

**Basel III  
Pillar 3**

Capital Adequacy and Risks  
Disclosures as at 30 September 2018

# Becoming a simpler, better bank



**Commonwealth**Bank



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## 1. Introduction

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (the Group) is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the authority of the Banking Act 1959.

This document is prepared in accordance with Board approved policy and quarterly reporting requirements set out in APRA's prudential standard APS 330 "Public Disclosure". It presents information on the Group's capital adequacy and Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) calculations for credit risk including securitisation, market risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) and operational risk.

This document also presents information on the Group's leverage and liquidity ratios in accordance with prescribed methodology.

The Group is required to report its assessment of capital adequacy on a Level 2 basis. Level 2 is defined as the consolidated banking group excluding the insurance and funds management businesses and entities through which securitisation of Group assets are conducted.

The Group is predominantly accredited to use the Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) approach for credit risk and Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for operational risk. The Group is also required to assess its traded market risk and IRRBB requirement under Pillar 1 of the Basel capital framework.

This document is unaudited, however, it has been prepared consistent with information that has been subject to review by an external auditor and published elsewhere or has been supplied to APRA.

The external auditor (PwC) performed certain procedures over the Pillar 3 report for the year ended June 2018, including verifying disclosures are consistent with information contained in the Group's Profit Announcement, returns provided to APRA and source systems. PwC have provided recommendations to enhance the internal controls related to the calculation of RWAs and the Group has an action plan in place to implement these recommendations.

The Group's Pillar 3 documents are available on the Group's corporate website:

[www.commbank.com.au/about-us/investors/shareholders](http://www.commbank.com.au/about-us/investors/shareholders)

### Group Capital Ratios

The Group's Basel III Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) APRA ratio was 10.0% at 30 September 2018, compared to 10.1% at 30 June 2018.

After allowing for the impact of the implementation of AASB 9 and 15 on 1 July 2018, and the 2018 final dividend (which included the issuance of shares in respect of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan), CET1 increased 82 basis points in the quarter. This was primarily driven by a combination of capital generated from earnings and the benefit from the sale of the Group's New Zealand life insurance operations.

CBA has previously announced the divestment of a number of businesses as part of its strategy to build a better, simpler bank. These divestments are subject to various conditions, regulatory approvals and timings, and include the sale of the global asset management business, Colonial First State Global Asset Management (expected completion mid calendar 2019) and the sales of the bank's Australian life insurance business ("CommInsure Life"), its non-controlling investment in BoComm Life and its 80% interest in the Indonesian life insurance business, PT Commonwealth Life (all expected to complete in the first half of calendar year 2019). Collectively, these divestments will provide an uplift to CET1 of approximately 120 basis points, resulting in a 30 September 2018 pro-forma CET1 ratio of 11.2%.

The Group's Basel III internationally comparable CET1 ratio as at 30 September 2018 was 15.7%, compared to 15.5% at 30 June 2018. The internationally comparable basis aligns with the APRA study entitled "International capital comparison study" (13 July 2015).

### Capital Initiatives

During the quarter the DRP in respect of the 2018 final dividend was satisfied by the allocation of approximately \$749 million of ordinary shares, representing a participation rate of 18.4%.

### Leverage Ratio

The Group's Leverage Ratio, which is defined as Tier 1 Capital as a percentage of exposures, was 5.5% at 30 September 2018 (30 June 2018: 5.5%) on an APRA basis and 6.2% (30 June 2018: 6.3%) on an internationally comparable basis.

### Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requires Australian ADIs to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day net cash outflows projected under an APRA-prescribed stress scenario. The Group maintained an average LCR of 131% in the September 2018 quarter (quarter ended 30 June 2018: 133%) and an LCR of 133% as at 30 September 2018 (30 June 2018: 131%).

