23.2
Other product and services delivery costs		18.0	16.6	18.0	16.6
Consultancy fees		75.3	79.0	75.3	78.9
Non-credit losses		8.1	10.8	8.1	10.8
Insurance costs		8.1	7.9	8.1	7.9
Legal expenses		6.6	5.0	6.5	4.8
Remediation expenses		9.3	6.3	9.1	6.3
Rectification plan costs		70.0	—	70.0	—
APRA penalty		8.0	—	8.0	—
Other expenses		49.6	28.3	49.5	26.5
Total other operating expenses		**473.7**	**344.9**	**472.2**	**341.2**
Total operating expenses		**1,426.1**	**1,849.1**	**1,401.7**	**1,822.0**

4. Operating expenses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Operating expenses are recognised as the relevant service is rendered, or once a liability is incurred.

Staff and related costs are recognised over the period in which the employee or contractor provide their service. Refer to Note 30 for more information relating to provisions for employee entitlements.

Incentive payments are recognised to the extent that the Group has a present obligation. Refer to Note 36 for further information on share-based payments.

Superannuation contributions are made to an employee accumulation fund and are expensed when they become payable.

Occupancy costs include operating lease expenses relating to low-value assets and short-term leases, being leases with a term of 12 months or less, and depreciation expenses associated with operating leases on properties that are recognised as Right of Use Assets (ROUA).

Amortisation
Refer to Note 26 for information on the amortisation of intangibles.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment includes depreciation expenses associated with operating leases (excluding property leases), which are recognised as ROUA. Refer to Note 27 for further information on the depreciation of leased assets.

Goods and services tax (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet. Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Financial performance (continued)

5. Income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense are:

	Group		Bank	
Income Statement	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Current income tax				
Current income tax charge	(207.8)	(186.9)	(173.7)	(155.3)
Franking credits	—	0.7	—	0.7
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	13.0	5.6	13.1	6.2
Deferred income tax				
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	(10.1)	(0.6)	(10.3)	(1.2)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	25.1	(21.2)	16.1	(30.1)
Income tax expense reported in the Income Statement	**(179.8)**	**(202.4)**	**(154.8)**	**(179.7)**
Statement of changes in equity	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly in equity				
Net gain on cash flow hedges	(4.7)	(10.0)	(4.7)	(10.0)
Net loss/(gain) on financial assets at FVOCI	41.0	(29.0)	35.3	(27.2)
Income tax credited/(charged) in equity	**36.3**	**(39.0)**	**30.6**	**(37.2)**

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on profit before income tax with the income tax expense recognised in the Income Statement:

	Group		Bank	
	$m	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Profit before income tax expense	**554.9**	**105.3**	**915.1**	**50.0**
Prima facie income tax at 30%	(166.5)	(31.6)	(274.5)	(15.0)
Income tax over provided in prior years	2.9	5.0	2.8	5.0
Non-deductible distributions on Tier 1 loan capital instruments	(12.5)	(13.3)	(12.5)	(13.3)
Impairment of goodwill	—	(161.9)	—	(161.9)
Dividends received	—	—	133.3	6.0
Other	(3.7)	(0.6)	(3.9)	(0.5)
Income tax expense reported in the Income Statement	**(179.8)**	**(202.4)**	**(154.8)**	**(179.7)**

5. Income tax expense (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:

	Group		Bank	
Gross deferred tax assets	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Derivatives	35.7	36.0	35.7	36.0
Employee benefits	25.3	24.7	16.8	16.0
Provisions	112.0	90.7	111.8	90.5
Lease liability	32.3	23.0	32.3	23.0
Financial assets at FVOCI	48.7	6.6	31.0	—
Other	13.5	23.3	13.5	23.3
Gross deferred tax assets	**267.5**	**204.3**	**241.1**	**188.8**
Set-off of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	**(253.2)**	**(204.3)**	**(133.9)**	**(124.8)**
Net deferred tax assets	**14.3**	**—**	**107.2**	**64.0**

	Group		Bank	
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Derivatives	46.5	54.8	46.5	54.8
Intangible assets	35.8	25.2	35.8	25.2
Investment property	154.2	159.0	34.9	30.4
Other	16.7	9.1	16.7	14.4
Gross deferred tax liability	**253.2**	**248.1**	**133.9**	**124.8**
Set-off of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	**(253.2)**	**(204.3)**	**(133.9)**	**(124.8)**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**—**	**43.8**	**—**	**—**

Income tax payable	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Tax (payable)/refundable attributable to members of the tax consolidated group	(41.9)	10.8	(41.9)	10.8
	(41.9)	**10.8**	**(41.9)**	**10.8**

As at 30 June 2026, there is no unrecognised deferred income tax liability (June 2025: Nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries of the Group, because the Group has no liability for additional taxation should such amounts be remitted.

Financial performance (continued)

5. Income tax expense (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Current taxes

The income tax for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate, adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities and unused tax losses.

Deferred taxes

The Group has adopted the Balance Sheet liability method of tax effect accounting, which focuses on the tax effects of transactions and other events that impact amounts recognised in either the Balance Sheet or a tax-based Balance Sheet.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences, except where the deferred tax asset/liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

For amounts directly recognised in equity, the associated current and deferred tax balances are also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax balances are reviewed annually to determine whether they should be recognised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Tax consolidation

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries form the Tax Consolidated Group. Members of the Group entered into a tax sharing agreement to allocate income tax liabilities to the wholly owned subsidiaries should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. At the balance date, the possibility of default is remote. The head entity of the Tax Consolidated Group is Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Members of the Tax Consolidated Group have entered into a tax funding agreement. The tax funding agreement provides for the allocation of current taxes to members of the Tax Consolidated Group on a group allocation method based on a notional stand alone calculation, while deferred taxes are calculated by members of the Tax Consolidated Group in accordance with AASB 112 *Income Taxes*.

6. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses. Segment reporting reflects the information used by the CEO for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, hence it is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Managing Director and the Executive Team.

Changes to the management structure of the Group can cause the Group's operating segments to change. Where this occurs, prior period segment results are restated.

The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Consumer

The Consumer division focuses on engaging with and servicing our consumer customers and includes the branch network (including Community Banks), Up digital bank, mobile relationship managers, third-party banking channels, wealth products and services, cards and payments, Homesafe and customer support functions.

Business and Agribusiness

The Business and Agribusiness segment focuses on servicing business customers and includes Business Banking, Portfolio Funding, and Agribusiness that encompasses all banking services provided to our agribusiness and farming customers.

Corporate

Corporate includes the results of the Group's support functions including treasury, technology, property services, strategy, finance, risk, compliance, legal, human resources, investor relations and brand, marketing and communications.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

Measurement of segmental assets, liabilities, income and expenses is in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Segment results are determined by including all revenue and expenses associated with each business. Transactions between business segments are conducted at arm's length, and are eliminated on consolidation.

Segment net interest income is recognised based on an internally set funds transfer pricing policy, based on pre-determined market rates of return on the assets and liabilities of the segment.

Major customers

No individual customer revenues amount to greater than 10% of the Group's revenue.

Geographic information

The allocation of revenue and assets is based on the geographic location of the customer. The Group operates in all Australian states and territories, providing banking and other financial services.

Financial performance (continued)

6. Segment reporting (continued)

	Group			
	30 June 2026			
	Consumer $m	Business and Agribusiness $m	Corporate $m	Total $m
Net interest income	996.5	639.5	120.0	1,756.0
Other income	234.4	54.0	1.5	289.9
Total segment income	**1,230.9**	**693.5**	**121.5**	**2,045.9**
Staff and related costs	(255.4)	(117.5)	(282.6)	(655.5)
Other expenses	(147.1)	(57.3)	(282.1)	(486.5)
Investment spend	(4.6)	—	(113.0)	(117.6)
Credit expenses	(1.7)	(4.2)	(7.4)	(13.3)
Total segment expenses	**(408.8)**	**(179.0)**	**(685.1)**	**(1,272.9)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax (cash basis)	**822.1**	**514.5**	**(563.6)**	**773.0**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(265.2)	(166.7)	189.1	(242.8)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (cash basis)	**556.9**	**347.8**	**(374.5)**	**530.2**
Non-cash net interest income items	(16.2)	—	—	(16.2)
Non-cash other income items	(13.0)	(0.1)	(6.7)	(19.8)
Non-cash operating expense items	(3.1)	(0.4)	(115.6)	(119.1)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (statutory basis)	**524.6**	**347.3**	**(496.8)**	**375.1**

Balance Sheet	$m	$m	$m	$m
Reportable segment assets	65,185.7	23,797.8	15,427.2	104,410.7
Reportable segment liabilities	50,759.4	21,436.3	25,480.5	97,676.2

6. Segment reporting (continued)

	Group 30 June 2025			
	Consumer $m	Business and Agribusiness $m	Corporate $m	Total $m
Net interest income	951.7	649.6	77.5	1,678.8
Other income	207.4	59.9	0.5	267.8
Total segment income	**1,159.1**	**709.5**	**78.0**	**1,946.6**
Staff and related costs	(254.8)	(109.3)	(287.9)	(652.0)
Other expenses	(133.9)	(58.7)	(243.8)	(436.4)
Investment spend	(3.4)	—	(117.6)	(121.0)
Credit (expenses)/reversals	(0.3)	6.3	8.7	14.7
Total segment expenses	**(392.4)**	**(161.7)**	**(640.6)**	**(1,194.7)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax (cash basis)	**766.7**	**547.8**	**(562.6)**	**751.9**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(243.5)	(174.4)	180.6	(237.3)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (cash basis)	**523.2**	**373.4**	**(382.0)**	**514.6**
Non-cash net interest income items	(21.6)	—	—	(21.6)
Non-cash other income items	10.5	(0.2)	9.2	19.5
Non-cash operating expense items	(544.8)	(0.4)	(64.4)	(609.6)
Net profit/(loss) after tax (statutory basis)	**(32.7)**	**372.8**	**(437.2)**	**(97.1)**
Balance Sheet	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Reportable segment assets	65,693.8	21,677.7	15,847.4	103,218.9
Reportable segment liabilities	49,182.4	21,712.9	25,653.3	96,548.6

Financial performance (continued)

7. Earnings per ordinary share

Earnings/(loss) per ordinary share	Group June 2026 cents	Group June 2025 cents
Basic	65.9	(17.2)
Diluted	62.7	(17.2)

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share (EPS) are as follows:

Reconciliation of earnings/(loss) used in calculation of earnings per ordinary share	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Net profit/(loss) after tax	375.1	(97.1)
Total statutory earnings/(loss)	**375.1**	**(97.1)**
Earnings/(loss) used in calculating statutory earnings per share	375.1	(97.1)
Add back: dividends accrued and/or paid on dilutive loan capital instruments[1]	29.2	—
Total diluted earnings/(loss)	**404.3**	**(97.1)**

Reconciliation of weighted average number of ordinary shares (WANOS) used in earnings/(loss) per share calculations	June 2026 No. of shares	June 2025 No. of shares
WANOS used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	569,130,389	565,647,846
Effect of dilutive instruments – executive share plans and convertible loan capital instruments[1]	75,259,670	—
WANOS used in the calculation of diluted earnings/(loss) per share	**644,390,059**	**565,647,846**

1. For the year ended 30 June 2025, the weighted average number of shares used in basic and diluted Earnings Per Share calculation is the same, as the effect of share rights and loan capital instruments are anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the dilutive calculation in accordance with the requirements of AASB 133 *Earnings Per Share*.

Recognition and measurement

Basic EPS is calculated as net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year excluding treasury shares held.

Diluted EPS is calculated as net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, adjusted for the effect of dividends on dilutive loan capital instruments, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of potentially dilutive ordinary shares, including loan capital instruments and shares issuable as part of Group's share-based payment plans. Where these instruments are considered anti-dilutive, these are excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation.

8. Dividends

Ordinary shares (ASX:BEN)

Group						Bank					
Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m
June 2025 final dividend			June 2024 final dividend			June 2025 final dividend			June 2024 final dividend		
Sep 2025	33.0	187.0	Sep 2024	33.0	186.5	Sep 2025	33.0	187.0	Sep 2024	33.0	186.5
December 2025 interim dividend			December 2024 interim dividend			December 2025 interim dividend			December 2024 interim dividend		
Mar 2026	30.0	169.8	Mar 2025	30.0	169.7	Mar 2026	30.0	169.8	Mar 2025	30.0	169.7
	63.0	**356.8**		**63.0**	**356.2**		**63.0**	**356.8**		**63.0**	**356.2**

All dividends paid were fully franked at 30% either from existing franking credits or from franking credits arising from payment of income tax provided for in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Final dividend June 2026

Dividends determined by the Board of Directors after the reporting date, and not recognised as a liability:

Group			Bank		
Date payable	¢	$m	Date payable	¢	$m
Sep 2026	33.0	191.0	Sep 2026	33.0	191.0

Capital notes

Group						Bank					
June 2026			June 2025			June 2026			June 2025		
Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m	Date paid	Cents per share ¢	Total amount $m
Capital notes (recorded as debt instruments) (ASX: BENPH)[1]											
Sep 2025	131.13	6.6	Sep 2024	142.60	7.2	Sep 2025	131.13	6.6	Sep 2024	142.60	7.2
Dec 2025	128.80	6.5	Dec 2024	143.39	7.2	Dec 2025	128.80	6.5	Dec 2024	143.39	7.2
Mar 2026	131.10	6.6	Mar 2025	144.15	7.2	Mar 2026	131.10	6.6	Mar 2025	144.15	7.2
Jun 2026	140.69	7.1	Jun 2025	138.11	6.9	Jun 2026	140.69	7.1	Jun 2025	138.11	6.9
	531.72	**26.8**		**568.25**	**28.5**		**531.72**	**26.8**		**568.25**	**28.5**
Capital notes (recorded as debt instruments) (ASX: BENPI)[2]											
Sep 2025	124.70	3.7	Sep 2024	133.49	4.0	Sep 2025	124.70	3.7	Sep 2024	133.49	4.0
Dec 2025	118.33	3.5	Dec 2024	133.06	4.0	Dec 2025	118.33	3.5	Dec 2024	133.06	4.0
Mar 2026	116.65	3.5	Mar 2025	132.22	4.0	Mar 2026	116.65	3.5	Mar 2025	132.22	4.0
Jun 2026	133.00	4.0	Jun 2025	129.13	3.9	Jun 2026	133.00	4.0	Jun 2025	129.13	3.9
	492.68	**14.7**		**527.90**	**15.9**		**492.68**	**14.7**		**527.90**	**15.9**

1. Capital notes (ASX: BENPH) were issued in November 2020.
2. Capital notes (ASX: BENPI) were issued in March 2024.

Financial performance (continued)

8. Dividends (continued)

Dividend franking account

The franking credits available to the Group as at 30 June 2026, after allowing for income tax payable in respect of the current and prior reporting period's profit, are estimated to be $795.0 million (30 June 2025: $791.9 million).

Ordinary share dividends paid

Dividends paid by cash or satisfied by the issue of shares under the DRP during the year were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Dividend paid – cash component[1]	214.0	312.4	214.0	312.4
Dividend paid – Dividend Reinvestment Plan[2,3]	142.8	43.8	142.8	43.8
Total dividends paid	**356.8**	**356.2**	**356.8**	**356.2**

1. Refers to cash paid directly to shareholders.
2. FY25 reflects cash paid to acquire shares on market to satisfy shareholders who elected to receive shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Refer Note 22 for further details.
3. FY26 includes $23.4 million cash paid to acquire shares on market to satisfy shareholders who elected to receive shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan for the dividend paid in September 2025. It also includes $119.4 million, reflecting the value of shares issued to shareholders and the underwriters to satisfy Dividend Reinvestment Plan requirements for the dividend paid in March 2026. Refer note 22 for further details.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan provides shareholders with the opportunity to receive their entitlement to a dividend in shares.

The issue price of the shares is equal to the volume-weighted average share price of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares traded on the Australian Securities Exchange over the 10 trading days commencing 8 September 2026. Shares issued under this Plan rank equally with all other ordinary shares.

The last date for the receipt of an election notice for participation in the DRP for the 2026 final dividend is 3 September 2026.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, or, in the case of loans and advances, when funds are transferred to the customer's account.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial instrument at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial instruments carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Classification of financial assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, the measurement of the Group's financial assets is dependent on the business model in which it is managed and the contractual cash flow characteristics. There are four measurement classifications, being:

- Amortised cost
- FVOCI with recycling
- FVOCI without recycling
- FVTPL

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (**SPPI**) on the principal amount outstanding, unless the financial asset has been designated as FVTPL. The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Financial assets with contractual terms that meet the SPPI test and that are held within a business model where the objective is to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets are measured at FVOCI with subsequent reclassification to the Income Statement, unless the financial asset has been designated as FVTPL. Non-traded equity instruments have been designated at FVOCI with no subsequent reclassification to the Income Statement. All other assets are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objectives.

While judgement is used in determining the business model, consideration is given to relevant, objective evidence include the:

- business purpose of the portfolio;
- risks that affect the performance and the way those risks are managed;
- basis on which the performance of the portfolio is evaluated; and
- frequency and significance of sales activity.

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

The Group assesses financial assets to evaluate if their contractual cash flows meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount). 'Interest' for the purpose of this test is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk, which are the most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement. Principal amounts include repayments of lending and financing arrangements, and interest primarily relates to basic lending returns, including compensation for credit risk and the time value of money associated with the principal amount outstanding. In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding.

Financial instruments (continued)

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Notes and coins	127.6	128.7	127.6	128.7
Cash at bank	1,324.4	778.0	1,218.1	666.5
Reverse repurchase agreements	2,309.0	2,493.9	2,309.0	2,493.9
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,761.0**	**3,400.6**	**3,654.7**	**3,289.1**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes:

	$m	$m	$m	$m
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,761.0	3,400.6	3,654.7	3,289.1
Due from other financial institutions	123.5	167.0	120.0	167.0
Liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	(140.4)	(281.3)	(140.4)	(281.3)
Total cash and cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement purposes	**3,744.1**	**3,286.3**	**3,634.3**	**3,174.8**

Recognition and measurement

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins at branches, unrestricted balances held with other financial institutions, reverse repurchase agreements and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. These assets are generally used by the Group in managing its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Balance Sheet.

Cash at bank earns interest at variable rates based on daily bank and short-term deposit rates. Interest is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

10. Loans and other receivables

		Group		Bank	
	Note	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Overdrafts		1,705.4	1,886.8	1,702.1	1,886.7
Credit cards		309.7	308.6	309.7	308.6
Term loans		82,777.8	81,418.8	82,781.0	81,418.8
Margin lending		1,662.5	1,574.6	—	—
Lease receivables		766.5	735.4	766.5	735.4
Gross loans and other receivables		**87,221.9**	**85,924.2**	**85,559.3**	**84,349.5**
Individually assessed provision	11	(31.7)	(31.3)	(31.7)	(31.3)
Collectively assessed provision	11	(239.5)	(235.6)	(238.8)	(235.1)
Unearned income		(105.8)	(111.8)	(105.8)	(111.8)
Total provisions and unearned income		**(377.0)**	**(378.7)**	**(376.3)**	**(378.2)**
Deferred costs paid		175.2	162.9	175.2	156.6
Net loans and other receivables		**87,020.1**	**85,708.4**	**85,358.2**	**84,127.9**

Maturity analysis[1]	$m	$m	$m	$m
At call/overdrafts	3,800.6	3,772.4	2,138.1	2,197.8
Not longer than 3 months	1,803.1	1,125.8	1,803.1	1,125.8
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	2,743.4	2,607.8	2,743.4	2,607.8
Longer than 1 and not longer than 5 years	11,283.5	10,693.8	11,283.5	10,693.8
Longer than 5 years	67,591.3	67,724.4	67,591.2	67,724.3
Gross loans and other receivables	**87,221.9**	**85,924.2**	**85,559.3**	**84,349.5**

1. Balances exclude individually assessed and collectively assessed provisions, unearned revenue, and deferred costs and are categorised by the contracted maturity date of each loan facility.

Recognition and measurement

Loans and other receivables are debt instruments recognised initially at fair value, which represent the cash advanced to the borrower plus direct and incremental transaction costs on settlement date, when funding is advanced to the customer. Loans are subsequently measured in accordance with the Group's Classification of financial assets policy. Most loans are carried at amortised cost, which represents the gross carrying amount less allowances for credit losses. Interest on loans is recognised using the effective interest method. The estimated future cash flows used in the calculation of the effective interest rate include those determined by the contractual term of the asset, and include all fees, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

For loans carried at amortised cost, impairment losses are recognised in accordance with the three-stage expected credit loss (**ECL**) impairment model outlined in Note 11.

Finance leases, where the Group acts as lessor, are included in loans and other receivables. Finance leases are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred to the lessee. Lease receivables are recognised at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Unearned income on the Group's personal lending and leasing portfolios is brought to account over the life of the contracts on an actuarial basis.

Financial instruments (continued)

11. Impairment of loans and advances

	Group		Bank	
Credit expenses	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Individually assessed provision	8.8	(3.5)	8.8	(3.8)
Collectively assessed provision	3.9	(11.0)	3.8	(10.9)
Bad debts written off	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Bad debts recovered	(1.3)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(2.0)
Total credit expenses/(reversals)	**13.3**	**(14.7)**	**13.3**	**(15.0)**
Impaired loans[1]	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Loans – without individually assessed provisions	6.6	10.5	6.6	10.5
Loans – with individually assessed provisions	40.3	42.8	40.3	42.8
Restructured loans[2]	68.2	76.2	68.2	76.2
Gross impaired loans	**115.1**	**129.5**	**115.1**	**129.5**
Less: individually assessed provisions	(31.7)	(31.3)	(31.7)	(31.3)
Net impaired loans	**83.4**	**98.2**	**83.4**	**98.2**
Loans past due 90 days	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Accruing loans past due 90 days, with adequate security balance	271.1	296.1	271.1	296.1
Net fair value of properties acquired through the enforcement of security	17.9	27.0	17.9	27.0
Ratios	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Net impaired loans to gross loans	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12
Total impaired loans to gross loans	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.15
Total impaired loans to total assets	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.11

1. A facility is classified as impaired regardless of whether it is 90 days or more past due (arrears) when there is doubt as to whether the full amounts due (interest and principal) will be received in a timely manner. This is the case even if the full extent of the loss cannot be clearly determined.

   Impairment losses that are calculated on individual loans, or on groups of loans assessed collectively, are recorded in the Income Statement. Impairment losses are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows of a loan, which includes expected future receipts of contractual interest, at the loan's original effective interest rate, and comparing the resultant present value with the loan's current carrying amount.
2. Restructured loans are facilities in which the original contractual terms have been modified for reasons related to the financial difficulties of the customer. Restructuring may consist of reduction of interest, principal or other payments legally due, or an extension in maturity.

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Movements in provisions and reserves	Group					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12 month ECL $m	Lifetime ECL $m	Collectively assessed – Lifetime ECL $m	Individually assessed – Lifetime ECL $m	Equity reserve for credit losses $m	Total $m
Balance at 1 July 2025	**109.2**	**82.0**	**44.4**	**31.3**	**95.2**	**362.1**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:						
• Stage 1	1.6	(1.5)	(0.1)	—	—	—
• Stage 2	(18.8)	19.4	(0.6)	—	—	—
• Stage 3	(10.2)	(12.0)	22.2	—	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provision	—	(0.1)	(3.4)	3.5	—	—
New/increased provisions	13.4	2.4	1.1	5.4	—	22.3
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(7.9)	(10.8)	(11.1)	—	—	(29.8)
Change in balances	33.9	(5.1)	(8.5)	—	—	20.3
Bad debts written off previously provided for	—	—	—	(8.5)	—	(8.5)
Total provision for impairment at 30 June 2026	**121.2**	**74.3**	**44.0**	**31.7**	**95.2**	**366.4**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Balance at 1 July 2024	**116.3**	**92.5**	**37.6**	**39.6**	**95.2**	**381.2**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:						
• Stage 1	1.6	(1.5)	(0.1)	—	—	—
• Stage 2	(19.9)	20.7	(0.8)	—	—	—
• Stage 3	(14.9)	(11.8)	26.7	—	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provision	—	(0.2)	(2.4)	2.6	—	—
New/increased provisions	17.0	3.7	1.2	—	—	21.9
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(9.3)	(10.0)	(9.5)	(6.3)	—	(35.1)
Change in balances	18.4	(11.4)	(8.3)	—	—	(1.3)
Bad debts written off previously provided for	—	—	—	(4.6)	—	(4.6)
Total provision for impairment at 30 June 2025	**109.2**	**82.0**	**44.4**	**31.3**	**95.2**	**362.1**

Financial instruments (continued)

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

	Bank					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Movements in provisions and reserves	12 month ECL $m	Lifetime ECL $m	Collectively assessed – Lifetime ECL $m	Individually assessed – Lifetime ECL $m	Equity reserve for credit losses $m	Total $m
Balance at 1 July 2025	**108.7**	**82.0**	**44.4**	**31.3**	**95.2**	**361.6**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:						
• Stage 1	1.6	(1.5)	(0.1)	—	—	—
• Stage 2	(18.8)	19.4	(0.6)	—	—	—
• Stage 3	(10.2)	(12.0)	22.2	—	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provision	—	(0.1)	(3.4)	3.5	—	—
New/increased provisions	13.4	2.4	1.1	5.4	—	22.3
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(7.9)	(10.8)	(11.1)	—	—	(29.8)
Change in balances	33.7	(5.1)	(8.5)	—	—	20.1
Bad debts written off previously provided for	—	—	—	(8.5)	—	(8.5)
Total provision for impairment at 30 June 2026	**120.5**	**74.3**	**44.0**	**31.7**	**95.2**	**365.7**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Balance at 1 July 2024	**116.0**	**92.5**	**37.5**	**39.6**	**95.2**	**380.8**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:						
• Stage 1	1.5	(1.5)	—	—	—	—
• Stage 2	(19.9)	20.7	(0.8)	—	—	—
• Stage 3	(14.9)	(11.8)	26.7	—	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provision	—	(0.2)	(2.4)	2.6	—	—
New/increased provisions	17.0	3.7	1.2	—	—	21.9
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(9.3)	(10.0)	(9.5)	(6.3)	—	(35.1)
Change in balances	18.3	(11.4)	(8.3)	—	—	(1.4)
Bad debts written off previously provided for	—	—	—	(4.6)	—	(4.6)
Total provision for impairment at 30 June 2025	**108.7**	**82.0**	**44.4**	**31.3**	**95.2**	**361.6**

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Summary of provisions and reserves	Group June 2026 $m	Group June 2025 $m	Bank June 2026 $m	Bank June 2025 $m
Individually assessed provision				
Opening balance	31.3	39.6	31.3	39.6
Bad debts written off previously provided for	(8.5)	(4.6)	(8.5)	(4.6)
Charged to Income Statement	8.9	2.6	8.9	2.6
Write-back of provisions no longer required	—	(6.3)	—	(6.3)
Closing balance individually assessed provision	**31.7**	**31.3**	**31.7**	**31.3**
Collectively assessed provision				
Opening balance	235.6	246.4	235.1	246.0
Charged/(released) to Income Statement	3.9	(10.8)	3.7	(10.9)
Closing balance collectively assessed provision	**239.5**	**235.6**	**238.8**	**235.1**
Equity reserve for credit losses (ERCL)				
Opening balance	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
Closing balance ERCL	**95.2**	**95.2**	**95.2**	**95.2**
Total provisions and reserves	**366.4**	**362.1**	**365.7**	**361.6**

Ratios	Group June 2026	Group June 2025
Individually assessed provision to gross loans	0.04%	0.04%
Total provisions and reserves to gross loans	0.42%	0.42%
Collectively assessed provision and ERCL to risk-weighted assets	0.84%	0.84%
Provision coverage[1]	318.33%	279.61%

1. Provision coverage is calculated as total provisions and reserves for doubtful debts divided by total gross impaired assets.

