Computershare

Annual Report 2026

CERTAINTY • INGENUITY • ADVANTAGE

Computershare

This financial report covers the consolidated entity consisting of Computershare Limited and its controlled entities.

The financial report is presented in United States dollars (USD), unless otherwise stated.

Computershare Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Computershare Limited
Yarra Falls 452 Johnston Street,
Abbotsford Victoria 3067 Australia

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 31 August 2026. The company has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

The Chairman's report, CEO's report, Group operating overview and Business strategies and prospects comprise our Operating and Financial Review (OFR) and form part of the Directors' Report. The information included in the Overview section of the report contains various measures which are non-IFRS in nature and not aligned to the Financial section of the Annual Report.

Our reporting suite

The FY26 Computershare reporting suite includes:

- The FY26 Annual Report (this report).
- The 2026 Corporate Governance Statement which provides information about governance at Computershare.

All reports are available at computershare.com/corporate

Financial calendar

2026	12 November	The Annual General Meeting of Computershare Limited ABN 71 005 485 825 10.00am hybrid meeting	**2027**	11 February	Announcement of financial results for the half year ending 31 December 2026

Highlights

	FY26	FY25	% Change
Statutory results			
Total Revenue	3,257.5	3,114.6 million	4.6%
Net profit after non-controlling interests (NCI)	618.7	607.0 million	1.9%
Statutory earnings per share	106.97	103.45 cents	3.4%
Management adjusted results			
Management EBIT (Earnings before interest and tax)	1,210.7	1,174.3 million	3.1%
Management net profit after NCI	849.8	793.8 million	7.1%
Management earnings per share	146.92	135.28 cents	8.6%
Management earnings per share (in constant currency)	145.19	135.08 cents	7.5%
Balance sheet			
Total assets	4,966.7	5,335.4 million	-6.9%
Total shareholders' equity	2,287.4	2,140.7 million	6.9%
Performance indicators			
Free cash flow	801.2	780.1 million	2.7%
Net debt to management EBITDA (excluding non-recourse debt)*	0.11 times	0.42 times	Down 0.31 times
Return on equity*	38.3%	38.7%	Down 40bps
Staff numbers	11,625	12,891	

The sum of totals and percentages may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

For a reconciliation between statutory and management adjusted results, refer to note 2 in the notes to the financial statements.

* These performance indicators are based on management adjusted results. Management adjusted results are used, along with other measures, to assess operating business performance. The Group believes that the exclusion of certain items permits better analysis of the Group's performance on a comparative basis and provides a better measure of underlying operating performance. Return on equity is calculated as Management NPAT/average of opening and closing equity.

Where constant currency (CC) references are used in this report, constant currency equals FY26 results translated to USD at FY25 average exchange rates. FY26 Management earnings per share of 145.19 assumes the closing share balance at 30 June 2025 of 578,387,070. FY25 Management earnings per share of 135.08cps assumes the closing share balance at 31st December 2024 of 585,588,182.

Our purpose and values

Purpose

We pioneer innovative solutions that provide certainty and security to help move the financial services industry forward.

Vision

We are the experienced changemakers that customers trust to drive better outcomes.

Mission

We combine our tenacity, ingenuity, deep financial market knowledge and technology to build exceptional solutions our customers depend on.

Our brand values of Certainty, Ingenuity and Advantage underpin everything that we do. They are the principles that unify and differentiate the Computershare Group to help drive Computershare's success, giving us the capability to grow and diversify our business over several decades.

CERTAINTY

Our customers can count on us to deliver every time.

INGENUITY

We look beyond today's problems to see tomorrow's opportunities.

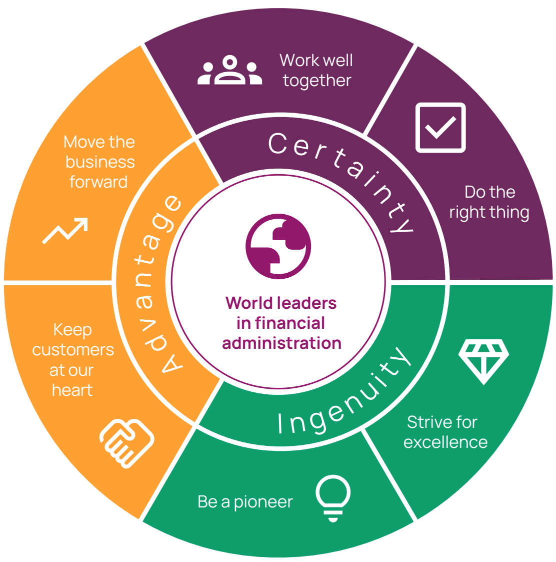
ADVANTAGE

We help our customers unlock their competitive advantage.

Our unique **Being Purple** ways of working support our values and are a set of positive behavioural signposts for our people. Being Purple also helps us to define the people we want to bring into Computershare and the conduct, behaviours and professional attributes we want to promote and reward.

Detailed guidelines are provided to each member of staff, including our Board of Directors, so that our people know what is expected of them. They reflect what actions can be taken to deliver on these ways of working at every level from employee to senior leader, and our people are assessed against them in their annual performance review. We also provide guidance on 'what it's not' so that our people understand the behaviours we won't accept.

Our Being Purple ways of working also reflect the requirements of our well-established policies on fairness and culture, human rights, harassment, anti-bribery, corruption and whistleblowing.



Chairman's report

Paul Reynolds – Chairman

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present Computershare's Annual Report for FY26.

Year in review

FY26 was another year of strong progress for Computershare. Our strategy to build a simpler and capital-light business focused on the three pillars of Issuer Services, Corporate Trust and Employee Share Plans again produced excellent results for shareholders.

Management EPS increased by 7% to 145 cents per share, slightly ahead of the guidance upgraded during the year, while Management Revenue increased 3% to $3.2 billion. This was a strong outcome in a changing interest rate environment, reflecting the strength of the business and the disciplined execution of strategic choices made over recent years. The Group's relative Total Shareholder Return performance was in the top quartile of the ASX for the 5th year in a row.

Computershare's 2026 performance again demonstrates that a broad range of earnings drivers supports our earnings, including strong client relationships, recurring revenues, business activity levels, operational discipline and a robust balance sheet. Further, there is a natural hedge inherent in these drivers which helps us mitigate the impact of lower interest rates on Margin Income. All of our debt is held at floating rates, whilst only one third of our Client Cash Balances are exposed to rate movements. Accordingly, whilst MI fell in FY26, this was more than offset by lower interest expense.

Management Revenue
↑ $3.2bn
UP 3.0%

Management EPS[1]
↑ 145.2 cps
UP 7.3%

Margin Income (MI)
↓ $748.7m
DOWN 1.6%

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)
↑ 36.5%
UP 70bps

Management EBIT ex. MI
↑ $447.5m
UP 8.3%

Final dividend (AUD)[2]
↑ 65 cps
UP 35.4%

1 Relative to initial guidance provided in August 2025 of around 140 cps, upgraded in February 2026 to around 144 cps. FY26 Management EPS is based on closing shares on issue as at 30 June 2025 of 578,387,070. FY25 EPS of 135.2cps is based on the reported weighted average number of shares (WANOS) of 586,791,638.

2 Unfranked; Compared to FY25 final dividend per share of AUD 48 cps. Up 18.2% compared to FY26 interim dividend per share of AUD 55 cps.

A strong platform for growth

Computershare's core businesses each continued to perform well and remain well positioned for long-term growth.

The Board has placed particular emphasis on investment in technology (including AI) for product capability, operational efficiency and cyber defense to strengthen our long-term competitiveness, future margin expansion and resilience. Delivery of programs in these areas has been a highlight, illustrating that technology management continues to be a core strength of the Group.

The Group completed the final major phase of simplification, with the sale of the UK Mortgage Services business in February, enabling us to further sharpen our focus on the core businesses where we have the scale, deep expertise and opportunities to deliver attractive, long-term returns.

Delivering shareholder returns

Computershare ended FY26 with a very strong balance sheet, giving the Group enhanced flexibility to invest for growth and continue rewarding shareholders. It also provides the resilience backup, if required, in the event of any turbulence in global markets.

The Board was pleased to declare a final dividend of AU 65 cents per share. This brings the total FY26 dividend to AU$1.20 per share, an increase of 29% on FY25.

The Board will continue to take a balanced approach to capital allocation, with a focus on dividends, reinvestment in the business and disciplined acquisitions that meet Computershare's criteria.

People, culture and responsibility

Computershare's performance in FY26 was only possible through the focus, skill and commitment of our people.

Our Purple culture remains central to Computershare's long-term ways of working, guiding our people to do the right thing, take ownership and work together to deliver certainty for clients, customers and shareholders. Employee engagement, measured by our annual Employee Opinion Survey, improved.

Computershare also continues to take its broader responsibilities seriously, including its impact on people, communities and the environment. The 2026 Sustainability Report on page 115 provides some further detail and demonstrates our compliance with the new Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

Continuing our momentum

Computershare enters FY27 with momentum across our core businesses, a strong balance sheet and a clear strategy for continued growth.

The Board remains confident in management's ability to execute the strategy with discipline while investing in the people, technology, products and capabilities needed to support future growth.

The Board would like to thank shareholders for their continued support. I would also like to thank our CEO Stuart Irving and Computershare's employees for their continued focus, commitment and contribution to better outcomes for customers and shareholders.

Paul Reynolds
Chairman

All references to Management Results in the Chairman's Report are in constant currency unless otherwise stated.
This guidance was provided subject to the assumptions, detailed financial data and the important notice regarding forward-looking statements in Computershare's FY26 results presentation available at www.asx.com.au.

CEO's report

Stuart Irving – CEO

Computershare had a strong year in FY26. Our long-term simplification strategy is working, our core businesses are growing and our investments in technology are supporting better client service and future growth.

Strong performance across our core businesses

Each of our three core businesses, Issuer Services, Corporate Trust and Employee Share Plans, delivered revenue growth in FY26. Issuer Services revenue increased 4%; Corporate Trust revenue increased 6%; and Employee Share Plans revenue increased 10%. Together, they demonstrate the benefits of the focused portfolio we have built and the structural growth trends that support these businesses.

Continued client wins and the strength of our established market positions helped increase Register Maintenance revenue by 3% within Issuer Services. Corporate Actions volumes were broadly in line with FY25 overall, but activity improved as the year progressed. In the United States, deal volume increased 3% for the year and 8% in the second half, while pending deal count at 30 June was 8% higher than the prior year.

The Hong Kong IPO market was a particular highlight. IPO activity increased by 96% in FY26.

Entity Solutions, previously referred to as Governance Services, also continued to grow, supported by Company Secretariat services and growth in the number of entities under management.

Corporate Trust performed well. Client activity increased across major product lines; and structured products, which make up the majority of the book, grew strongly. Trust fee revenue increased 9%, with higher issuance supporting growth in client balances. The business delivered the $80 million Wells Fargo synergy target a year ahead of schedule, helping EBIT excluding Margin Income margins expand to more than 17%.

Issuer Services

Management Revenue
↑ $1,310.6m
UP 4.4%

Management EBIT
↓ $436.5m
DOWN 4.2%

EBIT Margin
↓ 33.3%
DOWN 300bps

Corporate Trust

Management Revenue
↑ $1,032.0m
UP 5.7%

Management EBIT
↑ $526.4m
UP 2.8%

EBIT Margin
↓ 51.0%
DOWN 150bps

Employee Share Plans

Management Revenue
↑ $559.7m
UP 10.2%

Management EBIT
↑ $260.8m
UP 24.3%

EBIT Margin
↑ 46.6%
UP 530bps

FY26 Management EBIT and EBIT Margin excludes stranded costs*.

Employee Share Plans delivered another strong result. Revenue increased 10%, and EBIT increased 24%, with the volume and value of assets under administration continuing to climb. Transaction fees increased 18%, supported by record trading activity, while assets under administration ended the year up 8%, and administered units increased 5%.

Employee Share Plans also demonstrated the value of our diversified client book. The business performed well despite volatile equity markets throughout the year and was supported by the strength of activity within the client book.

EBIT margins across our each of core businesses remained strong, however fell slightly in Issuer Services and Corporate Trust. This was driven by lower Margin Income and investments in new product offerings in Issuer Services in particular. Strength and momentum across our business lines allow us to maintain a disciplined approach to acquisitions. We have a good pipeline focused on building scale in Corporate Trust and Entity Solutions, but we will remain patient and selective as our balance sheet continues to strengthen, applying the same disciplined framework that has guided our growth opportunities over recent years.

Driving industry change and technology innovation

Computershare has always been a technology company at our core. We operate in markets where trust, security and reliability matter, and where technology can improve service, efficiency and access for clients, shareholders and customers.

Our digital transformation program is already delivering tangible benefits in Issuer Services. It has supported a new Investor Centre experience, growth in digital self-service and transfers, and greater use of automation to improve customer experience and operational efficiency. It has also strengthened our technology foundations, allowing for faster delivery of new features. These investments are helping us improve client service today, while creating a more scalable platform for future innovation.

We have also spent considerable time assessing potential changes to digital market structures and are well placed to benefit from them. Our strategy is to continue acting as the trusted bridge between traditional and digital markets for issuers and their shareholders, by using our technology, infrastructure and expertise across the jurisdictions we operate in.

We've taken a disciplined, secure and coordinated approach to AI: we've identified a number of opportunities where AI can make a meaningful difference to our business, and have put in appropriate governance to ensure we have clear decision-making, accountability, oversight and data protection. Good governance does not slow us down. It gives us the confidence to move faster because we know we are doing things properly.

Together, these initiatives position Computershare to help shape industry change, benefit from new technology and enable growth while continuing to provide the advantages that our clients and shareholders expect.

Our people

Reflecting on the past 12 months, I have been particularly impressed by our people's ability to stay focused and execute despite everything going on around the globe. We delivered acquisition synergies ahead of schedule in Corporate Trust, continued to embrace new technologies and supported many of our clients through a number of complex global transactions.

Our Purple culture of doing the right thing, taking ownership and working collaboratively shapes the way we work together, make decisions and deliver for clients, customers and shareholders. Our people are our greatest strength, and we will keep investing in the tools, skills and opportunities they need to grow and do their best work.

We also continue to support the communities in which we operate, including through Change A Life, our workplace giving program. This program reflects the generosity of our people and Computershare's commitment to making a positive contribution, and you can read more about it on page 13.

The year ahead

We expect FY27 to be another year of earnings growth. The momentum in our business lines underpins our positive outlook, and our initial guidance is for FY27 Management EPS to grow by around 6% to 154 cents per share.

Our core businesses are performing consistently and predictably, and we believe Computershare is capable of more. We will continue to invest in our people and businesses, pursue disciplined acquisitions and improve efficiency through technology.

Thank you to our shareholders for your ongoing support, and to every member of the Computershare team and the Board for their contribution during FY26.

Stuart Irving
CEO and President

* Stranded costs refer to Group costs that remained within CPU following the disposal of the US Mortgage Services business in May 2024. Total stranded costs in FY26 were $33.3 million, comprising $13.3 million in Issuer Services, $12.3 million in Corporate Trust and $7.7 million in Employee Share Plans.
All references to Management Results in the CEO's Report are in constant currency unless otherwise stated.
This guidance was provided subject to the assumptions, detailed financial data and the important notice regarding forward-looking statements in Computershare's FY26 results presentation available at www.asx.com.au.

Computershare at a glance

Over **11,000** employees

22 countries

$3.27tn payments made per year

25,000 clients

$289bn Employee Share Plan Assets under administration

$93bn average client balances under management

33.9m shareholder accounts

Bristol
Dublin
Edinburgh
Jersey
Johannesburg
London
Monaghan

Barcelona
Copenhagen
Madrid
Munich
Olten
Oslo
Paris
Rome
Rotterdam
Turin
Warsaw
Zurich

Beijing
Bengaluru
Hong Kong
Hyderabad
Manila

Adelaide
Auckland
Brisbane
Maroochydore
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney

Boston
Calgary
Chicago
Columbia
Jersey City
Louisville
Minneapolis
Montreal
New York
Toronto
Vancouver

Delivering on our strategy

We are a high quality, capital light business with a long-term track record of delivering growth for our shareholders.

Long term earnings growth, consistent margins and returns to shareholders

High quality, capital light business with recurring revenues and high client retention

Leading positions in large markets with positive growth trends

Robust, market critical proprietary technology and platforms

Strong balance sheet and cash flow – funds growth investments and returns to shareholders

Computershare is where a can-do attitude and hands-on approach meets technical knowledge and hard-earned expertise. We put together the right teams to not only meet client needs, but anticipate where they'll need help in the future.

Our clients rely on us to embrace complexity and tame it with accuracy, rigour and sophisticated technology. We're experienced change-makers ready to deliver exceptional solutions that clients can be confident in.

We bring our expertise and experience in financial services to create dynamic partnerships that lead to advanced, compliant and people-focused solutions, helping to deliver growth for our shareholders.

Our core businesses

Issuer Services

Since 1978, companies around the globe have trusted us to manage their shareholder registry, corporate actions, and shareholder meetings. We're the number one global transfer agency. As client needs have evolved, so has our portfolio of services, extending our Issuer Services into equity and entity governance services, and investor relations and data services, for both public and private companies worldwide.

Corporate Trust

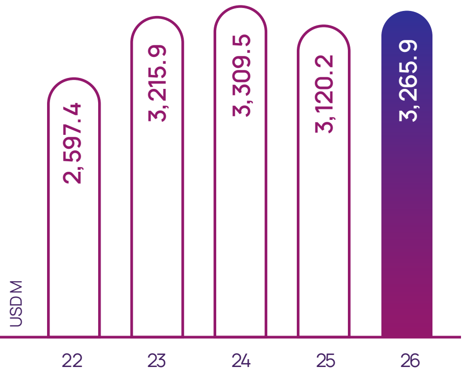
We're a market leader with deep experience providing trustee and sophisticated agency services for private and public companies, investment bankers, asset managers, governments, and institutions. Our organisation offers a broad range of services and has a best-in-class reputation built on our high-touch approach to client service.

Employee Share Plans

With experience and expertise spanning decades, we're an industry leader in employee share plans. We partner with many of the world's biggest companies to manage their equity-based remuneration plans, supporting them in offering their employees the chance to invest in the future of their company and helping them to manage these investments day to day. Every member of our team plays an important role in bringing to life employee share plans, providing innovative solutions and assisting our clients with their complex regulatory requirements.

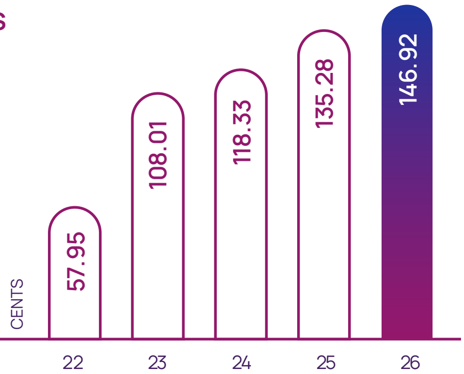
Key financial metrics

Management revenue

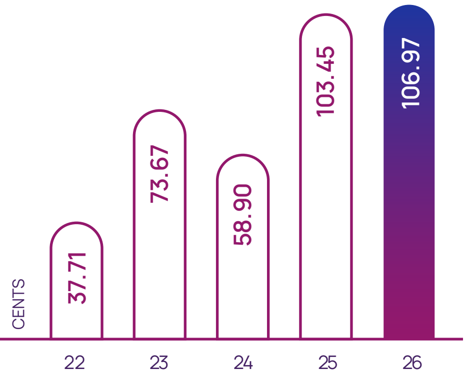


Management EBITDA

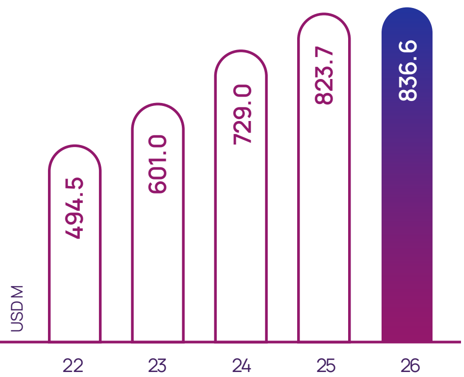
Management EPS



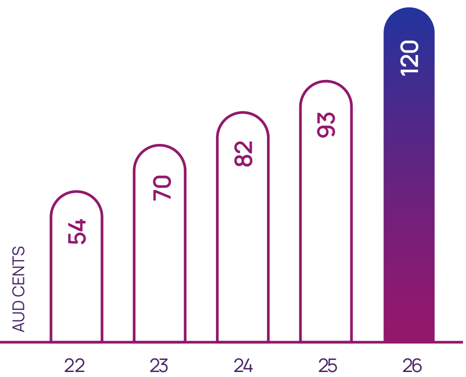
Statutory EPS



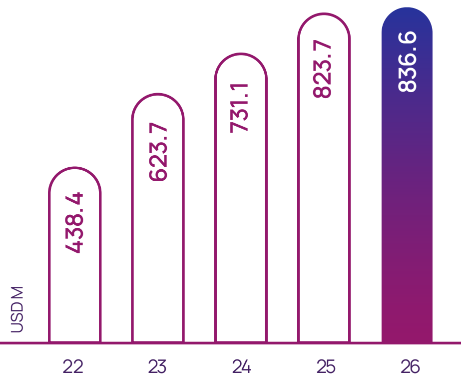
Cash flow from operations



Dividend per share



Net Operating Cash Flow excluding SLS advances[1]

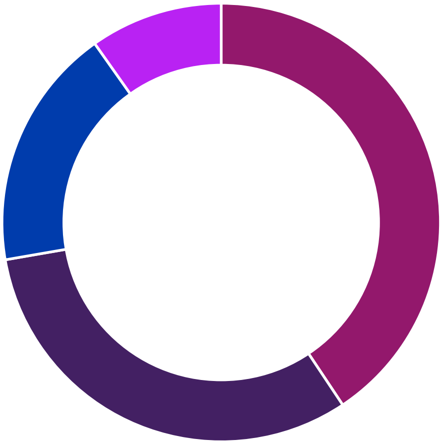


Net Debt to EBITDA ratio excluding non-recourse SLS Advance debt[1]

1 Figures are presented excluding Specialized Loan Servicing (SLS) advances. FY22 and FY23 include the US Mortgage Servicing (US MS) business, which was sold prior to 30 June 2024.