	30 Sep 18	30 Jun 18
	%	%
<b>Summary Group Capital Adequacy Ratios (Level 2)</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1	10.0	10.1
Tier 1	12.2	12.3
Tier 2	2.8	2.7
<b>Total Capital (APRA)</b>	<b>15.0</b>	15.0
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (Internationally Comparable) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>15.7</b>	15.5

(1) Analysis aligns with the 13 July 2015 APRA study titled "International capital comparison study".

## 2. Risk Weighted Assets

Risk weighted assets are calculated using the AIRB approach for the majority of the Group's credit risk exposures.

Internal assessment and supervisory formula approaches are used where relevant for non-rated securitisation exposures and for rated exposures where APS 120 prohibits the Group

using the ratings-based approach. The ratings-based approach is used for securitisation exposures rated by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) where APS 120 allows or requires.

### APS 330 Table 3a to 3e – Basel III capital requirements (RWA)

Asset Category	Risk Weighted Assets		Change in RWA for	
	30 Sep 18	30 Jun 18	September 2018 quarter	
	\$M	\$M	\$M	%
<b>Credit Risk</b>				
<b>Subject to AIRB approach <sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Corporate	68,016	68,479	(463)	(0.7)
SME corporate	32,867	32,772	95	0.3
SME retail	4,782	4,709	73	1.6
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	2,402	2,458	(56)	(2.3)
Sovereign	2,256	2,509	(253)	(10.1)
Bank	10,704	11,097	(393)	(3.5)
Residential mortgage	141,232	139,203	2,029	1.5
Qualifying revolving retail	9,194	9,592	(398)	(4.1)
Other retail	15,619	15,750	(131)	(0.8)
<b>Total RWA subject to AIRB approach</b>	<b>287,072</b>	<b>286,569</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Specialised lending</b>	<b>53,923</b>	<b>55,893</b>	<b>(1,970)</b>	<b>(3.5)</b>
<b>Subject to standardised approach</b>				
Corporate	1,230	1,246	(16)	(1.3)
SME corporate	345	412	(67)	(16.3)
SME retail	5,869	5,856	13	0.2
Sovereign	203	222	(19)	(8.6)
Bank	36	79	(43)	(54.4)
Residential mortgage	5,696	5,627	69	1.2
Other retail	1,517	1,593	(76)	(4.8)
Other assets	6,362	5,241	1,121	21.4
<b>Total RWA subject to standardised approach</b>	<b>21,258</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Securitisation	2,962	2,890	72	2.5
Credit valuation adjustment	2,986	2,882	104	3.6
Central counterparties	1,028	1,018	10	1.0
<b>Total RWA for credit risk exposures</b>	<b>369,229</b>	<b>369,528</b>	<b>(299)</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>
Traded market risk	6,581	8,255	(1,674)	(20.3)
Interest rate risk in the banking book	27,189	24,381	2,808	11.5
Operational risk	57,778	56,448	1,330	2.4
<b>Total risk weighted assets</b>	<b>460,777</b>	<b>458,612</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>0.5</b>

(1) Pursuant to APRA requirements, RWA amounts derived from AIRB risk weight functions have been multiplied by a scaling factor of 1.06.

### Risk Weighted Assets

Total Group RWA increased by \$2.2 billion or 0.5% on the prior quarter to \$460.8 billion driven by higher IRRBB and Operational Risk, partially offset by lower Traded Market Risk.

#### Credit Risk RWA

Credit RWA decreased by \$0.3 billion or 0.1% on the prior quarter to \$369.2 billion mainly driven by a reduction of exposure and improved credit quality across corporate portfolios.

These decreases were partly offset by foreign currency movements and a refresh of credit risk estimates on Australian residential mortgages.

#### Traded Market Risk RWA

Traded Market Risk RWA decreased by \$1.7 billion or 20.3% on the prior quarter to \$6.6 billion. This was mainly driven by an enhanced model measurement approach for some interest rate exposures.

### Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) RWA

IRRBB RWA increased \$2.8 billion or 11.5% on the prior quarter to \$27.2 billion. This was driven by interest rate risk management activity and a decrease in embedded gains.