Recognition and measurement

Scope

The Group applies a three-stage approach to measure the allowance for ECLs for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Amortised cost financial assets
- Debt securities at FVOCI
- Off-balance sheet loan commitments
- Financial guarantee contracts

ECL impairment model

The Group's allowance for credit loss calculations are outputs of credit risk models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The ECL impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following 12 months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial asset depending on credit deterioration from inception.

The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability weighted outcome that considers multiple economic scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- **Stage 1** – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (**SICR**) since initial recognition of a financial asset, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is recorded. The ECL is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those assets with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default (**PD**) corresponding to the remaining term to maturity is used.

Financial instruments (continued)

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

- **Stage 2** – When a financial asset experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of ECL based on the PD over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset.
- **Stage 3** – Financial assets that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime ECLs.

Interest income is recognised on gross carrying amounts for financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and gross carrying value net of provisions for financial assets in Stage 3.

Financial assets in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are assessed for impairment collectively, while those in Stage 3 are subjected to either a collective or individual impairment assessment. The Group uses the following collective provisioning models for the purpose of calculating ECL:

- Retail lending: residential mortgages model, personal loans model, credit cards model, retail small and medium enterprise (**SME**) model;
- Non-retail lending: non-retail model and agribusiness model.

Measurement of ECL

The PD, exposure at default (**EAD**), and loss given default (**LGD**) inputs used to estimate ECLs are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- PD – The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at the point of default, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the expected loss arising in the case where a default occurs. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Forward-looking information

The estimation of ECLs for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information may require significant judgement, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty. In assessing the forward-looking information, the Group has considered the significant increase in uncertainty related to trade policies, constrained private-sector investment, a tight labour market and a slowing in domestic GDP growth. The Group's expectations of future events have been based on a range of plausible scenarios and are believed to be reasonable and supportable. Under the circumstances, however, it is recognised that uncertainty still exists and actual results may differ from those estimates.

Macroeconomic factors

In its models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information as inputs, such as: Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**) growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates, and house-price movement. The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics and available data of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or management overlays may be made using expert credit judgement.

The base economic scenario, upside and downside scenarios are approved by the Bank's Chief Economist and endorsed by the Credit Risk Committee (**CRC**). Any management overlays or adjustments required to account for identified risks that have not been considered in the modelling process are determined after consultation with respective business representatives and subject matter experts within Group Risk. At each reporting period the modelled outcomes and any key areas of judgement are reported to the Group's Board Audit Committee.

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

The Group determines its allowance for credit losses using five probability weighted forward-looking scenarios and considers both internal and external sources of information and data to determine projections and forecasts.

The forecasts are based on consensus forecasts and expert judgement to formulate a 'base case' view of the most probable future direction of relevant economic variables and includes a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The process involves the development of four additional economic scenarios and consideration of the relative probabilities of each outcome. The 'base case' represents the most likely outcome and is generally aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. Two downside and two upside scenarios are generated in addition to the 'base case'.

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

The Group's base case economic forecast assumes a period of near-term moderation in domestic economic activity, with annual GDP growth declining to approximately 1.5% by December 2026 before recovering to a more sustainable growth trajectory by mid-2027. The unemployment rate is forecast to increase gradually, peaking at approximately 6.02% in early 2029. Interest rates are forecast to remain broadly stable at 4.35%, with a potential for a modest increase in late 2026. Residential property price growth is expected to remain subdued during 2026, reflecting ongoing supply constraints. Commercial property prices are forecast to decline over the remainder of 2026 before gradually recovering during 2027.

The alternative scenarios incorporate varying degrees of economic contraction and property market stress. The mild deterioration scenario assumes the Australian economy enters a mild recession, with annual GDP growth declining to a low of -0.85% by March 2027. Under this scenario, the unemployment rate is forecast to peak at 7.9%, while residential and commercial property prices are expected to decline by 8.76% by early 2027 and 20.57% by December 2027, respectively. The significant deterioration scenario assumes a severe economic recession, with annual GDP growth declining to a low of -3.2% by March 2027. The unemployment rate is forecast to peak at 10.2% by December 2027. Residential property prices are expected to decline by 15.49% by December 2026 before continuing to weaken thereafter, while commercial property prices are projected to fall by 20.51%.

The table below illustrates the weightings applied to the scenarios for the purpose of calculating the collectively assessed provisions, which reflect an increased bias to the downside.

Weightings	30 June 2026 %	30 June 2025 %
Base scenario	50.0	50.0
Significant improvement	1.0	1.0
Mild improvement	1.5	4.0
Mild deterioration	30.0	33.0
Significant deterioration	17.5	12.0

The table below discloses the collectively assessed provision outcomes assuming a 100% weighting is applied to the relevant scenario, with all other assumptions constant.

Scenario Outcomes[1]	30 June 2026 $m	30 June 2025 $m
100% Base scenario	164.7	182.0
100% Significant improvement	147.6	170.1
100% Mild improvement	154.0	173.9
100% Mild deterioration	266.9	263.8
100% Significant deterioration	418.6	407.6

1. These outcomes exclude the equity reserve for credit losses (ERCL).

Financial instruments (continued)

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group assesses whether there has been a SICR for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the current PD and the PD at the date of initial recognition. The assessment also considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information including arrears status and hardship arrangements.

Quantitative models may not always capture all reasonable and supportable information that could indicate a SICR. Qualitative factors may be assessed to supplement the gap. Examples of situations include changes in adjudication criteria for a particular group of borrowers; changes in portfolio composition; and natural disasters impacting certain portfolios. With regards to delinquency and monitoring, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days overdue.

For retail portfolios, a 50 basis point increase in PDs combined with a doubling of the PD since origination will result in a loan transitioning to Stage 2.

The Group uses an internal rating system for its non-retail exposures. All non-retail exposures have a rating assigned that reflects the PD of the borrower. SICR is evaluated based on the movement in the ratings of customers, that is, a two-notch downgrade in the internal rating since origination will trigger a transfer to Stage 2.

The thresholds used for PD migration are reviewed and assessed at least annually unless there is a significant change in credit risk management practices in which case the review is brought forward.

Expected life

When measuring ECL, the Group considers the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities, such as credit cards, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and how the credit losses are mitigated by management actions.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the Balance Sheet

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets;
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no allowance is recognised in the Balance Sheet because the carrying value of these assets is their fair value. However, the allowance determined is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income;
- Off-balance sheet credit risks include undrawn lending commitments, letters of credit and letters of guarantee as a provision in other liabilities.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management and regulatory purposes.

The Group considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation
- measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information demonstrates that a more lagging default criterion is appropriate. Impairment is recognised when it is determined that all principal and interest amounts which are due are unlikely to actually be fully recovered.

11. Impairment of loans and advances (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Write-off policy

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the provision for credit losses in the Income Statement.

Modified financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one, an assessment is made to determine if the existing financial asset should be derecognised. Where a modification does not result in derecognition, the date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification results in derecognition, the new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date. The modification date is also the date of origination for this new asset.

The Group may modify the contractual terms of loans for either commercial or credit reasons. The terms of a loan in good standing may be modified for commercial reasons to provide competitive pricing to borrowers. Loans are also modified for credit reasons where the contractual terms are modified to grant a concession to a borrower that may be experiencing financial difficulty.

For all financial assets modifications of the contractual terms may result in derecognition of the original asset when the changes to the terms of the loans are considered substantial. These terms include interest rate, authorised amount, term, or type of underlying collateral. The original loan is derecognised and the new loan is recognised at its fair value. The difference between the carrying value of the derecognised asset and the fair value of the new asset is recognised in the Income Statement.

For all loans, performing and credit-impaired, where the modification of terms did not result in the derecognition of the loan, the gross carrying amount of the modified loan is recalculated based on the present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, and any gain or loss from the modification is recorded in the provision for credit losses line in the Income Statement.

Purchased loans

All purchased loans are initially measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. As a result no allowance for credit losses would be recorded in the Balance Sheet on the date of acquisition. Purchased loans may fit into either of the two categories: performing loans or Purchased Credit Impaired (**PCI**) loans.

Purchased performing loans follow the same accounting as originated performing loans and are reflected in Stage 1 on the date of the acquisition. They will be subject to a 12-month allowance for credit losses, which is recorded as a provision for credit losses in the Income Statement. The fair value adjustment set up for these loans on the date of acquisition is amortised into interest income over the life of these loans.

PCI loans are reflected in Stage 3 and are always subject to lifetime allowance for credit losses. Any changes in the expected cash flows since the date of acquisition are recorded as a charge/recovery in the provision for credit losses in the Income Statement at the end of all reporting periods subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Equity reserve for credit losses

The equity reserve for credit losses was initially established to meet the requirements of APRA Prudential Standard, APS 220 *Credit Quality*, which required a reserve to be held to recognise estimated future credit losses that may arise over the life of the Group's lending portfolio. This requirement was removed from 1 January 2022, however, the Group has prudently maintained the reserve.

Financial instruments (continued)

12. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Unlisted Managed Fund investments	7.2	8.7	1.8	3.2
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**7.2**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**3.2**
Maturity analysis	$m	$m	$m	$m
Non-maturing	7.2	8.7	1.8	3.2
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**7.2**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**3.2**

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These financial instruments are recorded in the Balance Sheet at fair value with revaluation gains or losses being recognised in the Income Statement. Interest earned is accrued in interest income, taking into account any discount or premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Dividend income is recognised in the Income Statement unless the dividend represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Fair value measurement is outlined in Note 20.

13. Financial assets at amortised cost

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Collateral and security deposits	402.2	453.6	133.3	189.9
Other deposits	10.1	9.5	—	—
Bonds	394.6	434.5	394.6	434.5
Loans receivable from controlled entities	—	—	6,009.7	5,311.4
Reverse repurchase agreements[1]	—	916.2	—	916.2
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**806.9**	**1,813.8**	**6,537.6**	**6,852.0**
Maturity analysis	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Not longer than 3 months[2]	59.0	994.4	2,344.8	3,501.5
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	61.1	103.6	898.3	556.6
Longer than 1 and not longer than 5 years	318.7	318.2	2,689.9	2,660.0
Longer than 5 years	368.1	397.6	604.6	133.9
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**806.9**	**1,813.8**	**6,537.6**	**6,852.0**

1. Excludes reverse repurchase agreements with an original maturity of 90 days or less, which are recognised within Cash and Cash Equivalents.
2. Bank balances represent the demand component of loans and receivables from controlled entities.

Classification and measurement

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognised and measured as described in Note 11.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instruments (continued)

14. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Debt securities (with recycling)				
Floating rate notes	1,255.8	1,104.5	1,255.8	1,104.5
Government securities	8,115.7	7,527.3	8,115.7	7,527.3
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	6,664.1	6,327.9
Other debt securities	—	0.5	—	0.5
Total debt securities (with recycling)	**9,371.5**	**8,632.3**	**16,035.6**	**14,960.2**
Equity investments (without recycling)				
Listed share investments	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unlisted share investments	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Total equity investments (without recycling)	**0.6**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9,372.1**	**8,633.4**	**16,036.2**	**14,961.3**
Maturity analysis	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Not longer than 3 months	947.2	686.3	1,100.9	857.2
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	1,584.1	1,634.5	1,584.1	1,634.5
Longer than 1 and not longer than 5 years	3,537.6	3,492.0	3,537.6	3,492.0
Longer than 5 years	3,302.6	2,819.5	9,813.0	8,976.5
Non-maturing	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9,372.1**	**8,633.4**	**16,036.2**	**14,961.3**

Recognition and measurement

A financial asset will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if:

- The Group's intent is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the asset; and
- The cash flows solely represent principal and interest.

Debt instruments

These assets are initially recognised at fair value including directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at fair value with any revaluation gains or losses being included in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the Income Statement.

Equity instruments

The Group has irrevocably elected to measure all equity investments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes to the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not transferred to the Income Statement, including upon disposal. Dividend income is recognised in the Income Statement unless the dividend represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- FVTPL
- Amortised cost
- Designated at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are held principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term, or form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Financial liabilities are recognised on a trade date basis and are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value and any gains or losses recognised in the Income Statement as part of the non-interest income. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Deposits, subordinated notes and capital notes are accounted for at amortised cost. Interest on deposits, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is recognised as interest expense. Interest on subordinated notes and capital notes, including capitalised transaction costs, is recognised using the effective interest rate method as interest expense.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL

Financial liabilities classified in this category are those designated by the Group upon initial recognition, and once designated, the designation is irrevocable. The FVTPL designation is available only for those financial liabilities for which a reliable estimate of fair value can be obtained.

Financial liabilities are designated at FVTPL when one of the following criteria is met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- A group of financial liabilities are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- The financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are recorded in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognised in non-interest income in the Income Statement, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Group's own credit risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value due to changes in the Group's own credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to the Income Statement upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

Financial instruments (continued)

15. Deposits

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
At call	50,661.8	48,036.3	50,799.8	48,176.2
Term	26,995.3	28,230.4	26,995.3	28,230.4
Certificates of Deposit	8,334.2	7,576.2	8,334.2	7,576.2
Total deposits	**85,991.3**	**83,842.9**	**86,129.3**	**83,982.8**

Concentration of deposits	$m	$m	$m	$m
Customer deposits[1,2]	74,134.1	72,514.2	74,134.1	72,514.2
Wholesale deposits[2,3]	11,857.2	11,328.7	11,995.2	11,468.6
Total deposits	**85,991.3**	**83,842.9**	**86,129.3**	**83,982.8**

1. Customer deposits represent the sum of interest bearing, non-interest bearing and term deposits from retail and corporate customers.
2. As at 30 June 2026, the Group reclassified certain deposits from customer to wholesale. Prior comparative periods have been restated to align with the current year definition.
3. Wholesale deposits represent the sum of interest bearing, non-interest bearing and term deposits from financial institutions and certificates of deposit.

Deposits by geographic location	$m	$m	$m	$m
Victoria	43,623.8	43,031.3	43,791.7	43,206.6
New South Wales	12,785.9	12,479.9	12,774.7	12,462.5
Queensland	11,640.3	10,598.7	11,633.1	10,591.2
South Australia/Northern Territory	6,649.9	6,729.7	6,646.8	6,727.0
Western Australia	7,494.7	7,076.4	7,491.5	7,071.0
Australian Capital Territory	1,625.8	1,445.2	1,624.3	1,444.7
Tasmania	1,732.7	1,671.7	1,732.5	1,671.5
Overseas/other	438.2	810.0	434.7	808.3
Total deposits	**85,991.3**	**83,842.9**	**86,129.3**	**83,982.8**

Recognition and measurement

All deposits are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost includes any issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

For liabilities carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognised.

16. Other borrowings

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Covered bonds	3,189.2	2,892.9	3,189.2	2,892.9
Medium-term notes	3,527.0	3,997.0	3,527.0	3,997.0
Commercial paper	385.6	594.7	385.6	594.7
Notes payable	1,675.6	2,435.6	—	—
Repurchase agreements	438.0	—	438.0	—
Total other borrowings	**9,215.4**	**9,920.2**	**7,539.8**	**7,484.6**

Covered bonds

The Group established its Covered Bond Programme (**CBP**) in October 2022. The covered bonds issued by the Bank constitute wholesale debt instruments that offer investors dual recourse to the issuing Authorised Deposit Taking Institution (**ADI**) and a bankruptcy-remote Special Purpose Entity (**SPE**) associated with the CBP. As at 30 June 2026, the Group's CBP held EUR 1.0 billion (June 2025: EUR 500.0 million) in foreign currencies. All other balances are denominated in Australian dollars.

Medium-term notes

The Group's medium-term notes include fixed and floating rate notes issued under the AUD 7.5 billion Debt Instrument Programme.

Commercial paper

Commercial Paper includes unsubordinated and unsecured obligations issued under the Euro-Commercial Paper (**ECP**) Programme. These instruments may be issued at a discount or bear interest on a fixed or floating basis and may be issued in Australian dollars or foreign currencies.

Notes payable

The Group conducts an asset securitisation program through which it packages and sells asset-backed securities to investors. Notes payable are mainly interest bearing financial instruments issued through these securitisation programs. The notes are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The associated interest expense is recognised in the Income Statement.

Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase are retained on Balance Sheet given that the majority of the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. The counterparty liability is included as a separate Balance Sheet item when cash consideration is received.

Retained covered bond

In April 2026, the Bank executed its inaugural Retained Covered Bond transaction. The underlying nature of the transaction includes the Bank issuing a retained covered bond as part of its existing Covered Bond Program. The Bank retains ownership of the bond and is pledged as collateral for short-term repurchase agreement funding. In limited circumstances, the Bank has the ability to sell the underlying bond. In the event of sale, the retained covered bond will convert to a covered bond wholesale debt instrument and be measured and classified according to AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Financial instruments (continued)

17. Loan capital

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Tier 1 loan capital	797.6	795.6	797.6	795.6
Tier 2 loan capital	429.0	579.0	429.0	579.0
Total loan capital	**1,226.6**	**1,374.6**	**1,226.6**	**1,374.6**

Tier 1 loan capital instruments

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Capital notes				
November 2020: 5,024,446 fully paid $100 Capital notes (ASX Code: BENPH)	502.4	502.4	502.4	502.4
March 2024: 3,000,000 fully paid $100 Capital notes (ASX Code: BENPI)	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
Closing balance capital notes	**802.4**	**802.4**	**802.4**	**802.4**
Total additional Tier 1 regulatory capital	**802.4**	**802.4**	**802.4**	**802.4**
Unamortised issue costs	(4.8)	(6.8)	(4.8)	(6.8)
Total Tier 1 loan capital	**797.6**	**795.6**	**797.6**	**795.6**

Nature of Tier 1 capital instruments

In accordance with APRA's Basel III capital adequacy framework, these instruments will form part of the Group's additional Tier 1 capital until 31 December 2026. From 1 January 2027, they will be classified as transitional Tier 2 capital instruments until their first scheduled optional exchange date.

Tier 1 loan capital instruments are long-term in nature and are perpetual, hence they do not have a fixed maturity date. The instruments may be redeemed at the discretion of the Group for a price per security on the redemption date. Any securities not already converted will be converted into ordinary shares on the mandatory conversion date specified in the issue's prospectus located at www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/prospectus/

If the Group is unable to pay a dividend/distribution because of insufficient profits, the dividend/distribution is non-cumulative. The securities rank ahead of ordinary shares in the event of liquidation. Under certain circumstances, the ranking of the securities may be affected resulting in the securities converting to ordinary shares or the securities being written off.

Recognition and measurement

Tier 1 loan capital instruments are classified as debt within the Balance Sheet and dividends/distributions are treated as interest expense in the Income Statement.

These instruments are initially recognised at fair value less costs associated with the issue of the instrument. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The capital notes carry a discretionary distribution, which is determined and payable quarterly in arrears. The distribution rate is based on the floating Bank Bill Swap Rate.

17. Loan capital (continued)

Tier 2 loan capital instruments

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Floating rate subordinated notes	425.0	575.0	425.0	575.0
Total Tier 2 capital instruments	**425.0**	**575.0**	**425.0**	**575.0**
Accrued interest	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5
Unamortised issue costs	(0.9)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(1.5)
Total Tier 2 loan capital	**429.0**	**579.0**	**429.0**	**579.0**

Nature of Tier 2 capital instruments

In accordance with APRA's Basel III capital adequacy framework, these instruments form part of the Group's Tier 2 capital. Tier 2 capital instruments rank ahead of additional Tier 1 capital instruments and from 1 January 2027, ahead of transitional Tier 2 instruments.

Recognition and measurement

These instruments are classified as debt within the Balance Sheet and the interest expense is recorded in the Income Statement. Tier 2 loan capital instruments are initially recognised at fair value less charges associated with the issue of the instrument. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition over the period to maturity. Gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognised.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Australian dollars at the end of each month at the spot foreign exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the Income Statement.

The table below relates to Tier 1 and Tier 2 loan capital instruments maturity analysis:

	Group		Bank	
Maturity analysis[1]	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	501.2	—	501.2	—
Longer than 1 and not longer than 5 years	296.4	500.0	296.4	500.0
Over 5 years	429.0	874.6	429.0	874.6
Total loan capital	**1,226.6**	**1,374.6**	**1,226.6**	**1,374.6**

1. Based on the final maturity date or, in the case of Additional Tier 1 capital securities, the optional exchange date (if any).

Financial instruments (continued)

18. Securitisation and transferred assets

In the normal course of business the Group enters into transactions by which it transfers financial assets to counterparties including directly to Special Purpose Entities (**SPEs**). These transfers do not give rise to derecognition of those financial assets for the Group.

At the balance sheet date, transferred financial assets that did not qualify for derecognition and their associated liabilities are as follows:

	Group					
	Repurchase Agreements		Covered Bonds		Securitisation	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Carrying amount of transferred assets[1]	438.0	—	5,817.0	5,170.0	1,647.6	2,396.5
Carrying amount of associated liabilities[2]	438.0	—	3,189.0	2,893.0	1,675.6	2,435.6
Fair value of transferred assets					1,645.8	2,395.8
Fair value of associated liabilities					1,676.3	2,434.9
Net position					**(30.5)**	**(39.1)**

	Bank					
	Repurchase Agreements		Covered Bonds		Securitisation	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Carrying amount of transferred assets[1,3]	438.0	—	5,817.0	5,170.0	7,763.0	8,089.3
Carrying amount of associated liabilities[4]	438.0	—	3,189.0	2,893.0	8,126.9	8,552.1
Fair value of transferred assets					7,756.2	8,086.3
Fair value of associated liabilities					8,186.9	8,591.9
Net position					**(430.7)**	**(505.6)**

1. Represents the carrying value of the loans transferred to the trust.
2. Securitisation liabilities of the Group include RMBS notes issued by the SPEs and held by external parties.
3. Securitisation assets include assets where the Bank holds all the issued instruments of the SPE.
4. Securitisation liabilities of the Bank include borrowings from SPEs including the SPEs that issue internally held notes for repurchase with central banks, recognised on transfer of residential mortgages by the Bank.

18. Securitisation and transferred assets (continued)

Covered bonds

The Group established its Covered Bond Programme (**CBP**) in October 2022. The Bank has established a SPE to which a cover pool of specific residential mortgages has been assigned. In the event the Bank is unable to fulfil its obligations owing to the covered bond holders, the SPE's assets are available for distribution thereby providing investors with a dual layer of protection. The Group is entitled to any residual income after all payments due to covered bonds investors have been met. The Group retains all of the risks and rewards associated with the residential mortgages.

Securitisation programs

The Group uses SPEs to securitise customer loans and advances that it has originated in order to source funding and/or for capital efficiency purposes. The loans are transferred by the Group to the SPEs, which in turn issue debt to investors. This transfer does not give rise to the derecognition of those financial assets for the Group. The Group holds income and capital units in the SPEs, which entitles the Group to any residual income after all payments to investors and costs have been met. Trust investors have no recourse against the Group if cash flows from the securitised loans are inadequate to service the trust obligations. Liabilities associated with the SPEs are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Consolidation

SPEs are consolidated by the Group where the Group has the power to govern directly or indirectly decision-making in relation to financial and operational policies and receives the majority of the residual income or is exposed to the majority of the residual risks associated with the SPEs. The Group enters into interest rate swaps and liquidity facilities with the SPEs on an arm's length basis.

Securitised and sold loans

The Group securitised loans totalling $3,968.3 million (June 2025: $2,730.6 million) during the financial year. The Group invests in some of its own securitisation programs by holding A and B class notes equivalent to $12,614.7 million as at 30 June 2026 (June 2025: $11,598.9 million).

Financial instruments (continued)

19. Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments primarily to manage interest rate risk and foreign currency rate risk.

Note 21 outlines the Risk Management Framework that the Group applies.

Derivative financial instruments are contracts whose value is derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other financial variables. Derivative instruments are either exchange-traded contracts or negotiated over-the-counter contracts. Negotiated over-the-counter contracts include swaps, forwards and options.

The Group enters into these derivative contracts for trading purposes, as well as to hedge its risk exposures (that is, to manage the Group's non-trading interest rate, foreign currency and other exposures). Trading activities are undertaken to meet the needs of the Group's customers, as well as for the Group's own account to generate income from trading operations.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value in the Balance Sheet. The determination of the fair value of derivatives includes consideration of credit risk, estimated funding costs and ongoing direct costs over the life of the instruments. Inception gains or losses on derivatives are only recognised where the valuation is dependent on observable market data, otherwise, they are deferred and amortised over the life of the related contract, or until the valuation inputs become observable. Derivative financial instruments, with the exception of future exchange contracts, are valued in accordance with Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as outlined in Note 20. Future contracts are valued in accordance with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated in hedge accounting relationships, and of derivatives designated in fair value hedge accounting relationships, are recorded in the Income Statement in Other revenue.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated in cash flow hedge relationships are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the effective portion and the Income Statement in Other revenue for the ineffective portion.

Cash flow hedges include interest rate swaps that are used to protect against exposures to movements in future interest cash flows on assets and liabilities that bear interest at variable rates. In addition, cash flow hedges include cross-currency swaps and FX swaps that are used to protect against exposures to movements in future cash flows relating to foreign exchange risk on foreign currency liabilities.