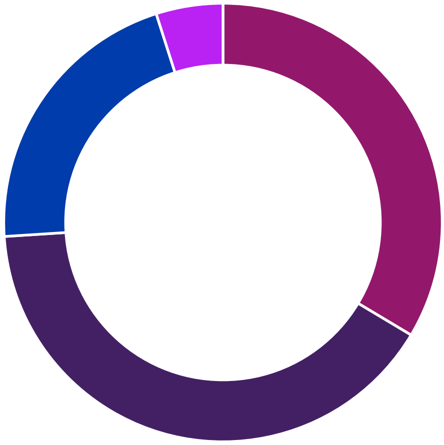
All amounts are at actual rates.

Management revenue by product



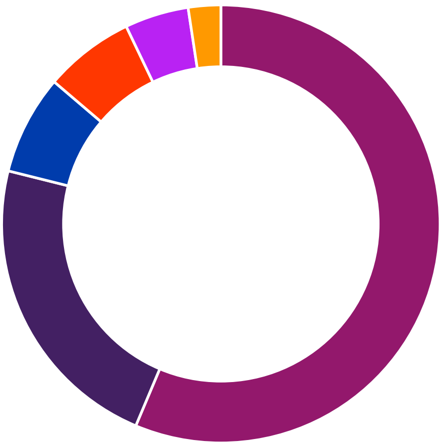
- 41% Issuer Services
- 31% Corporate Trust
- 18% Employee Share Plans
- 10% Other

Management EBITDA by product



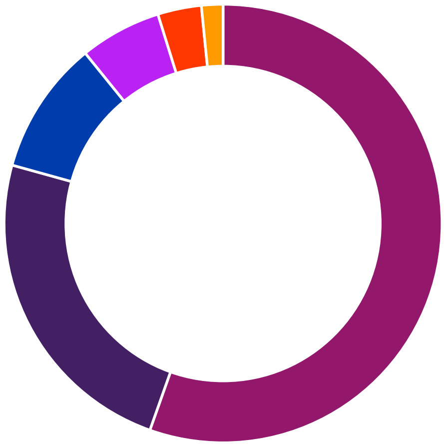
- 34% Issuer Services
- 40% Corporate Trust
- 21% Employee Share Plans
- 5% Other

Management revenue by region



- 56% United States
- 23% United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Africa
- 7% Canada
- 7% Australia and New Zealand
- 5% Asia
- 2% Continental Europe

Management EBITDA by region



- 55% United States
- 24% United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Africa
- 10% Canada
- 6% Asia
- 3% Australia and New Zealand
- 2% Continental Europe

People and culture

Our team of employees across 22 countries are at the heart of our company, and we seek to support them to thrive at work and beyond. This benefits everyone, including our clients and shareholders, as it helps ensure our people are in the best position to innovate and create long-term value.

We listen to our people and review engagement, wellbeing, and culture through our annual Employee Opinion Survey. In FY26, our Employee Engagement Index was 68%, up 1% on FY25, with 74% of our people completing the survey. Each of our global businesses analyses their results to identify meaningful engagement objectives and related actions, which then form part of their People plan for the coming year.

We provide learning opportunities to help ensure our people have the right skills, abilities, and knowledge required to perform their work. Through our mandatory regulatory learning, we ensure that our employees are provided with the information they need to maintain our compliance with regulations. We also offer employees opportunities to develop their skills so that they can take on new responsibilities and progress their careers within Computershare.

Celebrating our unique history

An integral part of continuing to develop our unique purple culture is bringing our people along for the journey. We provide regular updates on business, office and employee news through our global digital news platform, CPUniverse, to keep our people informed on what's happening at Computershare all over the world.

Each year since 2017 we've marked our ASX listing anniversary through CPU Day, a chance for all employees to celebrate who we are as a company – including our teams, culture and history. The day involves a range of activities, including events at our offices around the world and opportunities to win prizes through virtual competitions.

Recognising our people

Our annual Purple People Awards recognise employees who have made exceptional contributions to our business and have consistently demonstrated our 'Being Purple' ways of working.

Award winners consistently do the right thing and personify our values of certainty, ingenuity and advantage.

Their actions help us deliver outstanding service for our clients and their customers and inspire and empower the people around them.

Here are our 10 Purple People for 2026:

	Business line	Location
Laura Bacon	Bristol, UK	Corporate Communications
Trevor Defries	Home-based, Canada	Issuer Services
Anthony (Tony) Kim	Home-based, US	Corporate Trust
John Kotopoulos	Melbourne, Australia	Technology
Priya Krishnan	Bristol, UK	Issuer Services
Michal Przybylkiewicz	Zurich, Switzerland	Employee Share Plans
Bruce Robertson	Home-based, Australia	Issuer Services
Jodie Sage	Bristol, UK	Global Finance
Rich Thornell	Bristol, UK	Technology
Steph Tribe	Melbourne, Australia	People team

Purpose in action: supporting education and opportunity

Computershare's partnership with World Youth International in Nepal shows what can be achieved when our people, our company and our community partners work together for long-term impact.

Change A Life is Computershare's workplace giving program, founded in 2005 to help empower people and communities facing economic and social challenges. Employees contribute through voluntary payroll donations with matched dollar for dollar by Computershare. Since launch, Change A Life has raised more than AU$13 million for global and local community projects.

In 2017, employees who contribute to Change A Life voted to support the World Youth International (WYI) School in Nepal. The aim was to expand access to quality education, strengthen the school's infrastructure and help create a model that could support the local community beyond the life of Computershare's funding.

Since then, donations from our people, matched by Computershare, have contributed more than AU$2 million to the school's growth. This support has helped build new classrooms, provide learning resources, fund scholarships, buy school buses and build the Change A Life Boarding Centre.

The partnership has also been deeply employee-led. Computershare teams have supported additional fundraising through Trek Nepal campaigns, with participants visiting the school and seeing first-hand how payroll giving translates into education, opportunity and confidence for students.

Since 2017, Change A Life's support has helped WYI expand the school, strengthen its facilities and build a pathway for students into senior secondary education. Employee-led treks have raised hundreds of thousands of dollars, including more than AU$290,000 through the first Trek Nepal EMEA event in 2018, AU$195,000 through the APAC trek in 2019 and AU$220,000 through North America's trek in 2023. In 2024, Trek for Tech Australia raised AU$90,000 to support computers and multimedia equipment for the new IT College.

Today, WYI School is recognised as one of the leading schools in its region. Student enrolments have grown significantly, with more than 800 students now supported through the broader education program and an average pass rate of around 97 per cent. The impact is visible not only in new buildings, buses and learning resources, but in the opportunities created for young people and their families.

A defining feature of the partnership is its focus on sustainability. Rather than providing short-term support, Change A Life has helped WYI build the infrastructure and capability to generate income locally. Boarding fees, scholarships and fee-paying education programs are designed to help fund the school's ongoing operations, reducing reliance on external donations over time.

The WYI Change A Life IT College, which opened in 2026, is central to that model. As it becomes fully operational over the next three years of intake, it will provide technology education for fee-paying students and members of the local community, with income flowing back into the school to support students, teachers, facilities and future growth.

As Computershare's direct funding of the Nepal project reaches its intended conclusion, the partnership leaves a strong legacy: a larger and more resilient school, a pathway into digital skills and employment, and a community asset designed to sustain itself for years to come.

Computershare's partnership with World Youth International will continue through Change A Life's support of WYI's community health centre project in Odede, Kenya, extending the same commitment to community-led, sustainable development into our next chapter of global giving.

Group operating overview

Review of operations

Overview

In constant currency terms, Management Revenue for the Group was up 3.0% to $3,212.5m. Excluding Margin Income (MI), it was up 4.4% to $2,463.8m.

MI for the Group decreased 1.6% to $748.7m. Increased client activity led to higher balances, coupled with the benefits of our interest rate hedging strategy, this somewhat offset the impact of lower interest rates in all our major markets. Average client balances were up $1.8bn to $31.7bn, primarily due to greater volumes in Corporate Trust and Issuer Services (Corporate Actions).

Issuer Services revenues grew by 4.4% (up $55.5m). MI was down by $9.1m. Register Maintenance revenue was up 2.9% from higher shareholder paid fees. Corporate Actions revenue was up 22.2% from higher volumes in the US and increased IPOs in Hong Kong. There was growth in Stakeholder Relationship Management and Entity Solutions revenue, up 12.1% and 7.7% respectively. Issuer Services EBIT (excluding stranded costs) was down 4.2% to $436.5m.

Corporate Trust contributed total revenues of $1,032.0m, a $56.1m (up 5.7%) increase versus the prior corresponding period. Included in these revenues, MI totalled $418.8m, a reduction of $3.1m relative to FY25. Client balances were up $0.7bn compared to the prior corresponding period. Trust fees and other revenue increased by $45.7m (up 9.1%). EBIT (excluding stranded costs) was up 2.8% to $526.4m.

Employee Share Plans revenue was up 10.2%, an increase of $51.9m versus prior corresponding period. This was driven by higher transaction fees, which was up 18%. MI declined by $6.2m. EBIT (excluding stranded costs) was up 24.3% to $260.8m.

Corporate & Other revenue was down $71.2m to $310.2m. EBIT (excluding stranded costs) was down $24.2m to a loss of $27.4m. The result primarily reflects the disposal of UK Mortgage Services on 1 February 2026 and lower Margin Income.

Management Revenue

	Comparison in constant currency			
Business stream	FY2026 @ CC $ million	FY2025 Actual $ million	CC Variance	FY2026 Actual $ million
Issuer Services	1,310.6	1,255.1	4.4%	1,327.4
Global Corporate Trust	1,032.0	975.9	5.7%	1,033.0
Employee Share Plans & Voucher Services	559.7	507.8	10.2%	585.5
Corporate & Other	310.2	381.4	-18.7%	319.9
Total Management Revenue	3,212.5	3,120.2	3.0%	3,265.9

Total Management Revenue excludes management adjustment items further described in note 2 of the financial statements.

Region	FY2026 @CC $ million	FY2025 Actual $ million	CC Variance	FY2026 Actual $ million
United States	1,810.1	1,733.6	4.4%	1,810.1
United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Ireland and South Africa (UCIA)	724.5	719.4	0.7%	762.6
Canada	236.0	231.0	2.2%	238.3
Australia and New Zealand (ANZ)	213.6	211.6	0.9%	222.1
Asia	151.4	126.1	20.1%	151.0
Continental Europe (CEU)	76.9	98.5	-21.9%	81.7
Total Management Revenue	3,212.5	3,120.2	3.0%	3,265.9

Operating costs

Total operating costs increased 3.6% on FY25 to $1,944.0m on a constant currency basis. Excluding cost of sales and the impact of the UK MS and CCS Germany divestments, operating expenses increased 7.3% compared to the prior corresponding period.

Business as usual (BAU) operating expenses increased 4.5%, primarily driven by inflationary impacts of $93.7m, partly offset by $29.8m of savings delivered through cost-out initiatives. Inflationary pressures were largely attributable to salary and wage increases, a one-off step-up in on-costs and incentive expenses, and inflation across third-party vendor contracts.

An additional $39.7m was invested in new products, technologies, and capabilities, including $6.0m related to the annualisation of operating expenses associated with acquisitions completed in FY25.

Earnings per share (at actual rates)

	2026 Cents	2025 Cents
Statutory basic earnings per share	106.97	103.45
Statutory diluted earnings per share	106.72	103.19
Management basic earnings per share	146.92	135.28
Management diluted earnings per share	146.57	134.95

The management basic and diluted earnings per share amounts have been calculated excluding the impact of management adjustment items (refer to note 2 in this financial report). All EPS numbers above have been translated at actual FX rates (not constant currency).

Numbers are in constant currency unless otherwise stated.

Business strategies and prospects

Outlook

In August 2026, we provided guidance for FY27, with Management EPS expected to be up around 6%, to 154 cents per share.

Margin Income is forecast to increase to approximately $770m in FY27, supported by average client balances of $32.8bn and an average yield of 2.35%. This outlook assumes one interest rate increase in the US in January, one in Canada in March, and two in the UK in November and March. The balance outlook also assumes an increase in the percentage of exposed balances that are hedged, from approximately 50% to 60%.

We expect growth across all business lines, with EBIT ex MI to be up around 3.5%, 7% when adjusting for the businesses disposed of during FY26. Core fee growth is anticipated across the Group, particularly in Corporate Trust and Issuer Services. Transactional revenue in Employee Share Plans is expected to be higher, assuming equity market conditions remain broadly consistent with FY26. Event fee revenue, however, is expected to decline, reflecting the fact some specific event activity in FY26 will not repeat in FY27.

Operating expense inflation is expected to moderate to below 3% in FY27. Our cost-out programs are expected to continue delivering benefits, with further savings of $22m anticipated by the end of FY27. As a result, the full-year EBIT ex MI Margin is expected to be approximately 19%.

Net interest expense is expected to decrease by approximately 15% compared with the prior corresponding period, primarily reflecting lower debt levels. Interest rate assumptions are otherwise expected to remain broadly consistent with FY26.

This outlook assessment, and other references to our FY27 outlook in this document, are subject to the forward-looking statements disclaimer and a number of other assumptions provided in our FY26 results announcement disclosed to the Australian Securities Exchange (Slide 52).

Risks

The Board is responsible for setting the risk appetite for the Group and approving Computershare's risk management framework and policies annually, as well as assessing their effectiveness in mitigating the risks present in our business. The Board delegates some of this responsibility to the Risk and Audit Committee. The Risk and Audit Committee is highly qualified with deep expertise in strategic, operational and financial risk management. It receives quarterly reports on the key and emerging risks in the Group, supported by both quantitative data and qualitative information. The committee meets with management to discuss and challenge its views on Group, business line, or functional risks, as well as any actions they are taking to mitigate those risks.

The risk function is responsible for setting the risk framework which includes policies and procedures for identifying and managing risk as well as providing supporting technology.

The internal audit function provides an independent and objective assurance function with the responsibility of confirming that the framework, policies and controls designed to manage key risks are being executed effectively by management. Internal audit carries out regular, systematic monitoring of control activities and reports its findings to the senior managers of each business unit, as well as to the Risk and Audit Committee.

Risk summary

The following outlines the areas of material risk that could impact our ability to achieve our strategic objectives and future financial prospects.

Strategic risk

Our business is at risk of disruption from new technologies and alternative service providers. This means we must constantly be looking for ways to improve our services by investing in new technologies and processes. We have a dedicated innovation team that is responsible for rapidly assessing the viability of new business ideas and initiatives in an agile yet systematic manner using proven innovation techniques. Each of our businesses invests in new technologies and associated processes in order to maintain their competitive edge and to enhance operational effectiveness.

Our prospects also depend on finding and executing on opportunities to grow and diversify our business. There is inherent risk in any acquisition, including the risk of financial loss or missed earnings potential from inappropriate acquisition decisions as well as integration risk in its implementation. Computershare has a strong track record of acquiring and integrating businesses successfully. We have a deliberately focused acquisition strategy with rigorous approval processes, and we also undertake subsequent reviews of our acquisitions and their performance. We also have a well-established methodology and governance structure to support our post-acquisition integration programs which includes stringent project and change risk management processes.

Market and competition risk – The market for Computershare's products and services is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. We compete with a number of firms that provide similar products and services to our own. In addition, we compete with our clients' in-house capabilities to perform functions that they might otherwise outsource to us. We continually strive to remain the leading provider of services in all our business lines globally and invest significantly in new technology and services to maintain our market position.

Regulatory risk

Our businesses operate in highly regulated markets around the world, and can be impacted by changes to the regulatory environment and the structure of these markets. As an organisation, we closely monitor regulatory developments globally and play an active role in consulting with regulators on changes that could impact our business.

Many of our businesses are subject to significant regulatory oversight. We are required to maintain the appropriate regulatory approvals and licenses to operate and, in some cases, adhere to certain financial covenants, such as capital adequacy. Computershare has robust compliance management and monitoring programs in place to support these regulatory obligations and we aim to engage proactively with regulators in all relevant jurisdictions.

Financial risk

Financial resiliency risk – Our financial performance each year is underpinned by significant recurring revenue. However, there is also a material proportion of revenue that is derived from transactional activity that is dependent on factors outside our control and which can be challenging to predict. Changes to security market activity, foreign exchange and interest rates can impact adversely or favourably on our financial performance.

Computershare generates significant revenues from the transaction processing fees we earn from our services. These revenue sources are substantially dependent on customer trading volumes, market prices and the liquidity of securities markets. Significant market volatility such as sudden, sharp or gradual but sustained declines in market values of securities can result in reduced fees from investor and shareholder activity, including reduced mutual funds communication volumes; reduced mergers and acquisitions activity; reduced proxy activity; reduced trading activity; reduced corporate actions and IPOs and reduced bond issuance.

Margin Income is a material contributor to earnings. Changes in client investment criteria, interest rates and the level of balances that we hold on behalf of clients can have a material impact on the Group's earnings. We have robust policies and other protections to manage interest rate risk (including hedging, refer to note 22 of the financial statements for further details) and other risks associated with placing those funds.

Computershare also operates across a diverse set of countries and tax jurisdictions. The tax environments in these jurisdictions can be complex and subject to change, and these changes cannot always be accurately predicted. Computershare operates a global finance function to manage tax risk within the Group's risk appetite and engages external tax advice as appropriate.

Operational risk

Information security risk – Computershare deals with a high volume of daily transactions that can be exposed to data loss and security breaches. The nature of cyber-crime is constantly evolving, and information systems are vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Security breaches may involve unauthorised access to Computershare systems and databases, damage to Computershare's systems and either the exposure or theft of confidential client data (or both). This presents a range of challenges, from ensuring the security and integrity of that data, as well as the continuity of our service in the face of internal and external factors. We manage these risks through a strong and specialist Information Security team and extensive business resiliency planning and testing; as well as rigorous internal controls around the ability to access and modify client data.

We also make significant investments in technology and services to protect data at rest, in motion and at endpoint, including the Information Security team whose responsibilities include ensuring we have appropriate and effective systems in place to protect our and our clients' data from unauthorised access.

Cyber security risk is actively monitored as a standing Board agenda item, where the Chief Information Security Officer presents to the Board at each in person meeting. These updates include a review by the Board of progress against strategic objectives set by the Information Security team as well as information on the latest threat intelligence. The Board also receives updates on the maturity of Computershare's Information Security environment as assessed against relevant benchmarks.

Fraud risk – Our dedicated Financial Crime team is responsible for analysing information and transactions to mitigate the risk of fraud (both internal and external), and these resources are focused on areas of highest potential exposure. Recognising the increased risk of external fraud, Computershare continues to invest in preventative measures in this area.

Operational risk – Computershare also undertakes high volumes of transactional processes, some of which are complex. There is a risk that failure to process these transactions correctly could result in errors and costs being incurred, so we invest significantly in technology to automate processes where possible and financially viable. We also have policies, processes and corresponding controls to assist in mitigating this risk, which are routinely tested through our assurance and oversight functions. The Group also maintains appropriate insurance.

Operational resiliency – Computershare maintains the capability to provide critical services to our clients during times of business disruption through strict business continuity and operational resiliency planning, crisis management, and disaster recovery processes. This capability covers the various risks Computershare may face that could disrupt our services, from cyber threats to natural disasters.

Computershare has robust planning and controls in place to ensure that its global business operations and supply chains are resilient and can meet client expectations in the event of any future disruption. Where we consider there to be increased risk in specific businesses or geographies, we apply timely and effective mitigation and monitoring strategies. Our Being Purple Framework supports the promotion of positive behaviour and cultures, and our Employee Opinion Survey provides all staff with the ability to express their views on working at Computershare. Computershare's Management and Board of Directors monitor People Risk and the delivery of mitigation plans closely.

Our Directors

Paul Reynolds

BA, PhD

Chairman
Age: 69
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 8

Term of office

Paul Reynolds was appointed to the Board as a non-executive director on 5 October 2018 and was last re-elected by shareholders in November 2024. He was appointed Chairman in November 2022.

Skills and experience

Paul has extensive experience in CEO and Chairman positions in Telecoms, Media and Financial Services businesses. He was a member of the Board at British Telecom from 2001-2007 and CEO of one of its largest businesses, BT Wholesale, and led BT's global technology and many of its biggest transformation programs. From 2007-2012, Paul was CEO of Telecom New Zealand and led its structural separation into independent retail and network companies. Paul is based in the UK.

Board Committee membership

Chair of the Nomination Committee

Chair of the People and Culture Committee

Member of the Risk and Audit Committee

Stuart Irving

Chief Executive Officer
Age: 55
Independent: No
Years of service: 12

Term of office

Stuart Irving was appointed Chief Executive Officer and President of Computershare on 1 July 2014. He joined Computershare in 1998.

Skills and experience

Stuart held several roles at The Royal Bank of Scotland before joining Computershare as IT Development Manager in the UK.

Stuart subsequently worked in South Africa, Canada and the US before becoming Chief Information Officer for North America in 2005 and then the Computershare Group's Chief Information Officer in 2008.

Board Committee membership

Member of the Nomination Committee

John Nendick

BA, FCA, CPA, NACD

Non-Executive Director
Age: 69
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 5

Term of office

John Nendick was appointed to the Board as a non-executive director on 21 September 2021 and was re-elected by shareholders in November 2024.

Skills and experience

John is a senior finance executive who is an expert in new business models, global financial, accounting and audit matters, transactions and technology and Technology, Media and Telecomm (TMT) trends globally. He currently serves as a board member, advisor, investor and educator across these and other industries. He was, until 2020, the Deputy Global Leader of EY's TMT business and also served on EY's Global Practice Group. John is based in California.