#### Operational Risk RWA

Operational Risk RWA increased by \$1.3 billion or 2.4% on the prior quarter to \$57.8 billion. This was driven by modelling variations and changes in portfolio diversification.

The Operational Risk RWA includes the \$12.5 billion add-on required by APRA following the Prudential Inquiry findings dated 30 April 2018. The Group regularly reviews and updates its Operational Risk RWA to reflect material changes in its operational risk profile in accordance with the Operational Risk Management Framework and governance processes.

# Credit Risk

## 3. Credit Risk

### 3.1 Credit Risk Exposures

The following tables detail credit risk exposures subject to AIRB and Standardised approaches.

**APS 330 Table 4a – Credit risk exposures by portfolio type and modelling approach**

Portfolio Type	30 September 2018				Average exposure for September 2018 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	Change in exposure for September 2018 quarter <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Off balance sheet						
	On balance sheet	Non-market related	Market related	Total			
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M		\$M	\$M
Subject to AIRB approach							
Corporate	72,497	43,454	7,684	123,635	124,292	(1,313)	(1. 1)
SME corporate	44,312	8,888	310	53,510	53,420	180	0. 3
SME retail	7,023	3,217	-	10,240	10,216	49	0. 5
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	4,041	1,371	-	5,412	5,449	(74)	(1. 3)
Sovereign	83,875	1,426	2,186	87,487	86,771	1,432	1. 7
Bank	27,531	1,454	10,035	39,020	39,914	(1,788)	(4. 4)
Residential mortgage	489,534	71,740	-	561,274	560,150	2,248	0. 4
Qualifying revolving retail	10,530	18,070	-	28,600	28,826	(452)	(1. 6)
Other retail	8,140	3,074	-	11,214	11,315	(203)	(1. 8)
Total AIRB approach	747,483	152,694	20,215	920,392	920,353	79	0. 0
Specialised lending	51,798	9,069	566	61,433	62,131	(1,398)	(2. 2)
Subject to standardised approach							
Corporate	999	231	-	1,230	1,238	(16)	(1. 3)
SME corporate	179	166	-	345	379	(67)	(16. 3)
SME retail	4,827	955	72	5,854	5,844	20	0. 3
Sovereign	494	-	-	494	494	1	0. 2
Bank	178	1	-	179	279	(200)	(52. 8)
Residential mortgage	11,622	1,739	-	13,361	13,275	173	1. 3
Other retail	1,439	77	-	1,516	1,554	(76)	(4. 8)
Other assets	10,957	-	-	10,957	9,929	2,055	23. 1
Central counterparties	-	-	7,115	7,115	7,155	(81)	(1. 1)
Total standardised approach	30,695	3,169	7,187	41,051	40,147	1,809	4. 6
Total credit exposures <sup>(3)</sup>	829,976	164,932	27,968	1,022,876	1,022,631	490	0. 0

(1) The simple average of exposures as at 30 September 2018 and 30 June 2018.

(2) The difference between exposures as at 30 September 2018 and 30 June 2018.

(3) Total credit risk exposures (calculated as EAD) do not include equities or securitisation exposures.

## 3.1 Credit Risk Exposures (continued)

APS 330 Table 4a – Credit risk exposures by portfolio type and modelling approach (continued)