19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The following tables provide the fair value and notional value of derivatives held by the Group and the Bank:

	Group							
	June 2026				June 2025			
Derivative category	**Notional amount $m**	**Fair value assets $m**	**Fair value liabilities $m**	**Net fair value $m**	**Notional amount $m**	**Fair value assets $m**	**Fair value liabilities $m**	**Net fair value $m**
Not designated in a hedge accounting relationship								
Interest rate swaps	28,642.4	3.0	(2.4)	0.6	33,507.1	4.0	(3.2)	0.8
Interest rate options	16.0	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts	432.1	5.5	(1.9)	3.6	842.2	1.9	(6.6)	(4.7)
	29,090.5	**8.6**	**(4.5)**	**4.1**	**34,349.3**	**5.9**	**(9.8)**	**(3.9)**
Designated in a hedge accounting relationship								
Interest rate swaps	29,834.7	—	—	—	40,340.8	—	—	—
Cross-currency swaps	1,686.0	17.1	(35.6)	(18.5)	826.9	99.1	—	99.1
Foreign exchange contracts	334.9	7.5	(1.8)	5.7	493.6	13.9	(7.0)	6.9
	31,855.6	**24.6**	**(37.4)**	**(12.8)**	**41,661.3**	**113.0**	**(7.0)**	**106.0**
Total derivatives	**60,946.1**	**33.2**	**(41.9)**	**(8.7)**	**76,010.6**	**118.9**	**(16.8)**	**102.1**

	Bank							
	June 2026				June 2025			
Derivative category	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Not designated in a hedge accounting relationship								
Interest rate swaps	28,642.4	3.0	(2.4)	0.6	33,507.1	4.0	(3.2)	0.8
Interest rate options	16.0	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts	432.1	5.5	(1.9)	3.6	842.2	1.9	(6.6)	(4.7)
	29,090.5	**8.6**	**(4.5)**	**4.1**	**34,349.3**	**5.9**	**(9.8)**	**(3.9)**
Designated in a hedge accounting relationship								
Interest rate swaps	29,834.7	—	—	—	40,340.8	—	—	—
Cross-currency swaps	1,686.0	17.1	(35.6)	(18.5)	826.9	99.1	—	99.1
Foreign exchange contracts	334.9	7.5	(1.8)	5.7	493.6	13.9	(7.0)	6.9
	31,855.6	**24.6**	**(37.4)**	**(12.8)**	**41,661.3**	**113.0**	**(7.0)**	**106.0**
Total derivatives	**60,946.1**	**33.2**	**(41.9)**	**(8.7)**	**76,010.6**	**118.9**	**(16.8)**	**102.1**

Financial instruments (continued)

19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Variation margin is paid or received on the daily mark-to-market movements on the interest rate swaps that are settled through the central clearing body, London Clearing House, with this payment being offset against the fair value of the swap. The market valuation for the centrally cleared derivatives totalled $337.9 million and $338.8 million was received as variation margin as at 30 June 2026. The difference represented variable margin payable to London Clearing House as at 30 June 2026, which is classified as Due to other financial institutions in the Balance Sheet. The total notional value of the centrally cleared derivatives as at 30 June 2026 is $57.82 billion (June 2025: $73.23 billion).

The following table shows the notional value and maturity profile of derivatives designated in hedge accounting relationships:

	Group			
	June 2026			
	Within 1 year $m	1 to 5 years $m	Greater than 5 years $m	Total $m
Interest rate swaps	13,539.6	12,786.1	3,509.0	29,834.7
Foreign exchange contracts	334.9	—	—	334.9
Cross-currency swaps	826.9	859.1	—	1,686.0
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Interest rate swaps	23,951.0	13,310.8	3,079.0	40,340.8
Foreign exchange contracts	493.6	—	—	493.6
Cross-currency swaps	—	826.9	—	826.9

	Bank			
	June 2026			
	Within 1 year $m	1 to 5 years $m	Greater than 5 years $m	Total $m
Interest rate swaps	13,539.6	12,786.1	3,509.0	29,834.7
Foreign exchange contracts	334.9	—	—	334.9
Cross-currency swaps	826.9	859.1	—	1,686.0
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Interest rate swaps	23,951.0	13,310.8	3,079.0	40,340.8
Foreign exchange contracts	493.6	—	—	493.6
Cross-currency swaps	—	826.9	—	826.9

19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows the revaluation gains/(losses) recognised in the Income Statement arising from derivative financial instruments:

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
(Losses)/gains on derivatives	(9.8)	13.0	(9.8)	13.0

The average rate for major currencies for the final exchange of cross-currency swaps designated in hedge accounting relationships is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026	June 2025	June 2026	June 2025
EUR:AUD	1.69	1.65	1.69	1.65

The executed rates for interest rate swaps designated in cashflow hedge relationships for major currencies is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 %	June 2025 %	June 2026 %	June 2025 %
AUD interest rates	0.50 to 6.26	0.25 to 6.26	0.50 to 6.26	0.25 to 6.26

Financial instruments (continued)

19. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Non-centrally cleared derivatives

Derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group are subject to International Swaps and Derivatives Association (**ISDA**) master netting agreements and other similar master netting arrangements. These arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Balance Sheet. The right of set-off is only enforceable by the parties to the agreement following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group, or the counterparties, or following other predetermined events. In addition, the Group and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Centrally cleared derivatives

Derivative amounts are only offset on the Balance Sheet where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset in all circumstances and there is an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group has applied offsetting to centrally cleared derivatives and their associated collateral amounts, which were deemed to satisfy the AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* requirements.

The following table identifies amounts that have been offset on the Balance Sheet and amounts covered by enforceable netting arrangements.

	Subject to enforceable master netting or similar arrangements							
	Balance Sheet			Non-qualifying offsets				
	Gross amount	Qualifying offsets[1]	Net amounts recognised	Financial instruments	Financial collateral (received) /pledged[2]	Net amount recognised plus non qualifying offsets	Not subject to netting agreements	Total Balance Sheet amount
Group								
June 2026	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Derivative assets	504.4	(471.5)	32.9	(3.5)	(19.6)	9.8	0.3	33.2
Derivative liabilities	(174.0)	133.6	(40.4)	3.5	36.2	(0.7)	(1.5)	(41.9)
June 2025	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Derivative assets	531.4	(415.6)	115.8	(9.4)	(104.0)	2.4	3.1	118.9
Derivative liabilities	(159.3)	142.6	(16.7)	9.4	6.5	(0.8)	(0.1)	(16.8)
Bank								
June 2026	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Derivative assets	504.4	(471.5)	32.9	(3.5)	(19.6)	9.8	0.3	33.2
Derivative liabilities	(174.0)	133.6	(40.4)	3.5	36.2	(0.7)	(1.5)	(41.9)
June 2025	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Derivative assets	531.4	(415.6)	115.8	(9.4)	(104.0)	2.4	3.1	118.9
Derivative liabilities	(159.3)	142.6	(16.7)	9.4	6.5	(0.8)	(0.1)	(16.8)

1. The net qualifying offset amount of $337.9 million represents variation margin received $338.8 million less variation margin payable of $0.9 million (June 2025: variation margin received $269.8 million plus variation margin receivable of $3.2 million). The variation margin payable is reflected in Due to other financial institutions in the Balance Sheet.
2. For the purpose of this disclosure, financial collateral not set off in the Balance Sheet has been capped by relevant netting agreements so as not to exceed the net amounts of financial assets/(liabilities) reported in the Balance Sheet (that is, over-collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the tables).

20. Fair value of financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date of initial recognition depending on the classification of the asset and liability.

a. Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table details the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities by classification in the Balance Sheet.

	Group			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Amortised cost	Total
	June 2026			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,761.0	3,761.0
Due from other financial institutions	–	–	123.5	123.5
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	7.2	–	–	7.2
Financial assets amortised cost	–	–	806.9	806.9
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	–	9,372.1	–	9,372.1
Net loans and other receivables	–	–	87,020.1	87,020.1
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	24.6	–	–	24.6
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	8.6	–	–	8.6
Total financial assets	**40.4**	**9,372.1**	**91,711.5**	**101,124.0**
Financial liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	–	–	140.4	140.4
Deposits	–	–	85,991.3	85,991.3
Wholesale borrowings	–	–	9,215.4	9,215.4
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	37.4	–	–	37.4
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	4.5	–	–	4.5
Loan capital	–	–	1,226.6	1,226.6
Total financial liabilities	**41.9**	**–**	**96,573.7**	**96,615.6**
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,400.6	3,400.6
Due from other financial institutions	–	–	167.0	167.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8.7	–	–	8.7
Financial assets amortised cost	–	–	1,813.8	1,813.8
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	–	8,633.4	–	8,633.4
Net loans and other receivables	–	–	85,708.4	85,708.4
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	113.0	–	–	113.0
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	5.9	–	–	5.9
Total financial assets	**127.6**	**8,633.4**	**91,089.8**	**99,850.8**
Financial liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	–	–	281.3	281.3
Deposits	–	–	83,842.9	83,842.9
Wholesale borrowings	–	–	9,920.2	9,920.2
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	7.0	–	–	7.0
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	9.8	–	–	9.8
Loan capital	–	–	1,374.6	1,374.6
Total financial liabilities	**16.8**	**–**	**95,419.0**	**95,435.8**

Financial instruments (continued)

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

a. Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Bank			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total
	June 2026			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,654.7	3,654.7
Due from other financial institutions	–	–	120.0	120.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1.8	–	–	1.8
Financial assets amortised cost	–	–	6,537.6	6,537.6
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	–	16,036.2	–	16,036.2
Net loans and other receivables	–	–	85,358.2	85,358.2
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	24.6	–	–	24.6
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	8.6	–	–	8.6
Total financial assets	**35.0**	**16,036.2**	**95,670.5**	**111,741.7**
Financial liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	–	–	140.4	140.4
Deposits	–	–	86,129.3	86,129.3
Wholesale borrowings	–	–	7,539.8	7,539.8
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	37.4	–	–	37.4
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	4.5	–	–	4.5
Loan capital	–	–	1,226.6	1,226.6
Total financial liabilities	**41.9**	**–**	**95,036.1**	**95,078.0**
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	3,289.1	3,289.1
Due from other financial institutions	–	–	167.0	167.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	3.2	–	–	3.2
Financial assets amortised cost	–	–	6,852.0	6,852.0
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	–	14,961.3	–	14,961.3
Net loans and other receivables	–	–	84,127.9	84,127.9
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	113.0	–	–	113.0
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	5.9	–	–	5.9
Total financial assets	**122.1**	**14,961.3**	**94,436.0**	**109,519.4**
Financial liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	–	–	281.3	281.3
Deposits	–	–	83,982.8	83,982.8
Wholesale borrowings	–	–	7,484.6	7,484.6
Derivatives – designated as hedging instruments	7.0	–	–	7.0
Derivatives – not designated as hedging instruments	9.8	–	–	9.8
Loan capital	–	–	1,374.6	1,374.6
Total financial liabilities	**16.8**	**–**	**93,123.3**	**93,140.1**

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

b. Fair value measurement

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

Wherever possible, fair values have been calculated using unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical instruments. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value. For all other financial instruments, the fair value is determined by using other valuation techniques.

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities

Various valuation techniques are used to measure the fair value of financial instruments. The technique adopted is dependent upon the inputs available.

As part of the fair value measurement, the Group classifies its assets and liabilities according to a hierarchy that reflects the observability of significant market inputs. The three levels of the hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted market prices
The fair value is determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical financial assets in active markets. Government bonds issued by the Commonwealth of Australia have been included in this category.

Level 2 – Valuation technique using observable inputs
The fair value is determined using models whose inputs are observable in an active market.

Level 3 – Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs
The fair value is calculated using significant inputs that are not based on observable market data but that are most reflective of the market conditions at the measurement date.

Financial instruments (continued)

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

b. Fair value measurement (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The table below details financial instruments carried at fair value, by Balance Sheet classification and hierarchy level:

	Group				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying value
	June 2026				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets					
Financial assets FVTPL	—	7.2	—	7.2	7.2
Financial assets FVOCI	1,401.8	7,969.9	0.4	9,372.1	9,372.1
Derivatives	—	33.2	—	33.2	33.2
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	—	41.9	—	41.9	41.9
	June 2025				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets					
Financial assets FVTPL	—	8.7	—	8.7	8.7
Financial assets FVOCI	2,805.5	5,826.4	1.5	8,633.4	8,633.4
Derivatives	—	118.9	—	118.9	118.9
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	—	16.8	—	16.8	16.8

	Bank				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying value
	June 2026				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets					
Financial assets FVTPL	—	1.8	—	1.8	1.8
Financial assets FVOCI	1,401.8	14,634.0	0.4	16,036.2	16,036.2
Derivatives	—	33.2	—	33.2	33.2
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	—	41.9	—	41.9	41.9
	June 2025				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets					
Financial assets FVTPL	—	3.2	—	3.2	3.2
Financial assets FVOCI	2,805.5	12,154.3	1.5	14,961.3	14,961.3
Derivatives	—	118.9	—	118.9	118.9
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives	—	16.8	—	16.8	16.8

Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period in which instruments are transferred. There were no transfers between levels during the year for the Group or Bank.

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

b. Fair value measurement (continued)

Valuation methodology

Financial instruments – debt securities

Each month, independent valuations are determined by the Group's Financial Risk and Modelling function. This involves an analysis of independently sourced data that is deemed most representative of the market. From this independent data that is made available by other financial institutions, market average valuations are calculated, and the value of debt securities are updated.

Financial instruments – equity investments

Level 1 – Listed investments relate to equities held that are on listed exchanges.

Level 2 – Unlisted investments are equity holdings in unlisted managed investment schemes. For managed scheme investments the most recent prices provided by the fund manager are used.

Level 3 – Unlisted investments are equity holdings in small unlisted entities. Given there are no quoted market prices and no observable inputs, assumptions reflective of market conditions at the measurement date are used to approximate fair value.

Derivatives

Where the Group's derivative assets and liabilities are not traded on an exchange, they are valued using methodologies including discounted cash flow and option pricing models as appropriate. The most significant inputs into the valuations are interest rate yields, which are developed from publicly quoted rates.

Financial instruments (continued)

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Valuation hierarchy

The table below details financial instruments carried at amortised cost, by Balance Sheet classification and hierarchy level:

	Group				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
	June 2026				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	—	3,633.4	—	3,633.4	3,633.4
Due from other financial institutions	—	123.5	—	123.5	123.5
Financial assets amortised cost	—	806.9	—	806.9	806.9
Net loans and other receivables	—	—	86,972.5	86,972.5	87,020.1
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**—**	**4,563.8**	**86,972.5**	**91,536.3**	**91,583.9**
Due to other financial institutions	—	140.4	—	140.4	140.4
Deposits	—	86,805.2	—	86,805.2	85,991.3
Wholesale borrowings	—	9,222.5	—	9,222.5	9,215.4
Loan capital	825.3	429.0	—	1,254.3	1,226.6
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**825.3**	**96,597.1**	**—**	**97,422.4**	**96,573.7**
	June 2025				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	—	3,271.9	—	3,271.9	3,271.9
Due from other financial institutions	—	167.0	—	167.0	167.0
Financial assets amortised cost	—	1,813.8	—	1,813.8	1,813.8
Net loans and other receivables	—	—	85,732.1	85,732.1	85,708.4
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**—**	**5,252.7**	**85,732.1**	**90,984.8**	**90,961.1**
Due to other financial institutions	—	281.3	—	281.3	281.3
Deposits	—	84,718.5	—	84,718.5	83,842.9
Wholesale borrowings	—	9,953.9	—	9,953.9	9,920.2
Loan capital	817.6	579.1	—	1,396.7	1,374.6
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**817.6**	**95,532.8**	**—**	**96,350.4**	**95,419.0**

1. Cash and cash equivalents exclude the balance of Notes and Coins.

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost (continued)

Valuation hierarchy (continued)

	Bank				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
	June 2026				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	—	3,527.1	—	3,527.1	3,527.1
Due from other financial institutions	—	120.0	—	120.0	120.0
Financial assets amortised cost	—	5,937.6	602.9	6,540.5	6,537.6
Net loans and other receivables	—	—	85,310.6	85,310.6	85,358.2
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**—**	**9,584.7**	**85,913.5**	**95,498.2**	**95,542.9**
Due to other financial institutions	—	140.4	—	140.4	140.4
Deposits	—	86,943.2	—	86,943.2	86,129.3
Wholesale borrowings	—	7,546.3	—	7,546.3	7,539.8
Loan capital	825.3	429.0	—	1,254.3	1,226.6
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**825.3**	**95,058.9**	**—**	**95,884.2**	**95,036.1**
	June 2025				
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	—	3,160.4	—	3,160.4	3,160.4
Due from other financial institutions	—	167.0	—	167.0	167.0
Financial assets amortised cost	—	6,052.0	802.0	6,854.0	6,852.0
Net loans and other receivables	—	—	84,151.6	84,151.6	84,127.9
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**—**	**9,379.4**	**84,953.6**	**94,333.0**	**94,307.3**
Due to other financial institutions	—	281.3	—	281.3	281.3
Deposits	—	84,858.4	—	84,858.4	83,982.8
Wholesale borrowings	—	7,518.9	—	7,518.9	7,484.6
Loan capital	817.6	579.1	—	1,396.7	1,374.6
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**817.6**	**93,237.7**	**—**	**94,055.3**	**93,123.3**

1. Cash and cash equivalents exclude the balance of Notes and Coins.

Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period in which instruments are transferred. There were no significant transfers between levels during the year for the Group or Bank.

Financial instruments (continued)

20. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost (continued)

Valuation methodology

Cash and cash equivalents, due from/to other financial institutions

The carrying value for these assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial assets amortised cost

The fair values of financial assets held to maturity are measured at amortised cost, which approximates their fair value given they are predominantly short-term in nature or have interest rates that reprice frequently.

Net loans and other receivables

The carrying value of loans and other receivables is net of individual and collective provisions. For variable rate loans, excluding impaired loans, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The fair value for fixed loans is calculated by utilising discounted cash flow models, based on the maturity of the loans. The discount rates used represent the rate the market is willing to offer at arm's length for customers of similar credit quality. The net fair value of impaired loans is calculated by discounting expected cash flows using these rates.

Deposits

The carrying value of deposits at call is considered to represent fair value given they are short-term in nature. The fair value for all term deposits is calculated using a discounted cash flow model applying market rates, or current rates for deposits of similar maturities.

Wholesale borrowings

The fair value for all wholesale borrowings is calculated using a discounted cash flow model applying independent market rates and margins for similar financial instruments.

Loan capital

The fair value of capital notes is based on quoted market rates for the issue concerned as at year end.

The fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on quoted market prices. For those debt issues where quoted market prices were not available, a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate to the remaining maturity of the instrument is used.

21. Risk management

Nature of risk

The Group is exposed to financial and non-financial risks through the products and services it offers. Our Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (**GRMFS**) articulates how we manage our material risks. The key pillars of our GRMFS include the following:

- **The Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy (GRMFS)** itself, which articulates how we manage our material risks.
- **The Risk Appetite Statement,** which defines the amount and type of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of our strategic objectives. It sets out principles, limits and indicators for each of our material risks.
- **The Group Strategic Plan,** which sets out the Group's strategy and approach to implementing the 2030 Group Strategy, considering the Group's material risks.

The Group has identified the following material financial risks, which are reflected in the Group's financial position and Balance Sheet and result from the Group's risk-taking activities:

- Capital risk;
- Credit risk;
- Funding and liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

Further details regarding the Group's material risks, including our strategic approach to their management, is contained within the Risk Management section of the 2026 Annual Report.

The Board is ultimately accountable for risk management. The Board's role is supported by Board and Management risk governance committees including:

- Board Risk Committee (**BRC**);
- Executive Risk Committee (**ERC**);
- Non Financial Risk Committee (**NFRC**);
- Asset and Liability Management Committee (**ALMAC**);
- Credit Risk Committee (**CRC**); and
- Divisional Risk Committees.

Our Board committee charters are available in the Corporate Governance section of our website at bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/.

Credit risk

The Group is predominantly exposed to credit risk as a result of its lending activities. Credit risk is defined as the risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the Group.

The Group maintains a Credit Risk Management Framework and supporting policies to ensure and facilitate effective management of credit risk and the maintenance of acceptable asset quality.

The Board has established a Credit Risk Appetite that defines the boundaries and level of credit risk the Group is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. The Credit Risk Committee has articulated additional risk appetite settings that support the Board-approved risk appetite. Stress testing is also undertaken on key portfolios to support prudent management of credit risks.

Regular reporting enables portfolio monitoring by management and the Board. Regular reporting is provided to the Credit Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee, as well as at relevant Divisional Risk Committees.

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below presents the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments. The exposure is shown gross before taking into account any master netting, collateral agreements or other credit enhancements.

	Group			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	June 2026			
Gross maximum exposure	$m	$m	$m	$m
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	3,633.4	—	—	3,633.4
Due from other financial institutions	123.5	—	—	123.5
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	7.2	—	—	7.2
Financial assets amortised cost	806.9	—	—	806.9
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	9,372.1	—	—	9,372.1
Other assets	458.2	—	—	458.2
Derivative assets	33.2	—	—	33.2
Gross loans and other receivables	79,448.1	6,506.1	1,267.7	87,221.9
Total financial assets	**93,882.6**	**6,506.1**	**1,267.7**	**101,656.4**
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets				
Commitments and contingencies	12,104.2	—	—	12,104.2
Total credit risk exposure	**105,986.8**	**6,506.1**	**1,267.7**	**113,760.6**
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	3,271.9	—	—	3,271.9
Due from other financial institutions	167.0	—	—	167.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8.7	—	—	8.7
Financial assets amortised cost	1,813.8	—	—	1,813.8
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	8,633.4	—	—	8,633.4
Other assets	553.4	—	—	553.4
Derivative assets	118.9	—	—	118.9
Gross loans and other receivables	77,709.2	7,154.0	1,061.0	85,924.2
Total financial assets	**92,276.3**	**7,154.0**	**1,061.0**	**100,491.3**
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets				
Commitments and contingencies	11,595.2	—	—	11,595.2
Total credit risk exposure	**103,871.5**	**7,154.0**	**1,061.0**	**112,086.5**

1. Cash and cash equivalents exclude notes and coins as they do not give rise to credit risk.

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

	Bank			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	June 2026			
Gross maximum exposure	$m	$m	$m	$m
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	3,527.1	—	—	3,527.1
Due from other financial institutions	120.0	—	—	120.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1.8	—	—	1.8
Financial assets amortised cost[2]	527.9	—	—	527.9
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	16,036.2	—	—	16,036.2
Other assets	1,418.4	—	—	1,418.4
Derivative assets	33.2	—	—	33.2
Gross loans and other receivables	77,785.5	6,506.1	1,267.7	85,559.3
Total financial assets	**99,450.1**	**6,506.1**	**1,267.7**	**107,223.9**
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets				
Commitments and contingencies	10,119.5	—	—	10,119.5
Total credit risk exposure	**109,569.6**	**6,506.1**	**1,267.7**	**117,343.4**
	June 2025			
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets				
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	3,160.4	—	—	3,160.4
Due from other financial institutions	167.0	—	—	167.0
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	3.2	—	—	3.2
Financial assets amortised cost[2]	1,540.6	—	—	1,540.6
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	14,961.3	—	—	14,961.3
Other assets	1,475.1	—	—	1,475.1
Derivative assets	118.9	—	—	118.9
Gross loans and other receivables	76,134.5	7,154.0	1,061.0	84,349.5
Total financial assets	**97,561.0**	**7,154.0**	**1,061.0**	**105,776.0**
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets				
Commitments and contingencies	9,471.6	—	—	9,471.6
Total credit risk exposure	**107,032.6**	**7,154.0**	**1,061.0**	**115,247.6**

1. Cash and cash equivalents exclude notes and coins as they do not give rise to credit risk.
2. Financial assets at amortised cost exclude loans receivable from the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Covered Bond Trust, which do not give rise to a distinct credit risk to the underlying cover pool assets.

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in fair value.

For financial assets recognised in the Balance Sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For contingent liabilities including financial guarantees granted, it is the maximum amount that the Group would have to pay if the guarantees were called upon. For loan commitments and other credit-related commitments, it is generally the full amount of the committed facilities.

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration risk is managed by client or counterparty, geographical region, industry sector, exposure type and by risk features. The Group implements certain exposure and concentration limits to mitigate concentration risk.

The gross maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty (excluding sovereign/ government exposures) as at 30 June 2026 was $446.3 million (June 2025: $397.7 million) before taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

Geographic – based on the location of the counterparty or customer.

The table below presents the maximum exposure to credit risk categorised by geographical region. The exposures are shown gross before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Group		Bank	
Geographic concentration[1]	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Victoria	45,378.7	41,694.4	45,174.4	41,330.6
New South Wales	25,890.5	27,517.0	26,178.2	28,306.5
Queensland	15,880.7	15,536.9	15,225.5	14,901.6
South Australia/Northern Territory	9,641.7	9,581.7	14,352.3	13,534.2
Western Australia	11,364.9	10,299.1	11,052.2	9,978.1
Australian Capital Territory	3,228.0	4,749.9	3,085.8	4,615.5
Tasmania	1,758.6	1,874.1	1,696.0	1,800.2
Overseas/other	617.5	833.4	579.0	780.9
Total credit risk exposure	**113,760.6**	**112,086.5**	**117,343.4**	**115,247.6**

1. Disclosures reconcile to definitions applied for regulatory reporting purposes.

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Industry Sector – is based on the industry in which the customer or counterparty are engaged.