Other directorships and offices

Non-Executive Director of Eved LLC

Non-Executive Director of Redbird Legends Fund LP

Member, Business Advisory Board of the Los Angeles Kings

Board Committee membership

Chair of the Risk and Audit Committee

Member of the Nomination Committee

Tiffany Fuller

B.Com, FAICD, CAANZ (Member)

Non-Executive Director
Age: 56
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 12

Term of office

Tiffany Fuller was appointed to the Board on 1 October 2014 as a non-executive director. Tiffany was last re-elected in November 2025.

Skills and experience

Tiffany is an experienced public company non-executive director with broad experience in chartered accounting, corporate finance, investment banking, funds management and management consulting in Australia and globally.

Tiffany's skills include finance and accounting, strategy, M&A, risk and governance. Her career includes roles at Arthur Andersen and Rothschild and spans multiple industry sectors including financial services, technology, retail, resources and telecommunications.

Other directorships and offices

Non-Executive Director of Washington H. Soul Pattinson & Company Limited (appointed in 2017)

Non-Executive Director of Vicinity Centres (appointed November 2022)

Non-Executive Director of Infratil Limited (appointed August 2026)

McKinnon Foundation, Director

Board Committee membership

Member of the Risk and Audit Committee

Member of the Nomination Committee

Joseph Velli

BA, MBA

Non-Executive Director
Age: 67
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 12

Term of office

Joseph Velli was appointed to the Board on 1 October 2014 as a non-executive director. Joseph was last re-elected in November 2023.

Skills and experience

Joseph is a retired financial services and technology executive with extensive securities servicing, M&A and public board experience. For most of his career, Joseph served as Senior Executive Vice President of The Bank of New York and as a member of the Bank's Senior Policy Committee.

During his 22-year tenure with the Bank, Joseph's responsibilities included heading Global Issuer Services, Global Custody and related Investor Services, Global Liquidity Services, Pension and 401k Services, Consumer and Retail Banking, Correspondent Clearing and Securities Services. Most recently Joseph served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Convergex Group.

Other directorships and offices

Non-Executive Director of Paychex, Inc.

Non-Executive Director of Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation

Board Committee membership

Member of the People and Culture Committee

Member of the Nomination Committee

Abigail Cleland

B.Com, BA, MBA

Non-Executive Director
Age: 53
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 8

Term of office

Abigail Cleland was appointed to the Board as a non-executive director on 14 February 2018 and was re-elected by shareholders in November 2023.

Skills and experience

Abigail has extensive global experience in strategy, M&A, digital and business growth. Abigail has held senior executive roles in the industrial, retail, agriculture and financial services sectors at companies including ANZ, Amcor, Incitec Pivot and Caltex after starting her career at BHP.

Abigail also set up and ran an advisory and management business, Absolute Partners which focused on strategy, M&A and building businesses leveraging disruptive changes.

Other directorships and offices

Non-Executive Director of Coles Group Limited (appointed in 2018)

Non-Executive Director of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (appointed in 2024)

Non-Executive Director of Orora Limited (until September 2024)

Board committee membership

Member of the People and Culture Committee

Member of the Nomination Committee

Gerrard Schmid

BSc., MASc

Non-Executive Director
Age: 58
Independent: Yes
Years of service: 2

Term of office

Gerrard Schmid was appointed to the Board as an additional non-executive director on 14 March 2024 and was elected by shareholders in November 2024.

Skills and experience

Gerrard is a Board Director and former CEO with extensive executive and board experience in Computershare's key operating market of North America across the financial services and technology sectors. He was most recently Chief Executive Officer at Diebold Nixdorf, a US-based and NYSE-listed global payments fintech company. Gerrard also served on the board of ISACA, an international professional association focused on IT governance and cybersecurity certification.

Other directorships and offices

Non-Executive Director of Array Technologies

Non-Executive Director of Ingenico

Board committee membership

Member of the Risk and Audit Committee

Member of the Nomination Committee

Directors' report

The Board of Directors of Computershare Limited has pleasure in submitting its report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors

The names of the directors of the Company in office during the whole year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise indicated, are:

Non-executive

Paul Joseph Reynolds
Abigail Pip Cleland
Tiffany Lee Fuller
John Nendick
Gerrard Bruce Schmid
Joseph Mark Velli

Executive

Stuart James Irving
(President and Chief Executive Officer)

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are outlined in the Group Operating Review set out on pages 14 to 15 and form part of this report.

Consolidated profit

The profit of the consolidated entity for the financial year was $619.2 million after income tax. Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity was $618.7 million, which represents an increase of 1.9% on the previous year's result of $607.0 million. Profit of the consolidated entity for the financial year after management adjustment items was $849.8 million after income tax and non-controlling interests. This represents an increase of 7.1% on the 2025 result of $793.8 million.

Net profit after management adjustment items is determined as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity	**618.7**	607.0
Management adjustment items (net of tax):		
Amortisation		
Amortisation of acquisition related intangible assets	**76.3**	70.6
Acquisitions and disposals		
Loss on sale of UK Mortgage Services business (UK MS)	**46.3**	-
UK MS disposal-related expenses	**32.0**	-
(Gain)/loss on other disposals	**0.9**	(9.2)
Acquisition related integration expenses	**10.8**	44.7
Contingent consideration re-measurement	**(5.1)**	-
Other		
Major restructuring costs	**61.6**	60.7
Marked to market adjustments – derivatives	**(0.3)**	0.1
Margin income hedge modification	**8.6**	19.9
Net profit after management adjustment items	**849.8**	793.8

Management adjustment items

Management results are used, along with other measures, to assess operating business performance. The Group believes that exclusion of certain items permits better analysis of the Group's performance on a comparative basis and provides a better measure of underlying operating performance. Description of management adjustment items can be found in note 2 of the financial statements.

The non-IFRS financial information contained within this Directors' Report has not been audited in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards.

Dividends

The following dividends of the consolidated entity have been paid or declared since the end of the preceding financial year:

Ordinary shares

A final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2025 was determined by the directors of the Company on 12 August 2025 and paid on 15 September 2025. This was an ordinary unfranked dividend of AU 48 cents per share amounting to AUD 277.6 million ($183.0 million).

An interim dividend was determined by the directors of the Company in respect of the half year ended 31 December 2025, and paid on 18 March 2026. This was an ordinary dividend of AU 55 cents per share franked to 30%, amounting to AUD 318.1 million ($223.3 million).

A final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2026 was determined by the directors of the Company to be paid on 14 September 2026. This was an ordinary unfranked dividend of AU 65 cents per share, amounting to AUD 376.0 million, based on shares on issue as at 11 August 2026. The dividend was not determined to be paid until 11 August 2026 and accordingly no provision was recognised as at 30 June 2026.

Review of operations

The review of operations is outlined in the Group Operating Review set out on pages 14 to 15 and forms part of this report.

Significant events and significant changes in activities

A discussion of significant events and significant changes in activities, if applicable, is included in the Group Operating Review set out on pages 14 to 15 and forms part of this report.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year under review that are not otherwise disclosed in this report or the consolidated accounts.

Significant events after year-end

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which are not otherwise dealt with in this report or in the consolidated financial statements that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

Likely developments and future results

A discussion of business strategies and prospects is set out on pages 16 to 18 and forms part of this report.

Environmental regulations

The Group is not subject to significant environmental regulation.

Information on directors

The qualifications, experience and responsibilities of directors together with details of all directorships of other listed companies held by a director in the three years to 30 June 2026 and any contracts to which the director is a party to under which they are entitled to a benefit are outlined on pages 19 to 21.

Directors' interests

At the date of this report, the direct and indirect interests of the directors in the securities of the Company are:

Name	Number of ordinary shares	Number of performance rights
SJ Irving	205,292	389,120
AP Cleland	14,903	-
TL Fuller	16,148	-
J Nendick	13,141	-
PJ Reynolds	24,000	-
GB Schmid	15,000	-
JM Velli	17,000	-

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the Board of Directors (and of Board Committees) and the number of meetings attended by each of the directors during the financial year were:

	Directors' Meetings		Risk and Audit Committee Meetings		Nomination Committee Meetings		People & Culture Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
SJ Irving	**10**	10	**-**	-	**4**	4	-	-
AP Cleland	**10**	10	**-**	-	**4**	4	**7**	7
TL Fuller	**10**	10	**6**	6	**4**	4	**-**	-
GB Schmid	**9**	10	**5**	6	**3**	4	-	-
J Nendick	**10**	10	**6**	6	**4**	4	**-**	-
PJ Reynolds	**10**	10	**6**	6	**4**	4	**7**	7
JM Velli	**10**	10	**-**	-	**4**	4	**7**	7

A - Number of meetings attended
B - Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the financial year.

The Board forms sub-committees to consider specific transaction opportunities as appropriate.

Information on Company Secretary

Dominic Horsley was appointed as Company Secretary of Computershare Limited in June 2006 and has also held the position of Group General Counsel since January 2019. Dominic has extensive experience in legal, governance and secretariat matters, having held in-house and private practices roles in Australia and the UK.

Indemnification of officers

Computershare's constitution allows the Company to indemnify, where permitted by law, officers of the Company for liability and legal costs they incur when acting in that capacity. There are similar indemnities in favour of officers of controlled entities.

Computershare purchases insurance for amounts that the Company or its controlled entities are liable to pay under these indemnities. The insurance policy also insures Directors, Officers, Company Secretaries and employees (including former Directors and Officers) against certain liabilities (including legal costs) they may incur in carrying out their duties. For this Directors and Officers insurance, we paid premiums of $1.5 million excluding taxes during FY2026.

Remuneration report

Chair's letter

On behalf of the Board of Computershare, I am pleased to present the Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Overview of the year

Computershare delivered record results in FY2026, ahead of the earnings guidance that was upgraded in February 2026, with Management EPS increasing by 7% to 145 cents per share. This enabled us to increase our full year total dividend by 29% to AUD 120 cents per share, which is the highest total dividend the Company has paid for a financial year.

These results reflect the successful execution of our strategy to build a simpler, high quality and capital light Computershare with consistent results and enduring returns for shareholders.

Over the past three years, we have delivered a total shareholder return (TSR) of 60%, outperforming the ASX 100's return of 35%.

We continued to make progress on investing in and strengthening our core businesses. Key highlights included:

- Margin Income of $749m exceeded expectations. Increased client activity led to higher balances. Coupled with the benefits of our hedging strategy, we were able to offset the impact of interest rate cuts in our major markets.
- We delivered growth in recurring client revenues as well as event and transactional revenues. We achieved our target of EBIT ex MI margins of 18.2%, an increase of more than 8% on the prior year.
- We invested in new technologies in our Issuer Services business and have built the foundations to ensure that we are well placed to invest prudently in AI initiatives across the organisation.

Outcomes for 2026

The Board set robust performance measures for our FY2026 short term incentive (STI) plan. Performance against both financial and non-financial objectives aligned to our long-term strategy was strong. As a result, the STI outcome for our CEO was 76% of maximum. STI outcomes for other Executive KMP were also at 76% of maximum.

The FY2024 long term incentive (LTI) grant of Performance Rights was tested across the three-year performance period to 30 June 2026, against relative TSR, EPS growth excluding margin income and our adjusted return on invested capital (ROIC) targets. Computershare's strong shareholder returns and financial performance across the past three years resulted in the FY2024 LTI vesting at 100%. This was the fifth consecutive year where the rTSR component of the LTI plan (grants awarded in FY2020 to FY2024) achieved top quartile relative TSR as compared to the ASX 100.

Section 2.3 provides details on the FY2026 STI and FY2024 LTI outcomes.

Remuneration framework

While listed on the ASX, Computershare is a global organisation operating in more than 20 countries and deriving more than 90% of our revenue from outside Australia. We set remuneration at competitive levels for the global markets in which we compete for talent and our remuneration framework is designed to provide a balance between fixed pay, rewarding the successful delivery of our short-term financial objectives and organisational goals, as well as incentivising the long term decision making that drives sustainable returns to our shareholders.

Fixed remuneration increases of 2% were provided in FY2026 to our CEO, CFO and COO in line with the standard fixed pay increase across Computershare. Section 2.4 provides details on the FY2026 fixed remuneration levels.

For FY2026 we increased the financial measure weighting within the CEO's STI scorecard from 50% to 60% to align with standard market practice. Section 2.3 provides details on the full FY2026 STI scorecard measures for the CEO.

There were no other structural changes to our executive remuneration framework during FY2026.

During the year we reviewed our remuneration programs for our team members below executive level to further enhance our reward framework and to incentivise the performance of our global team towards the achievement of our goals. As a result of this review, we are pleased to have introduced a structured bonus program across more than 7,000 people in our business. This will help keep the organisation competitive in the search for talent as well as drive performance going forward.

Following an external benchmarking exercise conducted during the year against both our global and domestic peers, our base Board and Chair fees increased by between 6% – 7% to ensure they remain market competitive for a global company of our size and scale. There were no changes to Board committee fees during FY2026 and no changes will be made to our Directors' fees for FY2027.

In addition, due to the time commitment required of Directors who attend Board meetings held in many of our main global operating centers, we introduced a Director travel allowance. This practice is in line with many of our international peers. Section 6 provides further details on our FY2026 NED remuneration changes.

FY2027 Changes

The Board and our CEO have been discussing his commitment to continue to lead Computershare over the next phase of the Company's strategy evolution. We have both significant opportunities and challenges before us – in markets, regulation and technology – and the Board believes that our CEO's rare skillset and operational expertise make it important to ensure that he is properly incentivised to lead Computershare and continue to deliver outstanding outcomes for shareholders.

A competitive remuneration package including an incentive program aligned with his global peers is an important aspect. We have therefore reviewed the CEO's remuneration and have made the following changes to his arrangements in FY2027 to bring them more in-line with his US, UK and ASX-listed international peers:

- His fixed remuneration will increase by around 2% to £1,200,000 in line with the standard pay increase across Computershare.
- His target STI opportunity will increase from 100% to 125% of fixed remuneration.
- His maximum LTI opportunity will increase from 172% to 250% of fixed remuneration.

As part of this review, the following additional changes have also been made:

- The Company and the CEO have agreed an extension of the notice period in his contract from 30 days to six months.
- The resolution to approve the CEO's FY2027 LTI grant at the 2026 AGM will include the introduction of an additional one year period beyond the current three year performance period before any shares become available to the CEO on an unrestricted basis.
- The Company has amended its Minimum Shareholding Policy requirement for the CEO from 100% of annual base salary to 200% of annual base salary.

Further details on the rationale for these changes and the benchmarking undertaken to support them is set out in section 3.4.

Conclusion

The Board believes that Computershare has successfully delivered on the Group's objectives for the year, with another year of record earnings in FY2026. Shareholders have also enjoyed another increase in dividends and, over the past five years, have enjoyed shareholder returns well in excess of the ASX 100. Our CEO and leadership team have delivered on our strategy to build a high quality, capital light Computershare with consistent results and enduring returns.

The report that follows explains our approach and intent in relation to executive remuneration in the context of the global markets in which we operate and the link between company performance and executive reward.

With regards

PJ Reynolds

Chair – Board
Chair – People and Culture Committee

Contents

This report is prepared in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (Corporations Act) for Computershare Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026. The information provided in this Remuneration Report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Corporations Act, apart from where it is indicated that the information is unaudited.

1. Key management personnel (KMP)

Computershare's KMP comprise the Directors of the Company and select senior executives who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. Each KMP listed below held their position for all of FY2026.

Name	Location
Non-executive Director	
Paul J Reynolds	UK
Abigail P Cleland	Australia
Tiffany L Fuller	Australia
John Nendick	USA
Gerrard B Schmid	Canada
Joseph M Velli	USA
Executive KMP	
Stuart J Irving President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	UK
Nick SR Oldfield Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	USA
Hussain Baig Chief Operating Officer (COO)	UK

2. Snapshot of 2026 remuneration changes and outcomes

Fixed remuneration

The CEO, CFO, and COO received 2% fixed remuneration increases in FY2026.

See section 2.4 below.

STI

FY2026 STI outcomes of 76.2% of maximum for our CEO and around 76% of maximum for our other KMP.

See section 2.3 below.

LTI

100% of the FY2024 LTI vested, assessed against Relative TSR, EPS ex. MI growth and Adjusted ROIC.

See section 2.3 below.

2.1 The markets in which we compete

Computershare's origins are Australian and when we listed in 1994 with a market capitalisation of AU$36m, all of our revenue was earned in Australia. We have now grown to a market capitalisation of more than AU$22b (as at 30 June 2026) and, while listed in Australia, almost 95% of our revenues are generated outside of Australia and all our Executive KMP and over 90% of our broader Executive Management and employees are located outside of Australia.

To ensure we are able to attract and retain talent globally, our remuneration needs to be globally competitive.

North America
63% of revenue
1 out of 3 Executive KMP
3 out of 6 NEDs

UK & Africa
23% of revenue
2 out of 3 Executive KMP
1 out of 6 NEDs

Continental Europe
2% of revenue

Asia
5% of revenue

Australia & New Zealand
7% of revenue
2 out of 6 NEDs

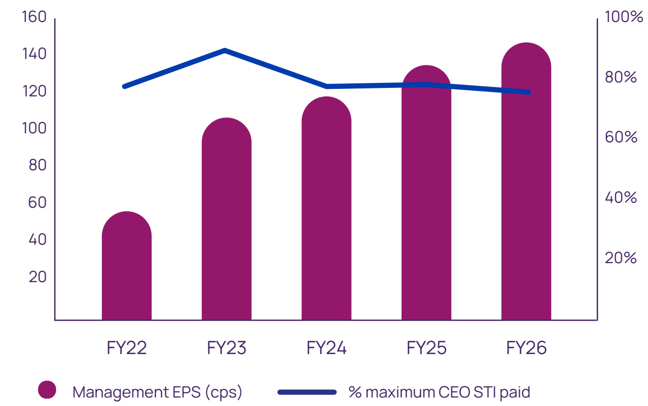
2.2 Our performance

A key principle of Computershare's remuneration strategy is to ensure that a large portion of remuneration opportunity is subject to performance conditions and that there is a clear and transparent link between the remuneration outcomes of executives and Group performance and its impact on shareholder interests. The table below highlights some of the key financial results for Computershare over the past five financial years, with the corresponding average STI outcomes for Executive KMP over the same period.

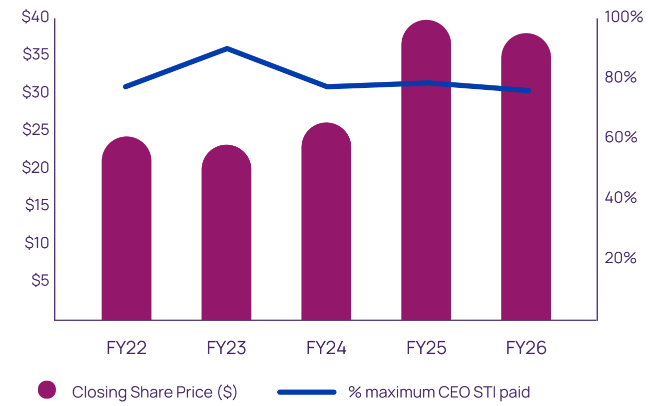
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Management adjusted EBITDA (USD million)[1]	720.2	1,216.3	1,287.3	1,245.0	1,284.9
Management adjusted EBIT ex margin income (MI) (USD million)	344.0	257.1	312.1	413.1	455.1
Statutory EPS (US cents)	37.71	73.67	58.90	103.45	106.97
Management EPS (US cents)	57.95	108.01	118.33	135.28	146.92
Management EPS (US cents) – constant currency[2, 3]	58.02	108.84	119.52	136.75	146.92
Total dividend (AU cents per share)	54	70	82	93	120
Share price as at 30 June (AUD)	24.64	23.38	26.34	39.89	38.28
Average STI received as % of maximum opportunity for Executive KMP (%)	68.1	78.6	75.2	77.9	76.1

1 EBITDA is Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation and is not an IFRS measure.
2 Translated at FY2026 average exchange rates of USD/AUD 1.4728.
3 Assumed WANOS (Weighted average number of shares) of 578,387,070.

