2026 Energy Customer Approach

November 2026

ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ANZ) ABN 16 659 510 791



Foreword

We are the largest domestic lender to Australia's energy sector, the most emissions-intensive part of the economy. Through the customers and activities we finance, we play a role in supporting the transition to a lower-emissions economy while managing climate-related risks to ANZ within our lending portfolio.

Supporting our customers means understanding the transition pathways of the sectors and customers we bank, the risks they face, the jurisdictions in which they operate and the investment required to support credible transition plans. This informs our understanding of how climate-related risks and opportunities affect our customers and, in turn, our lending portfolio. Our Climate and Nature (C&N) Strategy sets out how we respond to climate and nature-related risks and opportunities in support of our purpose and ANZ 2030. We work with our customers as they navigate the transition to a lower-emissions economy, strengthen their resilience and pursue opportunities arising from the transition.

Our Institutional customers account for the majority of ANZ's financed emissions. We engage with many of these customers to better understand their transition plans, financing needs and decarbonisation pathways, while identifying opportunities to support credible transition activities through our financing capabilities.

This document sets out our approach to how we are supporting the energy sector transition. Words that are underlined are explained in the glossary. There is also important information in the disclaimer. We have disclosed how we are approaching the transition in other carbon-intensive sectors in our 2026 Sustainability Report contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.

Our approach to the energy sector outlined in this document is focused on four key aspects:

- Engaging with our energy and non-energy customers in our Large Emitters Engagement Program (LEEP).
- Continuing to build climate and nature capability and awareness in our employees to help them engage with and support our customers.
- Setting lending policies for the energy sector.[1]
- Disclosing our progress in transitioning our financed and facilitated emissions to net zero by 2050 in line with our sectoral pathways, including for power generation, oil and gas and thermal coal.

[1] ANZ NZ operates under the oversight of its own board of directors and is subject to prudential requirements, including relating to governance and independence, set by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. ANZ NZ aligns with the relevant requirements of ANZ Group's energy and climate policies, but may tailor them where necessary to ensure they are appropriate for New Zealand operating conditions and to meet local legal, regulatory and market requirements. ANZ NZ publishes its own annual climate-related disclosure at anz.co.nz.

1. Engaging with our energy customers

Our LEEP is central to delivering our C&N Strategy and our vision to finance a sustainable and orderly transition.

Through engagement with higher-emitting customers in LEEP, including energy customers, we deepen our understanding of customers' transition strategies, planned capital expenditure, and financing needs. These insights help us manage climate-related transition risks and identify opportunities to support customer decarbonisation.

We assess the maturity of LEEP customer transition plans and classify them as 'Emerging', 'Progressing' or 'Mature'. Our customer transition plan assessment framework enables the evaluation of customer transition plans against four categories: Governance, Targets, Risk Management and Disclosure. We work to encourage our LEEP customers to improve their transition plans through our engagement approach.

We expect LEEP customers in the 'Emerging' phase to strengthen their transition plans and progress to at least the 'Progressing' phase within two years of continuous engagement. Where sufficient progress is not demonstrated during that period of engagement, we require an account plan to be implemented. The LEEP assessment outcomes directly inform the account plans implemented for these customers and are considered in determining the level of future lending and other support. These account plans are approved by senior Business, Risk and Group Climate & Nature representatives and transactions with these customers are subject to review and approval processes, considering the level of support outlined in the account plan.

We believe that working closely with our customers through an engagement-led approach is more effective than exiting 'Emerging' customers or materially reducing support, which would diminish our ability to influence outcomes. We recognise industry-specific or market challenges beyond the customer's control can influence transition plans, which we seek to understand through engagement, and which inform the 'Emerging' customer's account plan.

Where an 'Emerging' customer is unwilling to engage with us on their transition plan and is not demonstrating sufficient progress, we will typically reduce support by capping or reducing limits, declining to participate in new financing opportunities or, as a last resort, we may exit the customer.

Where 'Emerging' customers demonstrate a willingness to engage with us and improve their transition plan, we will continue to support the customer.[1] In certain instances, this may include increasing our support for activities that assist the customer to reduce emissions or improve environmental outcomes.

The characteristics of customers' transition plans within ANZ's transition phases are summarised below and are intended to be illustrative of factors ANZ takes into account in assessing the trajectory of a LEEP customer's transition plan. This includes considering whether customers have Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 targets that are Paris-aligned.