The table below presents the maximum exposure to credit risk categorised by industry sector. The exposures are shown gross before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Group		Bank	
Industry concentration[1]	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Accommodation and food services	260.5	219.3	255.9	214.9
Administrative and support services	49.0	31.7	48.1	31.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,682.1	8,441.8	8,526.6	8,274.1
Arts and recreation services	64.6	57.9	63.4	56.8
Construction	676.7	649.4	664.9	636.8
Education and training	58.9	56.2	57.8	55.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.4
Financial and insurance services	17,330.4	15,200.6	24,471.3	21,975.6
Healthcare and social assistance	353.8	340.6	347.5	333.8
Information media and telecommunications	10.4	14.0	10.2	13.8
Manufacturing	188.4	194.6	185.1	190.9
Margin lending	1,892.9	1,786.8	—	—
Mining	38.1	16.5	37.4	16.2
Other	205.4	340.0	205.4	339.9
Other services	202.6	207.3	199.0	203.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	221.1	225.7	217.1	221.2
Public administration and safety	1,421.3	2,832.5	1,421.1	2,832.3
Rental, hiring and real estate services	5,559.5	4,922.7	5,459.6	4,824.6
Residential/consumer	75,864.9	75,887.7	74,504.9	74,378.9
Retail trade	310.3	298.7	304.8	292.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	203.8	195.9	200.3	192.2
Wholesale trade	145.1	145.8	142.5	143.0
Total credit risk exposure	**113,760.6**	**112,086.5**	**117,343.4**	**115,247.6**

1. Disclosures reconcile to definitions applied for regulatory reporting purposes.

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality

The table below discloses the effect of movements in the gross carrying value of loans and other receivables, other financial assets held at amortised cost and contingent liabilities issued by the Group on behalf of customers, to the different stages of the ECL model:

	Group				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	
	Collectively assessed provisions			Individually assessed provisions	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Gross carrying amount at 1 July 2025	**94,685.8**	**7,154.0**	**979.9**	**81.1**	**102,900.8**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:					
• Stage 1	2,304.2	(2,227.4)	(76.8)	—	—
• Stage 2	(3,426.5)	3,554.9	(128.4)	—	—
• Stage 3	(336.0)	(411.9)	747.9	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provisions	(1.3)	(3.2)	(15.1)	19.6	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	18,241.2	359.9	22.5	—	18,623.6
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	(13,946.7)	(1,720.7)	(316.9)	—	(15,984.3)
Change in balances	(1,277.0)	(199.5)	(16.9)	(20.7)	(1,514.1)
Amounts written off against provisions	—	—	—	(8.5)	(8.5)
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**96,243.7**	**6,506.1**	**1,196.2**	**71.5**	**104,017.5**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Gross carrying amount at 1 July 2024	**87,679.7**	**7,214.4**	**729.7**	**91.9**	**95,715.7**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:					
• Stage 1	2,276.3	(2,216.2)	(60.1)	—	—
• Stage 2	(3,745.2)	3,874.3	(129.1)	—	—
• Stage 3	(335.1)	(363.4)	698.5	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provisions	(2.9)	(7.3)	(12.5)	22.7	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	20,690.0	502.9	27.2	—	21,220.1
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	(11,129.8)	(1,683.7)	(270.0)	—	(13,083.5)
Change in balances	(747.2)	(167.0)	(3.8)	(28.9)	(946.9)
Amounts written off against provisions	—	—	—	(4.6)	(4.6)
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**94,685.8**	**7,154.0**	**979.9**	**81.1**	**102,900.8**

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

	Bank				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	
	Collectively assessed provisions			Individually assessed provisions	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Gross carrying amount at 1 July 2025	**95,914.2**	**7,154.0**	**979.9**	**81.1**	**104,129.2**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:					
• Stage 1	2,304.2	(2,227.4)	(76.8)	—	—
• Stage 2	(3,426.5)	3,554.9	(128.4)	—	—
• Stage 3	(336.0)	(411.9)	747.9	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provisions	(1.3)	(3.2)	(15.1)	19.6	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	18,241.2	359.9	22.5	—	18,623.6
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	(13,946.7)	(1,720.7)	(316.9)	—	(15,984.3)
Change in balances	(531.8)	(199.5)	(16.9)	(20.7)	(768.9)
Amounts written off against provisions	—	—	—	(8.5)	(8.5)
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**98,217.3**	**6,506.1**	**1,196.2**	**71.5**	**105,991.1**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Gross carrying amount at 1 July 2024	**87,662.5**	**7,214.4**	**729.7**	**91.9**	**95,698.5**
Transfers to/(from) during the year:					
• Stage 1	2,276.3	(2,216.2)	(60.1)	—	—
• Stage 2	(3,745.2)	3,874.3	(129.1)	—	—
• Stage 3	(335.1)	(363.4)	698.5	—	—
Transfer from collectively assessed to individually assessed provisions	(2.9)	(7.3)	(12.5)	22.7	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	20,690.0	502.9	27.2	—	21,220.1
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	(11,129.8)	(1,683.7)	(270.0)	—	(13,083.5)
Change in balances	498.4	(167.0)	(3.8)	(28.9)	298.7
Amounts written off against provisions	—	—	—	(4.6)	(4.6)
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**95,914.2**	**7,154.0**	**979.9**	**81.1**	**104,129.2**

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

The table below discloses information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement. Unless specifically indicated, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

	Group				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	
	Collectively assessed provisions			Individually assessed provisions	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Neither past due nor impaired					
• High grade	64,231.0	354.2	8.3	—	64,593.5
• Standard grade	34,809.6	3,863.3	142.8	—	38,815.7
• Sub-standard grade	1,430.6	971.8	132.4	—	2,534.8
• Unrated	4,999.1	45.1	38.6	—	5,082.8
Past due or impaired	771.7	1,016.5	874.1	71.5	2,733.8
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**106,242.0**	**6,250.9**	**1,196.2**	**71.5**	**113,760.6**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Neither past due nor impaired					
• High grade	64,322.3	647.5	3.6	—	64,973.4
• Standard grade	29,184.2	4,234.5	61.3	—	33,480.0
• Sub-standard grade	1,381.1	1,206.6	93.5	—	2,681.2
• Unrated	8,346.2	30.2	36.5	—	8,412.9
Past due or impaired	630.4	1,042.5	785.0	81.1	2,539.0
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**103,864.2**	**7,161.3**	**979.9**	**81.1**	**112,086.5**

	Bank				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3	
	Collectively assessed provisions			Individually assessed provisions	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Neither past due nor impaired					
• High grade	67,879.4	354.2	8.3	—	68,241.9
• Standard grade	34,743.9	3,863.3	142.8	—	38,750.0
• Sub-standard grade	1,430.6	971.8	132.4	—	2,534.8
• Unrated	4,999.1	45.1	38.6	—	5,082.8
Past due or impaired	771.8	1,016.5	874.1	71.5	2,733.9
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**109,824.8**	**6,250.9**	**1,196.2**	**71.5**	**117,343.4**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Neither past due nor impaired					
• High grade	67,536.7	647.6	3.6	—	68,187.9
• Standard grade	29,130.8	4,234.5	61.3	—	33,426.6
• Sub-standard grade	1,076.4	1,206.6	93.5	—	2,376.5
• Unrated	8,346.2	30.2	36.5	—	8,412.9
Past due or impaired	942.6	940.8	879.2	81.1	2,843.7
Gross carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**107,032.7**	**7,059.7**	**1,074.1**	**81.1**	**115,247.6**

21. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality (continued)

The credit ratings range from high grade, where there is a very low likelihood of default and/or high likelihood of the debt being recovered in full, to sub-standard grade, where there is concern over the obligor's ability to make payments when due and/or the likely recovery of the debt.

Credit risk stress testing is performed to assess the likelihood of loan default under various macroeconomic conditions, to examine the financial strength of borrowers and counterparties including their ability to meet commitments under changing scenarios and to assess the exposure and extent of loss should default actually occur both at a counterparty and portfolio level.

Ageing

The following table presents the ageing analysis of past due but not impaired loans and other receivables. Loans and receivables that are 90 or more days past due are not classified as impaired assets where the estimated net realisable value of the collateral/security is sufficient to cover the repayment of all principal and interest amounts due. The exposures are shown net after taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Group					
	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 91 days	Total	Fair value of collateral
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
June 2026	1,368.8	332.0	180.3	776.9	2,658.0	9,323.6
June 2025	1,142.8	343.3	249.8	722.0	2,457.9	8,860.0

	Bank					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
June 2026	1,368.8	332.0	180.3	776.9	2,658.0	9,323.6
June 2025	1,142.8	343.3	249.8	722.0	2,457.9	8,860.0

Climate change risk

Climate change risk includes acute and chronic physical risks from changing climate conditions and extreme weather events, and transition risks related to the evolving technology, market, legal and regulatory landscape. The Group is predominantly exposed to climate change risk through its lending activities, though we also have exposure through our supply chains and assets such as branches and offices.

Climate risk management is integrated into our enterprise-wide approach, governed by the GRMFS. The Board maintains ultimate oversight of the GRMFS and its risk appetite. The framework is supported by our Credit Policies, Sustainability Approach, Climate Change Position, BEN1.5°C Climate Plan and annual scenario analysis outcomes. The Group continues to evolve its approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change risk. For progress to date, please refer to the AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* aligned Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) in this report.

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group is unable to access funds, both anticipated and unforeseen, which may lead to the Group being unable to meet its obligations in an orderly manner as they arise or forgoing investment opportunities.

Liquidity risk is managed in line with the Board-approved RAS and Group Liquidity Risk Management Policy to ensure that cash flow commitments are met in a timely manner and prudential requirements are satisfied.

The Group manages a portfolio of High-Quality Liquid Assets (**HQLA**) to cover projected net cash outflows over a 30-day period under the stress scenario assumptions prescribed by the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (**LCR**) in APRA Prudential Standard 210 *Liquidity*. APRA requires LCR ADIs to maintain a minimum 100% LCR. The Group also monitors the stability and composition of funding, including the calculation of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (**NSFR**), which APRA also requires LCR ADIs to maintain at a minimum of 100%.

The Group manages liquidity holdings in line with the Board-approved Funding Strategy, ensuring adequate levels of HQLA and diversified sources of funding.

The Group has established a trigger framework to support the liquidity risk management process, in particular, to alert management to emerging or increased risk or vulnerability in its liquidity position. This framework incorporates limits, early warning indicators and monitoring and escalation processes to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained.

The Group undertakes stress testing to evaluate its liquidity position under a range of scenario severities. In addition, the Group's Contingency Funding Plan (**CFP**) outlines specific actions to deal with a liquidity-related event. Regular liquidity risk reporting is provided to ALMAC and BRC.

21. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below categorises the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity periods based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table represent all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, including all future coupon payments, both principal and interest, and therefore may not reconcile with the amounts disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

For foreign exchange derivatives and cross-currency interest rate swaps, the amounts disclosed are the gross contractual cash flows to be paid. For interest rate swaps, the cash flows are the net amounts to be paid, and have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the reporting date.

	Group					
	At call	Not longer than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Longer than 5 years	Total
	June 2026					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Due to other financial institutions	140.4	—	—	—	—	140.4
Deposits	50,668.3	14,654.1	21,741.4	270.2	0.6	87,334.6
Other borrowings	—	477.6	3,123.3	5,468.7	464.5	9,534.1
Derivatives – net settled	—	1.0	0.3	0.1	—	1.4
Derivatives – gross settled						
• Outflows	—	241.4	33.2	1,022.8	—	1,297.4
• Inflows	—	(226.7)	(24.7)	(924.4)	—	(1,175.8)
Other payables	377.4	1.9	5.1	63.3	50.6	498.3
Loan capital	—	21.3	550.3	456.8	421.4	1,449.8
Total financial liabilities	**51,186.1**	**15,170.6**	**25,428.9**	**6,357.5**	**937.1**	**99,080.2**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	12,104.2	—	—	—	—	12,104.2
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**12,104.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12,104.2**
	June 2025					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Due to other financial institutions	281.3	—	—	—	—	281.3
Deposits	48,041.6	16,959.4	19,799.8	306.8	—	85,107.6
Other borrowings	—	298.6	3,301.2	6,078.2	748.1	10,426.1
Derivatives – net settled	—	2.9	(2.0)	(0.8)	—	0.1
Derivatives – gross settled						
• Outflows	—	757.3	186.1	—	—	943.4
• Inflows	—	(746.8)	(184.2)	—	—	(931.0)
Other payables	425.5	3.8	13.7	53.5	1.1	497.6
Loan capital	—	22.8	51.7	747.6	947.3	1,769.4
Total financial liabilities	**48,748.4**	**17,298.0**	**23,166.3**	**7,185.3**	**1,696.5**	**98,094.5**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	11,595.2	—	—	—	—	11,595.2
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**11,595.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11,595.2**

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	Bank					
	At call	Not longer than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Longer than 5 years	Total
	June 2026					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Due to other financial institutions	140.4	–	–	–	–	140.4
Deposits	49,314.5	14,654.1	21,741.4	270.2	0.6	85,980.8
Other borrowings	–	399.5	2,894.5	4,258.2	–	7,552.2
Derivatives – net settled	–	1.0	0.3	0.1	–	1.4
Derivatives – gross settled						
• Outflows	–	241.4	33.2	1,022.8	–	1,297.4
• Inflows	–	(226.7)	(24.7)	(924.4)	–	(1,175.8)
Other payables	338.6	1.9	5.1	63.3	50.6	459.5
Loans payable to securitisation trusts	–	–	–	–	13,580.0	13,580.0
Loan capital	–	21.3	550.3	456.8	421.4	1,449.8
Total financial liabilities	**49,793.5**	**15,092.5**	**25,200.1**	**5,147.0**	**14,052.6**	**109,285.7**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	10,119.5	–	–	–	–	10,119.5
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**10,119.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**10,119.5**
	June 2025					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Due to other financial institutions	281.3	–	–	–	–	281.3
Deposits	48,181.6	16,959.4	19,799.8	306.8	–	85,247.6
Other borrowings	–	180.8	2,851.6	4,442.2	–	7,474.6
Derivatives – net settled	–	2.9	(2.0)	(0.8)	–	0.1
Derivatives – gross settled						
• Outflows	–	757.3	186.1	–	–	943.4
• Inflows	–	(746.8)	(184.2)	–	–	(931.0)
Other payables	389.8	3.8	13.7	53.5	1.1	461.9
Loans payable to securitisation trusts	–	–	–	–	13,259.3	13,259.3
Loan capital	–	22.8	51.7	747.6	947.3	1,769.4
Total financial liabilities	**48,852.7**	**17,180.2**	**22,716.7**	**5,549.3**	**14,207.7**	**108,506.6**
Commitments and contingent liabilities	9,471.6	–	–	–	–	9,471.6
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**9,471.6**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**9,471.6**

21. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (including traded and non-traded)

Market risk is the risk that changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will impact the Group's fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. The Group classifies its exposures to market risk as either traded (the Trading Book) or non-traded (the Banking Book).

Traded market risk is defined as the risk of loss owing to changes in the general level of market prices or interest rates. Traded market risk arises from positions held in the Group's trading book, which consists of securities held for both trading and liquidity purposes, and discretionary interest rate and foreign exchange trading. Foreign currency trading is undertaken primarily for the purpose of providing the Group's customers with access to foreign exchange markets. Trading book positions include approved financial instruments, both physical and derivative. Traded market risk is managed in line with the Board-approved RAS and, Group Trading Book Policy.

Non-traded market risk comprises interest rate risk in the Banking Book (**IRRBB**). IRRBB is the risk of loss in earnings or in the economic value in the Banking Book due to movements in interest rates. IRRBB arises predominantly from the Group's general balance sheet funding and lending activities. The Group takes a prudent approach to the management of IRRBB, balancing net interest income and economic value (**EV**) and aiming to minimise volatility in current and future earnings.

IRRBB is managed in line with the RAS, and Group Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Policy.

Market risk is primarily managed by Group Treasury, which is responsible for ensuring that the Group's exposures remain compliant with limits.

Group Treasury monitors significant developments in market structure and pricing as part of its established market risk management practices. Line 2 Credit and Market Risk provides independent oversight of market risk management.

The Group utilises Value at Risk (**VaR**) as a key measure of IRRBB. VaR measures the potential loss in the value of an asset or portfolio to a 99% confidence level over a 12-month time frame due to interest rate changes.

The Group also models a variety of scenarios to analyse the Group's exposure to IRRBB and project the potential impact. This includes scenarios that would potentially have an extreme impacts on earnings.

The following table outlines the key measure for traded market risk. EV sensitivity is based on the impact of a 50 basis point parallel movement in interest rates.

	Exposure at year end	Avg during the year	Exposure at year end	Avg during the year
	June 2026		June 2025	
VaR	$m	$m	$m	$m
Economic Value (EV) sensitivity	—	—	—	—

The following table outlines the key measures for non-traded market risk (IRRBB). EV and NII sensitivity are based on a static representation of the Balance Sheet and the impact of instantaneous 200 basis point parallel and non-parallel shifts in rates.

	Exposure at year end	Avg during the year	Exposure at year end	Avg during the year
	June 2026		June 2025	
VaR[1]	$m	$m	$m	$m
VaR	185.8	166.4	159.9	145.0
Economic Value (EV) sensitivity	(81.0)	(55.3)	(16.5)	(27.4)
Net Interest Income (NII) sensitivity	(43.7)	(48.5)	(17.6)	(28.0)

1. Following the revised APS 117 risk framework in FY26 the Bank will transition to Expected Shortfall (ES) as its primary management metric for economic value effective from FY27. To provide comparability, the pro-forma ES as of 30 June 2026 is estimated at $182.9 million.

Financial instruments (continued)

21. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (including traded and non-traded) (continued)

Interest rate risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's Income Statement and equity to a plausible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the Income Statement is the effect of assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income including revenue share arrangements for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 30 June 2026, including the effect of hedging instruments. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing financial assets carried at fair value (including the effect of any associated hedges), and swaps designated as cash flow hedges, at 30 June 2026 for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The sensitivity of equity is analysed by the maturity of the asset or swap, with sensitivity based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The table below represents the change to the Group's profit for the relevant financial year from a 100 basis point up and 100 basis point down (June 2025: 25 basis point up and 125 basis point down) rate shock.

	Group			
	+100 bps	-100 bps	+25 bps	-125 bps
	June 2026		June 2025	
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Net interest income	102.9	(106.8)	27.5	(153.7)
Revaluation (losses)/gains arising on economic hedges that are not in a hedge relationship	(58.6)	58.6	(16.0)	84.2
Income tax effect at 30%	(13.3)	14.5	(3.5)	20.9
Effect on profit	**31.0**	**(33.7)**	**8.0**	**(48.6)**
Effect on profit (per above)	31.0	(33.7)	8.0	(48.6)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(274.9)	274.9	(57.6)	287.8
Income tax effect on reserves at 30%	82.5	(82.5)	17.3	(86.3)
Effect on equity	**(161.4)**	**158.7**	**(32.3)**	**152.9**

	Bank			
	+100 bps	-100 bps	+25 bps	-125 bps
	June 2026		June 2025	
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Net interest income	102.9	(106.8)	27.5	(153.7)
Revaluation (losses)/gains arising on economic hedges that are not in a hedge relationship	(58.6)	58.6	(16.0)	84.2
Income tax effect at 30%	(13.3)	14.5	(3.5)	20.9
Effect on profit	**31.0**	**(33.7)**	**8.0**	**(48.6)**
Effect on profit (per above)	31.0	(33.7)	8.0	(48.6)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(274.9)	274.9	(57.6)	287.8
Income tax effect on reserves at 30%	82.5	(82.5)	17.3	(86.3)
Effect on equity	**(161.4)**	**158.7**	**(32.3)**	**152.9**

The movements in profit are due to higher/lower interest costs from variable rate debt and cash balances. The movement in equity is also affected by the increase/decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, where these derivatives are deemed effective.

This analysis reflects a scenario where no management actions are taken to counter movements in rates.

21. Risk management (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The Group does not have significant exposure to foreign currency risk, with non-AUD wholesale funding economically hedged back to AUD. At 30 June 2026 the principal of foreign currency denominated borrowings outstanding under these programs was AUD $2.1 billion (June 2025: AUD $1.3 billion).

Retail and business banking foreign exchange exposures are managed by the Group's Financial Markets business unit within limits, with compliance independently monitored by Line 2.

Funding and capital management

22. Share capital

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026		June 2026	
Issued and paid up capital	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Ordinary shares fully paid (ASX Code: BEN)	577,149,580	5,338.6	577,149,580	5,338.6
Employee Share Ownership Plan shares	—	(1.4)	—	(1.4)
Total issued and paid up capital	**577,149,580**	**5,337.2**	**577,149,580**	**5,337.2**
Movements in ordinary shares on issue	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	568,292,832	5,250.0	568,292,832	5,250.0
Dividend reinvestment plan[1, 2]	5,359,329	53.7	5,359,329	53.7
Dividend reinvestment plan underwrite[3]	6,439,707	65.6	6,439,707	65.6
Share issuance costs	—	(0.2)	—	(0.2)
Executive performance rights	—	(8.4)	—	(8.4)
Closing balance (including treasury shares) at 30 June 2026	**580,091,868**	**5,360.7**	**580,091,868**	**5,360.7**
Less: treasury shares	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	(4,425,976)	(45.0)	(4,425,976)	(45.0)
Net movement during the period	1,483,688	22.9	1,483,688	22.9
Closing balance (excluding treasury shares) at 30 June 2026	**577,149,580**	**5,338.6**	**577,149,580**	**5,338.6**
Movements in employee share ownership plan	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	—	(1.6)	—	(1.6)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan	—	0.2	—	0.2
Closing balance at 30 June 2026	**—**	**(1.4)**	**—**	**(1.4)**
Total issued and paid up capital	**577,149,580**	**5,337.2**	**577,149,580**	**5,337.2**

1. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan in respect of the 30 June 2025 final dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase and transfer of 1,839,975 shares at $12.73 to participating shareholders.
2. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan in respect of the 31 December 2025 interim dividend was satisfied by the issuance of new shares. The price per share $10.03, with the value of shares issued net of share issuance costs.
3. The Bank entered into an arrangement to underwrite the 31 December 2025 interim dividend, referred to as a Dividend Reinvestment Plan underwrite. The arrangement ensured that the capital impact of the dividend was partially negated, as new shares were purchased by the underwriter, bringing the combined shares issued to shareholders and the underwriter up to the equivalent value of 70% of the amount of the dividend. The price per share for the issuance of shares in relation to the interim dividend underwrite was $10.19, with the value of shares issued net of share issuance costs.

22. Share capital (continued)

	Group		Bank	
	June 2025		June 2025	
Issued and paid up capital	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Ordinary shares fully paid (ASX Code: BEN)	563,866,856	5,205.0	563,866,856	5,205.0
Employee Share Ownership Plan shares	—	(1.6)	—	(1.6)
Total issued and paid up capital	**563,866,856**	**5,203.4**	**563,866,856**	**5,203.4**
Movements in ordinary shares on issue	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	568,292,832	5,261.5	568,292,832	5,261.5
Dividend reinvestment plan[1, 2]	—	—	—	—
Executive performance rights	—	(11.5)	—	(11.5)
Closing balance (including treasury shares) at 30 June 2025	**568,292,832**	**5,250.0**	**568,292,832**	**5,250.0**
Less: treasury shares	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	(2,978,095)	(28.3)	(2,978,095)	(28.3)
Net movement during the period	(1,447,881)	(16.7)	(1,447,881)	(16.7)
Closing balance (excluding treasury shares) at 30 June 2025	**563,866,856**	**5,205.0**	**563,866,856**	**5,205.0**
Movements in employee share ownership plan	**No. of shares**	**$m**	**No. of shares**	**$m**
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	—	(1.9)	—	(1.9)
Reduction in employee share ownership plan	—	0.3	—	0.3
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	**—**	**(1.6)**	**—**	**(1.6)**
Total issued and paid up capital	**563,866,856**	**5,203.4**	**563,866,856**	**5,203.4**

1. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan in respect of the 30 June 2024 final dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase and transfer of 1,871,561 shares at $12.13 to participating shareholders.
2. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan in respect of the 31 December 2024 interim dividend was satisfied in full by the on-market purchase and transfer of 2,052,463 shares at $10.27 to participating shareholders.

Funding and capital management (continued)

23. Retained earnings and reserves

Retained earnings movements

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Opening balance	1,328.2	1,762.0	814.0	1,280.4
Profit/(loss) for the year	375.1	(97.1)	760.3	(129.7)
Share-based payment	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transfer from reserves	1.0	19.4	1.0	19.4
Interim dividend – cash component	(50.5)	(148.6)	(50.5)	(148.6)
Interim dividend – dividend reinvestment plan	(119.3)	(21.1)	(119.3)	(21.1)
Final dividend – cash component	(163.5)	(163.8)	(163.5)	(163.8)
Final dividend – dividend reinvestment plan	(23.5)	(22.7)	(23.5)	(22.7)
Closing balance	**1,347.7**	**1,328.2**	**1,218.7**	**814.0**

Reserve movements

Employee benefits reserve	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	43.3	36.4	43.3	36.4
Share-based payment expense	23.2	12.5	23.2	12.5
Lapsed/forfeited awards	(1.1)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(2.1)
Vested awards	(26.9)	(12.1)	(26.9)	(12.1)
Tax effect of movement	1.2	8.6	1.2	8.6
Closing balance	**39.7**	**43.3**	**39.7**	**43.3**

Revaluation reserve – equity investments at FVOCI without recycling	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	—	12.7	—	12.7
Transfer from reserves	(1.4)	(27.7)	(1.4)	(27.7)
Tax effect of transfer from reserves	0.4	8.3	0.4	8.3
Net unrealised gains	1.4	9.7	1.4	9.7
Tax effect of net unrealised gains	(0.4)	(3.0)	(0.4)	(3.0)
Closing balance	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Revaluation reserve – debt securities at FVOCI with recycling	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	(15.4)	(95.8)	12.9	(63.5)
Net unrealised (losses)/gains	(138.1)	114.9	(119.2)	109.1
Tax effect of revaluations	41.4	(34.5)	35.7	(32.7)
Closing balance	**(112.1)**	**(15.4)**	**(70.6)**	**12.9**

Cash flow hedge reserve	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	15.6	(7.8)	15.6	(7.8)
Mark-to-market movements	15.9	33.4	15.9	33.4
Tax effect of mark-to-market movements	(4.7)	(10.0)	(4.7)	(10.0)
Closing balance	**26.8**	**15.6**	**26.8**	**15.6**

Equity reserve for credit losses (ERCL)	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
Closing balance	**95.2**	**95.2**	**95.2**	**95.2**
Total reserves	**49.6**	**138.7**	**91.1**	**167.0**

23. Retained earnings and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Employee benefits reserve

The reserve records the value of equities issued to non-executive employees under the Employee Share Ownership Plan and the value of deferred shares and rights granted to executive employees under the Employee Salary Sacrifice, Deferred Share and Performance Share Plan. Further details regarding these employee equity plans are disclosed within Note 36.

Revaluation reserve – equity investments at FVOCI without recycling

The reserve records fair value changes in relation to equity investments held.

Revaluation reserve – debt securities at FVOCI with recycling

The reserve records fair value changes in assets classified as debt securities.

Cash flow hedge reserve

The reserve records mark-to-market movements in relation to derivatives that are determined to be in an effective cash flow hedge relationship.

Equity reserve for credit losses

The equity reserve for credit losses was initially established to meet the requirements of APRA Prudential Standard, APS 220 *Credit Quality*, which required a reserve to be held to recognise estimated future credit losses which may arise over the life of the Group's lending portfolio. This requirement was removed from 1 January 2022, however, the Group has prudently maintained this reserve.

Funding and capital management (continued)

24. Capital management

Capital management strategy

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's key capital management objectives are to:

- Maintain a sufficient level of capital above the regulatory minimum to provide a buffer against loss arising from unanticipated events, and allow the Group to continue as a going concern;
- Optimise the level and use of capital resources to enhance shareholder value through maximising financial performance; and
- Ensure that capital management is closely aligned with the Group's business and strategic objectives.

Regulatory capital

As an ADI in Australia, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited is regulated by APRA under the *Banking Act 1959*.

The Group manages capital adequacy in accordance with the framework provided by APRA. APRA's Basel III Capital Framework came into effect from 1 January 2023, impacting the measurement of credit and operational risk-weighted assets.