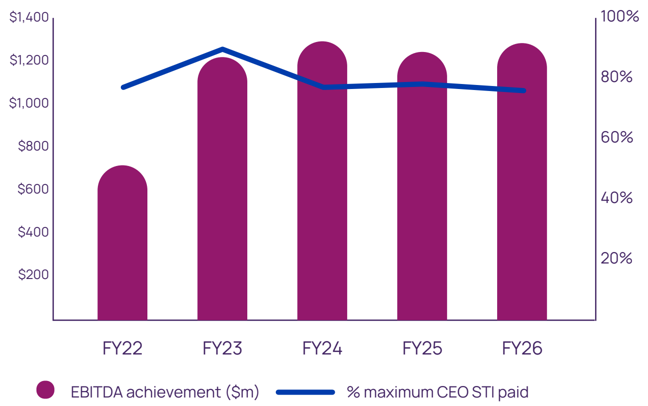
Earnings per Share (US cents)



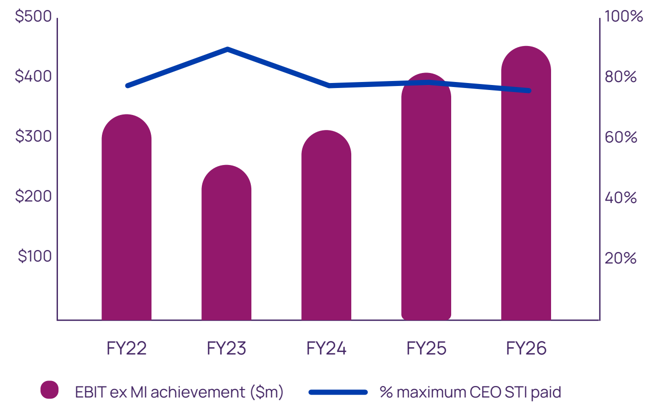
Share price (AUD)



EBITDA (USD Million)

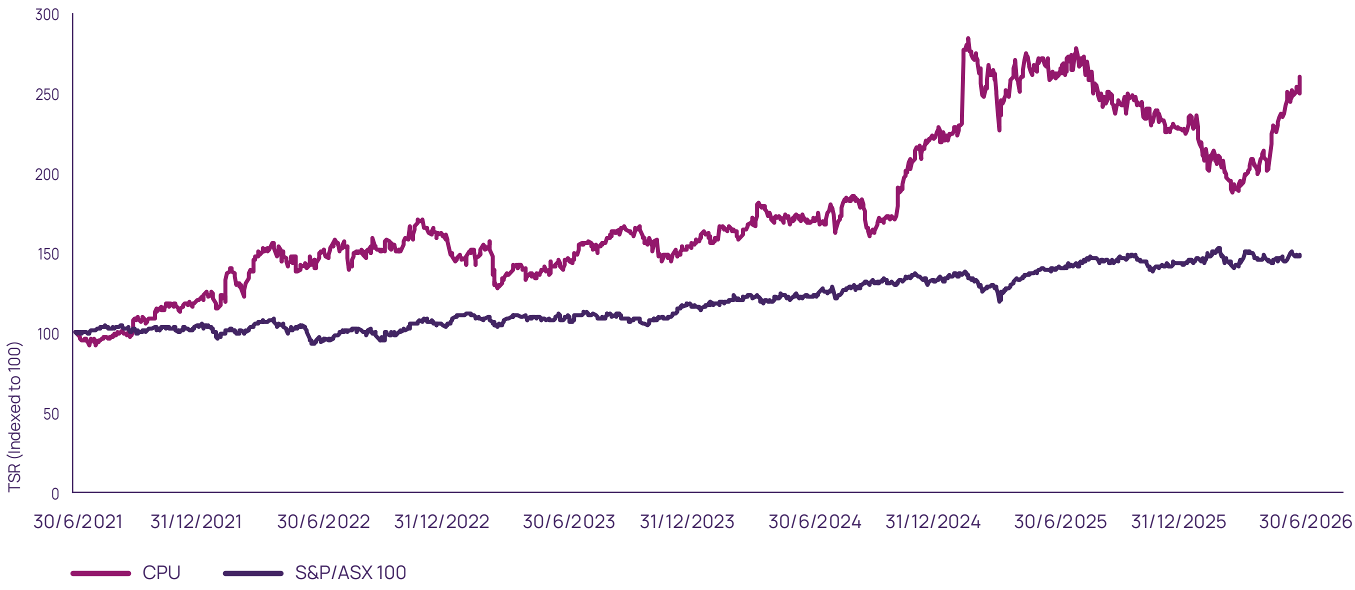


EBIT ex MI (USD Million)



Over the past 5 years, Computershare has delivered a TSR of 159.8%, outperforming the S&P/ASX 100's return of 48.1%.

Computershare vs S&P/ASX 100 5-year TSR



2.3 Executive KMP Remuneration outcomes in FY2026

FY2026 STI outcomes

The table below shows the STI paid or payable to each Executive KMP for performance in the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Executive	STI awarded (USD)	STI as % of maximum
SJ Irving	$1,803,956	76.2%
NSR Oldfield	$1,248,616	76.2%
H Baig	$1,592,415	76.0%

For FY2026, the weighting of the financial component of the STI scorecard for the CEO and CFO increased from 50% to 60% to provide increased focus on rewarding achievement of our financial targets for the year. The Board's assessment of the CEO's performance against his STI objectives is shown in the table below.

Where STI measures are based on financial targets, the Target and Actual outcomes are disclosed. For all financial measures, Threshold is 90% of Target and Stretch is 120% of Target. Outcomes in the following table are in constant currency and may differ to results set out in the financial statements which are at FY26 average exchange rates.

Objectives	Commentary	Achievement against Threshold/ Target/Stretch	STI Weighting	Outcome achieved (as % of Max)
Financial objectives (60%)		Threshold Target Stretch		
Group Management EBIT	Above target outcome. Group Management EBIT for the year was US$1,196.2m, which exceeded our budget of US$1,151.3m.	$1,151.3m Actual: $1,196.2m	25%	73%
Group Management EBIT ex MI Margin	At target outcome. Group Management EBIT ex MI Margin for the year was 18.2%, which met our target.	18.2% Actual: 18.2%	5%	67%
Margin Income (MI)	Above target outcome. Margin income of US$748.7m exceeded our budget of US$721.7m.	$721.7m Actual: $748.7m	10%	74%
	Above target outcome. Client balances of US$31.7b exceeded our budget of US$30.2b.	$30.2b Actual: $31.7b		
Cost Out Programs	Above target outcome. We achieved collective savings of US$53.4m which just exceeded our target of US$53.2m.	$53.2m Actual: $53.4m	5%	67%
Issuer Services	Above target outcome. Issuer Services revenue ex MI for the year was US$1,075.0m, which exceeded our budget of US$1,015.4m.	$1,015.4m Actual: $1,075.0m	5%	77%
Corporate Trust	Above target outcome. Corporate Trust revenue ex MI for the year was US$594.2m, which exceeded our budget of US$575.7m.	$575.7m Actual: $594.2m	5%	72%
Plans	Below target outcome. Client fees paid for the year were US$183.8m which was below our budget of US$186.2m.	$186.2m Actual: $183.8m	5%	65%

Objectives	Commentary	Achievement against Threshold/ Target/Stretch	STI Weighting	Outcome achieved (as % of Max)
Strategic & Corporate objectives (40%)		Threshold Target Stretch		
Digital Transformation	Above target outcome. Continued roll-out of our digital products into global markets with increased adoption rates and enhanced customer features.		5%	93%
	Above target outcome. Successful mobilization of enterprise wide approach to AI under strong governance framework with prioritization process completed to identify and mobilization underway to scale identified opportunities across the group.		5%	83%
Business Growth	Below target outcome. Deployment of Asia Mobile App program on track for deployment in FY2027 and improvement in client satisfaction in our US plans business following the roll out of the EquatePlus platform.		5%	63%
	Above target outcome. Obtained approval to provide GNMA Document Custody Services in the United States and key regulatory approvals obtained to provide corporate trust services in the UK market.		5%	83%
People and Culture	Above target outcome. Our annual employee survey score remained strong and improved on our prior year outcome with an 11% increase in employee survey participation.		5%	77%
ESG	Above target outcome. Progress against our plan to meet Australian disclosure standards with no issues identified to date and progress towards meeting our diversity and inclusion initiatives.		5%	77%
Risk Management	Above target outcome. Overall group risks were well managed and our Cyber Exposure Score steadily improved above finance industry peers. Strong progress across a group wide Finance transformation program.		5%	87%
Capital Management	Max outcome. Outstanding performance with both leverage ratio and net debt improving over the year despite material uplifts in dividend payments resulting in the highest ever group annual dividend in FY2026.		5%	100%

CEO's final outcome (% of maximum) 76.2%

FY2024-2026 LTI vesting outcomes

Computershare's LTI involves a grant of Performance Rights (a right to be allocated a Share) subject to meeting the following performance measures:

- Relative TSR against the S&P/ASX 100 (40%);
- EPS ex. MI growth (30%); and
- Adjusted ROIC (30%).

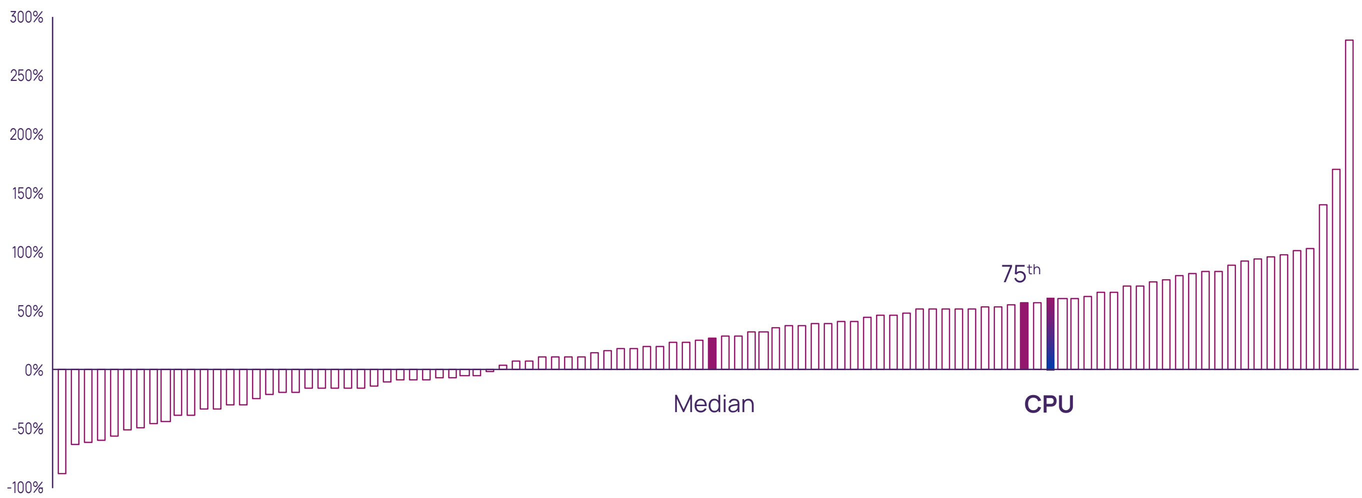
The FY2024-2026 LTI grant was tested over the three-year performance period to 30 June 2026 and vested at 100%. Further details of performance against the applicable performance measures are set out below.

Relative TSR

Our three-year TSR to 30 June 2026 of 60.1% resulted in Computershare ranking at the 77th percentile of the ASX 100.

Threshold (50% vesting)	Maximum (100% vesting)	Actual	Vesting Outcome	Amount Forfeited
50th percentile	75th percentile or higher	77th percentile	100%	0%

TSR Performance vs ASX 100



EPS ex. Margin Income growth

Computershare's average annual growth in Management EPS excluding margin income on a constant currency basis over the three-year performance period was 23.98%, which was above our stretch target of 10%, resulting in full vesting against this performance measure. When calculating EPS excluding margin income for the purposes of the LTI plan, interest expense is also excluded from the calculation.

Threshold (50% vesting)	Maximum (100% vesting)	Actual	Vesting Outcome	Amount Forfeited
5% p.a.	10% or greater p.a.	23.98% p.a.	100%	0%

Average Adjusted ROIC

Computershare's average annual adjusted ROIC over the three-year performance period was 29.5%, exceeding our stretch target of 17.5%.

Adjusted ROIC includes the cash costs of restructuring programs and acquisition related integrations incurred over the LTI performance period. These cumulative costs impacted adjusted ROIC by approximately 610 basis points by the end of the performance period.

Threshold (50% vesting)	Maximum (100% vesting)	Actual	Vesting Outcome	Amount Forfeited
16.00%	17.50% or greater	29.5%	100%	0%

2.4 Fixed Remuneration changes made in FY2026

Changes made to the remuneration packages of Executive KMP in FY2026 are set out below.

	Currency	FY2025 base salary	FY2026 base salary	Year-on-year change
SJ Irving	GBP	GBP 1,153,124	GBP 1,176,187	2%
NSR Oldfield	USD	USD 1,071,200	USD 1,092,624	2%
H Baig	GBP	GBP 867,000	GBP 884,340	2%

2.5 KMP realised pay in FY2026 (unaudited)

The table below details actual pay and benefits for Executive KMP. This table aims to assist shareholders in understanding the cash and other benefits received by KMP from the various components of their remuneration during FY2026 as an additional voluntary disclosure which has not been subject to audit.

All figures below are in USD.

	FY2026 Actual Package Details				FY2026 Actual vs Max		FY2026 vs FY2025 Actual	
Employee	FY2026 Fixed (Base + benefits)	FY2026 Actual Total STI	FY2024 LTI Vesting in FY2026[1]	FY2026 Actual Total Remuneration (Base + Benefits + STI+ LTI)	FY2026 Actual vs Max STI	FY2026 Actual vs Max Total Remuneration (Base + Max STI + LTI)	FY2026 vs FY2025 Actual STI received	FY2026 vs FY2025 Actual Total Remuneration (Base + STI + LTI)
SJ Irving	1,591,303	1,803,956	3,944,818	7,340,077	76%	110%	99%	101%
NSR Oldfield	1,125,756	1,248,616	1,519,067	3,893,439	76%	104%	98%	105%
H Baig	1,181,138	1,592,415	813,401	3,586,954	76%	94%	103%	132%

1 LTI value calculated using number of vested rights x Computershare closing share price as at 30 June 2026.
The non-IFRS information included in the table above has not been subject to audit.

3. Executive remuneration structure

3.1 Remuneration structure overview

The fixed remuneration structure for our senior executives consists of base salary and any applicable superannuation/pension contributions. Our remuneration structure also includes variable at-risk remuneration consisting of an STI and an LTI. The purpose of each element of remuneration is outlined below.

Fixed remuneration

To attract, motivate and retain highly skilled employees.

Reviewed annually and reflects technical and functional expertise, role scope, and market practice.

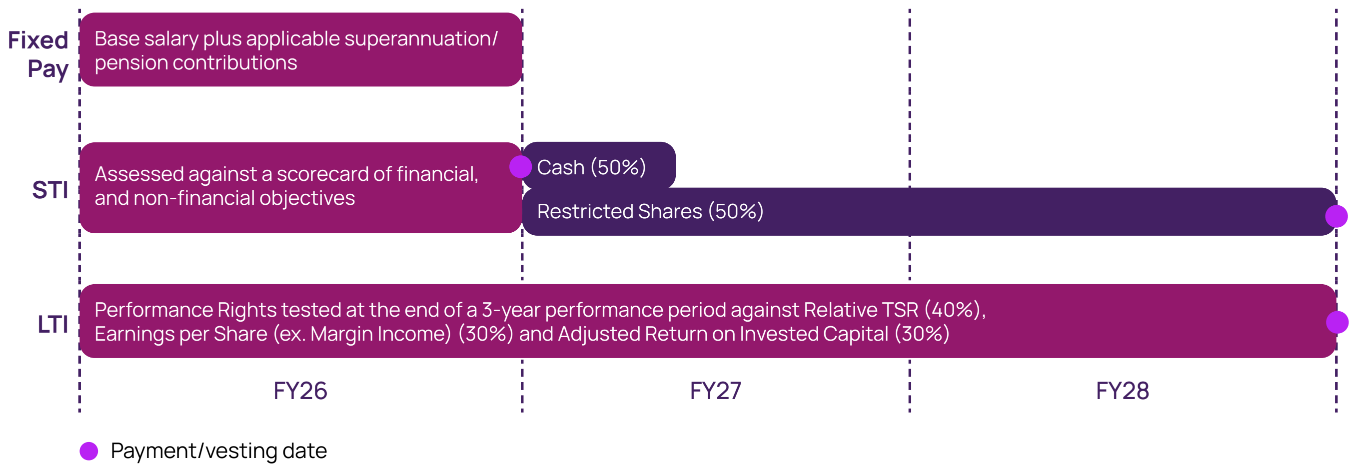
STI

Reflects performance across the year and is designed to reward Management for achieving financial targets, delivering on strategic objectives and managing the business in a sustainable manner while demonstrating our values.

LTI

To align executive reward outcomes to long-term sustainable shareholder value creation.

The remuneration framework for Executive KMP is set out below.



3.2 Executive KMP Remuneration mix

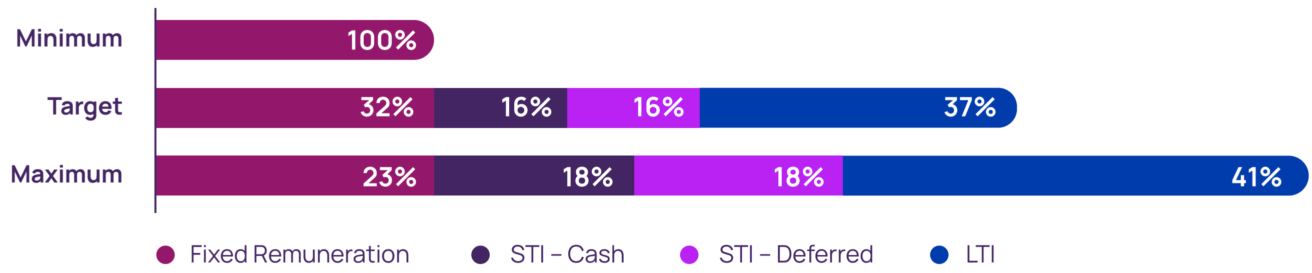
The diagram below shows the minimum, target and maximum total remuneration opportunity for each Executive KMP as at 30 June 2026. Each component is shown as a percentage of the total remuneration package rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

Minimum: consists of fixed remuneration only.

Target: consists of fixed remuneration, target STI (cash and deferred outlined in section 4.1) and 67% of the full value of our LTI.

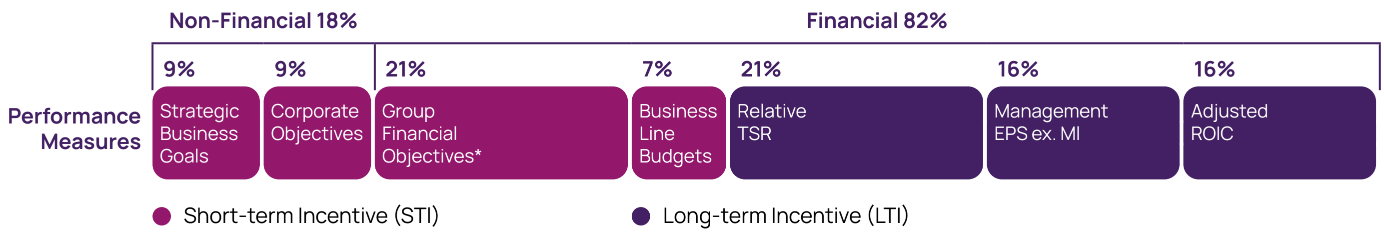
Maximum: consists of fixed remuneration, maximum STI (cash and deferred) and the full value of our LTI.

FY2026 CEO Pay Mix



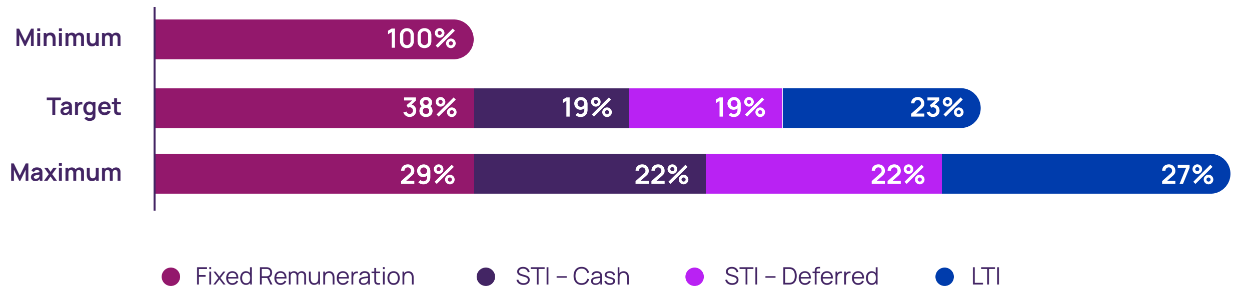
The diagram below shows the split between financial and non-financial measures for the CEO's variable remuneration based on his maximum total remuneration package as at 30 June 2026. Over 76% of his variable remuneration is delivered in equity and primarily assessed against financial performance conditions.

FY2026 CEO Variable Pay Mix

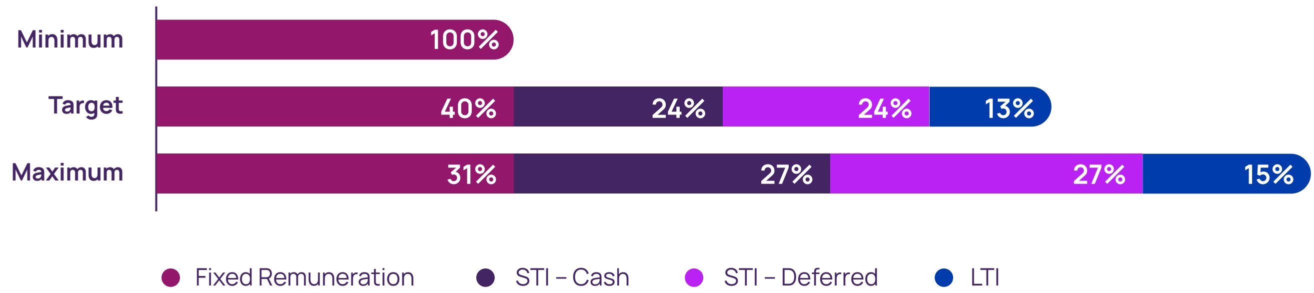


* (incl. Management EBIT, EBIT ex MI Margin, Margin Income etc)

FY2026 CFO Pay Mix



FY2026 COO Pay Mix



3.3 Executive KMP Remuneration levels in FY2026

Set out below is the contractual FY2026 base salary, STI and LTI opportunities of each Executive KMP as at 30 June 2026.

Employee (location)	Base salary (home currency)	STI target (% of base salary)	STI max (% of base salary)	LTI max (% of base salary)
SJ Irving (UK)	GBP 1,176,187	100.0%	150.0%	171.6%
NSR Oldfield (USA)	USD 1,092,624	100.0%	150.0%	90.0%
H Baig (UK)	GBP 884,340	117.6%	176.5%	47.1%

3.4 Changes to CEO Remuneration for FY2027

The Board and our CEO have been discussing his commitment to continue to lead Computershare over the next phase of the Company's strategy evolution. We have both significant opportunities and challenges before us – in markets, regulation and technology – and the Board believes that our CEO's rare skillset and operational expertise make it important to ensure that he is properly incentivised to lead Computershare and continue to deliver outstanding outcomes for shareholders.