Portfolio Type	30 June 2018				Average exposure for June 2018 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	Change in exposure for June 2018 quarter <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Off balance sheet			Total			
	On balance sheet	Non-market related	Market related				
	\$M	\$M	\$M			\$M	\$M
Subject to AIRB approach							
Corporate	72,930	43,771	8,247	124,948	124,790	316	0.3
SME corporate	44,508	8,511	311	53,330	55,698	(4,735)	(8.2)
SME retail	7,076	3,115	-	10,191	10,163	56	0.6
SME retail secured by residential mortgage	4,132	1,354	-	5,486	5,536	(100)	(1.8)
Sovereign	82,484	1,334	2,237	86,055	87,645	(3,179)	(3.6)
Bank	31,034	687	9,087	40,808	41,748	(1,881)	(4.4)
Residential mortgage	487,335	71,691	-	559,026	557,457	3,137	0.6
Qualifying revolving retail	10,828	18,224	-	29,052	29,207	(310)	(1.1)
Other retail	8,314	3,103	-	11,417	11,458	(82)	(0.7)
Total AIRB approach	748,641	151,790	19,882	920,313	923,702	(6,778)	(0.7)
Specialised lending	52,517	9,767	547	62,831	63,328	(993)	(1.6)
Subject to standardised approach							
Corporate	1,030	216	-	1,246	1,399	(306)	(19.7)
SME corporate	199	212	1	412	355	115	38.7
SME retail	4,808	969	57	5,834	5,808	51	0.9
Sovereign	484	9	-	493	478	31	6.7
Bank	238	1	140	379	290	178	88.6
Residential mortgage	11,429	1,759	-	13,188	13,056	263	2.0
Other retail	1,481	111	-	1,592	1,562	60	3.9
Other assets	8,902	-	-	8,902	10,690	(3,576)	(28.7)
Central counterparties	-	-	7,196	7,196	7,026	340	5.0
Total standardised approach	28,571	3,277	7,394	39,242	40,664	(2,844)	(6.8)
Total credit exposures <sup>(3)</sup>	829,729	164,834	27,823	1,022,386	1,027,694	(10,615)	(1.0)

(1) The simple average of exposures as at 30 June 2018 and 31 March 2018.

(2) The difference between exposures as at 30 June 2018 and 31 March 2018.

(3) Total credit risk exposures (calculated as EAD) do not include equities or securitisation exposures.

## Credit Risk

### 3.2 Past Due and Impaired Exposures, Provisions and Reserves

All provisions for impairment assessed on an individual basis in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards are classified as specific provisions in accordance with APS 220 "Credit Quality". Most of the collective provisions raised under the Australian Accounting Standards are included in the General Reserve for Credit Losses (GRCL), however, certain collective provisions not eligible for inclusion in the GRCL are classified as specific provisions. This includes, for example, collective provisions on unsecured retail products 90 days or more past due. On 1 July 2018, the Group adopted AASB9 resulting in \$1.06 billion increase to collective provisions. The increase is due to the introduction of forward looking economic factors and holding lifetime expected credit losses on stage 2 loans as prescribed under the standard.

#### Reconciliation of Australian Accounting Standards, APS 220 based credit provisions and APS 330 Table 4c – General reserve for credit losses

30 September 2018			
	General reserve for credit losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Specific provision <sup>(1)</sup>	Total provisions
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Collective provision <sup>(2)</sup>	3,399	386	3,785
Individual provisions <sup>(2)</sup>	-	859	859
<b>Total provisions</b>	3,399	1,245	4,644
Additional GRCL requirement <sup>(3)</sup>	524	-	524
<b>Total regulatory provisions</b>	3,923	1,245	5,168

(1) Provisions classified according to APS 220 "Credit Quality".

(2) Provisions according to the Australian Accounting Standards.

(3) The Group has recognised a deduction from CET1 of \$524 million in order to maintain the required minimum GRCL.

30 June 2018			
	General reserve for credit losses <sup>(1)</sup>	Specific provision <sup>(1)</sup>	Total provisions
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Collective provision <sup>(2)</sup>	2,484	279	2,763
Individual provisions <sup>(2)</sup>	-	870	870
<b>Total provisions</b>	2,484	1,149	3,633
Additional GRCL requirement <sup>(3)</sup>	589	-	589
<b>Total regulatory provisions</b>	3,073	1,149	4,222

(1) Provisions classified according to APS 220 "Credit Quality".

(2) Provisions according to the Australian Accounting Standards.

(3) The Group has recognised a deduction from CET1 of \$589 million in order to maintain the required minimum GRCL.



## 3.2 Past Due and Impaired Exposures, Provisions and Reserves (continued)

The following tables provide a summary of the Group's financial losses by portfolio type.