The Group must comply with APRA's minimum regulatory capital requirements, prudential capital ratios and reporting levels. The capital requirements are summarised below.

The Group's regulatory capital consists of:

Common equity Tier 1 capital	Tier 1 capital	Tier 2 capital	Total capital
Shareholders' equity, less goodwill and other prescribed regulatory adjustments.	Common equity Tier 1 plus other higher ranked capital instruments meeting APRA's requirements to be classified as eligible additional Tier 1 capital instruments.	Subordinated debt instruments meeting APRA's requirements to qualify as eligible Tier 2 capital.	Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital.

The Group's regulatory capital requirements are measured on a Level 1 and Level 2 basis. The reporting levels consist of:

Level 1	Level 2
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and certain controlled entities that meet the APRA definition of extended licensed entities.	Consolidated Group, excluding non-controlled subsidiaries and securitisation special purpose vehicles that meet APRA's capital relief requirements.

APRA determines minimum prudential capital ratios (eligible capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets) that must be held by all ADIs. Accordingly, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited is required to maintain minimum prudential capital ratios at both Level 1 and Level 2 as determined by APRA. The Board sets capital limits above regulatory minimum levels for each of CET1, Tier 1 and total capital levels. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has a range of instruments and processes available to effectively manage capital. These include ordinary share issues and buy-backs, dividend and dividend reinvestment plan policies, additional Tier 1 capital raising and subordinated loan capital issuances that qualify as Tier 2 capital. All major capital related initiatives require approval from the Board. Detailed strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon is completed at least annually and also approved by the Board. The Group's capital position is monitored on a continuous basis and reported monthly to the Asset and Liability committee and at regular intervals throughout the year to the Board. These processes are formalised within the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (**ICAAP**).

The Group determines its regulatory capital requirements in relation to credit risk, operational risk and market risk using the Standardised Approach set by APRA.

The Group maintained capital levels above both regulatory minimum requirements and Board limits throughout the financial year.

24. Capital management (continued)

APRA Additional Tier 1 Capital 'AT1' Announcements

On 4 December 2025, APRA released its response to submissions and finalised the capital framework amendments to phase out AT1 Capital. The finalised framework confirmed that APRA will proceed with the phase-out of AT1 Capital from the capital framework. Under the finalised rules, standardised banks, such as Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, will be able to replace the current 1.5% of AT1 Capital with 1.5% of Tier 2 capital. This will bring the Total Capital requirement that can be in the form of Tier 2 to 3.5% while overall Total Capital requirements remain unchanged. Minimum capital requirements for Tier 1 capital will cease to exist. These changes will commence from 1 January 2027. In addition, existing AT1 instruments will be eligible to be included in Tier 2 capital from this date until their first scheduled call date, with a complete phase-out expected by 2032.

Capital adequacy

The following table provides details of the Group's Level 2 capital adequacy ratios:

Capital adequacy ratios	June 2026 %	June 2025 %
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	11.34	11.00
Tier 1 ratio	13.34	13.04
Tier 2 contribution	1.79	2.19
Total capital ratio	**15.13**	**15.23**

Regulatory capital	$m	$m
Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
Contributed capital	5,337.2	5,203.4
Retained profits and reserves	958.5	935.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(45.5)	43.5
Less:		
Intangible assets, cash flow hedges and capitalised expenses	(1,554.7)	(1,694.2)
Net deferred tax assets	(140.9)	(143.4)
Equity exposures	(18.0)	(21.7)
Total common equity Tier 1 capital	**4,536.6**	**4,323.5**
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	802.4	802.4
Total Tier 1 capital	**5,339.0**	**5,125.9**
Total Tier 2 capital	**715.6**	**861.4**
Total regulatory capital	**6,054.6**	**5,987.3**
Total risk-weighted assets	**40,014.3**	**39,304.5**

Other assets and liabilities

25. Investment property

Investment property represents the Group's investment in residential real estate through the Homesafe Wealth Release product. Investment property comprises shared equity interest alongside the original home owners in Sydney and Melbourne residential properties.

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Opening balance	1,108.9	1,140.2	1,108.9	1,140.2
Disposals	(78.2)	(66.9)	(78.2)	(66.9)
Homesafe revaluation gain[1]	25.2	35.6	25.2	35.6
Total investment property	**1,055.9**	**1,108.9**	**1,055.9**	**1,108.9**

1. Homesafe revaluation income in Note 3 of $30.2 million (June 2025: $39.2 million), includes Homesafe revaluation gain and the profit/(loss) recognised on each contracts' completion.

Recognition and measurement

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs and are then stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognised in the Income Statement in the year in which they arise.

Valuation methodology

Subsequent to initial recognition, fair value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows of the portfolio, taking into account the restrictions on the ability to realise the investment property due to contractual obligations.

Assumptions used in the modelling of future cash flows are sourced from market indices of property values (CoreLogic regional property indices) and long-term growth/discount rates appropriate to residential property and historical performance of contracts that have been closed out. The discounted cash flow model is prepared on a monthly basis. Inputs that form part of the discounted cash flow model include rates of property appreciation/(depreciation), discount rates, selling costs, mortality rates and future CPI increases.

The Group has revised the assumptions upon which the Homesafe valuation is calculated to ensure consistency with the Group's forecasts for the property market as determined by the Economic Outlook Workgroup, taking into account the specific characteristics of the portfolio. The Group has applied a discount rate of 7.25% (June 2025: 6.75%) and property appreciation rates of (2.0)% for the first year, 3.0% for the second year, and 6.0% per annum thereafter (June 2025: 1.0% for the first year, 2.0% for the second year, and 5.0% per annum thereafter).

Fair value measurement

There are different levels of fair value measurement. When fair value is calculated using inputs that are not based on observable market data, the assets will be considered as Level 3 fair value. Investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs outlined above.

25. Investment property (continued)

Sensitivity of Level 3 fair value measurements to reasonably possible alternative assumptions

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of estimates for unobservable inputs		Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions	
		Favourable change	Unfavourable change		Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Discounted cash flow	Rates of property appreciation ~ short-term growth rates: Year 1: (2%) Year 2: 3%	Year 1: (1%) Year 2: 4%	Year 1: (3%) Year 2: 2%	Significant increases in these inputs would result in higher fair values.	$19.2m	($19.0)m
	Rates of property appreciation ~ long-term growth rates: 6%	7%	5%	Significant increases in these inputs would result in higher fair values.	$74.8m	($66.8)m
	Discount rates ~7.25%	6.25%	8.25%	Significant increases in these inputs would result in lower fair values.	$96.8m	($84.3)m

Where valuation techniques use non-observable inputs that are significant to a fair value measurement in its entirety, changing these inputs will change the resultant fair value measurement.

The most significant inputs impacting the carrying value of the investment property are the long-term growth rates and the discount rates. There are interdependencies between a number of the assumptions made, which mean that no single factor is likely to move independent of others, however, the sensitivities disclosed above assume all other assumptions remain unchanged.

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

26. Goodwill and other intangible assets

	Group					
	Goodwill	Software	Software under development	Other acquired intangibles[1]	Trustee licence	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Carrying amount at 1 July 2025	988.0	305.4	126.1	2.2	8.4	1,430.1
Additions	—	—	70.8	—	—	70.8
Transfer to software	—	128.2	(128.2)	—	—	—
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	—	(4.4)	—	(0.6)	—	(5.0)
Amortisation of internally developed intangibles	—	(67.9)	—	—	—	(67.9)
Closing balance at 30 June 2026	**988.0**	**361.3**	**68.7**	**1.6**	**8.4**	**1,428.0**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Carrying amount at 1 July 2024	1,527.5	291.6	79.5	2.8	8.4	1,909.8
Additions	—	—	119.4	—	—	119.4
Impairment charge[2]	(539.5)	—	—	—	—	(539.5)
Transfer to software	—	72.8	(72.8)	—	—	—
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	—	(4.4)	—	(0.6)	—	(5.0)
Amortisation of internally developed intangibles	—	(54.6)	—	—	—	(54.6)
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	**988.0**	**305.4**	**126.1**	**2.2**	**8.4**	**1,430.1**

	Bank					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Carrying amount at 1 July 2025	930.9	305.4	126.2	2.2	—	1,364.7
Additions	—	—	70.8	—	—	70.8
Transfer to software	—	128.2	(128.2)	—	—	—
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	—	(4.4)	—	(0.6)	—	(5.0)
Amortisation of internally developed intangibles	—	(67.9)	—	—	—	(67.9)
Closing balance at 30 June 2026	**930.9**	**361.3**	**68.8**	**1.6**	**—**	**1,362.6**
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Carrying amount at 1 July 2024	1,470.4	291.6	79.5	2.8	—	1,844.3
Additions	—	—	119.5	—	—	119.5
Impairment charge[2]	(539.5)	—	—	—	—	(539.5)
Transfer to software	—	72.8	(72.8)	—	—	—
Amortisation of acquired intangibles	—	(4.4)	—	(0.6)	—	(5.0)
Amortisation of internally developed intangibles	—	(54.6)	—	—	—	(54.6)
Closing balance at 30 June 2025	**930.9**	**305.4**	**126.2**	**2.2**	**—**	**1,364.7**

1. These assets include customer lists, management rights, customer relationships and trade names.
2. Represents an impairment of goodwill relating to the Consumer Cash Generating Unit.

26. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised over their useful life on a straight line basis or in line with the expected benefit realisation and are tested at least annually for impairment or when there is an indicator that impairment may exist. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, not yet available for use or not capable of generating largely independent cash flows are tested for impairment in the same way as goodwill. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at each financial year end for all intangible assets.

Software includes both purchased and internally generated software. The cost of internally generated software comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the software to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Costs incurred in the ongoing maintenance of software are expensed as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the Income Statement in the year of disposal.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

The Group enters into arrangements with software providers that provide the Group with the right to access the suppliers' cloud-based software over a contracted period. The Group incurs ongoing access fees for use of the software, in addition to costs in implementing the service. Ongoing access fees are expensed over the contract period. Where implementation costs relate to the development of software or code for on-premise systems that the Group controls, the Group may capitalise these costs to the extent they meet the recognition criteria for an intangible asset. To the extent implementation costs relate to configuring or customising a SaaS providers' software, the Group will make an assessment of whether to expense the costs over the contract period or as the configuration and customisation services are performed based on:

1. Who performs the configuration and customisation services; and (if applicable)
2. Whether the performance obligations in the contract are distinct.

In completing the impairment tests for the Group's intangibles, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the recoverable amount of the asset. Management makes these judgements, estimates and assumptions on information available when the financial statements are prepared. Changes to these judgements, estimates and assumptions may occur in the future that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes will be reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets (excluding goodwill) are as follows:

	Trustee licence	Software	Intangible assets acquired in a business combination
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite	Finite
Method used	Not amortised or revalued	Straight line over 2.5–10 yrs	Straight line over 2–15 yrs
Internally generated/acquired	Acquired	Internally generated or acquired	Acquired
Impairment test/recoverable amount testing	Annually and when an indicator of impairment exists	When an indicator of impairment exists	When an indicator of impairment exists

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

26. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill

Recognition and measurement

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost. Cost is measured as the consideration paid for the business minus the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Where a business is divested, goodwill attributable to the sale is measured on the basis of the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit (CGU) retained.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for the purposes of impairment testing, which is undertaken at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Impairment testing is performed at least annually, or when there is an indicator of impairment, by comparing the recoverable amount of a CGU with its carrying amount. The carrying amount of a CGU is based on its assets, liabilities and allocated goodwill. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is charged to the Income Statement. The impairment loss will be recorded initially against any goodwill allocated to the CGU, followed by other assets of the CGU on a pro-rata basis, subject to the requirements in AASB *136 Impairment of Assets*.

Changes to cash generating units

Under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, where an entity reorganises its reporting structure in such a way that changes the composition of one or more CGUs, goodwill is to be reallocated between the CGUs affected.

Key assumptions and estimates

Cash flows

The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined using a value in use (VIU) calculation. In determining VIU, the estimated future cash flows for each CGU are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate. The basis for estimated future cash flows is the Group's target, which is developed annually and approved by management and the Board, and the Group's medium term targets. A terminal growth rate is applied to extrapolate cash flows beyond the initial five-year period for each CGU. The VIU calculations are compared against other valuations prepared using various approaches to calculate the Group's fair value less cost to sell (FVLCOD). This ensures the higher of FVLCOD and VIU is utilised as the recoverable amount.

The assumptions made in determining VIU have been based on reasonable and supportable information as at 30 June 2026 and include the following:

- Cash flows are based on the Group's FY27 and medium-term targets, with specific adjustments as required by accounting standards, for non-cash items and to account for inherent uncertainties in longer-term forecasting.
- Cash flows are based on past performance, established divisional strategies and management's expectations of future conditions.
- Terminal growth rates of 3.0% (Consumer) 2.5% (Business and Agribusiness), as a representation of long-term growth rates, including inflation, in Australia (FY25: Consumer – 3.0%, Business and Agribusiness – 2.5%).

Post-tax discount rate

The post-tax discount rate used is based on the weighted average cost of capital for each CGU and reflects current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU for which future estimates of cash flows have not been adjusted.

26. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

30 June 2026 impairment test

The annual impairment test of goodwill was performed as at 30 June 2026, utilising a VIU calculation. The Group cash flows were adjusted as required for uncertainties and risks within the approved cash flow forecasts. The Group also increased the post-tax discount rate from the prior period, due to an increase in the risk-free rate across both CGUs.

The table below contains the carrying value of goodwill and other indefinite useful life intangible assets for each CGU, together with the post-tax discount rates used in the calculation of the recoverable amount.

	Goodwill		Other indefinite useful life assets		Post-tax discount rate		Impairment loss after tax	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 %	June 2025 %	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Consumer	640.4	640.4	8.4	8.4	11.70	11.25	—	539.5
Business and Agribusiness	347.6	347.6	—	—	11.88	11.43	—	—

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The measurement of a CGU's recoverable amount is sensitive to changes in the post-tax discount rate, net interest income and expenses. Following a $539.5m impairment expense in the year ended 30 June 2025, which reduced the Consumer CGU headroom to $nil, headroom has modestly improved but remains limited. As a result, if a CGU, particularly Consumer, experiences an increase in the post-tax discount rate or a reduction in assumed asset growth or net interest margin, or an increase in assumed expenses, this may result in a further impairment of the Group's goodwill balance.

The table below details the movements in the post-tax discount rate, net interest income growth rates and operating expense growth rates, that would result in an impairment. The sensitivities that follow assume the specific assumption moves in isolation, with all other assumptions held constant. Growth rate sensitivities are cumulative and adjust the growth rates applied to the FY27-FY31 cash flows.

		Growth rates	
	Post tax discount rate bps	Net interest income bps	Operating expenses bps
Consumer	+37	-53	+71
Business and Agribusiness	+763	-771	+1065

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

27. Leases

a. Leases as lessee

Recognition and measurement

As a lessee the Group leases many assets including property, IT equipment, ATMs and motor vehicles. The Group records Right of Use Assets (**ROUAs**) and lease liabilities for most of its lease contracts, with the exception of short-term and low value leases whereby lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. ROUA relate to leased branch and office premises that are included in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment in the Balance Sheet.

	Properties		Other	
ROUA	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Opening balance at 1 July	70.1	73.7	2.5	2.0
Depreciation charge	(36.3)	(36.1)	(1.8)	(1.3)
Additions	63.1	5.8	5.7	1.9
Remeasurements	4.5	26.7	(0.4)	(0.1)
Closing balance at 30 June	**101.4**	**70.1**	**6.0**	**2.5**

ii. Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:

	Group	
Depreciation charge of ROUA	**June 2026 $m**	**June 2025 $m**
Properties	36.3	36.1
Other	1.8	1.3
Total depreciation expense ROUA	**38.1**	**37.4**
Other expenses	**$m**	**$m**
Interest on lease liabilities	4.8	2.6
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1.1	1.2
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets, excluding short-term leases of low value assets	0.1	0.1

iii. Amounts recognised in the Cash Flow Statement:

	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Total cash outflow for leases	**38.9**	**46.0**

27. Leases (continued)

b. Leases as lessor

Recognition and measurement

The Group sub-leases some of its properties. The Group accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately and assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the ROUA arising from the head lease, rather than the underlying asset. The Group has defined the sub-leases to be operating leases and as a consequence recognises lease income from the sub-lease in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income recognised by the Group during the year ended 30 June 2026 was $2.7 million (30 June 2025: $3.9 million).

The following table sets out the maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Less than one year	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.6
One to two years	—	0.4	—	0.4
Two to three years	—	0.3	—	0.3
Three to four years	—	0.3	—	0.3
Total leasing payments	**0.3**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**3.6**

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

28. Other assets

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Accrued income	64.5	45.5	63.3	44.2
Prepayments	74.8	55.0	74.5	54.7
Sundry debtors	207.0	308.2	1,167.3	1,230.0
Accrued interest	251.2	245.2	251.1	245.1
Deferred expenditure	6.1	7.4	6.1	7.4
Total other assets	**603.6**	**661.3**	**1,562.3**	**1,581.4**

Recognition and measurement

Prepayments and sundry debtors

Prepayments and sundry debtors are recognised initially at fair value and then subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Collectability of sundry debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off when identified.

Accrued interest

Accrued interest is interest that has been recognised as income on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method, but is yet to be charged to the loan or receivable.

29. Other payables

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Lease liability	107.6	76.6	107.6	76.6
Accrued expenses and outstanding claims	339.3	384.2	337.2	380.8
Accrued interest	338.9	458.2	338.9	458.2
Prepaid interest	36.8	32.1	—	—
Total other payables	**822.6**	**951.1**	**783.7**	**915.6**

Recognition and measurement

Lease liability

A lease liability is recorded in the Balance Sheet at the inception of a lease contract. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, a change in index or rate applicable, a change in the amount payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are carried at amortised cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

Accrued interest

Accrued interest is the interest that is recognised as an expense in the Income Statement but has yet to be paid to the customer's liability account. Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Prepaid interest

Prepaid interest is the interest received from customers in advance. This interest is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest rate method.

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

30. Provisions

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Employee entitlements	84.3	82.5	56.1	53.3
Rectification plan provision	68.3	—	68.3	—
Make-good provision	11.5	10.7	11.5	10.7
Restructuring provision	10.1	11.3	10.1	11.3
Remediation provision	9.1	9.5	9.1	9.5
Other[1]	12.8	3.9	12.8	3.9
Closing balance	**196.1**	**117.9**	**167.9**	**88.7**

1. Other provisions comprise reward programs and regulatory or legal matters.

Other provisions (excluding employee entitlements)

	Group					
	Make-good provision	Remediation provision	Restructuring provision	Rectification plan provision	Other provisions	Total
	30 June 2026					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	10.7	9.5	11.3	—	3.9	35.4
Additional provision recognised	1.0	9.2	18.8	70.0	28.4	127.4
Amounts utilised during the year	(0.2)	(9.6)	(20.0)	(1.7)	(19.5)	(51.0)
Closing balance	**11.5**	**9.1**	**10.1**	**68.3**	**12.8**	**111.8**
	30 June 2025					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	11.2	13.0	2.3	—	3.8	30.3
Additional provision recognised	0.8	1.7	10.8	—	199.4	212.7
Amounts utilised during the year	(1.3)	(5.2)	(1.8)	—	(199.3)	(207.6)
Closing balance	**10.7**	**9.5**	**11.3**	**—**	**3.9**	**35.4**

30. Provisions (continued)

Other provisions (excluding employee entitlements) (continued)

	Bank					
	Make-good provision	Remediation provision	Restructuring provision	Rectification plan provision	Other provisions	Total
	30 June 2026					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	10.7	9.5	11.3	—	3.9	35.4
Additional provision recognised	1.0	9.2	18.8	70.0	28.4	127.4
Amounts utilised during the year	(0.2)	(9.6)	(20.0)	(1.7)	(19.5)	(51.0)
Closing balance	**11.5**	**9.1**	**10.1**	**68.3**	**12.8**	**111.8**
	30 June 2025					
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Opening balance	11.2	13.0	2.3	—	3.8	30.3
Additional provision recognised	0.8	1.7	10.8	—	199.4	212.7
Amounts utilised during the year	(1.3)	(5.2)	(1.8)	—	(199.3)	(207.6)
Closing balance	**10.7**	**9.5**	**11.3**	**—**	**3.9**	**35.4**

Employee-related provisions

The table below shows the individual balances for employee benefits:

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Annual leave	36.8	36.2	25.6	24.8
Long service leave	39.6	39.6	22.5	21.8
Sick leave bonus	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.7
Other employee entitlements	3.7	2.0	3.7	2.0
Closing balance employee provisions	**84.3**	**82.5**	**56.1**	**53.3**

Other assets and liabilities (continued)

30. Provisions (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, and it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee entitlements

Annual leave and long service leave provisions are measured as the present value of expected future payments for the services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The provision is measured at the amounts that are expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Expected future payments are discounted using corporate bond rates.

Annual leave is accrued on the basis of full pro-rata entitlement and amounts are estimated to apply when the leave is paid. It is anticipated that annual leave will be paid in the ensuing 12 months.

Long service leave has been assessed at full pro-rata entitlement in respect of all employees with more than one year of service. The assessment considers the likely number of employees that will ultimately be entitled to long service leave, estimated future salary rates and on-costs.

Sick leave bonus provides an entitlement dependent on an employee's years of service and unused sick leave. Sick leave bonus is paid on termination.

Other employee payments include STIs and are expected to be paid in the ensuing 12 months.

Make-good provision

Upon initial recognition of a lease contract, to which the Group acts as a lessee, a provision is recorded in the Balance Sheet. The provision is to recognise the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. These costs have been capitalised as part of the ROUA and are amortised over the useful life of the asset.

Remediation and compensation claims

The Group undertakes ongoing compliance activities, including review of products, advice, conduct and services provided to customers, as well as interest, fees and premiums charged.

Some of these investigations and reviews have resulted in remediation programs and where required the Group consults with the respective regulator on the proposed remediation action. There is a risk that where a breach has occurred, regulators may also impose fines and/or sanctions.

30. Provisions (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Restructuring costs

Provisions for restructuring costs arise from fundamental reorganisations of business operations and include employee termination benefits. Costs relating to on-going activities are not provided for and are expensed as incurred.

Rectification plan provision

On 18 August 2026, APRA imposed licence conditions on the Group in relation to its management of non-financial risk (NFR) and the required program to uplift NFR capability. In response, the Group has established a multi-year program of work to address deficiencies identified in its current non-financial risk frameworks and capabilities and to meet the licence conditions imposed. The program will include a rectification plan and is expected to take approximately three years at an estimated cost of $70 million.

The key requirements of the licence conditions include:

- Preparation of a comprehensive rectification plan in line with APRA's directions;
- Appointment of an Independent Reviewer; and
- Implementation of the rectification plan.

The Group has recognised $70 million of costs expected to be incurred in delivering the rectification plan. This represents the Group's best estimate as of 30 June 2026.

In estimating the provision, there are a number of risks and assumptions that give rise to estimation uncertainty. This includes:

Program Scope: The estimate reflects currently identified rectification requirements. Future analysis or regulatory directives may identify additional issues, expanding the program's scope and overall cost.

Execution Complexity: Detailed delivery plans are still maturing. While the provision includes a contingency allowance for this uncertainty, the actual effort and methodology required to address these issues may diverge from current estimates as work progresses.

Other

A provision is established to recognise the liability for points earned by customers under the rewards program. Reward points carry a three-year expiry term, after which they are forfeited. The liability is derecognised as points are either redeemed or expire.

Other provisions include a $9 million provision for penalties and costs recognised in June 2026 in relation to civil proceedings brought by APRA for non-compliance with prudential standards and the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) under the Banking Act.

Other disclosure matters

31. Cash flow statement reconciliation

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Profit/(loss) after tax	**375.1**	**(97.1)**	**760.3**	**(129.7)**
Non-cash items				
Credit expenses/(reversals)	14.6	(12.7)	14.5	(13.0)
Amortisation	72.9	59.6	72.9	59.6
Depreciation (including leasehold improvements)	62.8	60.9	62.8	60.9
Revaluation (decrement)/increment	(29.8)	(38.9)	(3.3)	0.3
Equity settled transactions	26.1	27.2	26.1	27.2
Share of net profit from associates	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.2
Dividends received from associates and subsidiaries	(1.1)	(1.7)	(444.8)	(21.7)
Impairment of goodwill	—	539.5	—	539.5
Fair value acquisition adjustments	18.5	18.1	12.1	9.5
Revaluation loss/(gain) on derivatives	9.8	(13.0)	9.8	(13.0)
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Increase/(decrease) in tax provision	31.1	(5.7)	31.1	(5.7)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets and liabilities	(58.1)	61.6	(43.2)	69.4
Decrease/(increase) in derivatives	110.8	(109.5)	110.8	(109.5)
Decrease in accrued interest	(120.6)	(12.9)	(125.3)	(10.2)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee entitlements	1.8	(1.4)	2.8	(0.6)
Decrease/(increase) in other accruals, receivables and provisions	152.2	(334.8)	84.3	(331.5)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**667.8**	**140.4**	**572.6**	**132.7**
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets				
Net increase in balance of loans and other receivables	(1,326.3)	(5,123.2)	(1,421.7)	(5,713.6)
Proceeds from other financial assets	1,701.2	5,795.3	1,928.5	7,600.4
Purchases of other financial assets	(1,572.2)	(4,592.1)	(2,808.8)	(5,600.4)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities				
Net increase in balance of deposits	2,148.4	4,856.4	2,146.5	5,020.4
Proceeds from other financial liabilities	1,175.0	1,418.3	1,174.9	1,190.7
Repayments of other financial liabilities	(1,891.7)	(798.0)	(1,131.8)	(798.0)
Gross cash flows from operating activities	**902.2**	**1,697.1**	**460.2**	**1,832.2**

Cash flows presented on a net basis

Cash flows arising from loans and other receivables and deposits are presented on a net basis in the Cash Flow Statement.

32. Subsidiaries and other controlled entities

Subsidiaries

The Bank consolidates a subsidiary (including structured entities) when it controls it. Control is achieved when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

When assessing whether the Bank has power over an entity, and therefore, control over the variability of its returns, consideration is given to all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- voting rights currently exercisable
- the purpose and design of the entity
- the relevant activities and how decisions about those activities are made and whether the Bank can direct those activities
- contractual arrangements such as call rights, put rights and liquidation rights.

Subsidiaries prepare financial reports for consolidation in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All inter-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group have been eliminated in full on consolidation. Where a controlled entity has been sold or acquired during the year its operating results have been included to the date control ceased or from the date control was obtained.

The following table presents the chief entity, ultimate parent and material subsidiaries. A subsidiary has been considered to be material where the assets are more than 0.5% of total Group assets.