After consideration of a number of mechanisms, the Board proposes a revised remuneration package and contract that brings him more in-line with his global peers.

We aim to set our remuneration at competitive levels in comparison to the global markets in which we generate over 90% of our revenue, and where we compete for our executive talent, which for the CEO are his US and UK peers.

As a result, during FY2026 Willis Towers Watson benchmarked the CEO's remuneration against a group of 72 US and 18 UK Financial Services companies (excl. Investment Banks) with the resulting market data presented below. Based on the market data, the Board approved the following changes to the CEO's remuneration for FY2027:

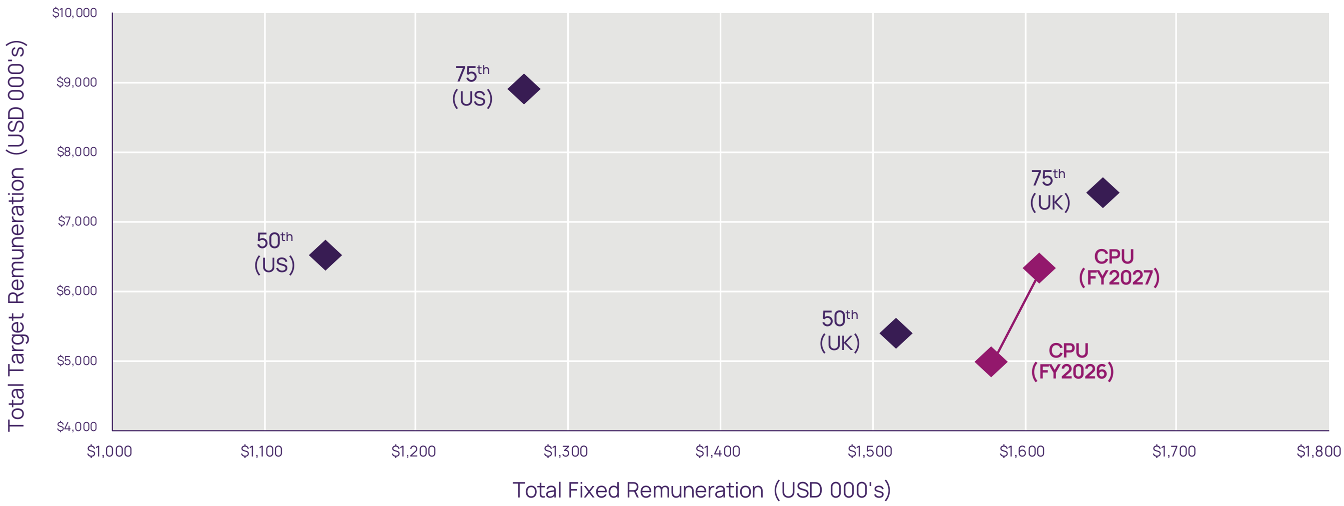
- His fixed remuneration will increase by around 2% to £1,200,000 in line with the standard pay increase across Computershare.
- His target STI opportunity will increase from 100% to 125% of fixed remuneration.
- His maximum LTI opportunity will increase from 172% to 250% of fixed remuneration.

These are the first changes to the CEO's STI and LTI opportunity levels (as a % of fixed remuneration) since FY2022. As part of this review, the following additional changes have also been made:

- The Company and the CEO have agreed an extension of the notice period in his contract from 30 days to six months.
- The resolution to approve the CEO's FY2027 LTI grant at the 2026 AGM will include the introduction of an additional one year period beyond the current three year performance period before any shares become available to the CEO on an unrestricted basis.
- The Company has amended its Minimum Shareholding Policy requirement for the CEO from 100% of annual base salary to 200% of annual base salary.

Total target remuneration as calculated in the benchmarking data provided consists of fixed remuneration, target STI, and target LTI (which is calculated for the purpose of the benchmarking at 67% of the max value for Computershare).

CEO Benchmarking Data



Notes: (1) 50th is the median of the peer group and 75th is the start of the upper quartile; and (2) benchmark remuneration data has been translated at the USD/GBP average rate of 0.7451

4. Remuneration components

4.1 FY2026 short-term incentive plan

Who participates?	All Executive KMP
What is the opportunity?	The minimum STI outcome is 0% (if targets are not met), and maximum is capped at 150% of target opportunity.
What is the performance period?	One year – 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.
What are the performance hurdles?	Financial Objectives (60%) and Strategic Business Goals & Corporate Objectives (40%) for the CEO and CFO. The COO's performance hurdles are Group Financial Objectives (25%), Strategic Objectives (50%) and Non-financial Objectives (25%).
How is the STI awarded?	50% in cash and 50% is deferred into Restricted Shares held in deferral for two years following the performance year.
Treatment of Deferred Shares	The Deferred Shares are subject to service conditions, qualifying leaver provisions and participate in dividends and/or distributions paid during the restricted period. The number of Deferred Shares allocated for the FY2026 STI is to be determined by dividing the amount to be deferred by the volume weighted average price (VWAP) of Computershare Shares over the five trading days following the release of the Company's full year results on 11 August 2026.
How are STI payments determined?	STI is assessed at the end of the financial year. For the CEO and CFO, it is on the following basis: **Financial Objectives (60%)** – Assessed against budgeted Group Management EBIT, Management EBIT ex MI margin, cost out savings, and various business line financial targets – at threshold achievement (90% of budget), 75% of target opportunity associated with the measure is paid out. Budget achievement results in 100% target payout and stretch achievement (120% of budget) pays out at 150% of target opportunity. Straight-line vesting occurs between threshold, target and stretch. **Strategic Business Goals and Corporate Objectives (40%)** – Assessed against a combination of strategic business goals relating to digital transformation, business growth aligned with our global strategy, and other corporate objectives relating to non-financial people & culture, ESG, risk management and capital management measures are established by the Board for the CEO at the start of the financial year. The CEO does the same for the other Executive KMP. Assessment at the end of the financial year against set criteria results in a payout between 0% and 150% of target. The FY2026 objectives and their assessment for the CEO are listed in detail in section 2.3.
Other key features	Deferred Shares are subject to forfeiture if employment ends as a result of a Bad Leaver event.

4.2 Long-Term Incentive plan granted in FY2026

Who participates?	All Executive KMP
What is the performance period?	Three years – 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028.
What type of awards are granted?	100% Performance Rights. A Performance Right is a right to receive a Share, subject to meeting conditions noted below.
How is the number of Rights to be awarded calculated?	The number of Performance Rights awarded was calculated by dividing the FY2026 LTI opportunity by the VWAP of Computershare Shares over the five trading days following the release of the Company's FY2025 results on 13 August 2025.
What are the performance hurdles?	**Relative TSR (40%)** Requires Management to deliver shareholder returns in excess of ASX 100 peers. The percentage of Performance Rights that vest, if any, will be determined by the Board with reference to the percentile ranking achieved by the Company over the period, compared to the other entities in the S&P/ASX 100 comparator group, as follows:

Relative TSR ranking within S&P/ASX 100	Vesting
Below the 50th percentile	0%
Equal to the 50th percentile	50%
Between the 50th to 75th percentile	Progressive pro-rata vesting between 50% to 100% (i.e. on a straight-line basis)
At or above the 75th percentile	100%

Average Management Earnings Per Share ex MI growth (30%)
Requires Management to deliver growth in earnings from the underlying business to the benefit of shareholders. EPS is measured excluding margin income to exclude the impact of changes in interest rates over the three-year performance period. Interest expense and the impact of the buy-back are also excluded when calculating Management EPS ex MI.
EPS ex MI is impacted by Management's actions in setting and executing strategy for the underlying business. The percentage of Performance Rights that vest, if any, will be determined by the Board with reference to the following vesting schedule:

Average growth in Management EPS ex MI	Vesting
Below 5% per annum	0%
5% per annum	50%
Between 5% and 10% per annum	Progressive pro-rata vesting between 50% to 100% (i.e. on a straight-line basis)
10% per annum or above	100%

Adjusted ROIC (30%)
Focuses Management on improving and growing Computershare's business organically, making earnings accretive investments and at the same time ensures both are done with capital discipline. Adjusted ROIC is measured based upon Management earnings (inclusive of tax but excluding interest expenses) and invested capital inclusive of cash costs associated with restructuring and M&A integration.This means that the integration-related expenses from acquisitions are appropriately recognised as a use of capital, as well as other below-the-line expenses such as the investments made in delivering restructuring and cost-out programs (which are one-off and non-recurring). It does not include gains or losses on sales of business or marked to market adjustments on derivatives. The percentage of Performance Rights that vest, if any, will be determined by the Board with reference to the following vesting schedule:

Average ROIC	Vesting
Below 26% per annum	0%
26% per annum	50%
Between 26% and 28 % per annum	Progressive pro-rata vesting between 50% to 100% (i.e. on a straight-line basis)
28% per annum or above	100%

Other key features	The LTI plan includes both malus and clawback mechanisms that may be triggered in certain circumstances, which include fraud, dishonesty or material misstatement of financial statements.

4.3 Minimum Shareholding Policy

Since FY2024, a formal minimum shareholding requirement (MSR) has applied to our directors and Executive KMP, set at 100% of base fee for directors and 100% of base salary for the Executive KMP. Those subject to the policy have a 5-year period in which to meet the minimum requirement. As part of the changes to the CEO's remuneration for FY2027, the MSR for the CEO has been increased to 200% of annual base salary.

As of 30 June 2026, all of our Directors and Executive KMP are in compliance with the MSR requirement.

4.4 Other remuneration

Like all our employees, Executive KMP can participate in the Group's general employee share plans. An overview of these plans is disclosed in note 31 of the financial statements.

5. Remuneration governance framework

The main aim of our executive incentive strategy and structure is to ensure that executives are rewarded competitively when they deliver outcomes agreed with the Board. In considering remuneration changes, the People & Culture Committee (PACC) ensures all executive pay decisions are based on the following four principles:

› Fairness – ongoing remuneration plan design must motivate and stretch our executives to focus on the right outcomes for our business and to reward what those executives can influence. Fairness also extends to ensuring remuneration outcomes are competitive in the global market in which the Company operates.
› Alignment – incentive plan design and outcomes should align to shareholder experience, both in terms of performance measures and the use of equity awards, in a meaningful way while also being mindful of the general employee experience. Plan measures should drive sustained, long-term organisational growth and success.
› Simplicity – where possible, plan design should be simple to explain and execute. It should strike the right balance between fixed and at-risk pay.
› Risk management – Board discretion or plan amendments must be applied on a robust basis, ensuring no windfall gains occur to participants. Due consideration should be given to business and operational risk and the Group's values and culture through plan design such as clawback and malus.

The Board (through the PACC) reviews the remuneration framework periodically to ensure it remains aligned to global markets in which our people operate and to our business objectives. The PACC uses a range of inputs when assessing the performance of outcomes for Executive KMP, taking into account results and also how those results were achieved. Detailed individual performance assessments, measurement against targeted financial results, external remuneration benchmarking and an overarching view to the organisation's values and risk profile are all taken into account.

Board

Sets and oversees the People & Culture Committee mandate. The Board is responsible for setting remuneration policy and determining Non-executive Director and Executive KMP remuneration. In addition, the Board is responsible for approving all targets and performance conditions set under the KMP incentive plans. The Board delegates responsibility to the People & Culture Committee for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on these matters.

People and Culture Committee

The Committee uses a range of inputs when assessing performance and outcomes of KMP, taking into account results and also how those results were achieved. Detailed performance assessments, financial results, external remuneration benchmarking, and an overarching view to our organisation's values and risk profile are all taken into account.

Management

Provide the Committee with information on financial, customer and risk matters which may impact remuneration. Where appropriate, the CEO attends Committee meetings, however, he does not participate in formal decision making or in discussions involving his own remuneration.

External advisors

The Committee may seek and consider advice from independent remuneration consultants where appropriate.

Any advice from consultants is used to guide the Committee and the Board but does not serve as a substitute for thorough consideration by Non-executive Directors.

Protocols are in place for the independent engagement of remuneration consultants. During the year, Willis Towers Watson and SW Corporate provided benchmarking data and market practice information to the Committee. No remuneration recommendations relating to KMP were provided.

6. Non-Executive director remuneration

Computershare's total NED fee pool has a limit of AU$2.6m. This limit was approved by shareholders in November 2021 to ensure Computershare could continue to offer globally competitive NED fees including to attract and retain an appropriately experienced group of international directors. Computershare intends to seek shareholder approval for an increase in the NED fee pool at the 2026 Annual General meeting and relevant details will be set out in the notice of meeting.

Following an external benchmarking exercise conducted during the year against both our global and domestic peers indicated that our respective NED fees were below market, the following changes were made to our NED fees for FY2026:

- Our UK-based Chair Fee increased by 5.9% from GBP 283,250 to GBP 300,000;
- Our US & Canada-based Base Board Fees increased by 6.4% from US$187,975 to US$200,000;
- Our Australia-based Base Board Fees increased by 7.1% from AUD$210,000 to AUD$225,000;
- In addition, as a result of the time commitment of Directors who are required to attend Board meetings which are held in many of our main global operating centers, we introduced a Director travel allowance of AUD$10,000 per meeting (or local currency equivalent), to reflect the time commitment required for Directors to travel and adjust to time-zones for Board meetings which involve return long-haul international flights of 10 hours or more. This practice is in line with many of our international peers.

We note that the fees paid to directors in the US market, whilst higher than NED fees typically paid in the Australian market, remain modest compared to our US peers.

There were no changes to committee fees during the year and no changes will be made to NED fees for FY2027.

Our NED fees as at 30 June 2026 are set out in the table below (rounded to the nearest whole number). No additional fees are paid for membership to the Nomination Committee.

	Chair Fee	Base Board fee	Chair – Risk and Audit Committee	Chair – People and Culture Committee	Member – Risk and Audit Committee	Member – People and Culture Committee
Australia	N/A	AUD 225,000	N/A	AUD 41,200[1]	AUD 25,750	AUD 20,600
United States	N/A	USD 200,000	USD 50,000	N/A	USD 19,313	USD 15,450
United Kingdom	GBP 300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 Paul Reynolds currently holds the position of PACC Chair and does not receive any additional fees aside from his Chairman fee for performing this role.

These fees are inclusive of statutory superannuation where applicable. J Nendick, JM Velli and GB Schmid receive their director fees in USD and PJ Reynolds receives his Chair's fee in GBP. No bonuses, either short or long term, are paid to NEDs. They are not provided with retirement benefits.

NED statutory remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the total remuneration for each NED for the year ended 30 June 2026 are set out in the table below. Where remuneration was paid in a currency other than USD, it has been translated at the average exchange rate for the financial year (for example, the FY2026 USD/GBP average rate of 0.7451 (FY2025: 0.7725) and the FY2026 USD/AUD average rate of 1.4728 (FY2025: 1.5441).

		Short-term	Post-employment benefits	Other	Total
	Financial Year	Fees[1] $	Superannuation/ pension $	Other[3] $	$
PJ Reynolds	**2026**	**394,270**	**-**	**6,711**	**400,981**
	2025	366,650	-	-	366,650
AP Cleland	**2026**	**159,876**	**4,336**	**13,580**	**177,792**
	2025	144,497	-	-	144,497
TL Fuller	**2026**	**149,740**	**17,969**	**13,580**	**181,289**
	2025	145,700	16,496	-	162,196
J Nendick	**2026**	**247,996**	**-**	**28,000**	**275,996**
	2025	225,189	-	-	225,189
GB Schmid	**2026**	**216,308**	**-**	**7,000**	**223,308**
	2025	207,292	-	-	207,292
JM Velli	**2026**	**213,446**	**-**	**14,000**	**227,446**
	2025	203,425	-	-	203,425
Former NEDs					
LM Gay[2]	**2026**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2025	94,788	10,901	-	105,689
Total	**2026**	**1,381,636**	**22,305**	**82,871**	**1,486,812**
	2025	1,387,541	27,397	-	1,414,938

1 KMP are paid in their local currency. Foreign exchange rate movements can impact the comparison between years in US dollar terms.
2 LM Gay retired effective 28 February 2025.
3 'Other' includes amounts received as a travel allowance in the period.

7. KMP contractual arrangements

On appointment to the Board pursuant to our constitution, all Non-executive Directors sign a formal appointment letter which includes details of their Directors fee. Non-executive Directors do not have notice periods and are not entitled to receive termination payments.

Except for the Group CEO, Directors must be elected by shareholders at the AGM following their appointment and must submit to shareholders for re-election no later than 3 years after their last election or re-election.

Neither the Group CEO nor other Executive KMP are employed under fixed-term arrangements with Computershare. Their notice periods are based on contractual provisions and local laws.

The Group CEO's notice period during the reporting period was 30 days. This was increased to 6 months as part of the review of the CEO's FY27 remuneration arrangements that are outlined in section 3.4. The COO's notice period is 6 months. As the Group CFO is located in the US, his employment is on an 'at will' basis and, consistent with other employees in that jurisdiction, that means there is no contractual notice period in place.

On termination of employment, Executive KMP are entitled to statutory entitlements in their respective jurisdictions of employment. For the incentive awards, the default treatment is:

- The Deferred Short-Term Incentive (DSTI) plan provides for full vesting for 'good leavers'.
- Under the LTI plan, subject to Board discretion, Performance Rights for 'good leavers' will be left on-foot, with the intended treatment being that a pro-rata proportion will be retained by the executive and will be subject to vesting at the end of the original performance period based on the satisfaction of the applicable performance measures. For 'bad leavers', their awards will be forfeited upon cessation of employment.

The Board retains overarching discretion to determine an alternate treatment for Executive KMP's on-foot incentive awards at cessation of employment.

Otherwise, in some instances, subject to local requirements in the jurisdictions where the Group operates, none of these executives would receive special termination payments should they cease employment for any reason.

8. Statutory remuneration disclosures

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the total remuneration for each Executive KMP for the year ended 30 June 2026 are set out in the table below in USD. Where remuneration was paid in a currency other than USD, it has been translated at the average exchange rate for the financial year (for example, the FY2026 USD/GBP average rate of 0.7451 (FY2025: 0.7725).

8.1 Remuneration of Executive KMP

		Short-term		Long-term	Post-employment benefits	Share-based payments expense		Other	Total
	Financial Year	Salaries $	Cash bonuses $	Other[2] $	Super-annuation/ pension $	Shares $	Performance Rights[3] $	Other[5] $	$
SJ Irving[1,4]	**2026**	**1,517,246**	**901,978**	**-**	**74,057**	**861,160**	**2,909,995**	**138,703**	**6,403,139**
	2025	1,433,553	880,984	-	71,163	857,179	2,223,381	66,287	5,532,547
NSR Oldfield[1]	**2026**	**1,086,856**	**624,308**	**-**	**38,900**	**610,012**	**1,114,670**	**4,871**	**3,479,617**
	2025	1,060,108	638,934	-	37,500	622,501	821,671	4,651	3,185,365
H Baig[1]	**2026**	**1,181,138**	**796,208**	**-**	**-**	**707,951**	**599,185**	**-**	**3,284,482**
	2025	1,116,776	747,583	-	-	620,520	202,869	-	2,687,748
Total	**2026**	**3,785,240**	**2,322,494**	**-**	**112,957**	**2,179,123**	**4,623,851**	**143,574**	**13,167,239**
	2025	3,610,437	2,267,501	-	108,663	2,100,200	3,247,921	70,938	11,405,660

1 KMP are paid in their local currency. Foreign exchange rate movements can impact the comparison between years in US dollar terms.
2 Other long-term remuneration comprises annual leave and long service leave.
3 Performance Rights expense has been included in the total remuneration on the basis that it is considered probable at the date of this financial report that the performance condition and service condition will be met. In future reporting periods, if the probability requirement regarding the non-market performance condition or the service condition is not met, a credit to remuneration will be included, consistent with the accounting treatment.
4 Computershare provides tax protection for tax obligations that arise during business travel. As a result of SJ Irving's travel and work in Australia, as required of him by Computershare, a payment of PAYG was made by the Company on his behalf on a loan basis with the understanding that foreign tax credits will be available to prevent double taxation of income. In the UK, upon lodgment of the tax return, the foreign tax credits received are used to repay the loan and residual amounts written off. The related UK and Australian tax charges on the beneficial loan are included in 'Other'. Refer to section 8.3 for further details.
5 'Other' includes benefits related to Computershare's general employee share plan as detailed in note 31 of the financial statements.

8.2 Equity Remuneration and Shareholdings of KMP Shares granted under the DSTI Plan

Set out below is a summary of Shares granted under the DSTI plan and the maximum value of Shares that are expected to vest in the future if the vesting conditions are met:

	Date granted	Number granted	Number vested during the year	Number lapsed during the year	Number outstanding end of the year (unvested)	Financial year in which grant may vest	Value at grant date (if granted this year) $	Maximum total value of grant yet to be expensed[2] $	Vested %	Forfeited/ lapsed %
SJ Irving	12/12/2023	57,895	(57,895)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	-
	6/09/2024	45,332	-	-	45,332	FY2027	-	47,947	-	-
	1/9/2025[1]	33,892	-	-	33,892	FY2028	864,102	319,374	-	-
	FY2026[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	617,921	-	-
NSR Oldfield	1/12/2023	32,935	(32,935)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	-
	3/12/2024	32,300	-	-	32,300	FY2027	-	39,819	-	-
	10/11/2025[1]	24,581	-	-	24,581	FY2028	584,986	216,212	-	-
	FY2026[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	427,697	-	-
H Baig	15/06/2023	10,454	(10,454)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	-
	1/12/2023	1,505	(1,505)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	-
	3/12/2024	36,741	-	-	36,741	FY2027	-	45,293	-	-
	10/11/2025[1]	28,761	-	-	28,761	FY2028	684,462	252,979	-	-
	FY2026[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,461	-	-

1 Fair value at grant date 10 November 2025: AUD 35.05. Fair value for SJ Irving at grant date 1 September 2025: AUD 37.55.
2 Shares for the deferred portion of the 2026 STI will be granted in September to November 2026. The number of shares is based on Computershare's 5-day VWAP from 12 August 2026: AUD 40.43. As the grant date fair value cannot be determined at the reporting date, the maximum total value of grant yet to be expensed is estimated based on Computershare's 5-day VWAP, less the amount expensed during FY2026.