**APS 330 Table 4b – Impaired, past due, specific provisions and write-offs charged by portfolio**

Portfolio	As at 30 September 2018			Quarter ended 30 September 2018	
	Impaired assets	Past due loans ≥ 90 days	Specific provision balance <sup>(1)</sup>	Net charges for individual provisions	Actual losses <sup>(2)</sup>
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Corporate including SME, specialised lending and central counterparties	1,670	483	597	47	79
Sovereign	-	-	7	-	1
Bank	9	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage	1,463	2,673	364	28	26
Qualifying revolving retail	147	-	134	-	73
Other retail	135	20	143	-	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>275</b>

(1) Specific provision balance includes certain Australian Accounting Standards collective provisions on some past due loans ≥ 90 days.

(2) Actual losses equal write-offs from individual provisions, write-offs direct from collective provisions less recoveries of amounts previously written off, for the quarter ended 30 September 2018.

Portfolio	As at 30 June 2018			Quarter ended 30 June 2018	
	Impaired assets	Past due loans ≥ 90 days	Specific provision balance <sup>(1)</sup>	Net charges for individual provisions	Actual losses <sup>(2)</sup>
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Corporate including SME, specialised lending and central counterparties	1,511	420	617	53	174
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	9	-	9	-	-
Residential mortgage	1,357	2,773	343	38	40
Qualifying revolving retail	149	-	67	-	103
Other retail	153	23	113	1	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>391</b>

(1) Specific provision balance includes certain Australian Accounting Standards collective provisions on some past due loans ≥ 90 days.

(2) Actual losses equal write-offs from individual provisions, write-offs direct from collective provisions less recoveries of amounts previously written off, for the quarter ended 30 June 2018.

# Credit Risk

## 3.3 Securitisation

**APS 330 Table 5a – Total securitisation activity for the reporting period**

Underlying Asset Type	For the 3 months to 30 September 2018	
	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
	\$M	\$M
Residential mortgage	2,230	-
Credit cards and other personal loans	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>-</b>

Underlying Asset Type	For the 3 months to 30 June 2018	
	Total exposures securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
	\$M	\$M
Residential mortgage	1,415	-
Credit cards and other personal loans	1	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Commercial loans	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>-</b>

**APS 330 Table 5b – Summary of total securitisation exposures retained or purchased**

Securitisation Facility Type	As at 30 September 2018		
	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	Total exposures
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Liquidity support facilities	-	269	269
Warehouse facilities	3,961	3,353	7,314
Derivative facilities	71	28	99
Holdings of securities	7,907	-	7,907
Other	-	-	-
<b>Total securitisation exposures</b>	<b>11,939</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>15,589</b>

Securitisation Facility Type	As at 30 June 2018		
	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	Total exposures
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Liquidity support facilities	-	240	240
Warehouse facilities	4,632	2,501	7,133
Derivative facilities	60	24	84
Holdings of securities	7,907	-	7,907
Other	-	-	-
<b>Total securitisation exposures</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>15,364</b>

## 4. Leverage Ratio

The Group's leverage ratio, defined as Tier 1 Capital as a percentage of total exposures, was 5.5% at 30 September 2018 on an APRA basis and 6.2% on an internationally comparable basis.

In December 2017, as part of the final calibration of the leverage ratio, the BCBS announced:

- Confirmation that the leverage ratio will have minimum regulatory requirement of 3%, effective from 1 January 2018; and
- Changes in the definition of exposures related to derivatives and off balance sheet items, effective from 1 January 2022.

In February 2018, APRA released additional refinements to the BCBS guidance including a minimum leverage ratio requirement of 4% for IRB banks. These changes are subject to consultation and are proposed to apply from 1 July 2019.