Summary phase description

Mature

Customers that have disclosed a well-developed or advanced transition plan, which includes Paris-aligned interim targets covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with clear plans to achieve their Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets. They also commit to net zero by 2050 covering at least Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. They have strong governance and 'Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) aligned' climate disclosure or equivalent (e.g. ISSB). These customers also disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and at least one category of Scope 3 emissions[2] and may also have targets to reduce their material Scope 3 emissions.[3] They generally have climate-related risks and opportunities embedded in the company's strategy, including publicly disclosed scenario analysis.

Progressing

Customers that are demonstrating sufficient improvement of their plans. These customers have plans in place to reduce emissions (ideally supported by capex spend) but do not meet all the targets characteristics of 'Mature' customers. They are working towards setting targets or improving targets to a 'Mature' level, unless the customer is subject to challenges in the sectors or markets in which they operate which constrain their ability to progress. These customers generally acknowledge the link between climate-related risk and financial risk, have at least adequate governance to manage climate risk, disclose at least Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and have high-level TCFD-aligned or equivalent reporting or are moving towards it.

Emerging

Customers that generally do not meet the criteria for the 'Progressing' phase. No public targets but may have other plans in place to reduce their Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. These customers recognise climate change is a significant issue but are unlikely to publicly acknowledge the link between climate-related risk and financial risk, do not have or have only limited TCFD-aligned or equivalent reporting and have no or limited disclosure of emissions.

[1] ANZ's support is subject to applicable policies including our Social & Environmental Risk Policy and credit policies, as well as climate targets including ANZ's sectoral pathways.
[2] Energy customers must report Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3 emissions to be assessed as having a 'Mature' plan.
[3] We do not currently require customers to have Scope 3 Paris-aligned interim targets, recognising there are still challenges for customers in some sectors in accurately assessing their Scope 3 emissions, and setting targets to reduce them due to significant external dependencies.

1a. Enhanced decision making for material energy transactions

For certain transactions and capital markets activities that ANZ identifies as material, we apply an enhanced decision-making process, requiring review by senior ANZ subject matter experts as part of the Sectoral Pathways Transaction Escalation Process (STEP).[1] STEP applies to customers in ANZ's energy, industry and transport sectoral pathways (the majority of which are also in LEEP) and other energy customers. Our experts evaluate the customer's transition plan using the customer transition plan assessment framework and assess the impact on ANZ's sectoral pathways progress. STEP involves two levels of escalation. Transactions in-scope of STEP are escalated to senior Business, Risk and Group C&N representatives. In some instances, material energy transactions are further escalated for consideration by a subcommittee of the Climate & Nature Committee which comprises the Group Executive, Institutional, Chief Risk Officer and Group General Manager, Climate & Nature. Reasons for escalation vary and may include consideration of larger transactions, more significant impacts to sectoral pathways, reputational risk, or where ANZ has assessed a customer's transition plan as not yet in the 'Mature' phase.

1b. Supporting energy customers to transition with financing solutions

ANZ works with our Institutional customers to link their financing needs to their climate and nature-related risks and opportunities through the use of labelled loans, bonds and trade products.

We also support our customers' transition through unlabelled financing products and services. These include relationship lending, structured lending (such as project finance or asset finance) and other banking solutions to finance or facilitate initiatives that contribute to customers' transition and resilience.

As an example, we may seek to support our customers with financing or facilitation solutions including solutions that are eligible for our target to fund and facilitate $200 billion by end 2030 in social and environmental activities through customer transactions and direct investments by ANZ.[2] Transactions involving energy customers that meet the eligibility criteria, such as new renewable energy projects, may count towards the target.

[1] More information is available in the 2026 ANZ Sustainability Report contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.

[2] Target commenced on 1 April 2023 when ANZ committed to fund and facilitate at least $100 billion by 30 September 2030. The $100 billion Social and Environmental Sustainability Target has been extended to $200 billion by end of 2030. Refer to the ANZ Social and Environmental Sustainability Target Methodology available at anz.com/esgreport.

2. Building our capability

ANZ continues to build climate and nature capability and awareness in our employees to help them engage with and support our customers to help deliver on our C&N Strategy.

Our vision is to be a trusted partner for our customers, supporting them to adjust to a changing environment and economy and become more resilient. In 2026 through a combination of online training modules and divisional and business unit webinars, we continued to build knowledge and capability for relevant teams.