Performance Rights

Performance Rights granted under the LTI plan are for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. Each Performance Right carries an entitlement to one fully paid ordinary share in Computershare Limited upon vesting. Details of Rights granted under the LTI plan in respect of the financial year FY2026 are set out in the table below and those Rights granted to SJ Irving as Group CEO were granted with approval under ASX Listing Rule 10.14.

Set out below is a summary of Performance Rights granted under the LTI plans.

	Date granted	Number granted	Number vested during the year	Number lapsed during the year	Number outstanding end of the year (unvested)	Financial year in which grant may vest	Value at grant date (if granted this year) $	Maximum total value of grant yet to be expensed[2] $	Vested %	Forfeited/lapsed %
SJ Irving	28/11/2022	146,771	(146,771)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	0%
	22/03/2024	151,774	-	-	151,774	FY2027	-	-	-	-
	17/12/2024	136,605	-	-	136,605	FY2028	-	860,248	-	-
	04/12/2025[1]	100,741	-	-	100,741	FY2029	1,701,541	1,134,361	-	-
NSR Oldfield	28/11/2022	52,455	(52,455)	-	-	FY2026	-	-	100%	0%
	22/03/2024	58,445	-	-	58,445	FY2027	-	-	-	-
	17/12/2024	52,547	-	-	52,547	FY2028	-	330,905	-	-
	04/12/2025[1]	37,830	-	-	37,830	FY2029	638,961	425,974	-	-
H Baig	22/03/2024	31,295	-	-	31,295	FY2027	-	-	-	-
	17/12/2024	28,101	-	-	28,101	FY2028	-	176,960	-	-
	04/12/2025[1]	20,724	-	-	20,724	FY2029	350,030	233,353	-	-

1 Fair value at grant date in December 2025: TSR – AUD13.35; ROIC – AUD32.56; EPS ex MI – AUD32.56.

2 The minimum total value of the grant yet to vest is nil.

Shareholdings of KMP

The number of ordinary shares in Computershare Limited held during the financial year by each Director and the Executive KMP, including details of Shares granted as remuneration during the current financial year, are included in the table below. This table does not include securities held subject to a vesting restriction.

	Balance at beginning of the year	Vested under DSTI plan	On exercise of Performance Rights	On market purchases/(sales)	Vested under other share plans[1]	Other	Balance at end of the year
PJ Reynolds	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
AP Cleland	14,903	-	-	-	-	-	14,903
TL Fuller	16,148	-	-	-	-	-	16,148
J Nendick	13,141	-	-	-	-	-	13,141
GB Schmid	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
JM Velli	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
Executive KMP							
SJ Irving	126,068	57,895	146,771	(204,666)	-	-	126,068
NSR Oldfield	67,809	32,935	52,455	(85,390)	1,168	-	68,977
H Baig	-	11,959	-	(11,959)	-	-	-

1 Vested Other share plans include Shares vested related to Computershare's general employee share plan as detailed in note 31.

Proportions of fixed and performance-related remuneration

The percentage value of total remuneration relating to the current financial year received by Executive KMP that consists of fixed and performance-related remuneration is outlined below. NEDs do not receive any performance-related remuneration.

	% of fixed/ non-performance related remuneration	% of total remuneration received as cash bonus (CSTI)	% of remuneration received as equity bonus (DSTI)	% of total remuneration received as Performance Rights
SJ Irving	27.02	14.09	13.45	45.45
NSR Oldfield	32.49	17.94	17.53	32.03
H Baig	35.96	24.24	21.55	18.24

8.3 Other

Loans and other transactions with Directors and executives

As a result of SJ Irving's travel and work in Australia, a PAYG tax obligation arises in Australia. The Company provides tax protection for tax obligations that arise during business travel and a payment of PAYG is made on his behalf on a loan basis with the understanding that foreign tax credits will be available to prevent double taxation of income. In the UK, upon lodgment of his tax returns, foreign tax credits are applied to repay the loan and residual amounts due on the loan are written off. Details of the PAYG loan are set out below.

	Balance 1 July 2025	Interest charged	Interest not charged	Write-off	Balance 30 June 2026	Highest balance in period
SJ Irving	266,263	-	48,566	-	423,986	423,986

As a matter of Board approved policy, the Group maintains a register of all transactions between Directors and the consolidated entity. It is established practice for any Director to excuse himself or herself from discussion and voting upon any transaction in which that Director has an interest. The consolidated entity has a Board approved ethics policy governing many aspects of workplace conduct, including management and disclosure of conflicts of interest.

Derivative instruments

As per Corporations Act 2001, Section 206J, Computershare's policy forbids KMP to deal in derivatives designed as a hedge against exposure to unvested Shares and vested Shares that are still subject to a disposal restriction in Computershare Limited.

End of the Remuneration Report.

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares in Computershare Limited under Performance Rights at the date of this report are as follows:

Date granted	Financial year of expiry	Number of Rights
Performance Rights		
22/03/2024	2027	577,663
17/12/2024	2028	548,867
4/12/2025	2029	427,178

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's signed independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is provided immediately after this report.

Non-audit services

The Group may decide to employ its auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers, on assignments in addition to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Group are important.

The Board is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001 and internal guidelines. Further details regarding the Board's internal policy for engaging PricewaterhouseCoopers for non-audit services are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by PricewaterhouseCoopers, as set out in note 32, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- No services were provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers that are prohibited by policy (the policy lists services that cannot be undertaken).
- None of the services provided undermine the general principles relating to auditor's independence, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management capacity or a decision-making capacity for the Group, acting as an advocate for the Group or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Auditor remuneration

Amounts paid or payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers for audit, review, assurance and non-audit services provided during the year, are set out in Note 32 to the Financial Report on page 102.

Rounding of amounts

The Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report have been rounded off in accordance with that Class order to the nearest hundred thousand dollars unless specifically stated to be otherwise.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

PJ Reynolds
Chair

31 August 2026

Auditor’s independence declaration

Auditor’s Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of Computershare Limited's financial report and specified sustainability disclosures within the Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, 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 of the financial report or the review of the specified sustainability disclosures; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report or the review of the specified sustainability disclosures.

CJ Heath
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
31 August 2026

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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $m	2025[1] $m
Revenue			
Sales revenue		**3,219.9**	3,065.2
Other revenue		**37.6**	49.4
Total revenue	4	**3,257.5**	3,114.6
Other income		**10.9**	13.9
Expenses			
Direct services		**1,872.0**	1,800.1
Technology and corporate		**465.4**	419.1
Finance costs		**82.6**	116.1
Total expenses	5	**2,420.0**	2,335.3
Profit before related income tax expense		**848.4**	793.2
Income tax expense/(credit)	6	**229.2**	185.6
Profit after income tax expense		**619.2**	607.6
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging		**(85.4)**	196.4
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**31.1**	60.0
Income tax relating to these items	6	**12.5**	(54.4)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Defined benefit plan gain/(loss)		**0.9**	(0.2)
Income tax relating to this item	6	**(0.2)**	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(41.1)**	201.8
Total comprehensive income for the year		**578.1**	809.4
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Members of Computershare Limited		**618.7**	607.0
Non-controlling interests		**0.5**	0.6
		619.2	607.6
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Members of Computershare Limited		**577.3**	808.7
Non-controlling interests		**0.8**	0.7
		578.1	809.4
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the members of Computershare Limited:			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	2	**106.97 cents**	103.45 cents
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	2	**106.72 cents**	103.19 cents

1 The comparative results have been restated to include discontinued operations to align with the current period presentation in accordance with the accounting standards and to provide a consistent basis for comparison.

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income is presented in United States dollars and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2026

	Note	30 June 2026 $m	30 June 2025 $m
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**1,053.7**	1,255.7
Other financial assets	9	**144.8**	122.7
Receivables	10	**566.8**	546.9
Current tax assets		**26.6**	53.3
Prepayments		**58.4**	67.1
Assets classified as held for sale		**-**	12.9
Other current assets		**6.4**	7.8
Total current assets		**1,856.7**	2,066.4
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	10	**15.2**	68.1
Investments accounted for using the equity method	25	**9.0**	9.0
Prepayments		**24.7**	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	**41.0**	50.0
Property, plant and equipment	12	**148.5**	159.3
Right-of-use assets	16	**126.1**	114.3
Deferred tax assets	6	**203.8**	229.8
Intangibles	13	**2,541.7**	2,638.5
Total non-current assets		**3,110.0**	3,269.0
Total assets		**4,966.7**	5,335.4
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	15	**592.4**	595.9
Borrowings	18	**-**	198.2
Lease liabilities	16	**29.2**	25.3
Current tax liabilities		**53.0**	62.3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11	**1.5**	3.4
Provisions	17	**59.8**	49.4
Liabilities classified as held for sale		**-**	6.8
Total current liabilities		**735.9**	941.3
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	15	**37.0**	35.3
Borrowings	18	**1,197.8**	1,585.4
Lease liabilities	16	**128.8**	112.3
Deferred tax liabilities[1]	6	**232.6**	255.0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11	**317.3**	227.2
Provisions	17	**29.9**	38.2
Total non-current liabilities		**1,943.4**	2,253.4
Total liabilities		**2,679.3**	3,194.7
Net assets		**2,287.4**	2,140.7
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	19	**28.8**	28.8
Reserves	21	**(235.2)**	(168.7)
Retained earnings[1]		**2,491.2**	2,278.8
Total parent entity interest		**2,284.8**	2,139.0
Non-controlling interests		**2.6**	1.8
Total equity		**2,287.4**	2,140.7

1 The 1 July 2024 opening retained earnings and deferred tax liabilities balance has been restated by an immaterial amount for consistency of presentation period on period. Refer to note 6 for further details.

The above consolidated statement of financial position is presented in United States dollars and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2026

		Attributable to members of Computershare Limited					
	Note	Contributed Equity $m	Reserves $m	Retained Earnings $m	Total $m	Non-controlling Interests $m	Total Equity $m
Total equity at 1 July 2025		**28.8**	**(168.7)**	**2,278.8**	**2,138.9**	**1.8**	**2,140.7**
Profit for the year		-	-	618.7	618.7	0.5	619.2
Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging		-	(85.4)	-	(85.4)	-	(85.4)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	30.8	-	30.8	0.3	31.1
Defined benefit gain/(loss)	17	-	0.9	-	0.9	-	0.9
Income tax (expense)/credits	6	-	12.3	-	12.3	-	12.3
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**(41.4)**	**618.7**	**577.3**	**0.8**	**578.1**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	-	(406.3)	(406.3)	-	(406.3)
Cash purchase of shares on market		-	(75.0)	-	(75.0)	-	(75.0)
Share based remuneration		-	49.9	-	49.9	-	49.9
Balance at 30 June 2026		**28.8**	**(235.2)**	**2,491.2**	**2,284.8**	**2.6**	**2,287.4**
Total equity at 1 July 2024[1]		308.1	(379.4)	2,005.3	1,934.0	1.1	1,935.1
Profit for the year		-	-	607.0	607.0	0.6	607.6
Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging		-	196.4	-	196.4	-	196.4
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	59.9	-	59.9	0.1	60.0
Defined benefit gain/(loss)	17		(0.2)	-	(0.2)	-	(0.2)
Income tax (expense)/credits	6	-	(54.4)	-	(54.4)	-	(54.4)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**201.7**	**607.0**	**808.7**	**0.7**	**809.4**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	-	(333.5)	(333.5)	-	(333.5)
Cash purchase of shares on market		-	(34.0)	-	(34.0)	-	(34.0)
Share buy back		(279.3)	-	-	(279.3)	-	(279.3)
Share based remuneration		-	43.0	-	43.0	-	43.0
Balance at 30 June 2025		**28.8**	**(168.7)**	**2,278.8**	**2,138.9**	**1.8**	**2,140.7**

1 The 1 July 2024 opening retained earnings balance has been restated by an immaterial amount for consistency of presentation period on period. Refer to note 6 for further details.

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $m	2025 $m
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		**3,352.1**	3,255.9
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(2,257.3)**	(2,159.9)
Interest paid and other finance costs		**(93.7)**	(128.8)
Interest and dividends received		**37.6**	49.4
Income taxes paid		**(202.1)**	(192.9)
Net operating cash flows	8	**836.6**	823.7
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for purchase of controlled entities and businesses (net of cash acquired)		**(10.3)**	(120.9)
Proceeds from sale of controlled entities (net of cash disposed)		**50.4**	30.6
Proceeds from sale of associate		**-**	1.5
Payments for investments		**(2.5)**	-
Proceeds/(payments) from settlement of net investment hedges		**30.9**	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(35.4)**	(43.5)
Net investing cash flows		**33.1**	(132.3)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of ordinary shares – share-based awards		**(75.0)**	(34.0)
Proceeds from borrowings		**414.3**	334.8
Repayment of borrowings		**(977.1)**	(307.7)
Dividends paid – ordinary shares (net of dividend reinvestment plan)		**(399.1)**	(290.5)
Purchase of ordinary shares – dividend reinvestment plan		**(7.2)**	(43.1)
Share buy-back		**-**	(279.3)
Lease principal payments		**(24.8)**	(29.9)
Net financing cash flows		**(1,068.9)**	(649.7)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**(199.2)**	41.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**1,256.0**	1,194.0
Exchange rate variations on foreign cash balances		**(3.1)**	20.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1,053.7**	1,256.0

The above consolidated cash flow statement is presented in United States dollars and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report is for the consolidated entity consisting of Computershare Limited and its controlled entities, referred to collectively throughout these financial statements as the "consolidated entity", "the Group" or "Computershare".

Basis of preparation of full year financial report

This general purpose financial report for the reporting period ended 30 June 2026 has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. Computershare Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements.

This report is to be read in conjunction with any public announcements made by Computershare Limited during the reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current period.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of Computershare Limited and its controlled entities also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities of the parent entity, Computershare Limited, and its controlled entities.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Where an entity either began or ceased to be controlled during the year, the results are consolidated only from the date control commenced or up to the date control ceased.

Financial statements of foreign controlled entities, associates and joint ventures presented in accordance with overseas accounting principles are, for consolidation purposes, adjusted to comply with Group policy and Australian Accounting Standards.

Controlled entities

Controlled entities are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, 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. Controlled entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of controlled entities by the Group.

Investments in associated entities

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This generally accompanies a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Investments in joint ventures

Joint ventures are arrangements where Computershare has joint control with another party over that arrangement and each party has rights to the net assets of that arrangement. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control, which exists when decisions about relevant activities require unanimous consent of parties sharing control. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the controlled entity. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of the parent entity.

Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars as a significant portion of the Group's activity is denominated in US dollars.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted to US dollars at exchange rates approximating those in effect at the date of each transaction. Amounts payable and receivable in foreign currencies at balance date are converted to US dollars at the average of the buy and sell rates available on the close of business at balance date. Revaluation gains and losses are brought to account as they occur.

Exchange differences relating to monetary items are included in profit or loss, as exchange gains or losses, in the period when the exchange rates change, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each presented statement of financial position are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement
- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and reflected in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and are translated at the closing rate.

Key estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Significant estimates and assumptions made in the current financial year are set out in the relevant notes:

Note	Key accounting estimates and judgements
6	Provision for income tax
6	Deferred tax assets
7	Accounting for business combinations
11	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
14	Impairment

Rounding of amounts

The consolidated entity is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial report. In accordance with this instrument, amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest hundred thousand dollars unless specifically stated to be otherwise.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations

There were no new or amended accounting standards or interpretations adopted during the period that had a material impact on the Group.

Future accounting developments

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of financial statements, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though AASB 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, there is an expected impact on presentation and disclosure, in particular those related to the statement of Comprehensive Income and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements. The changes are applicable for annual reporting periods on or after 1 January 2027. The Group will apply AASB 18 for the year ending 30 June 2028. The Group is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying the new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

There are no other new standards or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective which are expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In July 2024, the AASB issued AASB 2024-2, which amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments include clarification of certain classification and measurement requirements and introduce additional disclosure requirements for specific financial instruments. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026 and are to be applied retrospectively. The Group does not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Results

2. Earnings per share

Year ended 30 June 2026	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Management Basic EPS	Management Diluted EPS
Earnings per share (cents per share)	**106.97 cents**	**106.72 cents**	**146.92 cents**	**146.57 cents**
Reconciliation of earnings	$m	$m	$m	$m
Profit for the year	**619.2**	**619.2**	**619.2**	**619.2**
Non-controlling interest (profit)/loss	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**
Add back management adjustment items (see below)	-	-	**231.1**	**231.1**
Net profit attributable to the members of Computershare Limited	**618.7**	**618.7**	**849.8**	**849.8**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as denominator in calculating earnings per share	**578,387,070**	**579,737,415**	**578,387,070**	**579,737,415**

Year ended 30 June 2025	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Management Basic EPS	Management Diluted EPS
Earnings per share (cents per share)	103.45 cents	103.19 cents	135.28 cents	134.95 cents
Reconciliation of earnings	$m	$m	$m	$m
Profit for the year	607.6	607.6	607.6	607.6
Non-controlling interest (profit)/loss	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Add back management adjustment items (see below)	-	-	186.8	186.8
Net profit attributable to the members of Computershare Limited	607.0	607.0	793.8	793.8
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as denominator in calculating earnings per share	586,791,638	588,239,507	586,791,638	588,239,507

Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares used as the denominator:

	2026 Number	2025 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**578,387,070**	586,791,638
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Performance rights	**1,350,345**	1,447,869
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	**579,737,415**	588,239,507

No employee performance rights have been issued since year end.

Calculation of earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to members of Computershare Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to members of Computershare Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares in the employee Long-Term Incentive Plan (note 31).

Management basic earnings per share

Management basic earnings per share excludes certain items. Management adjusted results are used, along with other measures, to assess operating business performance. The Group believes that exclusion of certain items provides better analysis of the Group's performance on a comparative basis and provides a better measure of underlying operating performance. The net profit used in the management earnings per share calculation is adjusted for management adjustment items net of tax.

For the year ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 management adjustment items include the following:

	2026			2025		
$m	Gross	Tax effect	Net of tax	Gross	Tax effect	Net of tax
Amortisation						
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(100.4)**	**24.1**	**(76.3)**	(94.8)	24.2	(70.6)
Acquisitions and disposals						
Gain/(loss) on sale of UK Mortgage Services business (UK MS)	**(46.3)**	**-**	**(46.3)**	-	-	-
UK MS disposal-related expenses	**(32.0)**	**-**	**(32.0)**	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on other disposals	**(0.7)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.9)**	2.6	6.6	9.2
Acquisition-related expenses	**(14.1)**	**3.3**	**(10.8)**	(60.6)	15.9	(44.7)
Contingent consideration re-measurement	**6.7**	**(1.6)**	**5.1**	-	-	-
Other						
Major restructuring programmes	**(81.5)**	**19.9**	**(61.6)**	(83.5)	22.8	(60.7)
Marked to market adjustments – derivatives	**0.4**	**(0.1)**	**0.3**	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Margin income hedge modification	**(11.8)**	**3.2**	**(8.6)**	(28.4)	8.5	(19.9)
Total management adjustment items	**(279.7)**	**48.6**	**(231.1)**	(264.9)	78.1	(186.8)

Management Adjustment Items

Management adjustment items net of tax for the year ended 30 June 2026 were as follows:

Amortisation

- Customer relationships and most other intangible assets that are recognised on business combinations or major asset acquisitions are amortised over their useful life in the statutory results but excluded from management earnings. The amortisation of these intangibles in the year ended 30 June 2026 was $76.3 million after tax. Amortisation of certain acquired software as well as intangibles purchased outside of business combinations is included as a charge against management earnings.

Acquisitions and disposals

- Sale of the UK MS business resulted in a net loss on disposal of $46.3 million (note 8d).
- The Group incurred $32.0 million of costs associated with the disposal of the UK MS business including redundancy costs and provisions arising from the sale agreement.
- Acquisition – related expenses are mainly for the ongoing integration of businesses acquired in recent years (the largest programme is for the Corporate Trust business) and they also include acquisition accounting adjustments for business combinations that occurred in prior periods.

- An adjustment to contingent consideration receivable for Kurtzman Carson Consultants (KCC) disposal that took place in a prior period resulted in an after-tax gain of $5.1 million reflecting latest profit estimates.
- The loss on other disposals relates to the disposal of the CCS Germany business, which resulted in a net loss of $0.9 million.

Other

- Costs of $61.6 million were incurred in respect of major restructuring programmes spanning several years. These include a business-wide cost-out programme announced in FY24 addressing stranded costs from recent business disposals, as well as the implementation of new global enterprise resource planning, human capital and treasury management platforms and the digitisation of a range of front and back-office processes.
- Revaluation of derivatives that have not received hedge designation or the ineffective portion of derivatives in hedge relationships is taken to profit or loss in the statutory results. The impact in the current reporting period was a gain of $0.3 million.
- In a prior period, the Group extended the duration of certain interest rate swaps hedging margin income balances. The modification was accounted for as a derecognition of the cash flow hedge relationship. There are ongoing accounting impacts associated with this modification, initially accounting charges in the next few years followed by offsetting accounting gains in the later years until maturity of the renewed portfolio in the year ending June 2034. These hedge-related accounting impacts are non-cash and will fully unwind over the life of the derivative portfolio resulting in a nil net impact to the profit and loss over the term. The impact in the current reporting period was a net accounting loss of $8.6 million. All cash-based impacts resulting from the hedging strategy (derivative settlements) are included in the management earnings as per the standard practice.