Chief entity and ultimate parent	Principal activities
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited	Banking

Material subsidiaries	Principal activities
Leveraged Equities Ltd	Margin lending

Investments in controlled entities

The Bank's investment in controlled entities are disclosed in the table below.

	Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
At cost	91.1	91.1
Total investments in controlled entities	**91.1**	**91.1**

Other disclosure matters (continued)

32. Subsidiaries and other controlled entities (continued)

Significant restrictions

The Group does not have any significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from the supervisory frameworks within which banking subsidiaries operate. The supervisory framework requires banking subsidiaries to keep certain levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets, limit their exposure to other parts of the Group and comply with other ratios.

Recognition and measurement

The Group classifies all entities where it owns 100% of the shares and in which it controls as subsidiaries. Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)

The following table presents a list of the material SPEs. An SPE has been considered to be material where the assets are more than 0.5% of total Group assets. For further information relating to SPEs refer to Note 18.

Entity	Principal activities
Bendigo Covered Bond Trust	Securitisation
Torrens Series 2008-1 Trust	Securitisation
Torrens Series 2008-4 Trust	Securitisation
Torrens Series 2025-1 Trust	Securitisation

33. Related party disclosures

Subsidiary transactions

Transactions undertaken with subsidiaries are eliminated in the Group's financial statements. Transactions between the Bank and the subsidiary are funded through intercompany loans with no fixed repayment date and are repayable upon demand.

A summary of material transactions (excluding dividends) between the Bank and its subsidiaries during the year were:

	Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Opening balance at beginning of financial year	(2,034.1)	(1,761.0)
Net receipts and fees paid to subsidiaries	(3,756.5)	(177.0)
Supplies, fixed assets and services charged to subsidiaries	(55.4)	(96.1)
Net amount (owing from)/owing to subsidiaries	**(5,846.0)**	**(2,034.1)**

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides funding and guarantee facilities to several subsidiary companies. These facilities are provided on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Subsidiary	Facility	Limit $m	Drawn/issued at 30 June 2026 $m
Sandhurst Trustees Limited	Guarantee	1.0	–

Dividends paid by subsidiaries	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
AB Management Pty Ltd	45.3	–
ACN 151 328 148 Pty Ltd (deregistered 5 November 2025)	4.0	–
Leveraged Equities Limited	370.0	–
Sandhurst Trustees Limited	25.0	20.0

Other related party transactions

Associates

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has investments in associates which are accounted for using the equity method. The investments are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently adjusted by the Group's share of the entity's profit or loss. Dividends received reduce the carrying value of the investment. Details of the investments held by the Group during the period were:

	Ownership interest held by consolidated entity		
	June 2026 %	June 2025 %	Balance date
Bendigo Telco Ltd	30.6	30.8	30/6/2026
Dancoor Community Finances Ltd	49.0	49.0	30/6/2026
Homebush Financial Services Ltd	49.0	49.0	30/6/2026
Tiimely Pty Ltd	26.1	26.6	30/6/2026

All associates are incorporated in Australia.

Transactions entered into with these related entities principally include commissions received and paid, services and supplies procured and fees charged in relation to the provision of banking, administrative and corporate services. These revenue and expense items are included in the Group's Income Statement. The transactions are conducted on the same terms as other third-party transactions.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

33. Related party disclosures (continued)

Other related party transactions (continued)

A summary of material transactions excluding dividends between the Group and associates during the period were:

	Group	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Commissions and fees paid to associates	20.9	31.8
Supplies and services provided to associates	0.2	0.2
Amount owing (from)/to associates	(1.5)	3.0

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides loans, guarantees and/or overdraft facilities to associates. The loans have agreed repayment terms which vary according to the nature of the facility. These loans are included in the net amount owing from associates in the above table.

Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) are those persons with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly.

The Group's KMP are those members of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group Executive Committee together with its Non-Executive Directors. Further details relating to KMP are located in the Remuneration Report.

The table below details, on an aggregated basis, KMP compensation:

	Group	
Compensation	June 2026 $'000's	June 2025 $'000's
Salaries and other short-term benefits	8,437.6	8,397.6
Post-employment benefits	350.5	371.9
Other long-term benefits	16.3	140.0
Termination benefits	—	153.2
Share-based payments	2,644.9	3,138.9
Total compensation	**11,449.3**	**12,201.6**

The table below details, on an aggregate basis, KMP equity holdings. The holdings comprise ordinary shares, performance shares and deferred shares:

	Group	
Equity holdings	June 2026 No.	June 2025 No.
Ordinary shares (includes deferred shares)	369,609	412,417
Performance Rights	764,046	703,734
Share Rights (STI)	25,579	62,808
Alignment Rights	35,146	35,146
Deferred Share Rights	60,923	112,172
Loan Funded Shares	—	280,512
Restricted Shares	298,226	410,888
NED Rights to Shares	—	2,842
Closing balance of equity holdings	**1,553,529**	**2,020,519**

33. Related party disclosures (continued)

Other related party transactions (continued)

The table below details, on an aggregated basis, loan balances outstanding at the end of the year from the Group to its KMP:

	Group	
Loans[1,2]	June 2026 $'000's	June 2025 $'000's
Loans outstanding at the beginning of the year[2]	3,565.0	9,132.5
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	3,427.9	3,566.3
Interest paid or payable[3]	111.3	243.6
Interest not charged	—	—

1. For details related to loans held by Executive KMP and Non-Executive Directors, refer to Section 8 of the Remuneration Report section of the Annual Financial Report.
2. The balance of loans outstanding relate to Executive KMP and Non-Executive Directors who were in office at the start of, or appointed during, the financial year. Loan balances exclude the value of loans provided to Executives under the Loan Funded Share Plan or Employee Share Ownership Plan.
3. Interest charged may include the impact of an interest off-set facility.

Loans to directors and senior executives are made in the ordinary course of the Group's business and on an arm's length basis. The loans are processed and approved in accordance with the Bank's standard lending terms and conditions.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

34. Involvement with unconsolidated entities

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the Group does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Group
Securitisation vehicles for loans and advances originated by third parties	To generate: • external funding for third parties; and • investment opportunities for the Group. These vehicles are financed through the issue of notes or bonds to investors.	Investments in notes or bonds issued by the vehicles
Managed investment funds	To generate: • a range of investment opportunities for external investors; and • fees from managing assets on behalf of third-party investors for the Group.	Investment in units issued by the funds Management fees

Risks associated with unconsolidated structured entities

The following table summarises the carrying values recognised in the Balance Sheet in relation to unconsolidated structured entities, together with the maximum exposure to loss that could arise from those interests.

	Managed investment funds	Securitisation vehicles	Managed investment funds	Securitisation vehicles
	June 2026		June 2025	
Balance Sheet	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1	—	0.1	—
Financial assets – amortised cost	—	394.6	—	434.5
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Financial assets fair value through profit and loss	7.2	—	8.7	—
Net loans and other receivables	—	3,599.0	—	2,933.1
Other assets	—	8.0	—	6.2
Total on-balance sheet exposures	**7.3**	**4,001.6**	**8.8**	**3,373.8**
Total off-balance sheet exposures[1]	—	6.4	—	2.4
Total maximum exposure to loss	**7.3**	**4,008.0**	**8.8**	**3,376.2**

1. Relates to undrawn funding limits.

Maximum exposure to loss

For loans and other receivables, the maximum exposure to loss is the current carrying value of these interests representing the amortised cost at reporting date, in addition to any undrawn funding limits.

The following table summarises the Group's maximum exposure to loss from its involvement with unconsolidated structured entities.

	Carrying amount	Maximum loss exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum loss exposure
	June 2026		June 2025	
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash and cash equivalents	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Senior notes	4,001.6	4,008.0	3,373.8	3,376.2
Investment	7.2	7.2	8.7	8.7
	4,008.9	**4,015.3**	**3,382.6**	**3,385.0**

34. Involvement with unconsolidated entities (continued)

Significant restrictions

There are no significant restrictions imposed by any unconsolidated structured entity on the Group's ability to access or use its assets or settle its liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. Involvement with structured entities varies and includes debt financing of these entities as well as other relationships.

A review is undertaken to determine the involvement the Group has and whether the involvement with these entities results in significant influence, joint control or control over the structured entity. The structured entities over which control can be exercised are consolidated. These entities are outlined in Note 32.

The Group has no contractual arrangements that would require it to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated entity. The Group has not previously provided financial support, and has no intention to provide such support to these entities.

Securitisation vehicles

The Group has exposure to a number of securitisation vehicles through Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS). Securitisations involve transferring assets into an entity that sells interests to investors through the issue of debt or equity notes. The notes are secured by the underlying assets transferred to the vehicles, and generally hold a number of levels of subordination, with the residual income paid to the most subordinated investor. The Group does not hold any mezzanine notes in the unconsolidated structured entities it invests in, and does not receive any residual income. The Group does not act as the primary trust manager or servicer of any of its unconsolidated structured entities.

Managed investment funds

Sandhurst Trustees Limited (**STL**), a subsidiary of the Group, acts as a responsible entity for certain managed investment funds. The decision-making rights of the fund are restricted to the Product Disclosure Statements. The fees received by STL are not variable, are commensurate with the services provided and are consistent with similar funds in the market. Where STL holds investments in the funds, an assessment of the Group's power over the relevant activities of the Fund and the significance of its exposure to variable returns is completed to determine whether the Fund should be consolidated.

Community Banks

Community Banks are not consolidated by the Group as the Group does not have power to govern decision-making. While the Group's returns are variable they are calculated as a percentage of the gross margin. In some cases the Group holds shares in Community Bank branches.

These shares are held as investments and are accounted for using the equity method. Consolidation of a Community Bank Branch would occur when the Group has power to affect returns through a majority representation on the Board.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

35. Fiduciary activities

The Group conducts investment management and other fiduciary activities as responsible entity, trustee, custodian or manager for a number of funds and trusts, including unit trusts and mortgage pools.

The amounts of the funds concerned are:

	Group	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Funds under trusteeship	5,945.0	4,997.5
Assets under management	5,801.9	4,835.3
Funds under management	143.1	162.2

Recognition and measurement

The assets and liabilities of these trusts and funds are not included in the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have direct or indirect control of the trusts and funds. Commissions and fees earned in respect of the activities are included in the Income Statement of the Group.

As an obligation arises under each type of duty, the amount of funds has been included where that duty arises. This may lead to the same funds being shown more than once where the Group acts in more than one capacity in relation to those funds (for example, manager and trustee). Where controlled entities, as trustees, custodian or manager incur liabilities in the normal course of their duties, a right of indemnity exists against the assets of the applicable trusts. As these assets are sufficient to cover liabilities, and it is therefore not probable that the Group will be required to settle them, the liabilities are not included in the financial statements.

36. Share-based payment plans

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank operates a number of share-based payment plans. The share-based payment plans form an integral part of the Group's remuneration framework and help create alignment between employees participating in those plans (participants) and shareholders.

The plans offered are detailed below. Further details are included in the Remuneration Report.

The following table shows the expense recorded for share-based payment plans during the year:

	Group	
Plans	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Performance and Share Rights	25.6	28.0
Loan Funded Shares	0.5	1.1
Total share-based payments expense	**26.1**	**29.1**

Accounting policy

The cost of the employee services received in respect of shares or rights granted is recognised in the Income Statement over the period the employee provides the services, generally the period between the grant date and the vesting date of the shares or rights. The overall cost of the award is calculated using the number of shares or rights expected to vest and the fair value of the shares or rights at the grant date.

Recognition and measurement

The shares or rights are recognised at fair value at the grant date and expensed to staff expenses over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in reserves. If the shares do not vest because of market conditions, the Employee Benefits Reserve is cleared to Retained Earnings. If the shares do not vest because of service or performance conditions not being met, the Employee Benefits Reserve is cleared to Profit or Loss.

Fair value methodology

The fair value of shares or rights granted under the various Plans takes into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares or rights were granted.

Equity-settled share-based payments

The cost of equity-settled share-based payments is measured using their fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value calculation takes into consideration a number of factors, including the likelihood of achieving market-based vesting conditions such as total shareholder return (market conditions).

The cost of equity-settled share-based payments is recognised in the Income Statement, together with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve in equity, over the vesting period of the instrument. At each reporting date, the Bank reviews its estimates of the number of instruments that are expected to vest and any changes to the cost are recognised in the Income Statement and the SBP reserve, over the remaining vesting period.

Where the terms of an equity-settled share-based payment are modified and the expense increases as a result of the modification, the increase is recognised over the remaining vesting period. When a modification reduces the expense, there is no adjustment, and the pre-modification cost continues to be recognised.

Where an equity-settled award does not ultimately vest, expenses are not reversed; except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a non-market condition, in which case all expenses are reversed in the period in which the award lapses.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

36. Share-based payment plans (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Cash-settled share-based payments

Cash-settled share-based payments are recognised when the terms of the arrangement provide the Bank with the discretion to settle in cash or by issuing equity instruments and it has a present obligation to settle the arrangement in cash. A present obligation may occur where the past practice has set a precedent for future settlements in cash.

Cash-settled share-based payments are recognised, over the vesting period of the award, in the Income Statement, together with a corresponding liability. The fair value is measured on initial recognition and re-measured at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with any changes in fair value recognised in the Income Statement. Similar to equity-settled awards, numbers of instruments expected to vest are reviewed at each reporting date and any changes are recognised in the Income Statement and corresponding liability. The fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques at grant date and subsequent reporting dates.

Plan overview

Performance rights

The CEO and Executives receive their LTI in performance rights. Incentives are subject to downward adjustments through the application of the Consequence Management Policy and/or Board discretion.

These arrangements are summarised below:

Long-term Incentive	CEO	Executives
Performance rights give the participant the right to acquire one fully paid ordinary share in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank upon meeting specific hurdles. They are granted at no cost to the participant and carry no dividend or voting rights until they vest. Performance is assessed against; Relative Total Shareholder Return, Absolute Return on Equity, Relative Customer NPS, Relative Reputation based on RepTrak score.	In FY26, the CEO received a grant of performance rights in accordance with the terms approved by shareholders at the 2025 AGM. The FY26 performance rights grant has a four-year performance period and will be tested on 30 June 2029. Following testing, tranches 2 and 3 of the grant remain subject to further conditions including service and risk until 1 September 2030 and 1 September 2031 respectively.	In FY26, Executives received a grant of performance rights with a four-year performance period and will be tested on 30 June 2029. Following testing, Tranche 2 will remain subject to further conditions including service and risk until 1 September 2030.

Performance rights valuation

The fair value is determined using a Black Scholes Merton valuation method incorporating a Monte Carlo Simulation option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the performance rights were granted. The number of performance rights granted to participants was determined by dividing the value of the proposed grant by the volume weighted average price of the Bank's shares for the five trading days preceding the start of the award's performance period. Assumptions regarding the dividend yield and volatility have been estimated based on historical data.

36. Share-based payment plans (continued)

Plan overview (continued)

The following table shows the factors considered in determining the value of the performance rights granted during the period. No awards are exercisable at year end.

CEO and MD

Grant description	Grant date	Share price	Contractual life (years)	Dividend yield	Volatility	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value of rTSR	Fair value of ROE, NPS, Reputation
			3.83 years	4.90%	22.84%	3.70%	$6.36	$10.65
			4.83 years	4.90%	23.85%	3.78%	$6.02	$10.14
FY26 LTI CEO	3/11/2025	$12.85	5.83 years	4.90%	29.03%	3.88%	$5.86	$9.66
			3.83 years	4.90%	22.84%	3.70%	$6.36	$10.65
FY26 LTI Executives	3/11/2025	$12.85	4.83 years	4.90%	23.85%	3.78%	$6.02	$10.14

The following table shows the movement in number of performance rights outstanding during the period:

Performance rights	June 2026	June 2025
Opening balance	966,194	964,677
Granted during the year	371,607	403,988
Lapsed during the year	(7,454)	(290,282)
Exercised during the year	(60,033)	(112,189)
Closing balance	**1,270,314**	**966,194**

Share rights

The CEO, Executives and employees may receive share rights as part of their remuneration arrangements.

Share rights give the participant the right to acquire one fully paid ordinary share in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank subsequent to a specific service period. They are granted at no cost to the participant and carry no dividend or voting rights until they vest. Incentives are subject to downward adjustments through the application of the Consequence Management Policy and/or Board discretion.

These arrangements are summarised below.

Long-term Incentive (LTI) Plan	Short-term Incentive (STI) Plan	Share rights
Alignment rights are subject to continued service conditions and may be awarded to certain employees as part of their overall LTI award.	STI rewards the achievement of Bank, Divisional and individual performance. Performance is assessed based on a scorecard of financial and non-financial measures. Delivered through a mix of cash (50%) and deferred rights (50%). One-year deferral period following completion of the annual performance period, subject to continued service and risk conditions.	Employee Bonus Equity Plan (**BEP**), sign-on and other special equity awards are subject to continued service and risk conditions. BEP grants are made whereby all or a portion of the employee's annual bonus outcome is delivered in share rights. Other discretionary equity awards may be made to select employees, including to compensate for awards foregone on resignation from their previous employer.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

36. Share-based payment plans (continued)

Plan overview (continued)

Share rights valuation

The number of share rights granted to participants was determined by dividing the value of the proposed grant by the volume weighted average price of the Company's shares for the five trading days preceding the allocation date.

The service conditions attached to the share rights granted are not considered market-based conditions under AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes-Merton valuation method taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share rights were granted.

The following table shows the factors considered in determining the value of the share rights granted during the period:

Grant description	Grant date	Share price	Contractual life (years)	Dividend yield	Volatility	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value
FY25 STI	29/9/2025	$13.20	0.92 years	4.77%	26.32%	3.45%	$12.63
FY26 BEP – Tranche 1 FY26 BEP – Tranche 2	29/9/2025	$13.20	0.92 years 1.92 years	4.77%	26.32% 22.60%	3.45%	$12.63 $12.04
FY26 Retention Award	29/9/2025	$13.20	1.92 years	4.77%	22.60%	3.45%	$12.04

The following table shows the movement in number of share rights outstanding during the period. No awards are exercisable at year end.

Share rights	June 2026	June 2025
Opening balance	4,255,321	5,307,173
Granted during the year	1,354,944	2,582,415
Lapsed during the year	(175,989)	(323,835)
Exercised during the year	(2,968,014)	(3,310,432)
Closing balance	**2,466,262**	**4,255,321**

Restricted Shares

The Managing Director, executives and employees may receive restricted shares. These arrangements are summarised below:

Loan Funded Share Plan	Employee Share Plan	Restricted Shares
The Bank established a Loan Funded Share Plan (LFSP) in 2020. Under the LFSP, eligible employees were provided with a non-recourse loan for the sole purpose of acquiring shares in the Bank. The full loan term is six years. The LFSP facilitated immediate share ownership by the senior leaders and links a significant proportion of their 'at-risk' remuneration to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's ongoing share price and returns to shareholders over the performance period. It was designed to encourage senior leaders to focus on the key performance drivers that underpin sustainable growth in shareholder value. There have been no further awards issued under this plan since 2021.	The Bank established a loan-based limited recourse Employee Share plan in 2006. The plan was only available to full time and part time employees of the Group (excluding Senior Executives and the CEO). The Plan provided employees with a limited recourse interest free loan for the sole purpose of acquiring fully paid ordinary shares in the Bank. The shares can be paid for by the employee with cash dividends (after personal income tax) or personal cash contributions to repay the loans. Employees cannot exercise, dispose of or transfer the shares until the loan has been fully repaid. There have been no further awards issued under this plan since 2008.	Employees may receive restricted shares following the vesting of deferred share rights. Restricted shares are subject to a restriction period and eligible for dividend and voting entitlements. Shares are released to employees at the conclusion of the restriction period.

36. Share-based payment plans (continued)

Plan overview (continued)

Restricted share valuation

The fair value is measured at the date of the grant using the volume weighted average closing price of the Bank's shares traded on the ASX for five trading days ending on the grant date.

The following table shows the factors considered in determining the value of the restricted shares granted in prior years. Awards are exercisable upon repayment of the loan.

Grant description	Grant date	Share price	Contractual life (years)	Dividend yield	Volatility	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value
FY21 LFSP	25/11/2020	$6.83	4-6 years	0.00%	27.92%	0.26%	$1.87
FY22 LFSP	16/11/2021	$9.18	4-6 years	0.00%	28.93%	1.44%	$2.70

	June 2026		June 2025	
Loan Funded Share Plan[1]	**No.**	**WAEP $**	**No.**	**WAEP $**
Opening balance	1,640,341	$6.21	2,096,996	$6.34
Granted during the year	—	—	—	—
Lapsed during the year	—	—	(50,776)	—
Vested during the year	—	—	(1,491,934)	—
Exercised during the year	(388,116)	$4.11	(405,879)	—
Closing balance[2]	**1,252,225**	**$5.18**	**1,640,341**	**$6.21**

1. There have been no further issues under this plan since 2021.
2. The closing balance is calculated as the sum of awards outstanding at the beginning of the year, forfeited/lapsed and exercised.

	June 2026		June 2025	
Employee Share Plan[1]	**No.**	**WAEP $**	**No.**	**WAEP $**
Opening balance	313,308	$5.16	331,089	$5.64
Granted during the year	—	—	—	—
Lapsed during the year	—	—	—	—
Exercised during the year	(17,815)	$4.11	(17,781)	$5.32
Closing balance[2]	**295,493**	**$4.70**	**313,308**	**$5.16**

1. There have been no further issues under this plan since 2008.
2. The closing balance of the Employee Share Plan on 30 June 2026 is represented by 295,493 (2025: 313,308 & 2024: 331,089) ordinary shares with a market value of $3,117,451 (2025: $3,960,213 & 2024: 3,804,213), exercisable upon repayment of the loan.

Restricted Shares[1]	June 2026	June 2025
Opening balance	5,660	11,656
Granted during the year	10,976	5,660
Lapsed during the year	—	—
Exercised during the year	(5,660)	(11,656)
Closing balance	**10,976**	**5,660**

1. Previously deferred share rights that have vested and held as restricted shares until completion of the service period.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

37. Commitments and contingencies

a. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The following table provides details of outstanding expenditure and credit related commitments.

	Group		Bank	
	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m	June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Commitment to provide credit	11,877.0	11,362.4	9,892.3	9,238.8
Guarantees	227.1	232.7	227.1	232.7
Documentary letters of credit and performance related obligations	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Recognition and measurement

Commitment to provide credit

The Group enters into arrangements with customers that allows them to borrow money in line with specific terms and conditions. These commitments are made for a fixed term or subject to cancellation conditions. These arrangements expose the Group to liquidity risk when they are called upon and/or credit risk if the customer fails to repay the funds under the terms of their agreement. The maximum exposure to credit loss is the contractual or notional amount, which does not reflect future cash requirements of the Group as it is expected that a large portion of these values will not be drawn upon. All commitments noted will expire within 12 months.

Guarantees, documentary letters of credit and performance-related obligations

Bank guarantees have been issued by the Group on behalf of customers whereby the Group is required to make specified payments to reimburse the holders for a loss they may incur because the customer fails to make a payment.

Guarantees, documentary letters of credit and performance-related obligations are not recognised on the Balance Sheet. The contractual term of the guarantee matches the underlying obligations to which it relates.

The guarantees issued by the Bank are fully secured and the Bank has never incurred a loss in relation to the financial guarantees it has provided. As the probability and value of guarantees, documentary letters of credit and performance-related obligations that may be called on is unpredictable, it is not practical to state the timing of any potential payment.

Royal Automotive Club of Queensland (RACQ) Bank Acquisition

In December 2025, the Group executed a sale and purchase agreement with the Royal Automotive Club of Queensland (RACQ) for the acquisition of RACQ Bank's retail loan and deposit book. As at 30 June 2025, the carrying amount of the loans to be acquired was $2.7 billion and the deposits were $2.5 billion. The acquisition will be funded from the Bank's cash reserves. The purchase price is the book value at completion subject to completion adjustments, including a capped adjustment for movements in the fair value of the portfolio since execution. Completion is expected during 1H27, however it is subject to customary conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals.

Legal claims

The Group is engaged in a range of litigation and court proceedings at any point in time. No current proceedings or claims are expected to have a material effect on the business, financial condition or operating results of the Group. For all litigation exposures where loss is probable and can be reliably estimated an appropriate provision is made. The Group has no material provisions raised for any current legal proceedings.

37. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Regulatory action

The Group operates in a highly regulated sector. The Group actively engages with relevant regulatory bodies on a variety of matters, including (but not limited to) APRA, AUSTRAC and ASIC.

AUSTRAC enforcement investigation

In August 2025, the Group engaged a third party to assess its approach to the identification, management and mitigation of money laundering and terrorism risk. The assessment identified a number of deficiencies in relation to these processes.

In December 2025, the Group announced regulatory responses in relation to the identified deficiencies.

Over the last year, AUSTRAC has progressed its enforcement investigation relating to the Group's processes, procedures and oversight of money laundering and terrorism risk. To date, the Group has not received an indication from AUSTRAC about the outcomes associated with the enforcement investigation. Should AUSTRAC elect to launch an enforcement action against the Group, the action may include civil penalty proceedings and result in the payment of a financial penalty. Previous enforcement action by AUSTRAC against other institutions has resulted in a range of outcomes, depending on the nature and severity of the relevant conduct. The potential outcome and total costs associated with these investigations and remediation processes for specific issues identified to date, any issues that may be identified in the future or any potential future financial penalties, remains uncertain.

b. Contingent assets

As at 30 June 2026, the Group and the Bank do not have any contingent assets.

Other disclosure matters (continued)

38. Remuneration of Auditor

The Group's external auditor is Ernst & Young (EY). In addition to the audit and review of the Group's financial reports, EY has provided other services throughout the year.

	Group		Bank	
Fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)	**June 2026 $**	**June 2025 $**	**June 2026 $**	**June 2025 $**
Audit and review services				
• Audit and review of financial statements and climate disclosures[1]	2,400,194	2,211,796	2,326,854	2,132,936
• Other statutory assurance services[2]	626,268	565,000	527,000	475,000
• Other assurance services[3]	359,846	777,187	359,846	777,187
Total remuneration for audit, review and other assurance services	**3,386,308**	**3,553,983**	**3,213,700**	**3,385,123**
Other non-audit services[4]	19,500	239,200	19,500	239,200
Total remuneration paid to Ernst & Young (Australia) for services to the Consolidated Group[5]	**3,405,808**	**3,793,183**	**3,233,200**	**3,624,323**
Audit and review of financial statements of non-consolidated entities[6]	161,810	158,480	–	–
Total remuneration paid to Ernst & Young (Australia)[5]	**3,567,618**	**3,951,663**	**3,233,200**	**3,624,323**

1. Fees to the Group's auditor for auditing the statutory financial reports and climate disclosures of the Group, the Bank and any controlled entities.
2. Fees for assurance services that are required by legislation to be provided by the external auditor. These services include assurance of the Group's compliance with Australian Financial Services Licensing requirements.
3. Fees for other assurance and agreed-upon procedures services under other legislation or contractual arrangements where there is discretion as to whether the service is provided by the external auditor or another firm. These services include regulatory compliance reviews, agreed-upon procedures, comfort letters, and assurance of the Group's sustainability reporting.
4. Fees for other services.
5. Fees exclude goods and services tax (GST).
6. This category includes the statutory audit of the financial reports of non-consolidated trusts of which the Group is a trustee, manager or responsible entity (for example, the Sandhurst Managed and Common Funds). These fees are expensed by the relevant non-consolidated entity.