Our ESG@ANZ – Mindset 2030 – learning suite includes our foundational and specialisation online learning programs, an ESG speaker series, webinars and videos addressing topics including climate-related risk.



3. Setting policies to transition our financed and facilitated emissions to net zero by 2050 in line with our sectoral pathways

Our Social and Environmental Risk Policy, Social and Environmental Risk Standard,[1] including specific requirements for sensitive sectors[2] and the Climate Risk Standard (collectively, Standards),[2] outline our approach to the management and mitigation of social and environmental risks arising from large business energy customer transactions and internal requirements and customer expectations, having regard to ANZ's more specific policy positions, as applicable.

Gas

Gas continues to play an important role in domestic and regional energy security and affordability, with its transition role varying by market. Gas helps balance the grid and firm renewables,[3] assists the exit of thermal coal and is a critical feedstock for the industrial, manufacturing and agricultural sectors. We continue to assess the role of gas within the context of the broader energy market, public policy developments, and stakeholder and shareholder expectations. At the same time, we have set timebound targets to shape our lending portfolio to reflect our C&N Strategy.

Our oil and gas sectoral pathway targets a 32% reduction in financed and facilitated emissions[4] for upstream oil and gas customers[5] by 2030 from a 2020 baseline.[6]

Our policy position is that we will:

- not directly finance new or expansion upstream oil and gas projects (including new LNG liquefaction plants, floating production storage and dedicated offloading infrastructure) or new midstream infrastructure dedicated solely to new upstream oil and gas projects (such as new transmission pipelines); and
- not on board any new-to-bank upstream oil and gas customers.

Should national energy security issues arise and our assistance is sought, we will consider exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

Thermal Coal Mining

The remaining direct exposure to thermal coal miners is largely mining rehabilitation bonds, which we will continue to provide to existing customers to ensure their responsibilities at existing mine sites are fulfilled. We will exit all other remaining direct exposure to thermal coal miners by 2030.[7]

Our policy position is that we will:

- not provide lending[8] to new-to-bank extractives customers[9] that derive more than 10% revenue from thermal coal mining.
- engage with existing large business customers that have more than 35%[10] thermal coal exposure by revenue to support diversification plans.
- not directly finance any new thermal coal mine, or expansions or extensions to the operating life of existing mines.[11] In each case this refers to mines with production or reserves greater than 35% thermal coal.

Power Generation

We support the evolution of sectors and the development of new industries and innovative business models that underpin the transition. This will include supporting more diversified energy companies and increasing our lending to lower carbon energy projects.

Our policy position is that we will:

- not directly finance any new coal-fired power plants; expansions of existing coal-fired power plants; or extensions to operating life. We had no remaining direct financing to coal-fired power generation at 30 September 2026,[8] achieving this policy outcome ahead of our 30 September 2030 deadline.
- continue to support existing diversified customers but we will not provide lending to new-to-bank customers that derive more than 10% revenue, installed capacity or power generation from thermal coal.[8]
- engage with existing large business customers who have more than 35%[10] thermal coal exposure by revenue, installed capacity or power generation to support diversification plans.