3. Segment information

In accordance with AASB 8 *Operating Segments*, the Group has identified its operating segments to be the following global business lines:

Issuer Services	Register maintenance, Corporate actions, Stakeholder relationship management and Entity Solutions (previously Governance services).
Corporate Trust	Trust and agency services connected with the administration of debt and related securities and corporate financing arrangements in the US and Canada.
Employee Share Plans	The provision of administration and related services for employee share and option plans.
Corporate & Other	Other business lines such as Property Rental Services, Childcare Voucher administration in the UK, Communication and Utility Services, as well as Technology Services, Operations and Shared Services functions. Includes Mortgage Services to date of disposal of UK MS (1 February 2026).

The operating segments presented reflect the manner in which the Group is internally managed, and the financial information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CEO). The Group has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the CEO that are used to make strategic decisions and assess performance. The key segment performance measure is based on management adjusted earnings before interest and tax (management adjusted EBIT).

From 1 July 2025, the following changes were made to the operating segments, which reflect the manner in which the Group is internally managed and the way financial information is reported to the CEO:

- The Voucher Services business (previously included within Employee Share Plans & Voucher Services) has been moved into the Corporate & Other segment. The name of the Employee Share Plans & Voucher Services segment has changed to reflect this move.
- The Mortgage Services & Property Rental Services, Communication Services & Utilities and Technology Services & Operations segments (along with the Voucher Services business) have been combined into one segment which has been renamed Corporate & Other.

The comparative disclosures have been adjusted to align with this new reporting structure.

Operating segments

$m	Issuer Services 2026	Issuer Services 2025	Corporate Trust 2026	Corporate Trust 2025	Employee Share Plans 2026	Employee Share Plans 2025	Corporate & Other 2026	Corporate & Other 2025	Total 2026	Total 2025
Total segment revenue and other income excluding MI	**1,097.4**	1,018.6	**613.8**	560.2	**539.8**	457.6	**413.8**	477.0	**2,664.8**	2,513.4
Margin Income	**230.0**	236.5	**419.2**	415.7	**45.7**	50.2	**60.7**	58.8	**755.6**	761.2
Intersegment revenue	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(154.6)**	(154.4)	**(154.6)**	(154.4)
External revenue and other income	**1,327.4**	1,255.1	**1,033.0**	975.9	**585.5**	507.8	**319.9**	381.4	**3,265.8**	3,120.2
Revenue by geography[1]:										
Asia	**94.0**	72.9	**-**	-	**56.7**	53.2	**0.3**	0.0	**151.0**	126.0
ANZ	**120.2**	113.5	**-**	-	**24.2**	18.4	**77.7**	79.7	**222.1**	211.6
Canada	**96.0**	98.5	**107.6**	94.0	**22.3**	20.3	**12.4**	18.3	**238.3**	231.1
Continental Europe	**77.2**	72.8	**-**	-	**-**	0.4	**4.5**	25.3	**81.7**	98.5
UCIA	**187.0**	179.2	**-**	-	**424.6**	356.5	**151.0**	183.7	**762.6**	719.4
United States	**753.0**	718.2	**925.4**	881.9	**57.7**	59.0	**74.0**	74.4	**1,810.1**	1,733.6
	1,327.4	1,255.1	**1,033.0**	975.9	**585.5**	507.8	**319.9**	381.4	**3,265.8**	3,120.2
Management adjusted EBIT	**426.6**	455.7	**515.6**	512.0	**264.6**	209.8	**3.9**	(3.2)	**1,210.7**	1,174.3
Material items included in management adjusted EBIT:										
Operating costs[2]	**(896.0)**	(795.6)	**(513.9)**	(459.7)	**(314.5)**	(292.5)	**(256.7)**	(328.6)	**(1,981.1)**	(1,876.4)

1 Revenues are allocated based on the countries in which the entities are located. The parent entity is domiciled in Australia. Revenue from external customers in countries other than Australia amounts to $3,054.6 million (2025: $2,908.6 million).

2 Operating costs consist of cost of sales, personnel, computer, occupancy and other direct costs, as well as recharges of costs from the Technology Services & Operations segment.

Segment revenue

The revenue reported to the CEO is measured in a manner consistent with that of the statement of comprehensive income. Intersegment revenue is comprised of activity between operating segments, where the underlying nature of such activity is external revenue. This excludes activity within an operating segment. Sales between segments are at normal commercial rates and are eliminated on consolidation.

Segment revenue reconciles to total revenue as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Total operating segment revenue and other income	**3,420.4**	3,274.6
Intersegment eliminations	**(154.6)**	(154.4)
Other income and management adjusted revenue	**(8.3)**	(5.6)
Total revenue	**3,257.5**	3,114.6

Management adjusted EBIT

Management adjusted results are used, along with other measures, to assess operating business performance. The Group believes that exclusion of certain items permits a better analysis of the Group's performance on a comparative basis and provides a better measure of underlying operating performance. A reconciliation of management adjusted EBIT to operating profit before income tax is provided as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Management adjusted EBIT	**1,210.7**	1,174.3
Total management adjustment items (note 2)	**(279.7)**	(264.9)
Finance costs	**(82.6)**	(116.2)
Profit before income tax	**848.4**	793.2

Geographical allocation of non-current assets

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Australia	**182.2**	162.2
United Kingdom	**308.1**	331.9
United States	**1,676.8**	1,777.6
Canada	**195.1**	201.2
Switzerland	**364.9**	380.2
Other countries	**138.2**	136.1
Total	**2,865.3**	2,989.2

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets and are allocated to countries based on where the assets are located. Non-current assets held in countries other than Australia amount to $2,683.1 million (2025: $2,827.1 million).

4. Revenue

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Sales revenue		
Client fees	**1,625.8**	1,598.9
Transactional fees	**599.5**	506.1
Event fees	**239.0**	199.1
Margin income	**755.6**	761.1
Revenue from contracts with customers	**3,219.9**	3,065.2
Dividends received	**1.5**	1.6
Interest received	**36.1**	47.8
Total revenue	**3,257.5**	3,114.6

Sales revenue

Revenue is recognised in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the provider of the goods or services expects to be entitled.

Types of revenue

- Client fees are those that are charged directly to the client (incorporating issuer-paid fees in Issuer Services, Corporate Trust, Mortgage Services as well as Plans' revenue charged to entities with share plans and CCS and Utilities revenue).
- Transactional fees are those that are charged to the participant, such as the shareholder in Issuer Services, or the employee participating in an employee share plan in Plans.
- Event fees are those fees that relate to non-recurring activities, such as corporate actions or revenue recognised in the shareholder relationship management business.
- Margin income is interest income derived from holding certain client balances on behalf of clients. When interest income is incurred on the Group's own bank accounts and deposits, it is classified as interest income.

Integrated services customer contracts for registry maintenance, employee plans management, trust management, mortgage services and some recurring contracts in communication services include an obligation to perform an unspecified number of tasks to provide an integrated service over the contract period, where Computershare is compensated over the contract term whether or not any specific activities are required to be performed. In these situations, the Group has a stand-ready obligation to perform any of the tasks constituting the integrated service whenever needed, which is considered one performance obligation.

Typically, the consideration that Computershare is entitled to for satisfying performance obligations can vary in line with underlying measures, such as the number of shareholders or participants in an employee share plan. For the purpose of recording revenue, the Group estimates the amount of variable consideration it is entitled to, only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognised will not occur.

In some instances, particularly for smaller clients, consideration may be fixed. This fixed consideration is recognised as revenue over the contract term by measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of the underlying performance obligation, which is generally on a straight-line basis. Revenue for provision of shareholder meetings (considered a separate performance obligation) is recognised at a point in time when the meeting service has been provided.

The Group at times provides services on an ad-hoc basis over the contract period, where those services do not form a part of a stand-ready obligation. Each of these individual tasks is classified as a separate performance obligation and the allocated fee is recognised once that performance obligation has been completed.

Corporate actions and stakeholder relationship management (event fees)

For corporate actions, stakeholder relationship management and some communication services contracts, each customer contract is a separate performance obligation and revenue related to these contracts is typically variable. For contracts that qualify for over-time revenue recognition, revenue is recognised in line with contractual charging arrangements for variable fees as they reflect the transfer of benefit to the customer.

Margin income

Margin income is part of variable consideration related to customer contracts and is recognised when it becomes receivable.

Other revenue

Interest income on deposits is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

5. Expenses

Profit before tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**40.5**	37.7
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**29.3**	28.0
Total depreciation	**69.8**	65.7
Amortisation of intangible assets	**104.6**	98.8
Total depreciation and amortisation	**174.4**	164.5
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Borrowings and derivatives	**70.4**	106.0
Lease liabilities	**7.8**	6.1
Other	**4.4**	4.0
Total finance costs	**82.6**	116.1
Other operating expense items		
Technology spending – research and development	**125.3**	109.7
Employee entitlements (excluding superannuation and other pension expenses)	**1,223.9**	1,155.8
Superannuation and other pension expenses	**65.3**	67.1

Depreciation and amortisation

Refer to notes 12, 13 and 16 for further details on depreciation and amortisation.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense when they are incurred.

Technology spending – research and development

These are operating expenses incurred on research and development activities.

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements include salaries and wages, leave entitlements, incentives and share-based payment awards. The Group's accounting policy for liabilities associated with employee benefits is set out in note 17. The policy relating to share-based payments is set out in note 31.

Superannuation and other pension expenses

The Group makes contributions to various defined contribution superannuation and pension plans. For defined contribution plans, the Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as expenses when they become payable. For the accounting policy for defined benefit plans refer to note 17.

6. Income tax expense and balances

The income tax expense represents tax on the pre-tax accounting profit adjusted for income and expenses never to be assessed or allowed for taxation purposes (permanent differences). This is also adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and unused tax losses. The income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Income tax expense

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current tax expense		
Current tax expense	**222.9**	241.7
Under/(over) provided in prior years	**0.3**	(16.3)
Total current tax expense	**223.2**	225.3
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	**31.5**	(37.6)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(25.5)**	(2.0)
Total deferred tax expense/(credit)	**6.0**	(39.6)
Total income tax expense	**229.2**	185.6

b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Profit before income tax	**848.4**	793.2
The tax expense for the financial year differs from the amount calculated on the profit.		
The differences are reconciled as follows:		
Prima facie income tax expense thereon at 30%	**254.5**	238.0
Variation in tax rates of foreign controlled entities	**(48.7)**	(39.5)
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Disposal of UK MS[1]	**19.5**	-
Withholding tax not creditable	**6.1**	4.9
Prior year tax (over)/under provided	**0.3**	(16.3)
Restatement of deferred balances	**(0.6)**	(0.6)
Research and development tax credit	**(0.6)**	(0.5)
Net other	**(1.3)**	(1.7)
Additional taxes and credits:		
US state franchise tax	-	0.5
BEPS Pillar Two[2]	-	0.8
Income tax expense	**229.2**	185.6

1 Refer to note 8.

2 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting ("BEPS"), in particular BEPS Pillar Two is an OECD initiative designed to establish a global minimum tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises with a turnover exceeding €750m.

c) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Deferred tax – share-based remuneration	**(1.9)**	3.6
	(1.9)	3.6

d) Tax credit/(expense) relating to items of other comprehensive income

Cash flow hedges	**24.7**	(58.2)
Net investment hedges	**(12.2)**	3.8
Defined benefit plans	**(0.2)**	-
	12.3	(54.4)

e) OECD Pillar Two model rules

The Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules that have been substantially enacted in Australia and many other jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

The Australian Pillar Two legislation applied the income inclusion rule (IIR) and Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT) for the current year (effective 1 January 2024) and the Undertaxed Profits Rules (UTPR) to income years commencing 1 January 2025. Under the legislation, the Group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between its Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) effective tax rate in each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate.

The current tax arising under the IIR and QDMTT for the current year is $0.6 million. This is included in income tax in the statement of comprehensive income. The Group does not anticipate exposure to the UTPR in future periods.

The Group has also applied the mandatory exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences calculated at the tax rates expected to apply when the differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise them. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets	2026 $m	2025 $m
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax losses	**3.2**	5.8
Financial instruments and foreign exchange	**145.9**	123.5
Intangibles	**25.5**	66.9
Payables and provisions	**46.7**	41.6
Lease liabilities	**30.6**	25.3
Other individually immaterial amounts	**17.0**	20.5
Total deferred tax assets	**268.9**	283.6
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	**(65.1)**	(53.8)
Net deferred tax assets	**203.8**	229.8
Movements during the year		
Opening balance at 1 July	**229.8**	220.4
Currency translation difference	**6.5**	(2.6)
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	**(31.5)**	37.6
Credited/(charged) to equity	**(1.9)**	3.6
Credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	**12.2**	(54.4)
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	**(11.3)**	25.2
Closing balance at 30 June	**203.8**	229.8
Deferred tax liabilities		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Intangibles	**200.2**	230.2
Financial instruments and foreign exchange	**47.4**	31.0
Property, plant and equipment	**2.9**	5.1
Right-of-use assets	**25.4**	22.5
Other individually immaterial amounts	**21.8**	20.0
Total deferred tax liabilities	**297.7**	308.8
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	**(65.1)**	(53.8)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**232.6**	255.0
Movements during the year:		
Opening balance at 1 July[1]	**255.0**	227.8
Currency translation difference	**2.1**	3.2
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	**(25.5)**	(2.0)
Set-off of deferred tax assets	**(11.3)**	25.2
Arising from acquisitions/(disposals)	**12.3**	0.8
Closing balance at 30 June	**232.6**	255.0

1 The opening deferred tax liabilities balance of the corresponding period has been restated to reflect a correction of an immaterial error accumulated over several prior periods, which led to recognition of an additional deferred tax liability related to intangibles of $13.3 million and a corresponding reduction in retained earnings.

Key estimates and judgements

The Group is subject to income taxes in Australia and jurisdictions where it has foreign operations. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The measurement of deferred tax asset relating to hedges of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (NIFO), included in the 'Financial instruments and foreign exchange' line, applies the 'active foreign business asset percentage' (AFBAP) rules at each balance date, to estimate the percentage of deductible loss in the event of a disposal of a foreign operation.

7. Business combinations

There were no new material business combinations in the current financial year.

Acquisition accounting for the Computershare Advantage Trust of Canada acquisition was finalised in the current reporting period – intangible assets of $46.5 million and an associated deferred tax liability of $12.3 million were recorded with a corresponding reduction in goodwill. The final goodwill recognised for the acquisition was $26.7 million ($59.7 million previously disclosed as provisional in June 2025).

The accounting for the ingage IR Limited and CMi2i Limited acquisitions was also finalised in the current reporting period with additional recorded goodwill of $4.6 million.

Accounting policies

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a controlled entity comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the controlled entity.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired as well as liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Within 12 months of completing the acquisition, identifiable intangible assets are valued and separately recognised in the statement of financial position. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the controlled entity acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Key estimates and judgements

Acquisition accounting requires that management make estimates with regard to valuation of certain non-monetary assets and liabilities of the acquired entities. These estimates have particular impact in terms of valuation of intangible assets, contingent consideration liabilities and provisions. To the extent that these items are subject to determination during the initial 12 months after acquisition, the variation to estimated value will be adjusted through goodwill. To the extent that determination occurs after 12 months, any variation will impact profit or loss in the relevant period.

8. Notes to the consolidated cash flow statement

(a) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents exclude broker client deposits reflected in the statement of financial position that are recorded as other current financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement are reconciled to the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Shown as cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	**1,053.7**	1,255.7
Shown as cash and cash equivalents in the assets held for sale line item of the consolidated statement of financial position	-	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement	**1,053.7**	1,256.0

(b) Reconciliation of net profit after tax to cash flows from operating activities

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Net profit after income tax	**619.2**	607.6
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**174.4**	164.5
Loss/(gain) on disposals	**47.0**	(9.4)
Share of net (profit)/loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	**(0.2)**	(0.1)
Amortisation of USD senior note fair value adjustment to interest expense	**(7.8)**	(10.8)
Employee benefits – share based expense	**53.8**	44.6
Fair value adjustments	**11.4**	28.5
Contingent consideration re-measurement	**(6.7)**	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables[1]	**(53.0)**	23.0
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	**(19.1)**	(4.8)
Increase/(decrease) in payables and provisions	**(9.6)**	(12.1)
Increase/(decrease) in tax balances	**27.2**	(7.3)
Net cash and cash equivalents from operating activities	**836.6**	823.7

1 There was a $53.0 million decrease to operating cash flows related to receivables, after taking into account the KCC Seller note which was repaid in the period ($50.9 million) and the disposal of UK MS ($33.1 million).

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Current borrowings $m	Non-current borrowings $m	Current lease liabilities $m	Non-current lease liabilities $m	Total $m
Opening balance at 1 July 2025	**198.2**	**1,585.4**	**25.3**	**112.3**	**1,921.2**
Cash flows	(200.0)	(362.8)	(24.8)	-	(587.6)
Additions	-	-	10.7	39.9	50.6
Fair value adjustments	1.8	(3.7)	-	-	(1.9)
Transfers and other	-	-	18.9	(18.9)	-
Disposal of business	-	-	(0.8)	(3.7)	(4.5)
Currency translation difference	-	(21.1)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(22.0)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**-**	**1,197.8**	**29.2**	**128.8**	**1,355.8**
Opening balance at 1 July 2024	**-**	**1,655.3**	**29.0**	**101.4**	**1,785.8**
Cash flows	-	27.2	(30.0)	-	(2.8)
Non-cash changes:					
Acquisitions of businesses	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
Additions	-	-	5.6	27.3	32.9
Fair value adjustments	(1.8)	26.9	-	-	25.1
Transfers and other	200.0	(200.0)	19.7	(23.0)	(3.4)
Currency translation difference	-	76.0	1.0	4.6	81.6
Balance at 30 June 2025	**198.2**	**1,585.4**	**25.3**	**112.3**	**1,921.2**

(d) Disposal of businesses

i) Background

On 1 February 2026, the Group disposed of the UK MS business, which was based in the United Kingdom and formed a part of the Corporate & Other segment. Under the terms of the sale, Computershare received cash consideration of $13.0 million, of which $6.6 million was received in July 2026.

The sale agreement contains a contingent earn-out amount of up to GBP 5 million based on revenue over a three-year period to 31 December 2028, however no amounts have been recognised as of 30 June 2026. A relative fair value calculation was performed in determining the amount of goodwill to be disposed and $2.7 million was allocated to UK MS.

This disposal is in line with the Group's strategy to focus on its three core business lines of Issuer Services, Employee Share Plans and Corporate Trust.

ii) Details of the sale of the subsidiaries

Details of the disposal are as follows:

	$m
Cash consideration	6.4
Deferred consideration	6.6
Total consideration	**13.0**
Less:	
Carrying amount of net assets disposed	(34.2)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	(15.2)
Transaction and other costs	(9.9)
Loss on disposal before income tax[1]	**46.3**
Income tax (expense)/benefit[2]	-
Loss on disposal after income tax	**46.3**

1 The loss on sale includes an impairment amount of $6.6 million and $5.5 million of disposal related expenses recognised as at 31 December 2025. The additional costs recorded in the second half of the financial year amount to $34.2 million. Total disposal-related expenses for UK MS sale recorded in the financial year amount to $32.0 million (refer to note 2).

2 Under the UK tax law, the Substantial Shareholding Exemption applies such that any gain or loss on disposal is exempt from tax.

iii) Carrying amount of assets and liabilities as at date of sale

	$m
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	9.8
Receivables	33.1
Tax assets	0.6
Property, plant and equipment	2.7
Right-of-use assets	3.7
Intangible assets	2.7
Other assets	6.4
Total assets	**59.0**
Liabilities	
Payables	17.0
Lease liabilities	4.4
Provisions	2.1
Tax liabilities	1.3
Total Liabilities	**24.8**
Net Assets	**34.2**

iv) Disposal consideration:

Inflow/(outflow) of proceeds received from sale of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed:

	$m
Cash consideration	6.4
Less cash disposed	(9.8)
Net inflow/(outflow) of cash[1]	**(3.4)**

1 Proceeds from sale of controlled entities in the cash flow statement is an inflow of $50.4 million which is made up of the repayment of the KCC Seller note of $50.9 million, cash outflow from UK CLS of $3.4 million and other small items of $2.9 million.

9. Other financial assets

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current		
Client deposits[1]	**138.7**	115.7
Broker deposits[2]	**6.1**	7.0
	144.8	122.7

1 A subsidiary located in Switzerland is a registered broker-dealer and custodian of clients' assets. Client monies it manages as part of providing employee share plans services meet criteria for on-balance sheet recognition as other financial assets, together with a corresponding liability (note 15).
2 A subsidiary located in Canada is a licensed deposit taker. This subsidiary accepts deposits in its own name and records these funds as other financial assets together with a corresponding liability (note 15). These deposits are insured through a local regulatory authority.

Client and broker deposits are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

10. Receivables

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current		
Trade receivables	**281.7**	285.9
Unbilled receivables	**141.5**	131.8
Interest and margin income receivable	**109.4**	98.9
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(19.0)**	(18.2)
	513.6	498.4
Other		
Deferred consideration receivable	**6.6**	-
Contingent consideration receivable	**7.1**	4.5
Other non-trade amounts	**39.5**	44.0
	566.8	546.9
Non-current		
Deferred consideration receivable	**-**	49.4
Contingent consideration receivable	**11.5**	12.7
Other	**3.7**	6.0
	15.2	68.1

Trade and unbilled receivables

Trade receivables and unbilled receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, net of allowances for expected credit losses. Trade receivables generally have settlement terms of 30 days and are therefore classified as current. The right to receive consideration is unconditional.

Other receivables

In June 2025, deferred consideration of $49.4 million was on balance sheet relating to Seller Note financing provided on the sale of the KCC business in FY23. This balance was repaid fully in the year ending 30 June 2026.

Contingent consideration of $18.6 million (2025: $17.2 million) relates to the KCC disposal in FY23. This represents the Group's estimate of the consideration that will be received, subject to targets within the sale contract being achieved by the acquirer, over the remaining period to 31 December 2026. A gain of $6.7 million was recorded in the profit or loss in the year ended 30 June 2026, reflecting latest performance estimates.