The Group has processes in place to maintain the independence of the external auditor, including the nature of expenditure on non-audit services. The Group is satisfied that the services and level of fees are compatible with maintaining independence.

EY also has specific internal processes in place to ensure auditor independence.

39. Events after reporting date

Other than matters disclosed in Note 30 – Provisions, no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the full year to the date of this report, which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial periods.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

The consolidated entity disclosure statement below has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).*

Unless otherwise indicated, as at 30 June 2026:

- the Group holds 100% of the share capital in any body corporates; and
- the place of incorporation or formation for all body corporates is Australia; and
- the entities listed are Australian tax residents within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.*

Entity name	Entity type
AB MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	Body Corporate
ABL NOMINEES PTY LTD[1]	Body Corporate
ADELAIDE EQUITY FINANCE PTY LTD	Body Corporate
AGRI ADVISORS PTY LIMITED	Body Corporate
B.B.S. NOMINEES PTY. LTD.	Body Corporate
BEN REGIONAL VICTORIA PTY LTD	Body Corporate
BENDIGO FINANCE PTY. LTD.	Body Corporate
BENDIGO FINANCIAL PLANNING LIMITED	Body Corporate
FEROCIA PTY LTD	Body Corporate
LEVERAGED EQUITIES LIMITED[1]	Body Corporate
NATIONAL MORTGAGE MARKET CORPORATION PTY LTD	Body Corporate
PIRIE STREET CUSTODIAN LTD	Body Corporate
PIRIE STREET NOMINEES PTY LTD	Body Corporate
PROFARMER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Body Corporate
ACN 083 938 416 (RBL) PTY LTD	Body Corporate
SANDHURST TRUSTEES LIMITED	Body Corporate
THE TRUSTEE FOR ALLSURITY PRE-SECURITISATION TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR BENDIGO AND ADELAIDE BANK COVERED BOND TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR BENDIGO AND ADELAIDE BANK EMPLOYEE SHARE PLAN TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR HOMESAFE TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR LEVERAGED EQUITIES 2009 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR LIGHTHOUSE WAREHOUSE TRUST NO. 1	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR LIGHTHOUSE WAREHOUSE TRUST NO. 8	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2008-1 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2008-4 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2017-3 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2019-1 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2019-2 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2021-1 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2021-2 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2022-1 TRUST	Trust
THE TRUSTEE FOR TORRENS 2025-1 TRUST	Trust
UP MONEY PTY LIMITED	Body Corporate

1. Indicates the entity is a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

a. The financial statements and notes of the Company and the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

b. The financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.

c. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

d. The consolidated entity disclosure statement required by section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* is true and correct.

e. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial period ending 30 June 2026.

On behalf of the Board,

Vicki Carter
Chair

Richard Fennell
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

24 August 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

Ernst & Young
8 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia
GPO Box 67 Melbourne VIC 3001

Tel: +61 3 9288 8000
Fax: +61 3 8650 7777
ey.com/au

Shape the future
with confidence

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises:

- The Group consolidated and Company statements of financial position as at 30 June 2026;
- The Group consolidated and Company statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information;
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement; and
- The directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. Giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of their financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

EY
Shape the future
with confidence

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Allowance for credit losses

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As at 30 June 2026, the allowance for credit losses includes individually assessed credit provisions of $31.7 million and collectively assessed credit provisions of $239.5 million as disclosed in Note 11 *Impairment of loans and advances* and Note 21 *Risk management*. The allowance for expected credit losses was determined in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and was subject to a number of significant judgements, such as: ▪ the identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk; ▪ assumptions used in the expected credit loss model (for exposures assessed on an individual or collective basis) such as the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and forward-looking macroeconomic factors, namely gross domestic product growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates and house price indices; ▪ the incorporation of forward-looking information that appropriately reflects current or future external factors, specifically judgments related to current economic uncertainty, both in the multiple forward-looking scenarios and the probability weighting ascribed to each of these scenarios; and ▪ assumptions used in the calculation of overlays, which are used to incorporate current and future factors that are not currently captured by the Group's expected credit loss models. This was a key audit matter due to the value of the provisions and the degree of judgment and	Our audit procedures on collective provisions included the following: ▪ We assessed the Group's calculation methodology against the relevant requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. ▪ We involved our actuarial specialists to test the mathematical accuracy of the Group's models and key modelling assumptions, including probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default assumptions. ▪ We involved our Economics specialists to assess significant macroeconomic assumptions incorporated into the Group's models, including the reasonableness of forward-looking information, with reference to relevant publicly-available macro-economic information. ▪ We assessed on a sample basis, the operating effectiveness of relevant controls used to manage the flow of information between IT systems and models related to the determination of the allowance for credit losses. ▪ On a sample basis, we agreed key loan attributes that are used in the models to calculate the expected credit loss, through to relevant source documentation. ▪ We assessed the basis for, and assumptions used in, overlays recognised to capture current and future market characteristics resulting from current market uncertainty, with reference to market data and industry/geographic concentrations. Our audit procedures on individually assessed credit provisions included the following on a sample basis:

Shape the future
with confidence

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
estimation uncertainty associated with the calculations.	▪ We assessed the reasonableness of internal credit quality assessments based on the borrowers' particular circumstances. ▪ We evaluated the associated provisions by assessing the reasonableness of key inputs within the calculation, focusing on emerging trends in high-risk industries, work out strategies, collateral values and the expected value and timing of recoveries. We also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures associated with credit impairment included in the Notes to the financial report.

Impairment assessment of goodwill

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As at 30 June 2026, Goodwill has been recorded with a closing balance of $988 million as disclosed in Note 26 *Goodwill and other intangible asset*. An impairment assessment is performed each year, comparing the carrying value of each cash generating unit (CGU), inclusive of goodwill balances, with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined using a value in use calculation. This calculation incorporated various assumptions, including: ▪ forecast future cash flows; ▪ discount rates; and ▪ terminal growth rates. This was a key audit matter due to the value of the goodwill balance and the degree of judgment and estimation uncertainty associated with the impairment assessment.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ We assessed whether the models used by the Group in the impairment testing of goodwill met the relevant requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. ▪ We assessed the appropriateness of the CGUs identified by management to which goodwill has been allocated. ▪ We agreed the forecast cash flows to the most recent forecasts approved by management or the Board, assessed the reasonableness of these forecasts based on the current economic environment, and the historical forecasting accuracy of the Group. ▪ We involved our Valuation specialists who: ○ Assessed the key assumptions used in the impairment assessment with reference to market rates and historical performance; ○ Assessed the relationship between market capitalisation of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and recent trading history relative to net assets; ○ Tested the mathematical accuracy of the impairment models; and ○ Benchmarked the implied valuations to comparable company trading and control valuation multiples.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

EY
Shape the future with confidence

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	We also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures associated with the impairment assessment of goodwill included in the Notes to the financial report.

Valuation of investment property

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Homesafe offers a debt-free equity release product to allow customers to release the equity in their homes in exchange for a capped percentage share of the future sale proceeds of the property. The product is accounted for as investment property under the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. The Homesafe investment property portfolio is measured at fair value using a discounted cash flow model which is categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation of the portfolio is subject to judgment in relation to key assumptions, including: ▪ expected rates of property appreciation; ▪ discount rates; ▪ mortality rates; and ▪ voluntary exit rates. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited holds investment property on its balance sheet after it purchased the investment property assets from the Homesafe Trust in the prior year. As at 30 June 2026, the Group's investment property is valued at $1,055.9 million and the revaluation gain recognised in the current year in respect of the Homesafe portfolio was $25.2 million as disclosed in Note 25 *Investment property*. This was a key audit matter due to the value of the Group's investment property portfolio and the degree of judgment and estimation uncertainty associated with the assumptions, particularly the expected rates of property appreciation assumption.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ We assessed the effectiveness of key controls over maintenance and settlement processes associated with this product. ▪ On a sample basis, we agreed data used in the discounted cash flow model to customer signed contracts. ▪ On a sample basis, assessed whether settlements around 30 June 2026 were recorded within the correct period. ▪ In conjunction with our Real Estate and Actuarial specialists, we assessed the key assumptions used in the valuation model with reference to market rates and historical trends and settlements during the year, as well as the mathematical accuracy of the model. We also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures in respect of the investment property and associated revaluation gains included in the Notes to the financial report.

Shape the future
with confidence

Information Technology (IT) systems and controls over financial reporting

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The Group's financial reporting process is significantly reliant on IT systems with automated processes and controls relating to the capture, storage and extraction of information.
 	
A fundamental component of these IT controls is determining if the risks relating to inappropriate user access management, unauthorised program changes and IT operating protocols are addressed.
	Our audit procedures were conducted with the involvement of our IT specialists and included the following:
	
	▪ We assessed the effectiveness of the Group's IT controls significant to the financial reporting processes, including those related to user access, change management and data integrity.
	▪ Where we identified design and/or operating deficiencies in the IT control environment, our procedures included the following:
	    ▪ We assessed the potential impact of the deficiencies on the integrity and reliability of the systems and data related to financial reporting; and
	    ▪ Where automated procedures were supported by systems with identified deficiencies, we performed alternative audit procedures.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2026 annual report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon and the Company's Sustainability Report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon in this auditor's report, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion. We have issued a separate auditor's report on selective sustainability information included in the Sustainability Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Shape the future with confidence

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001;* and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's or the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's or Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such

disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 117 to 143 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young

John MacDonald
Partner
Melbourne
24 August 2026

Tax Contribution Report

Our purpose is to feed into the prosperity of our customers and the communities we serve. While this is notably achieved by delivering banking services to our customers and through our Community Bank model, another significant way that we generate societal value is through our contribution to the Australian tax system.

We view the taxes we pay not merely as a statutory obligation, but as a fundamental pillar of our corporate citizenship. The taxes we contribute help fund the essential public services, infrastructure, schools, and hospitals that allow Australian communities to thrive. In FY26, we maintained our commitment to full transparency and cooperative compliance with the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) and all revenue authorities. We are proud to present this Tax Contribution Report, which aligns with the Board of Taxation's *Voluntary Tax Transparency Code and the Global Reporting Initiative Disclosure Standard GRI 207: Tax (2019).*

This report and any associated disclosures do not form part of the financial statements and have not been subject to independent external audit assurance.

Our approach to tax and sustainability

Our tax strategy aligns with our Group 2030 Strategy and our commitment to setting the benchmark for trust and societal impact. We believe that a prudent, transparent, and low-risk approach to tax provides financial stability, protects shareholder value, and sustains the trust of our customers and regulators. Key principles of our Tax Strategy include:

- **Australian focused:** We are an Australian bank, our operations, revenue generation, and tax liabilities reside within Australia. We do not use complex offshore structures or tax havens to shift profits. As a domestically focused institution with no foreign subsidiaries or permanent establishments, the Group does not meet the criteria for the OECD Pillar Two global minimum tax rules, ensuring a stable and predictable tax profile.
- **Prudent risk appetite:** We aim to comply with the letter and the spirit of the law and have no appetite to knowingly breach laws, regulations and voluntary codes to which we subscribe. We maintain a conservative tax risk profile and make tax payments in accordance with relevant tax laws. We do not engage in aggressive tax planning or artificial arrangements to minimise our tax obligations.
- **Commercial alignment:** All tax positions are strictly grounded in genuine commercial activities.
- **Public tax policy and stakeholders:** We monitor stakeholder expectations on tax transparency through engagement with investors, ESG analysts, and participation in industry forums. We do not engage in direct political lobbying on tax legislation. Rather, we participate in public policy discussion and consultation processes via submissions made by our industry representatives, such as the Australian Banking Association and the Corporate Tax Association.

Tax Contribution Report (continued)

Tax governance and risk management

Robust governance is central to our Tax Strategy, ensuring accountability at the highest levels of the Bank. Our approach is formally documented in our internal Tax Policy, which is reviewed and approved by the Board Risk Committee every two years.

Our Tax Policy mandates a *low appetite for tax risk* and sets the following parameters for managing tax risk:

- **Board and Executive oversight:** The Board sets the overall tax risk appetite, while the Board Audit Committee (BAC) has oversight of tax compliance. Our Chief Financial Officer provides a comprehensive tax report to the BAC on a half-yearly basis that includes our effective tax rate, total tax contribution, and explains any significant variances between accounting and tax results.
- **Management of tax risks:** The conduct of our tax affairs and management of tax risks is managed by a team of tax professionals who enforce the Bank's internal Tax Policy and ensure our tax compliance systems are appropriate and effective. We comply with documented tax procedures, complete risk assessments as part of standard risk management practices and have formal processes for identifying and managing all risks including tax risks.
- **Robust internal controls:** We have a comprehensive tax control framework that is independently tested on a regular basis to ensure its ongoing operational effectiveness.
- **Proactive and transparent engagement:** We engage with revenue authorities in a proactive, open, cooperative, and transparent manner.
- **Business conduct:** Our Code of Conduct sets the standards and core expectations of our employees to do the right thing for all our stakeholders. We have processes to handle complaints and whistleblowing channels for external parties or employees to raise concerns regarding our business conduct, which includes our tax practices.

Reflecting our conservative risk profile and commitment to compliance, we do not have any material uncertain tax positions or material tax disputes with any revenue authority as at 30 June 2026.

Tax transparency disclosures

Tax contribution

Our economic contribution to Australia extends well beyond corporate income tax. In FY26, we collected and paid a total of $535.4 million in various federal and state taxes as detailed below.

Tax contribution	2026 ($m)	2025 ($m)
Corporate income tax	207.8	172.9
Employer payroll taxes	39.8	39
Non-recoverable GST[1]	57.1	63.4
Other[2]	0.6	1.0
Tax paid	**305.3**	**276.3**
Employee payroll taxes withheld	162.9	159.9
Customer tax withheld	19.3	22.9
GST collected	47.9	47.1
Tax collected	**230.1**	**229.9**
Total tax contribution	**535.4**	**506.2**

1. GST paid by the Group that relates to making input taxed supplies.
2. Includes state and territory taxes such as stamp duty.

Public Country-by-Country Reporting

The ATO is required to publish certain information as part of Country-by-Country global tax transparency reporting measures, which apply to all Significant Global Entities with an annual global income of A$1 billion or more. We have included this information below, which only relates to Australia and covers all our operations.

Public Country-by-Country global tax transparency reporting		2026	2025
Employee headcount[1]	(FTE)	4,601	4,762
Revenue from unrelated parties	($)	4,953,525,262	5,280,771,751
Revenue from non-resident related parties	($)	—	—
Profit before tax	($)	554,926,962	105,354,250
Tangible assets excluding cash or cash equivalents[2]	($)	1,246,807,995	1,284,101,085
Corporate income tax paid on a cash basis[3]	($)	142,107,349	174,415,134
Corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss	($)	182,654,345	207,437,945

1. Number of full-time equivalent staff at the end of the financial year.
2. Tangible assets for Public Country by Country Reporting exclude cash or cash equivalents, intangibles, and financial assets. These terms are not Australian tax law terms and accordingly, accounting standards and practices have been used to assist with classification. The Group is a banking operation and largely derives its income from financial assets.
3. The amount of tax actually paid to the ATO in the year. This amount differs to income tax expense or income tax accrued in a year due to the timing of tax payments along with differences (both timing and permanent) in the treatment of certain types of income and expenses under accounting standards and tax laws.

Information such as our principal business activities and our Australian Entities will also be reported under this initiative. Our principal business activities are included in the Director's Report, and the list of Australian entities is included in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement in the Annual Financial Report.

Effective tax rate

The Group's Effective Tax Rate (ETR) of 32.9% (FY25: 197.0%) is calculated by dividing income tax expense by accounting profit before income tax. The calculation of our ETR and why it differs from the Australian corporate income tax rate of 30.0% is detailed below.

Australian effective tax rate		2026	2025
Accounting profit	($m)	**554.9**	**105.3**
Income tax on profit at 30%	($m)	166.5	31.6
Distributions on Tier 1 loan capital instruments[1]	($m)	12.5	13.3
Non-deductible impairment – Goodwill[2]	($m)	—	161.9
Other	($m)	3.7	0.6
Under/(over) provision in prior years[3]	($m)	(2.9)	(5.0)
Income tax expense reported in the Annual Financial Report	($m)	**179.8**	**202.4**
Income tax expense/accrued for the current year[4]	($m)	**182.7**	**207.4**
Australian effective tax rate	(%)	32.9	197.0
Reconciliation of income tax expense to income tax payable			
Income tax expense/accrued for current year	($m)	**182.7**	**207.4**
Temporary differences (movement)			
Unrealised (gain)/loss revaluations	($m)	9.2	(4.2)
Unrealised (gain)/loss other	($m)	2.7	(4.3)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	($m)	(1.9)	(3.2)
Provisions	($m)	27.6	(6.3)
Other adjustments[5]	($m)	(12.5)	(16.5)
Income tax payable for the current year	($m)	**207.8**	**172.9**

1. Recurrent distributions on Tier 1 loan capital instruments issued to meet regulatory capital requirements are not tax deductible. They are frankable equity distributions under tax laws.
2. A one-off impairment of goodwill in FY25, which was not deductible under tax laws.
3. Research and development incentives and other adjustments relating to prior years.
4. Excludes items relating to prior years to provide a tax expense/tax rate for the specific year only.
5. Includes an adjustment to prior year comparative information to reflect actual taxes paid for that year.

Tax Contribution Report (continued)

Other ATO tax transparency disclosures

The ATO also produces a 'Report of entity tax information' containing three data points for all corporate tax entities with a total income exceeding $100 million. The ATO also publishes a Research and Development (R&D) tax incentive transparency report for corporate tax entities where the R&D tax incentive has been claimed. The most recent data published under these reporting initiatives is provided below.

Report of entity tax information	2025 ($)
Total income	5,305,934,852
Taxable income	621,222,948
Tax payable	172,898,370

R&D tax incentive transparency report	2025 ($)
Total research and development expenditure[1]	32,993,665

1. Research and development expenditure included amounts capitalised ($23,485,763) and amounts expensed ($9,507,902).

Below is a reconciliation from the Report of entity tax information to our Annual Financial Report.

Reconciliation Annual Financial Report to Report of entity tax information	2025 ($m)
Accounting profit for the Group	105.3
Non-deductible/non-assessable difference	586.4
Temporary differences	(80.0)
Research and development expenditure (expensed amounts)	9.5
Taxable income	**621.2**
Income tax liability of taxable income at 30%	186.3
Less: franking credit offset	(0.7)
Less: research and development offset	(12.7)
Income tax payable	**172.9**

Shareholder information

Additional Information

This financial year, we engaged with our investors through a range of events and interactions including:

30 June 2025	Financial year end
25 August 2025	**Full year results and final dividend announcement**
02 September 2025	Ex-dividend date for final dividend
03 September 2025	Record date for final dividend
04 September 2025	DRP election date for final dividend
30 September 2025	Payment date for final dividend
21 October 2025	Annual General Meeting
11 November 2025	1Q26 trading update
4 December 2025	Investor update
31 December 2025	Financial half year end
16 February 2026	**Half year results and interim dividend announcement**
20 February 2026	Ex-dividend date for interim dividend
23 February 2026	Record date for interim dividend
24 February 2026	DRP election date for interim dividend
31 March 2026	Payment date for interim dividend
9 April 2026	3Q26 trading update
30 June 2026	Financial year end

1. Audit Committee

As at the date of the Directors' Report, the Group had an Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

2. Corporate governance practices

The corporate governance practices adopted by the Company are set out in the 2026 Corporate Governance Statement. For further details, please refer to our website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

3. Substantial shareholders

The following parties and their associates have notified the Company that they have a substantial relevant interest in the ordinary shares of the Company, effective as at 30 June 2026:

Substantial holder	Number of ordinary shares held	% of total shares issued [1]	Date of last notice
State Street Corporation	42,539,819	7.49%	28/08/2025
Vanguard Group	34,115,273	6.003%	17/10/2024

1. As at the date of the substantial shareholder's last notice lodged with the ASX.

Shareholder information (continued)

Additional Information (continued)

4. Distribution of shareholders

The range of issued securities as at 30 June 2026 were in the following categories:

Category	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares [1]	%	Fully Paid Employee Shares (BENAA and BENAB)	%	Capital Notes (BENPH)	%	Capital Notes (BENPI)	%	Performance and Share Rights (BENAAA)	%	Rights to Shares (BENAAD)	%
1 – 1,000	15,426,539	2.66	259,204	87.72	1,820,222	36.23	1,237,711	41.06	1,301,929	34.84	0	0.00
1,001 – 5,000	85,792,655	14.80	36,289	12.28	1,355,754	26.98	944,429	31.48	832,124	22.27	0	100.00
5,001 – 10,000	65,835,807	11.36	0	0.00	388,299	7.73	207,646	6.92	80,439	2.15	0	0.00
10,001 – 100,000	129,307,705	22.30	0	0.00	641,212	12.76	342,138	11.40	510,574	13.66	0	0.00
100,001 and over	283,432,900	48.88	0	0.00	818,959	16.30	274,076	9.140	1,011,510	27.07	0	0.00
Number of Holders	91,198	100.00	651	100.00	5,776	100.00	3,733	100.00	2,855	100.00	2	100.00
Securities on issue	**579,795,606**	**100.00**	**295,493**	**100.00**	**5,024,446**	**100.00**	**3,000,000**	**100.00**	**3,736,576**	**100.00**	**0**	**100.00**

1. Includes BENESC1 shares held in escrow to be released on 1 September 2026.

5. Marketable parcel

Based on a closing price of $10.55 on 30 June 2026 the number of holders with less than a marketable parcel of the Company's main class of securities (Ordinary Shares) as at 30 June 2026 was 4,359.

6. Unquoted securities

The number of unquoted equity securities that are on issue and the number of holders of those securities are shown in the above table under the heading of Fully Paid Employee Shares (namely BENAA and BENAB securities).

Additional Information (continued)

7. Major shareholders

Names of the 20 largest holders of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares in the Company, including the number of shares each holds and the percentage of capital that number represents, as at 30 June 2026 are:

Fully paid ordinary shares

Rank	Name	Number of shares	% of shares
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	117,746,466	20.33%
2	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	55,251,386	9.54%
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	50,726,293	8.765
4	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	11,397,134	1.97%
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	3,300,415	0.57%
6	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	3,149,077	0.54%
7	PACIFIC CUSTODIANS PTY LIMITED	3,148,235	0.54%
8	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	2,539,034	0.44%
9	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED	1,972,257	0.34%
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,844,092	0.32%
11	PACIFIC CUSTODIANS PTY LIMITED	1,690,063	0.29%
12	PACIFIC CUSTODIANS PTY LIMITED	1,252,225	0.22%
13	CARLTON HOTEL LIMITED	1,213,447	0.21%
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,041,600	0.18%
15	BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD	969,484	0.17%
16	MARNIE ANN BAKER	941,721	0.16%
17	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	735,803	0.13%
18	IOOF INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED	690,340	0.12%
19	LEESVILLE EQUITY PTY LTD	681,688	0.12%
20	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	640,534	0.11%
Total Securities of Top 20 Holdings		**260,931,294**	**45.06%**

Shareholder information (continued)

Additional Information (continued)

8. Major shareholders (continued)

BEN Capital Notes (ASX: BENPH)

Rank	Name	Number of Notes	% of Notes
1	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	410,023	8.16%
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	241,451	4.81%
3	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED	167,485	3.33%
4	IOOF INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED	91,687	1.82%
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	91,254	1.82%
6	MUTUAL TRUST PTY LTD	86,827	1.73%
7	IOOF INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED	81,690	1.63%
8	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	56,578	1.13%
9	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED	48,021	0.96%
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	47,160	0.94%
11	DIOCESE DEVELOPMENT FUND – CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF PARRAMATTA	21,170	0.42%
12	SANDHURST TRUSTEES LTD	17,738	0.35%
13	IOOF INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED	17,645	0.35%
14	SOUTH HONG NOMINEES PTY LTD	17,000	0.34%
15	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED	14,620	0.29%
16	MR MICHAEL KENNETH HARVEY & MR BRUCE WILLIAM NEILL & MS BROOKE ELIZABETH SLATTERY	13,987	0.28%
17	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED – A/C 2	12,635	0.25%
18	AUTISM SPECTRUM AUSTRALIA ASPECT	12,000	0.24%
18	MR MARK FREDERICK MACKAY	11,200	0.22%
19	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED	10,000	0.20%
20	TRISTAR METALS PTY LTD	10,000	0.20%
Total Securities of Top 20 Holdings		**1,480,171**	**29.46%**

Additional Information (continued)

9. Major shareholders (continued)

BEN Capital Notes (ASX: BENPI)

Rank	Name	Number of Notes	% of Notes
1	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	146,713	4.89%
2	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	127,363	4.25%
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	57,530	1.92%
4	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED	55,755	1.86%
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	44,234	1.47%
6	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	37,674	1.26%
7	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED	19,191	0.64%
8	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED	18,600	0.62%
9	SKYPLAZA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	15,900	0.53%
10	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED – A/C 2	15,285	0.51%
11	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	14,782	0.49%
12	MUTUAL TRUST PTY LTD	14,606	0.49%
12	SOUTH HONG NOMINEES PTY LTD	14,000	0.47%
13	MR MICHAEL KENNETH HARVEY & MR BRUCE WILLIAM NEILL & MS BROOKE ELIZABETH SLATTERY	12,375	0.41%
14	WALMSLEY DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	11,103	0.37%
14	SUNTECA (WA) PTY LTD	11,103	0.37%
14	TRISTAR METALS PTY LTD	10,000	0.33%
15	MARENTO PTY LTD	10,000	0.33%
16	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED	10,000	0.33%
16	SOUTH BAY NOMINEES PTY LTD	9,500	0.32%
17	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED	9,500	0.32%
18	IOOF INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED	8,936	0.30%
19	MRS LIJUAN HU & MR TONY SIAOWEI SHI	8,675	0.29%
20	G C F INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	8,612	0.29%
Total securities of top 20 holdings		**691,437**	**23.05%**

Shareholder information (continued)

Additional Information (continued)

10. Voting rights

Under the Company's constitution, each person who is a voting shareholder and who is present at a general meeting of the Company in person or by proxy, attorney or official representative is entitled to one vote on a show of hands or, on a poll, one vote for each fully paid ordinary share held. In the case of an equality of votes the Chair has, on both a show of hands and at a poll, a casting vote in addition to the vote to which the Chair may be entitled as a shareholder, proxy, attorney or duly appointed representative of a shareholder.