[1] Excludes Suncorp Bank. ANZ NZ operates under the oversight of its own board of directors and is subject to prudential requirements, including relating to governance and independence, set by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. ANZ NZ aligns with the relevant requirements of ANZ Group's energy and climate policies, but may tailor them where necessary to ensure they are appropriate for New Zealand operating conditions and to meet local legal, regulatory and market requirements. ANZ NZ publishes its own annual climate-related disclosure at anz.co.nz. [2] Available here: anz.com.au/social-and-environmental-risk-management. [3] ANZ defines renewables as wind, solar photovoltaics (PV), concentrating solar power (CSP), hydropower, geothermal and marine (tide and wave) energy that is used for electricity and heat generation. [4] Includes Scopes 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (category 11, product use) for companies included in scope, preferably on an equity-based accounting approach where that data is available from customers. [5] Includes customers involved in exploration and production (including dedicated upstream companies and LNG producers); integrated oil and gas producers, in each case, where ANZ's cumulative exposure is at least AU$10 million and includes exposure to ANZSIC code 1200 (oil and gas extraction). Excludes customers that do not otherwise have an equity share in upstream producing assets or LNG production. [6] Important information about our sectoral pathways, including the scope of the pathway and customers included is set out in our 2026 Sustainability Report, including Appendix 2: ANZ's Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology, contained within our 2026 Annual Report available at anz.com/annualreport. [7] We will continue to provide rehabilitation bonds for those existing customers with thermal coal exposure to ensure their rehabilitation responsibilities at existing mine sites can be fulfilled. Transaction banking/markets 3-day settlement limits are excluded from this cap. [8] Applies to lending products only, i.e., excludes transaction banking, credit cards, performance guarantees. This means that only lending products that will help customers 'fund' their activities in a material way would be excluded. [9] A large business customer of ANZ involved in exploration, mining and/or primary mineral processing; oil or gas exploration and production, development, extraction, processing, storage and transport; associated facilities including major infrastructure; mining contracting and haulage; or smelters and metals refineries but excludes customers that only operate downstream secondary metals processing (other than in the case of smelters). [10] We will progressively reduce the 35% threshold so that by 30 September 2030, we will seek a diversification strategy from mining, transport and power generating large business customers with more than 25% thermal coal exposures. [11] Any project or investment that would increase the production capacity, geographic footprint, or operational lifespan of an existing thermal coal mine, or establish a new thermal coal mining operation.

4. Disclosing targets and progress in transitioning financed and facilitated emissions to net zero by 2050 in line with our sectoral pathways

We have set financed and facilitated emissions sectoral pathways and targets for key sectors, informed by UNEP FI Guidance for Climate Target Setting for Banks. This includes pathways and targets relevant to certain energy customers.

Key elements of our approach to our energy sector sectoral pathways

Science based

In setting our sectoral pathways and targets for oil & gas and thermal coal, we use the 1.5°C aligned IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 World Scenario (NZE 2050) (2024). ANZ operates across diverse markets, including Asian economies where current national policies and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) imply different transition trajectories. The pathways we set recognise these regional and sectoral differences. Recognising these challenges, this year we moved from a 1.5°C target to a 1.5°C to 1.7°C Paris-aligned target range for our power generation pathway.[1]

Decision useful metrics

For the energy sector, we have defined a relevant metric and set specific targets and pathways, disclosed in the table to the right. Our sectoral pathways help guide our businesses to make decisions about customers operating in these sectors.

Data quality considerations

We aim to source the highest quality data available, recognising data limitations exist even in sectors with well-established reporting protocols.

We are guided by the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry Part A and B published by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) in considering how to identify the best available data for calculating our financed and facilitated emissions. We have provided the data quality scores for power generation, oil and gas and thermal coal on page 118 of ANZ's 2026 Sustainability Report.

KPMG has performed a review and audit over selected disclosures in the 2026 Sustainability Report, as well as limited assurance over selected voluntary disclosures. A copy of KPMG's Independent Auditor's Review and Audit Report is available in ANZ's 2026 Sustainability Report contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.

Energy sector pathways and targets[2]

See our 2026 Sustainability Report, and specifically Appendix 2 – ANZ's Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology, for more details on our sectoral pathways and targets including the part of each sector's value chain in the scope of our target, the customers we focus on and detail on our status against the targets:

Energy Sector Pathway	2030 interim target reduction	Metric	2026 Status[2]
Power generation	36–54% reduction (2020 baseline)	Intensity tCO_2-e/MWh	On-track
Oil and gas	32% reduction (2020 baseline)	Absolute Mt CO_2-e	On-track
Thermal coal	100% reduction (2020 baseline)	Absolute Mt CO_2-e	On-track

We acknowledge in some cases, our portfolio's emissions or emissions intensity may increase for a period of time, in part reflecting the non-linear nature of our customers' transition plans. We consider this is appropriate to support emissions reduction over the longer term, provided those customers have, or are in the process of developing, robust and credible transition plans with actions to support delivery of those plans.

The transition requires working together.

We know that the net zero transition requires collective action. We collaborate with a range of stakeholders to uplift our climate capabilities, while contributing to industry through guidance, knowledge sharing and thought leadership. A collaborative and proactive approach to building and maintaining relationships with stakeholders will support us to deliver on our C&N Strategy. See our 2026 Sustainability Report for examples of our stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

[1] For further information, see Appendix 2: ANZ's Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology of our 2026 Sustainability Report, contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.