Summary Group Leverage Ratio	30 Sep 18	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 18	31 Dec 17
Tier 1 Capital (\$M)	56,184	56,432	53,750	54,465
Total Exposures (\$M) <sup>(1)</sup>	1,024,903	1,018,622	1,032,125	1,012,503
<b>Leverage Ratio (APRA) (%)</b>	<b>5.5</b>	5.5	5.2	5.4
<b>Leverage Ratio (Internationally Comparable) (%) <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>6.2</b>	6.3	5.9	6.1

(1) Total exposures is the sum of on Balance Sheet exposures, derivatives, Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs), and off Balance Sheet exposures, net of any Tier 1 regulatory deductions, as outlined in APS 110 "Capital Adequacy".

(2) The Tier 1 Capital included in the calculation of the internationally comparable leverage ratio aligns with the 13 July 2015 APRA study titled "International capital comparison study", and includes Basel III non-compliant Tier 1 instruments that are currently subject to transitional rules.

# Liquidity Risk

## 5. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Group calculates its LCR position on a daily basis, ensuring a buffer is maintained over the minimum regulatory requirement and the Board's risk appetite. Over the September quarter, excess liquid assets averaged \$33 billion and the LCR reduced from 133% to 131%, with a small reduction in liquid assets and broadly stable Net Cash Outflows (NCOs). NCOs represent modelled Net Cash Outflows under an APRA-prescribed 30 day severe liquidity stress scenario.

The Group's mix of liquid assets consists of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), being cash, deposits with central banks and securities issued by governments and highly rated public sector entities. Liquid assets also include securities repo-eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia under the Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF) and securities classified as liquid assets by the Reserve Bank of New

Zealand (RBNZ). Liquid assets are distributed across the Group to support regulatory and internal requirements and are consistent with the distribution of liquidity needs by currency. Liquid assets held in NZD in excess of NZD NCOs of 100% have been excluded from 1 July 2018 onwards, reflecting transferability considerations.

The Group manages its wholesale funding profile and deposit mix taking into consideration NCOs as part of its overall liquidity management strategy. The Group's 30 day modelled NCOs were broadly stable over the September quarter, with reduced NCOs from deposits offset by higher wholesale funding maturity NCOs. HQLA increased over the September quarter, partly offsetting the reduction in RBNZ securities due to the exclusion of surplus NZD liquid assets.

	30 Sep 18 Total unweighted value (average) <sup>(1)</sup> \$M	30 Sep 18 Total weighted value (average) <sup>(1)</sup> \$M	30 Jun 18 Total unweighted value (average) <sup>(1)</sup> \$M	30 Jun 18 Total weighted value (average) <sup>(1)</sup> \$M
<b>Liquid assets, of which:</b>				
1 High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		90,647		87,424
2 Alternative liquid assets (ALA)		47,943		47,823
3 Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		2,070		7,253
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	282,864	24,762	285,323	25,161
5 Stable deposits	159,092	7,955	158,644	7,932
6 Less stable deposits	123,772	16,807	126,679	17,229
7 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	119,796	64,263	121,927	64,422
8 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks for cooperative banks	32,367	7,981	32,554	8,028
9 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	75,406	44,259	79,441	46,462
10 Unsecured debt	12,023	12,023	9,932	9,932
11 Secured wholesale funding		1,053		1,044
12 Additional requirements, of which:	159,241	22,839	160,605	22,970
13 Outflows related to derivatives exposures and other collateral requirements	7,812	7,812	7,816	7,816
14 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-
15 Credit and liquidity facilities	151,429	15,027	152,789	15,154
16 Other contractual funding obligations	12	7	33	17
17 Other contingent funding obligations	79,240	9,603	79,725	8,838
<b>18 Total cash outflows</b>		122,527		122,452
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
19 Secured lending	8,065	1,374	6,188	1,510
20 Inflows from fully performing exposures	10,538	7,521	11,520	8,079
21 Other cash inflows	6,065	6,065	5,933	5,933
<b>22 Total cash inflows</b>	24,668	14,960	23,641	15,522
<b>23 Total liquid assets</b>		140,660		142,500
<b>24 Total net cash outflows</b>		107,567		106,930
<b>25 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>		131		133
<b>Number of data points used (Business Days)</b>		65		61

(1) The averages presented are calculated as simple averages of daily observations over the previous quarter.