With respect to each person that is a holder of preference shares under the Company's constitution each holder is not entitled to vote at any general meeting of the Company except:

a. On any resolution during a period in which a dividend or part of a dividend remains unpaid.

b. On any resolution:
   - to reduce the share capital of the Company (other than a resolution to approve a redemption of the holder's class of preference shares);
   - that affects rights attached to the holder's class of preference shares;
   - to wind up the Company; and
   - for the disposal of the whole of the property, business and undertaking of the Company.

c. On a resolution to approve the terms of a buy-back agreement (other than a resolution to approve a redemption of the holder's class of preference shares).

d. During a winding-up of the Company, in which case a holder will have the same rights as to manner of attendance and voting as a holder of ordinary shares with one vote per preference share.

Corporate Governance Statement

This Corporate Governance Statement (Statement) of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (the Bank) is for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

The Statement has been approved by the Board of Directors and outlines the Bank's key governance frameworks, policies and practices, demonstrating compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition)' (ASX Principles).

The Bank's governance charters and policies are available on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Governance framework

The Bank's governance structure is designed to ensure clear lines of accountability and effective oversight.

- **Board:** Oversees the strategic direction, risk appetite and overall governance of the Bank.
- **Board Committees:** The Board is supported by four committees: the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, People and Culture Committee, and Technology and Transformation Committee. The Joint Chair Committee meets once per year to consider risk-related matters ahead of remuneration reviews.
- **Executive:** The Board delegates day-to-day management to the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO and MD) supported by the Executive team.
- **Executive Committees:** The CEO and MD and Executive team are supported in the discharge of their accountabilities by the Executive Committee, Executive Risk Committee, Disclosure Committee, and Consequence Management Committee.

Below these Executive-level Committees are Management Committees that assist each Accountable Executive to discharge their Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) accountabilities (including the Non-Financial Risk Committee, the Assets and Liability Management Committee, the Credit Risk Committee, and the Workplace Health Safety and Security Committee).

Further information on director profiles, director tenure and committee structure is set out in the 2026 Directors' Report within this **2026 Annual Report** (also available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/).

Board	Board					
Board Committees	Board Audit Committee	Board Risk Committee	Board People and Culture Committee	Board Technology and Transformation Committee	Joint Chair Committee	
Executive Committees	Executive Committee	Executive Risk Committee	Disclosure Committee	Consequence Management Committee		
Management Committees	Non-financial Risk Committee	Asset and Liability Management Committee	Credit Committee	Workplace Health, Safety and Security Committee		
Management Sub-committees	Model Risk Committee	Pricing Sub-committee	Product Governance Sub-committee	Customer Remediation Sub-committee	Lending Standards Review Sub-committee	Data Management Authority
Divisional Committees	Divisional Risk Committees					

Independent assurance and advice includes Internal and External Audit

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

The Board is responsible for the overall governance, performance and strategic direction of the Bank.

The Board Charter details the division of responsibilities between the Board and management. The Board Charter is available on the Bank's website at https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Before appointing a director or executive, the Bank undertakes comprehensive background checks. All directors and executives have written agreements setting out the terms of their appointment.

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, for all matters relating to the proper functioning of the Board and its Committees.

A comprehensive self-assessment of the performance of the Board and its Committees occurs annually and was undertaken between May and June 2026.

The performance of executives is assessed annually against agreed performance targets.

Diversity and Inclusion

Recommendation 1.5

The Bank remains committed to fostering an inclusive culture. The Board endorsed *Belonging at BEN FY26-28 Strategy* guides the Bank's priorities and actions to enable a more inclusive and better bank. The Board has set the following measurable objectives to track progress against the Strategy:

- **Gender Diversity:** 40:40:20 at Board, Executive, Senior Leadership Group and enterprise levels
- **Workforce Representation:** Maintain baseline, target improvement
- **Inclusion Index:** Maintain minimum 80%, target improvement

The Bank's progress against these objectives for FY26 is set out within this **2026 Annual Report** (also available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/).

The Diversity and Inclusion Policy supports the Bank to deliver on the Strategy by outlining the Bank's commitment to creating a workplace where everyone belongs. The Diversity and Inclusion Policy is available on the Bank's website at https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Principle 2: Structure the Board to be effective and add value

Board Composition and Independence

The Board comprised eight directors during the year, all of whom are independent non-executive directors other than the CEO and MD. The Chair, Vicki Carter, is an independent non-executive director and is not the CEO and MD.

Mr Richard Deutsch resigned from the Board in September 2025, and the Board thanked him for his significant contributions.

Details of the Board members are available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/leadership/

The Board assesses the independence of directors annually. This occurred in June 2026, and all non-executive directors were assessed as independent.

The Bank does not have a standalone Nomination Committee; the People and Culture Committee performs this function, overseeing Board succession, director appointments, and re-election processes to ensure an appropriate mix of skills and diversity.

The Board is committed to well-planned and orderly succession, aiming for a blend of diversity in thinking, background, approach, and skills. Succession planning is a vital component to ensure continuity, with the Board discussing succession planning on an ongoing basis.

The process to appoint a new Director is overseen by the Board Chair and the People and Culture Committee, whose responsibilities include recommending to the Board the selection of new Directors, the proposed criteria for the selection of candidates with reference to the current mix of skills, knowledge, experience, diversity and tenure on the Board, and identifying and nominating a short list of candidates to the Board.

The Board typically engages the services of a recruitment firm to help identify and assess potential candidates.

Directors undertake continuous professional development, including participation in regular dedicated Board education sessions across a wide variety of topics. Over the past financial year, educational sessions have covered the updated AML / CTF Regime, risks and opportunities relating to Generative AI (Gen AI) (to deepen oversight of technology transformation, digital innovation, and associated operational risks), cyber risk framework (including cyber scenarios), reputational risk management, digital currencies and financial risk management.

Board Skills and Development

The Board maintains a skills matrix to ensure it possesses the collective expertise required to guide the Bank's strategic direction and to assist the Board in determining which areas require further focus to upskill capability.

Board Average (out of 100)	**Number of Directors**	**Skill Attributes**
Leadership 81%		Experience as a Director or senior executive in comparable organisations.
Strategy and Commercial Acumen 83%		Understanding commercial and economic drivers and experience in the development and testing of strategic objectives for complex listed businesses.
Customers and Community 77%		An understanding of the drivers of customer experience and expectations in the context of the Bank's brand.
Industry Experience 70%		Experience as a senior executive in the financial services industry including retail banking, institutional or wholesale banking, and superannuation, and understanding of the shifting financial services landscape.
Social and Environmental 61%		An awareness and understanding of community expectations on environmental and social impacts and evolving disclosure and reporting requirements.
People and Culture 74%		Experience in shaping workplace culture and employee engagement, remuneration frameworks, consequence management and workplace health and wellbeing.
Governance, Risk and Compliance 78%		Experience as a Non-Executive Director of comparable organisations, with a strong understanding of governance, risk management, compliance and oversight.
Regulatory and Government Policy 62%		Understanding the regulatory and policy landscape in the financial services industry, including experience in identifying and resolving regulatory issues and engaging with government and regulators.
Financial Acumen 75%		Experience analysing and challenging financial statements, forecasts, modelling, and business cases, and understanding auditing and accounting issues.
Technology 59%		Experience as an Executive overseeing information technology, data management, cyber security, technology transformation, and understanding relevant risks.
Digital and Innovation 58%		Experience as an Executive overseeing digital transformation programs in comparable organisations and understanding the impacts, risks and opportunities and relevant trends shaping digital evolution and disruption.

KEY **Board average (left column)**
Top Quartile · Second Quartile · Third Quartile · Fourth Quartile

Director average (middle column)
Expert (Top Quartile) · Advanced (Second Quartile) · Capable (Third Quartile) · Limited (Fourth Quartile)

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Principle 3: Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly

The Bank's values – *Make a difference, Be better together, Own it, and Find the right way* – are the shared principles guiding the Bank's culture and how its people work to achieve their purpose.

The Board approved Code of Conduct (Code) together with the Bank's values, set the standard of behaviour and conduct expected to ensure compliance with laws, regulations and policies to deliver ethical outcomes for customers, community and stakeholders. The Code applies to anyone who performs work on behalf of the Bank, including directors, employees and contractors.

To promote and embed a culture of honesty and ethical behaviour, the Code is supported by a comprehensive suite of policies and practices, which are regularly reviewed, including:

Ethical standards and reporting: The Bank encourages the reporting of suspected or actual unlawful, unethical, or unacceptable behaviour through its established Speaking Up channels and Whistleblower Policy.

Financial crime risk management: The Bank's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Program and Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy are designed to detect, deter and disrupt financial crime and manage financial crime risks.

The Bank disclosed deficiencies in its AML/CTF program in November 2025 and is actively working on addressing the identified issues and implementing numerous enhancements to significantly uplift the Bank's management of ML/TF risk.

Consequence management: Where breaches of the Code or Bank policies are substantiated, fair and proportionate disciplinary outcomes are applied in line with the Consequence Management Policy. This **2026 Annual Report** includes information about consequence outcomes applied, and is available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/

To support the Board's oversight of organisational culture and ethical behaviour, the Board (or designated Board Committee) is notified of material incidents or breaches of the Code or Bank policies, including any reported under the Whistleblower Policy.

The Code, Whistleblower Policy, the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Policy Statement and the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy Statement are publicly available on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Principle 4: Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

The Audit Committee assists the Board to oversee the integrity of the Bank's financial reporting. All members are independent non-executive directors, and it is chaired by an independent director, Margaret Payn, who has strong financial experience and who is not the Board Chair.

The Audit Committee Charter is available on the Bank's website at https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Before the Board approves the financial statements, the CEO and MD and Chief Financial Officer provide a written declaration that the financial records have been properly maintained, and that the statements comply with accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the Bank's financial position.

For any periodic corporate reports released to the market that are not audited or reviewed by an external auditor, the Bank applies a rigorous internal peer and second line of accountability (2LoA) review and verification process to ensure the reports are accurate, balanced and appropriate.

Results and reports are available on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/financial-results/

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Bank is committed to providing shareholders with equal and timely access to material information. The Continuous Disclosure Policy sets out the processes for identifying and disclosing market-sensitive information to the ASX.

The CEO is supported by the Disclosure Committee to consider and determine ASX Announcements and the Bank's compliance with ASX Listing Rule 3.1A.

The Board receives copies of all material market announcements promptly after they have been made. Any new and substantive investor or analyst presentations are released to the ASX market announcements platform ahead of the presentation.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy is available on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Principle 6: Respect the rights of security holders

The Bank respects the rights of security holders by enabling two-way communication with investors, maintaining regular communications with investors, providing an online question portal and holding hybrid annual general meetings where investors can attend in person or remotely and can elect to receive all communications electronically.

The Investor Centre on the Bank's website provides centralised access to all corporate reports, ASX announcements, and governance documents.

To ensure accurate representation of shareholder views, all substantive resolutions at meetings of security holders are decided by a poll rather than by a show of hands.

Details of previous and upcoming annual general meetings can be obtained on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/annual-general-meetings/

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Risk Management Framework

The Board is responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy, supported by the Risk Committee. The Risk Committee consists entirely of independent non-executive directors and is chaired by an independent director, Victoria Weekes.

The Risk Committee Charter is available on the Bank's website at https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

The Bank operates and has been strengthening a 'Three Lines of Accountability' model to ensure clear ownership and independent oversight of risk.

The Board and Risk Committee reviewed the Group Risk Management Framework and Strategy in June 2026.

The Bank is continuing to work on the uplift of risk management across the Bank and recently announced its risk rectification plan to significantly improve the management of risk through enhanced risk processes, systems, and capabilities to fundamentally shift the Bank's risk maturity and mindset.

Detailed risk disclosures are set out in the Risk Section of this **2026 Annual Report** (also available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/.

Internal audit

The Bank maintains an independent Internal Audit function. Internal Audit reports directly to the Audit Committee and provides objective assurance on the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's risk management, control and governance processes.

Environmental and social risks

The Board appreciates that environmental and social risks, including climate change, are material. The Bank's framework for managing material environmental and social risks is set out in the Creating value in 2026 and FY26 Sustainability Report (Climate Disclosure) within this **2026 Annual Report** (also available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/).

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The People and Culture Committee assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities in relation to the Bank's strategies, policies and practices relating to remuneration, people and culture. All of the Board People and Culture Committee's members are independent non-executive directors, and it is chaired by an independent director, Abi Cleland.

The People and Culture Committee Charter is available on the Bank's website at https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

The Bank's remuneration framework is designed to attract, motivate and retain the talent needed to make the Bank better for all of its stakeholders and create long-term value for shareholders.

Non-Executive Directors are paid a base fee and receive no incentives.

The Securities Trading Policy prohibits employees from entering into transactions (such as hedging) that limit the economic risk of participation in employee equity schemes.

Further details of relevant remuneration policies and consequence management framework are set out in the 2026 Remuneration Report within this **2026 Annual Report** (also available here: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/reports/).

The Securities Trading Policy is available on the Bank's website at: https://www.bendigobank.com.au/about-us/corporate-governance/

Glossary

Absolute Emissions	The total amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted into the atmosphere over a specific period. These relate to both our operational and financed emissions.
AML/CTF	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing.
Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)	Refers to the Australian Accounting Standards issued by the AASB. An accounting standard is a technical pronouncement that sets out the required accounting, including measurement and recognition requirements, for particular types of transactions and events. The accounting requirements affect the preparation and presentation of an entity's financial statements.
Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)	The AASB is the Australian Government agency responsible for developing, issuing and maintaining accounting standards that apply under the *Corporations Act 2001*.
AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures	Mandatory reporting standard for climate-related disclosures. Requires reporting entities to disclose and quantify their climate-related risks and opportunities.
Australian Banking Association (ABA)	ABA is the trade association for the Australian banking industry.
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)	The ACCC is the chief competition regulator of the Government of Australia.
Australian Financial Complaints (ACFA)	ACFA provide consumers and small businesses with fair, free and independent dispute resolution for financial complaints.
Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA)	AFCA is an external dispute resolution company for consumers who are unable to resolve complaints with member financial services organisations.
Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)	A standardised hierarchical classification system jointly developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Statistics New Zealand to classify business entities and activities into industry categories based on their primary economic activity.
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	APRA is the prudential regulator of the Australian financial services industry. APRA is an independent statutory authority that supervises institutions across banking, insurance and superannuation and promotes financial system stability in Australia.
Australian Prudential Standards (APS)	Refers to the Prudential Standards issued by APRA.
Australian Sustainable Finance Institute (ASFI)	ASFI is an organisation established to realign the Australian financial services system so that more money flows to activities that will create a sustainable, resilient and inclusive Australia.
Australian Workplace Equality Index (AWEI)	The AWEI is the definitive national benchmark on LGBTQ workplace inclusion and comprises the largest and only national employee survey designed to gauge the overall impact of inclusion initiatives on organisational culture as well as identifying and nonidentifying employees. The Index drives best practice in Australia and sets a comparative benchmark for Australian employers across all sectors.
Authorised deposit taking institution (ADI)	A financial institution authorised by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) to accept deposits from the public. ADIs facilitate savings and lending activities in the Australian financial system. It includes banks, building societies and credit unions.
Banking Code of Practice (BCoP)	This sets out the standards of practice and service in the Australian banking industry for individual and small business customers, and their guarantors.
Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)	The BCBS is the primary global standard setter for the prudential regulations of banks and provides a forum for regular cooperation on banking supervisory matters.
Bendigo Bank Digital Deposit Sales (consumer only)	A 3-month average of the percentage of total deposit product sales (savings, transaction and term deposit) based on date of first use. Excludes sales to customers aged under 12. B&A customers, Up customers and sales originated via brokers. Digital includes sales originating via the web and App.
Business Council of Australia (BCA)	The BCA represents Australia's largest employers, advocating for good policy on behalf of the business community and the Australians they employ.
Business for Social Impact (B4SI)	A standard to measure corporate social impact. The Bank measures its community investment in alignment with the B4SI methodology.

Carbon neutral / carbon neutrality	Bendigo Bank's approach to carbon neutrality means we are working to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by reducing our operational market-based emissions (which excludes financed emissions) across all scopes (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions for categories 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14) and offsetting remaining emissions with verified carbon projects using our Carbon Offset Evaluation Framework. The retirement of carbon offsets may include the carry forward of surplus credits from prior year and the use of offsets retired subsequent to year-end to facilitate the application of the appropriate quantity of offsets to the reporting period. Offsets applied to the FY25 have not been claimed against any other reporting period. Carbon neutrality is reported one year in lag. Our public commitments detail specific reduction targets and timelines.
Cash earnings	Cash earnings is not a statutory financial measure, is not presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and is not audited or reviewed in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. It is considered by management to be a key indicator of the underlying performance of the core business activities of the Group. Cash earnings is defined as statutory net profit after tax adjusted for non-cash items and other adjustments. Non-cash items are those deemed to be outside of the Group's core activities and hence these items are not considered to be representative of the Group's ongoing financial performance.
Climate & Nature Action Plan 2024 – 2026 (CNAP)	The CNAP is the Bank's climate strategy to manage the Bank's climate and nature-related risks and opportunities.
Climate-related risks & opportunities (CRROs)	The collective potential negative (risks) and positive (opportunities) financial impacts of climate change on an organisation's business model, strategy, cash flows, and overall prospects.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	The highest quality components of capital available to the Group satisfying certain characteristics as defined by the prudential regulator including providing the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings and allowable reserves less specified regulatory adjustments.
Community Bank Operations	All Community Branches that are part of the Bendigo Bank Group. The Bank does not have direct control of the energy procurement of these branches, instead each branch has that control.
Cost to Income ratio	A performance measure which represents total operating expenses before non-cash items and other adjustments as a percentage of total income before non-cash items and other adjustments.
Credit risk	The risk of loss of principal, interest and/or fees and charges resulting from a borrower failing to meet a credit obligation.
Dilutive earnings per share	An earnings measure calculated by dividing net profit after tax attributable to owners of the Bank by the weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares on issue over the period adjusted for the effect of all potentially dilutive instruments.
Dividend payout ratio	Dividend per share divided by the applicable earnings per ordinary share.
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	A plan which provides shareholders with the opportunity to receive their entitlement to a dividend in shares.
Earnings per share	An earnings measure calculated by dividing net profit after tax attributable to owners of the Bank by the weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares on issue over the period.
Environment, Social Governance (ESG)	A formal approach to measuring and reporting how your business impacts society and the environment.
Equity reserve for credit losses (ERCL)	The equity reserve for credit losses was initially established to meet the requirements of APRA Prudential Standard, APS 220 Credit Quality, which required a reserve to be held to recognise estimated future credit losses which may arise over the life of the Group's lending portfolio. This requirement was removed from 1 January 2022, however, the Group has decided to maintain this reserve, with the value assessed on a semi-annual basis.
EV	Electric Vehicles.
Expected Credit Loss (ECL)	Represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument and considers reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future events and economic conditions that impact the Bank's credit risk assessment.

Glossary (continued)

Fair value	Is an amount at which an asset or liability could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
Financed Emissions	GHG emissions linked to the lending activities of the Bank.
Financial Accountability Regime (FAR)	FAR refers to the obligations arising from the FAR Act 2023, FAR Consequential Amendments Act (FCA Act), FAR Minister, Transition and Regulator Rules and is jointly administered by ASIC and APRA. The Bank's FAR Accountability Map and Accountability Statements for Accountable Persons outline governance arrangements and how enterprise accountabilities and responsibilities are assigned.
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Financial assets that are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models applicable to amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Income Statement.
Financial Inclusion Action Plan (FIAP)	The Bank's approach to increasing the financial wellbeing of our customers, people, suppliers and community.
Foundation	Bendigo Bank Community Foundation.
Full-time equivalent (FTE)	Includes all permanent full-time staff and part-time staff equivalents.
Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard	A widely adopted international standard for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. It provides a framework for businesses, governments, and other entities to quantify and track their GHG emissions, which are then reported.
Gross loans and other receivables	Is the principal amount of loans and advances provided, gross of provisions and deferred fee income and including any accrued interest.
Group	Is Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ('the Bank') and the entities it controlled at financial year end and during the financial year ('the Group').
Hedging	The use of financial market contracts, namely derivatives, to eliminate or minimise the Bank's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, or other market factors.
Impaired loan	A facility must be classified as impaired regardless of whether it is 90 days or more past due (arrears) when there is doubt as to whether the full amounts due (interest and principal) will be achieved in a timely manner. This is the case even if the full extent of the loss cannot be clearly determined.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of that entity.
Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs)	Tradeable financial instruments created under Australia's Large-scale Renewable Energy Target (LRET). One LGC represents one megawatt-hour (MWh) of eligible renewable electricity generated and dispatched to the grid by accredited large-scale power stations (such as wind or solar farms).
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	The Liquidity Coverage Ratio measures the portion of High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA) available to meet net cash outflows over a 30 day period under an APRA defined severe short-term stress scenario.
Locate Evaluate Assess Plan (LEAP)	LEAP is a structured approach developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to help organisations identify, assess, manage, and disclose nature-related issues.
Location based emissions	Scope 2 operational emissions that reflect the average emissions intensity of the grid.
Market based emissions	Scope 2 operational emissions that account for the Bank's decisions to invest in different electricity products and markets, including LGCs and purchases of renewable electricity.
Mark-to-Market valuation	A valuation that reflects current market rates as at the Balance Sheet date for financial instruments that are carried at fair value.
MD	Managing Director.

ML/TF	Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.
National Greenhouse Gas Reporting (NGER) Scheme	NGERs is the reporting framework used to measure the Bank's greenhouse gas emissions, energy production, and energy consumption.
Net Interest Income (NII)	The amount of interest received or receivable on assets net of interest paid or payable on liabilities.
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	NPS measures customer loyalty and advocacy. It gauges how likely customers are to recommend a company, product, or service to others.
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR 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 the function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and Off Balance Sheet activities.
Net tangible assets	Net assets excluding intangible assets and other equity instruments.
Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)	NGFS provides standardised, forward-looking climate scenarios (e.g., Net Zero 2050, Delayed Transition, Hot House World) used by financial institutions as the benchmark for climate scenario analysis, stress testing, and assessing portfolio resilience.
Notional	Is the face value on which the calculations of payments for derivative financial instruments is based.
Offset account	An Offset Account is a transaction account which participates with a separate facility usually for a mortgage. Instead of receiving interest on the savings account, the interest payment due on the loan is calculated only on the net balance of the facility balance less the savings account balance.
Operational emissions	The direct and indirect GHG emissions linked to the operations of the Bank.
Operating segment	An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses. Segment reporting reflects the information that is used by the Managing Director for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment, hence it is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Managing Director and the Executive Team.
Operational emissions	The direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions linked to the operations of the Bank.
Past Due 90 Days	For a loan subject to a regular repayment schedule: At least 90 days have elapsed from the due date of a contractual repayment which has not been satisfied in full; and Total amount of arrears is equivalent to at least 90 days worth of Scheduled Payments. For a loan not subject to a contractual repayment schedule (for example, overdrafts and revolving credit facilities) the facility remains over the contractual limit amount for at least 90 days.
Past due	A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment of principal, interest or other amount, when contractually due.
Physical Risk	Risks resulting from climate change that can be event-driven (acute) or longer term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Physical risks may have financial implications for organisations, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption.
Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)	The Bank's approach and commitment to strengthening relationships between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous peoples, for the benefit of all Australians.
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	The RBA is Australia's central bank, which is responsible for contributing to the stability of the currency, full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the Australian people.
Residential Mortgage-Backed Security (RMBS)	A debt security whose cash flow is backed by the principal and interest payments from a specified pool of mortgage loans that are secured by mortgages over residential property.
Restructured facility	A 'Restructured Loan' is a facility in which the original contractual terms have been modified to provide for concessions of interest, or principal, or other payments due, or for an extension in maturity for a non-commercial period for reasons related to the financial difficulties of a customer and would not be offered to new customers with similar risk.
Return on average ordinary equity (ROE)	Net profit attributable to owners of the Bank divided by average ordinary equity, excluding treasury shares and reserves.
Return on average tangible equity (ROTE)	Net profit attributable to the owners of the Bank divided by average ordinary equity, excluding treasury shares less goodwill and other intangible assets.

Glossary (continued)

Right-of-use-asset (ROUA)	The right-of-use asset is a lessee's right to use an asset over the life of a lease.
Roy Morgan Net Promoter Score	Roy Morgan Research, 6 month rolling averages as at June 2026, comparing BEN to the industry average. Industry includes: ANZ, BOM, BOQ, Bank SA, Bankwest, CBA, ING, NAB, St. George, Suncorp & WBC. Net Promoter, Net Promoter System, Net Promoter Score, NPS and the NPS-related emoticons are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems, Inc.
Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)	SBTi defines best practices, provides independent validation, and helps companies set science-backed greenhouse gas reduction targets to limit global warming to 1.5°C.
Scope 1	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.
Scope 3	All indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions where applicable.
Specified Roles	Specified roles are defined in CPS 511 and are intended to capture those individuals and cohorts who can have a material influence on the performance and risk profile of the entity, in both the short and long-term. Specified roles comprise senior managers, executive directors, material risk-takers (including highly-paid material risk-takers) and all risk and financial control personnel.
Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	A globally recognised set of recommendations designed to improve the reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities for investors and stakeholders.
The Australian Financial Markets Association (AFMA)	AFMA is an industry association promoting efficiency, integrity and professionalism in Australia's financial markets – including the capital, credit, derivatives, foreign exchange and other specialist markets.
The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)	ASIC is an independent commission of the Australian Government tasked as an integrated corporate, markets, financial services and consumer credit regulator.
Transition risk	Risk related to transitioning to a lower-carbon economy that may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to organisations.

Contact us

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited
ABN 11 068 049 178

Registered head office

The Bendigo Centre,
22-44 Bath Lane,
Bendigo VIC Australia 3550

If calling from Australia:
1300 236 344

If calling outside Australia:
+61 3 5445 0666

Shareholder enquiries
bendigobank.com.au/about-us/investor-centre/

Website
bendigobank.com.au/about-us

Social Media

Bendigo Bank
facebook.com/BendigoBank

Bendigo Bank
@bendigobankofficial

Up
@up_banking

Bendigo Bank
linkedin.com/company/bendigobank

Up
linkedin.com/company/upbanking

Bendigo Bank
@bendigobank

Up
@up_banking

Bendigo Bank
The better big bank

Bendigo Bank
The better big bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.
ABN 11 068 049 178