[2] Our 2026 financed emissions sector-level progress of our sectoral pathways is reported as at the end of our financial year and is calculated for our in-scope customers to which we had specified minimum exposures at default (EAD) at 30 June 2026. References made to '2026' or the current 'year' in this section of the Sustainability Report are referring to this period unless otherwise stated. We use our in-scope customers' latest available public disclosures on emissions as the preferential data source. We have applied a 30 September 2026 cut-off for reporting by our customers of their emissions data.

Glossary

Note: Terms defined in the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) are not reproduced in this glossary. Refer directly to AASB S2 for the relevant definitions.

"ANZ" or "the Group" or "our" or "we"	ANZ Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.
ANZ Bank Group	ANZ BH Pty Ltd and each of its subsidiaries, including ANZBGL and ANZ Bank New Zealand.
ANZ Bank New Zealand	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.
Absolute emissions	Total amount of greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere over a specific period.
Direct financing / directly finance	Having a direct nexus to the asset, such as limited recourse project financing or a 'use-of-proceeds' or 'project-related' corporate loan. It does not include general corporate purpose lending.
Emissions intensity	Volume of emissions per unit of some activity or output.
Energy customers	These are customers of our Institutional business (excluding Corporate Bank) with predominant activities in one of the following: • Thermal coal mining • Oil and gas extraction • Petroleum services (comprising exploration service, refining, product wholesaling and distribution) • Electricity generation When identifying energy customers, ANZ considers the ANZSIC code applied to the customer. Refer to Appendix 2 in our 2026 Sustainability Report for detail on ANZ's use of ANZSIC codes.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	EAD is calculated in accordance with APRA's prudential standards, which includes total committed loans (drawn plus a proportion of off-balance sheet exposures).
Facilitated emissions	Emissions associated with certain capital markets activities of a financial institution. They are estimated based on an attributed proportion of the financial institution's customers' emissions. For information about ANZ's facilitated emissions, see Appendix 2: Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology of our 2026 Sustainability Report, contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.
Large business customers	The customers of ANZ's Institutional division where ANZ has a credit exposure.
Large Emitters Engagement Program (LEEP)	Our signature climate-related customer engagement program, which provides the framework for engaging with LEEP customers on their transition plans.
LEEP customer selection	Cohort-specific requirements: • **100 largest emitting business customers:** Customers identified by ANZ as the 100 customers with the highest reported or estimated emissions encompassing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for all customers and the most relevant Scope 3 emissions for coal, oil and gas, and mining infrastructure customers. The list of customers is based on emissions calculated or estimated in August 2023. • **Safeguard Mechanism customers:** Customers that are 'responsible emitters' in respect of a designated large facility, as defined in the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (Cth), that remain subject to a declining baseline for the purposes of the Safeguard Mechanism. The list of customers is based on designated large facilities that were mapped to customers in August 2023. • **Customers included in our sectoral pathways:** The Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology in Appendix 2 of our 2026 Sustainability Report, contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport, explains how customers are selected for inclusion in each of our sectoral pathways. • **Other energy customers:** Other energy customers that meet the requirements for LEEP customer selection (but excluding customers who own largely renewables assets and/or other lower emissions power generation assets). • **Other large emitters:** Customers that ANZ has identified as large emitters such as large agribusiness customers or chemical manufacturers.

LEEP customer	LEEP comprises large business customers that meet the requirements for LEEP customer selection, as applicable, and includes customers from the following cohorts: • 100 largest emitting business customers • certain Safeguard Mechanism customers • certain customers included in our sectoral pathways • other energy customers • other large emitters
Net zero	The state where greenhouse gas emissions are balanced by an equivalent amount of carbon removal from the atmosphere, resulting in no net increase in global emissions.
New-to-bank	A customer where ANZ has had no meaningful lending relationship within the last 12 months. Entities or assets acquired from existing ANZ customers are not classified as new-to-bank customers.
Paris Agreement / goals of the Paris agreement	A legally binding international treaty on climate change adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris in 2015. The main goals of the Paris Agreement include: (i) limiting the global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit it to 1.5°C, (ii) achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions by the second half of the century.
Sensitive sectors	An industry or business category that ANZ considers may present heightened environmental, social, or governance risks, or significant potential negative impacts.
Thermal coal mining customer / thermal coal miner	A large business customer allocated by ANZ to ANZSIC code 1102 (Brown coal mining). ANZ considers the end use of coal when allocating an ANZSIC code. If a customer's predominant activity is producing thermal coal used for power generation, they are assigned to ANZSIC code 1102. ANZ excludes metallurgical coal miners and diversified miners that produce thermal coal from ANZSIC code 1102.
Upstream oil and gas customer	An energy customer within ANZSIC code 1200 (predominant activity is oil and gas extraction).