Term	Definition
Additional Tier 1 Capital	Additional Tier 1 Capital is a Basel III defined concept and consists of high quality capital that essentially includes providing a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds, is freely available to absorb losses, ranks behind the claims of depositors and other more senior creditors in the event of a wind-up, and provides for fully discretionary capital distributions.
Australian Accounting Standards	The Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI)	Includes banks, building societies and credit unions which are authorised by APRA to take deposits from customers.
Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) Approach	Used to measure credit risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation that allows the Group to use internal estimates of PD, LGD and EAD for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)	Used to measure operational risk in accordance with the Group's Basel III accreditation that allows the Group to use its own internal model for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital.
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	The regulator of banks, insurance companies and superannuation funds, credit unions, building societies and friendly societies in Australia.
ADI Prudential Standards (APS)	APRA's ADI Prudential Standards. For more information, refer to the APRA web site.
ASB	ASB Bank Limited – a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that is directly regulated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
Bank	Basel asset class – includes claims on ADIs and overseas banks.
Basel II	Refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Revised Framework for International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards issued in June 2006 and as subsequently amended.
Basel III	Refers to the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's framework for more resilient banks and banking systems issued December 2010 (revised June 2011) and Capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties (July 2012).
BoComm Life	BoComm Life Insurance Company Limited – an association of the Group.
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia – the head entity of the Group.
Central counterparty (CCP)	A clearing house that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, thereby ensuring the future performance of open contracts.
Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF)	The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) provides the CLF to participating ADIs under the LCR, as a shortfall in Commonwealth government and semi-government securities exists in Australia. ADIs can draw under the CLF in a liquidity crisis against qualifying securities pledged to the RBA. The amount of the CLF for each ADI is set by APRA annually.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	The highest quality of capital available to the Group reflecting the permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds that are freely available to absorb losses. It comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings and reserves less prescribed deductions.
Collective Provision	All loans and receivables that do not have an individually assessed provision are assessed collectively for impairment. The collective provision is maintained to reduce the carrying value of the portfolio of loans to their estimated recoverable amounts. These provisions are as reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement").
Corporate	Basel asset class – includes commercial credit risk where annual revenues exceed \$50 million.
Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) Risk	The risk of mark-to-market losses related to deterioration in the credit quality of a derivative counterparty.

# Glossary

Term	Definition
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The extent to which a bank may be exposed upon default of an obligor.
External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)	For example Moody's Investor Services, S&P Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings.
Extended Licensed Entity (ELE)	APRA may deem an entity of an ADI to be part of the ADI itself for the purposes of measuring the ADIs exposures to related entities.
General Reserve for Credit Losses (GRCL)	APS 220 requires the Group to establish a reserve that covers credit losses prudently estimated, but not certain to arise, over the full life of all individual facilities making up the business of the ADI. Most of the Group's collective provisions are included in the General Reserve for Credit Losses. An excess of required General Reserve for Credit Losses over the Group's collective provisions is recognised as a deduction from CET1.
Group	Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries including ASB.
Impaired Assets	Facilities are classified as impaired where there is doubt as to whether the full amounts due, including interest and other payments due, will be achieved in a timely manner.
Individual Provisions	Provisions made against individual facilities in the credit-rated managed segment where there is objective evidence of impairment and full recovery of principal and interest is considered doubtful. These provisions are as reported in the Group's Financial Statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"). Also known as individually assessed provisions or IAP.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)	The risk that the Bank's profit derived from Net Interest Income (interest earned less interest paid), in current and future periods, is adversely impacted from changes in interest rates. This is measured from two perspectives; firstly by quantifying the change in the net present value of the balance sheet's future earnings potential and secondly, as the anticipated change to the Net Interest Income earned over 12 months. The APS117 IRRBB regulatory capital requirement is calculated using the net present value approach.
Level 1	Represents the ADI and each entity of the ADI that has been approved as an Extended Licensed Entity by APRA.
Level 2	The level at which the Group reports its capital adequacy to APRA being the consolidated banking group comprising the ADI and all of its subsidiary entities other than the insurance and funds management entities and entities through which securitisation of Group assets is conducted. This is the basis on which this report has been produced.
Level 3	The conglomerate group including the Group's insurance and wealth management business.
Leverage Ratio	Tier 1 Capital divided by Total Exposures, with this ratio expressed as a percentage.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	The LCR is a quantitative liquidity measure that is part of the Basel III reforms. It was implemented by APRA in Australia on 1 January 2015. It requires Australian ADIs to hold sufficient liquid assets to meet 30 day net cash outflows projected under an APRA-prescribed stress scenario.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	The fraction of EAD that is not expected to be recovered following default.
Net Cash Outflows	Net cash outflows in the LCR are calculated by applying prescribed run-off factors on liabilities and various Off Balance Sheet exposures that can generate a cash outflow in the next 30 days.
Other Assets	Basel asset class – primarily includes Cash, Investments in Related Entities, Fixed Assets and Margin Lending.
Other Retail	Basel asset class – primarily includes retail credit exposures not otherwise classed as a residential mortgage, SME retail or a qualifying revolving retail asset.
Past due	Facilities are past due when a contracted amount, including principal or interest, has not been met when due or it is otherwise outside contracted arrangements.