Disclaimer and important notices

The material in this document contains general background information about the activities of the Group current as at 12 November 2026. It has a sustainability focus and does not reflect the totality of the Group's business activities. For a more comprehensive overview of the Group's business, see the ANZ Annual Report available at anz.com.au/annualreport.

It is information given in summary form and should be considered together with other information published by the Group. It is not intended to be and should not be relied upon as financial advice to investors or potential investors, and does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. These should be considered, with or without professional advice, when deciding if an investment is appropriate.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain forward looking statements including statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the Group's business operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy, sustainability objectives or targets, specific provisions and risk management practices. These matters are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the actual results and financial position of the Group to differ materially from the information presented herein. Such forward-looking statements are made as at the date of this report and are provided to assist with the understanding of the Group and its activities. When used in the document, the words 'forecast', 'estimate', 'goal', 'target', 'indicator', 'plan', 'pathway', 'ambition', 'modelling', 'project', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'probability', 'risk', 'will', 'seek', 'would', 'could', 'should' and similar expressions, as they relate to the Group and its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may also be otherwise identified within this document, including by the use of footnotes. Those statements, including in respect of ANZ's 2030 Strategy, immediate priorities and targets, are not guarantees or predictors of future performance, and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or unknown risks and uncertainties or other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Group or may not be known to the Group at the time of the preparation of the document, such as instability in global economic conditions, external exchange rates, competition in the markets in which the Group will operate, and the regulatory environment. Each of these statements and related actions is also subject to a range of assumptions and contingencies, including the actions of third parties, interdependencies between strategic and regulatory programs of work, management decisions, execution risk, and is based on corporate plans that are subject to change and may vary materially as plans continue to be developed. As such, these statements should not be relied upon in isolation when making investment decisions. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from any forward-looking statements contained herein. Also see the notice about climate related information below which may affect climate-related forward-looking statements or opinions and the important information in Appendix 2 Financed and Facilitated Emissions Methodology included in the 2026 Sustainability Report contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport, which may affect forward-looking statements relating to the Group's sectoral pathways. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Group makes no assurance, guarantee or warranty (express or implied) that the forward-looking statements will be realised.

The forward-looking statements only speak as at the date of publication and no representation is made as to their correctness on or after this date. Unless required by law, no member of the Group undertakes to publicly release the result of any revisions to these statements to reflect events or circumstances after this date.

Climate-related information

This document may contain climate-related statements, including about climate-related risks and opportunities, targets, goals and ambitions, scenarios, sectoral pathways and performance. While prepared in good faith, climate-related statements are subject to significant limitations, including:

- Emissions and climate-related data used to prepare climate-related statements may be limited or imprecise, including where information depends on external sources (including information from the Group's customers). Assumptions, estimates or proxies may be required where data is limited or unavailable.
- Methodologies, frameworks and standards used for climate-related metrics, modelling and data are not universally applied, are rapidly evolving and subject to change.
- Scenario analysis is further limited by its reliance on assumptions, estimates and projections that are not exact.
- Estimating financed or facilitated emissions and emissions reduction is complex and relies on assumptions and judgments, often over long periods.
- Climate-related policy, laws, regulations, market practices, standards, definitions and climate-science terminology may change over time and may differ across sectors and jurisdictions. This can affect comparability between organisations and reporting groups.

Readers should take these limitations into account when considering the statements, assumptions, judgments, calculations, estimates or proxies made or used by ANZ in this document.

The information in this notice should be read with the qualifications, limitations and guidance included throughout this document and in ANZ's 2026 Sustainability Report contained within our 2026 Annual Report, available at anz.com/annualreport.

More information

2026 Sustainability Report contained with our 2026 Annual Report
anz.com/annualreport

2026 Data and Frameworks Pack
anz.com/esgreport

Modern Slavery Statement
anz.com/esgreport

2026 Corporate Governance Statement
anz.com/annualreport

2026 Voluntary Tax Transparency Report
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