Term	Definition
Probability of Default (PD)	The likelihood that a debtor fails to meet an obligation or contractual commitment.
Qualifying Revolving Retail (QRR)	Basel asset class – represents revolving exposures to individuals less than \$0.1m, unsecured and unconditionally cancellable by the Group. Only Australian retail credit cards qualify for this AIRB asset class.
Residential Mortgage	Basel asset class – retail exposures secured by residential mortgage property.
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia.
RBNZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	The value of the Group's On and Off Balance Sheet assets are adjusted by risk weights calculated according to various APRA prudential standards. For more information, refer to the APRA web site.
Scaling Factor	In order to broadly maintain the aggregate level of capital in the global financial system post implementation of Basel II, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision applies a scaling factor to the risk weighted asset amounts for credit risk under the AIRB approach of 1.06.
Securitisation	Basel asset class – Group-originated securitised exposures and the provision of facilities to customers in relation to securitisation activities.
SME Corporate	Basel asset class – Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) commercial credit risk where annual revenues are less than \$50 million and exposures are greater than \$1 million.
SME Retail	Basel asset class – Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) exposures up to \$1 million that are not secured by residential mortgage property.
SME Retail Secured by Residential Mortgage	Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) exposures up to \$1 million that are partly or fully secured by residential mortgage property.
Sovereign	Basel asset class – primarily includes claims on Australian and foreign governments, central banks (including Reserve Bank of Australia), international banking agencies and regional development banks.
Specialised Lending	Basel asset classes subject to the supervisory slotting approach and which include Income Producing Real Estate (IPRE), object finance, project finance and commodity finance.
Specific Provisions	APS 220 requires ADIs to report as specific provisions all provisions for impairment assessed by an ADI on an individual basis in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and that portion of provisions assessed on a collective basis which are deemed ineligible to be included in the General Reserve for Credit Losses (which are primarily collective provisions on some defaulted assets).
Stressed VaR	Stressed Value at Risk uses the same methodology as Value at Risk (VaR) except that the historical data used is taken from a one year observation period of significant market volatility as seen during the Global Financial Crisis.
Tier 1 Capital	Comprises CET1 and Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 2 Capital	Capital items that fall short of the necessary conditions to qualify as Tier 1 Capital.
Total Exposures (as used in the Leverage Ratio)	The sum of On Balance Sheet items, derivatives, securities financing transactions (SFTs), and Off Balance Sheet items, net of any Tier 1 regulatory deductions that are already included in these items, as outlined in APS 110 "Capital Adequacy" (APS 110) Attachment D.