Impairment

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses (ECLs), which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and unbilled receivables. To measure the ECLs, trade and unbilled receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the payment profile of customers and the corresponding historical credit loss experience, adjusted for current and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Trade and unbilled receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst other things, a finalisation of formal liquidation or other proceedings. A loss allowance has not been recognised in respect of other non-trade amounts, due to the nature of the receivables and counterparties as well as historical experience.

An analysis of trade and unbilled receivables and the associated allowance for ECLs is as follows:

	Trade and unbilled receivables		Loss allowance		Net receivables	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	**2026 $m**	2025 $m	**2026 $m**	2025 $m
Current	**381.4**	375.2	**(2.8)**	(1.8)	**378.6**	373.4
Less than 30 days overdue	**35.7**	47.9	**(0.5)**	(0.5)	**35.2**	47.4
Between 30 and 60 days overdue	**24.4**	21.6	**(1.0)**	(1.0)	**23.4**	20.6
Between 60 and 90 days overdue	**17.9**	15.5	**(1.3)**	(1.2)	**16.6**	14.3
Between 90 and 120 days overdue	**12.2**	12.0	**(1.5)**	(2.0)	**10.7**	10.0
More than 120 days overdue	**61.0**	44.4	**(11.9)**	(11.7)	**49.1**	32.7
Total	**532.6**	516.6	**(19.0)**	(18.2)	**513.6**	498.4

$6.9 million was recorded in the statement of comprehensive income relating to impairment of trade receivables during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: $4.9 million).

11. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- derivatives, which are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- equity investments for which the Group has not elected to recognise fair value gains and losses through other comprehensive income; and
- debt securities that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Gains or losses from subsequent re-measurement to fair value at each balance date are recognised in profit or loss.

	2026			2025		
	$m Current	$m Non-current	$m Total	$m Current	$m Non-current	$m Total
Financial assets						
Derivative assets (a)	-	**5.0**	**5.0**	-	16.8	16.8
Equity securities	-	**36.0**	**36.0**	-	33.2	33.2
	-	**41.0**	**41.0**	-	50.0	50.0
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities (a)	**1.5**	**317.3**	**318.8**	3.4	227.2	230.6
	1.5	**317.3**	**318.8**	3.4	227.2	230.6

(a) Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage specifically identified interest rate and foreign currency risks. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain financial instruments, including derivatives, as either hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, hedges of firm commitments or highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges), or fair value hedges. Refer to note 23 for further information on the Group's hedging instruments.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Fair values of interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	**5.0**	16.8
Total Derivative assets – current and non-current	**5.0**	16.8
Fair values of interest rate derivatives designated as fair value hedges	**67.3**	71.2
Fair values of interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	**189.5**	95.0
Fair values of cross currency derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	**31.3**	33.9
Fair values of cross currency derivatives designated as fair value hedges	**30.3**	29.6
Fair values of cross currency derivatives designated as net investment hedges	**0.4**	-
Fair values of derivatives for which hedge accounting has not been applied	**-**	0.9
Total derivative liabilities – current and non-current	**318.8**	230.6

Key estimates and judgements

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, derivative financial instruments) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The fair value of both cross-currency and interest rate derivatives is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Derivatives are disclosed as current or non-current based on their expected maturity date. For more information on valuation methods utilised refer to note 22(e).

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Land $m	Buildings $m	Plant and Equipment $m	Leasehold improvements $m	Total $m
At 1 July 2025					
Opening net book amount	**8.4**	**36.4**	**91.2**	**23.3**	**159.3**
Additions	-	2.9	24.1	6.3	33.3
Disposals	-	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.5)
Depreciation charge	-	(2.1)	(33.1)	(5.3)	(40.5)
Currency translation differences	(0.3)	(0.7)	0.2	0.3	(0.5)
Transfers and other	-	0.2	(2.4)	(0.4)	(2.6)
Closing net book amount	**8.1**	**36.5**	**79.6**	**24.3**	**148.5**
Cost	8.1	59.5	270.5	57.8	395.9
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23.0)	(190.9)	(33.5)	(247.4)
At 30 June 2026	**8.1**	**36.5**	**79.6**	**24.3**	**148.5**
At 1 July 2024					
Opening net book amount	7.7	36.2	77.9	25.3	147.1
Additions	-	0.7	40.4	3.1	44.2
Disposals	-	-	(1.5)	(0.1)	(1.6)
Depreciation charge	-	(2.0)	(30.7)	(5.0)	(37.7)
Currency translation differences	0.7	1.8	1.2	(0.1)	3.6
Transfers and other	-	(0.3)	3.9	0.1	3.7
Closing net book amount	**8.4**	**36.4**	**91.2**	**23.3**	**159.3**
Cost	8.4	57.8	317.4	69.1	452.7
Accumulated depreciation	-	(21.4)	(226.2)	(45.8)	(293.4)
At 30 June 2025	**8.4**	**36.4**	**91.2**	**23.3**	**159.3**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes the purchase price and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment excluding freehold land are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Depreciation expense has been determined based on the following typical rates of depreciation:

› Buildings (2.5% per annum)
› Plant and equipment (10% to 50% per annum)

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the improvements or the lease term.

Capital expenditure commitments

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had capital expenditure commitments contracted for at balance date but not recorded in the financial statements of $5.3 million (30 June 2025: $2.5 million).

13. Intangible assets

	Goodwill $m	Customer contracts and relationships $m	Other[3] $m	Total $m
At 1 July 2025				
Opening cost	1,982.7	1,356.8	89.9	3,429.4
Opening accumulated amortisation	-	(719.4)	(71.5)	(790.9)
Opening net book amount	**1,982.7**	**637.4**	**18.4**	**2,638.5**
Additions (net of adjustments and reclassifications)[1]	(28.3)	44.3	0.7	16.7
Disposal	(2.7)	-	-	(2.7)
Amortisation charge[2]	-	(99.2)	(5.4)	(104.6)
Currency translation difference	(3.8)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(6.2)
Closing net book amount	**1,947.9**	**580.3**	**13.5**	**2,541.7**
At 30 June 2026				
Cost	1,947.9	1,346.6	69.6	3,364.1
Accumulated amortisation	-	(766.3)	(56.1)	(822.4)
Closing net book amount	**1,947.9**	**580.3**	**13.5**	**2,541.7**
At 1 July 2024				
Opening cost	1,807.5	1,326.4	84.9	3,218.8
Opening accumulated amortisation	-	(610.8)	(61.1)	(671.9)
Opening net book amount	**1,807.5**	**715.6**	**23.8**	**2,546.9**
Additions (net of adjustments and reclassifications)[1]	127.6	1.3	2.1	131.0
Amortisation charge[2]	-	(93.4)	(5.4)	(98.8)
Currency translation difference	50.1	13.9	1.7	65.7
Other	(2.5)	-	(3.8)	(6.3)
Closing net book amount	**1,982.7**	**637.4**	**18.4**	**2,638.5**
At 30 June 2025				
Cost	1,982.7	1,356.8	89.9	3,429.4
Accumulated amortisation	-	(719.4)	(71.5)	(790.9)
Closing net book amount	**1,982.7**	**637.4**	**18.4**	**2,638.5**

1 Additions comprise recognition of intangible assets resulting from business combinations and direct purchases as well as adjustments and reclassifications made on finalisation of acquisition accounting.
2 Amortisation charge is included within direct services expense in the statement of comprehensive income.
3 Other intangible assets include intellectual property, licences, software, trademarks and brands.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. On disposal or termination of a previously acquired business, any associated goodwill is included in the determination of profit or loss on disposal.

The acquired goodwill can be attributed to the expected future cash flows of the acquired businesses associated with the collective experience of management and staff and the synergies expected to be achieved as a result of full integration into the Computershare Group. Where acquisitions have been made during the period, the Group has 12 months from the acquisition date in which to finalise the accounting, including calculation of goodwill. Until finalisation of acquisition accounting within the 12-month period, provisional amounts are included in the consolidated results.

Acquired intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at fair value at the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate value over their estimated useful lives, typically ranging from one to twenty years.

Software and research and development costs

All research-related costs are expensed as incurred. Software development costs are capitalised where they meet the recognition criteria for capitalisation, and are subsequently amortised using the straight-line method to allocate their value over their estimated useful lives, typically ranging from eight to fifteen years.

Costs incurred in configuring or customising software as a service (SaaS) arrangements can only be recognised as intangible assets if the implementation activities create an intangible asset that the entity controls and the intangible asset meets the recognition criteria. Those costs that do not result in intangible assets are expensed as incurred, unless they are paid to the suppliers of the SaaS arrangements to significantly customise the cloud-based software for the Group, in which case the costs are recorded as a prepayment for services and amortised over the expected renewable term of the arrangement.

Impairment of intangible assets with a finite useful life

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. As intangible assets do not generate independent cashflows, they are tested for impairment at the cash generating unit level to which they belong.

Disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on disposals of intangible assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

14. Impairment

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where required, impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the reporting period when the carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units). Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, expected to benefit from synergies of the business combination.

Key estimates and judgements

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are described below for each group of CGUs with allocated goodwill. As there are a number of CGUs in most of the operating segments, presented below are weighted averages of the assumptions applied to individual CGUs.

- **Earnings growth rates** – Five-year post-tax cash flow projections are based on approved budgets covering a one-year period, with subsequent periods based on the Group's expectations of growth excluding the impact of possible future acquisitions, business improvement and restructuring. Cash flows also include margin income projections, which reflect expectations regarding future client balances and interest rates.
- **Pre-tax discount rates** – In performing the value-in-use calculations for each CGU, the Group has applied post-tax discount rates to discount the forecast future attributable post-tax cash flows. The discount rates used reflect the risks specific to each CGU.

The table below summarises the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the groups of CGUs along with key estimates related to the earnings growth rates beyond the initial five-year period and pre-tax discount rates applied:

	Carrying amount of goodwill $m		Earnings growth rates		Pre-tax discount rates	
	2026	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
Issuer Services	**1,110.8**	1,101.6	**2.4%**	2.1%	**10.7%**	10.9%
Employee Share Plans	**446.4**	448.4	**1.8%**	1.7%	**9.5%**	9.3%
Corporate Trust	**231.3**	271.2	**2.5%**	2.1%	**10.7%**	10.7%
Communication Services and Utilities	**113.0**	110.3	**2.4%**	2.0%	**11.3%**	11.2%
Deposit Protection Service[1]	**46.4**	51.2	**2.0%**	2.0%	**9.4%**	9.3%
Total	**1,947.9**	1,982.7				

1 Includes the UK MS business in June 2025.

When testing for impairment, the carrying amount of each group of CGUs is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on a value-in-use calculation for each group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation uses the discounted cash flow methodology for each CGU typically based upon five years of cash flow projections plus a terminal value.

Impact of reasonably possible changes in key assumptions

As impairment testing is based on assumptions and judgements, the Group has considered sensitivity of the impairment test results to changes in key assumptions specifically the terminal growth rates and discount rates noted above. For all groups of CGUs, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount when testing for reasonably possible changes in key assumptions.

15. Payables

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current		
Trade payables and accruals – unsecured	**332.9**	359.4
Contract liabilities	**75.2**	75.2
Broker client deposits (note 9)	**144.8**	122.7
Employee entitlements	**36.5**	34.8
Deferred consideration	**3.0**	3.8
	592.4	595.9
Non-current		
Contract Liabilities	**31.4**	30.6
Deferred consideration	**5.6**	4.7
	37.0	35.3

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for those goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability arises when Computershare has received consideration for performance obligations that have not yet been satisfied, including deferred revenue and upfront fees. Revenue is recognised over the life of the relevant contract term as performance obligations are satisfied.

16. Leases

The Group leases various properties, computer equipment, motor vehicles and other items of plant and equipment. Leases vary in contract term, with renewal at the option of the Group. The Group's leases mainly relate to property.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	**123.9**	111.7
Other	**2.2**	2.6
	126.1	114.3
Lease Liabilities		
Current	**29.2**	25.3
Non-current	**128.8**	112.3
	158.0	137.6

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were $48.3 million (2025: $37.3 million) whilst the impact of modifications to existing leases held by the Group was $18.3 million (2025: $3.9 million).

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate;
- any amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. When there is a change in lease term or a change in future lease payments, lease liabilities are remeasured, with a corresponding adjustment to lease assets.

Short-term and low-value leases

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets largely comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture. The impact of short-term leases to the profit or loss is not material.

Amounts recognised in the Profit or Loss related to lease activities

Profit before tax includes the following amounts related to leases:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Depreciation of leased buildings	**27.0**	24.7
Depreciation of other right-of-use assets	**2.3**	3.3
Total depreciation of right-of-use assets	**29.3**	28.0
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**7.8**	6.1

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Group. In determining the lease term, management considers all the facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The total potential future lease payments (undiscounted) that have not been included in the lease liability, because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated), are summarised as follows:

Undiscounted potential future lease payments	5 years or less $m	Greater than 5 years $m	Total $m
As at 30 June 2026	**1.7**	**22.4**	**24.1**
As at 30 June 2025	1.0	11.2	12.2

Commitments for leases not yet commenced

As at 30 June 2026 the Group had $1.8 million of committed leases which had not yet commenced (30 June 2025: $3.6 million).

17. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where there are several similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

Provisions are measured at the Group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and discounted to present value where the impact of discounting is material. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current		
Restructuring	**1.9**	0.7
Unredeemed vouchers	**20.3**	15.3
Acquisitions and disposal related	**16.2**	6.0
Lease related	**5.6**	9.1
Other	**15.8**	18.3
	59.8	49.4
Non-current		
Employee entitlements[1]	**29.8**	28.4
Acquisitions and disposal related	**0.1**	9.8
	29.9	38.2

1 Includes $12.9 million defined benefit liability recognised in the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: $13.3 million). Refer to later in the note for information on this balance.

Restructuring

Restructuring provisions are recognised when a detailed plan for restructuring has been developed and a valid expectation has been raised with the affected employees that the terminations will be carried out.

Unredeemed vouchers

The unredeemed voucher provision is recognised for the expected usage of unredeemed childcare vouchers over two years old.

Acquisitions and disposal related

Acquisition and disposal related provisions relate to provisions acquired as part of business combinations or raised as part of disposal accounting and are first recognised at the date of acquisition or date of disposal.

Lease related

Lease related provisions represent onerous contracts and costs to restore leased premises to their original condition at the end of the respective lease terms.

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements provision represents long service leave and other employee entitlements. Where payments to the employee are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months, they are measured as the present value of expected future payments for the services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Liability for benefits accruing to employees in relation to employee bonuses and annual leave is recognised in payables.

Movements in each class of current provision during the financial year are set out below.

	Restructuring $m	Unredeemed vouchers $m	Acquisitions and disposal related $m	Lease related $m	Other $m	Total $m
Carrying amount at start of year	**0.7**	**15.3**	**6.0**	**9.1**	**18.3**	**49.4**
Additions	5.3	6.8	19.9	0.2	7.1	39.3
Payments	(4.4)	-	(4.9)	(2.0)	(6.8)	(18.1)
Reversals	-	(1.3)	(4.8)	(1.5)	(3.0)	(10.6)
Foreign exchange movements	0.3	(0.5)	-	(0.2)	0.2	(0.2)
Carrying amount at end of year	**1.9**	**20.3**	**16.2**	**5.6**	**15.8**	**59.8**

Defined benefit pension plans

The liability or asset recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. Service and interest costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

A subsidiary of the Group operates a defined benefit pension plan in Switzerland. An actuarial assessment of the scheme was completed as at 30 June 2026 and defined benefit plan liability recognised in accordance with the actuarial valuation.

	30 June 2026 $m	30 June 2025 $m
Present value of funded obligations	**65.3**	60.4
Fair value of plan assets	**(52.4)**	(47.1)
Deficit of funded plans	**12.9**	13.3
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	**-**	-
Net defined benefit liability	**12.9**	13.3

Key sensitivities for the pension plan are as follows:

		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.25%	Decrease by 3.8%	Increase by 4.1%
Salary increase rate	0.25%	Increase by 0.3%	Decrease by 0.2%

Capital and financing

Capital risk management objectives

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it minimises the working capital funding requirements through effective controls in order to support its businesses and maximise shareholder value.

A key financial ratio for the Group is net financial indebtedness to management adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (management adjusted EBITDA (Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortisation)). Net debt is calculated as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. EBITDA is reported based on the currently applicable accounting standards, including AASB 16 Leases. Refer to note 18 for further information on the Group's covenants.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Borrowings	**1,197.8**	1,783.6
Cash and cash equivalents	**(1,053.7)**	(1,256.0)
Net debt	**144.1**	527.6
Management adjusted EBITDA	**1,284.9**	1,245.0
Net debt to Management adjusted EBITDA	**0.11**	0.42

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in line with changes in economic conditions. To achieve a different capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, issue new shares, issue new debt or repay existing debt.

18. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost unless designated in a fair value hedge relationship. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the borrowing period using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has a legal right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Current		
USD Senior Notes (b)	-	198.2
	-	198.2
Non-current		
Revolving syndicated bank facilities (a)	**114.0**	492.5
USD Senior Notes (b)	**339.4**	343.7
Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) (c)	**544.6**	559.3
Australian Medium Term Notes (AMTN) (d)	**199.8**	189.9
	1,197.8	1,585.4

(a) The consolidated Group maintains revolving syndicated facilities. The first facility is a USD only facility of $550.0 million maturing on 30 June 2027. The second facility is a multi-currency facility of $600.0 million maturing on 7 May 2030. During the year ended 30 June 2025, a separate multi-currency bilateral facility of $50.0 million was entered into, maturing on 2 June 2030.

The revolving syndicated facilities were drawn to an equivalent of $117 million at 30 June 2026.

(b) On 20 November 2018, Computershare US Inc. issued 24 notes in the United States with a total value of $550.0 million. These notes were for a tenor of seven and ten years. The seven-year tenor notes of $200.0 million were repaid during the year in accordance with the contractual agreement. Fixed interest is paid on all the issued notes on a semi-annual basis.

The Group uses interest rate derivatives to manage the fixed interest exposure. The following table provides a reconciliation of the USD Senior Notes.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
USD Senior Notes Reconciliation		
USD Senior Notes at cost	**350.0**	550.0
Unamortised fair value adjustments – discontinued hedge relationship[1]	**14.0**	21.8
Fair value adjustments	**(24.6)**	(29.9)
Total net debt	**339.4**	541.9
Interest rate derivative – fair value hedge	**24.5**	29.8
Total	**363.9**	571.7

1 In a prior financial period, the Group disposed of interest rate derivatives hedging the USD Senior Notes. As a result, the hedge relationship was discontinued and the USD Senior notes ceased to be adjusted for changes in fair value. The fair value adjustment is amortised to interest expense in the income statement, on an effective interest basis, over the remaining term of the USD Senior Notes.

Fair value adjustments represent loan origination fees and the revaluation of the hedged portion of the USD Senior Notes. Hedged USD Senior Notes amounted to $350.0 million as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $550.0 million).

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments (interest rate derivatives) at fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income along with the change in fair value of the underlying hedged item (USD Senior Notes). The fair value adjustment of the hedged USD Senior Notes reflects the valuation change due to changes in market interest rates at balance sheet date for the term until maturity. The change is offset by the fair value of interest rate derivatives used to effectively convert the USD fixed interest rate notes to floating interest rates. The conversion to floating interest rate using derivatives provides a hedge against the Group's USD interest rate risk exposure.

(c) On 7 October 2021, Computershare US Inc. issued the EMTN with a total value of EUR 500.0 million. These notes are for a tenor of 10 years. Fixed interest is paid on all the issued notes on an annual basis.

The Group uses cross currency interest rate derivatives to manage the fixed interest and foreign exchange exposure. The following table provides a reconciliation of the EMTN.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
EMTN Reconciliation		
EMTN at cost	**570.7**	586.1
Fair value adjustments	**(26.1)**	(26.8)
Total net debt	**544.6**	559.3
Cross currency interest rate derivatives – fair value hedge	**22.9**	24.0
Total	**567.5**	583.3

Fair value adjustments represent loan origination fees and the revaluation of the hedged portion of the EMTN. Hedged EMTN amounted to $570.7 million as at 30 June 2026 (FY25: $586.1 million).

(d) On 30 November 2021, Computershare US Inc. issued the AMTN with a total value of AUD 300 million. These notes are for a tenor of 6 years. Fixed interest is paid on all the issued notes on a semi-annual basis.

The Group uses cross currency interest rate derivatives to manage the fixed interest and foreign exchange exposure. The following table provides a reconciliation of the AMTN.

	2026 $m	2025 $m
AMTN Reconciliation		
AMTN at cost	**207.4**	196.0
Fair value adjustments	**(7.6)**	(6.2)
Total net debt	**199.8**	189.9
Cross currency interest rate derivatives – fair value hedge	**7.2**	5.6
Total	**207.0**	195.5

Fair value adjustments represent loan origination fees and the revaluation of the hedged portion of the AMTN. Hedged AMTN amounted to $207.4 million as at 30 June 2026 (FY25: $196.0 million).

Covenants

As at 30 June 2026, the USD Senior Notes and the Revolving syndicated bank facilities, with a total carrying amount of $453.4 million (2025: $1,034.4 million), are subject to financial and non-financial covenants. The financial covenants include net debt to EBITDA ratio (equal or lower than 3.5x), EBITDA to net interest ratio (equal or higher than 3.5x), and priority indebtedness (proportion of total assets subject to a security) of less than 10%.

The Group was in full compliance with all covenant requirements during the financial year ended 30 June 2026. There are no indications that the Group would have difficulties complying with the covenants in the next 12 months and, consequently, the borrowings have been appropriately classified as current and non-current as at 30 June 2026.

19. Contributed equity

Ordinary share capital bears no special terms or conditions affecting income or capital entitlements of the shareholders and is classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognised directly in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

If the Group re-acquires its own equity instruments, for example as the result of a share buy-back, those instruments are deducted from equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is recognised directly in equity.

Movement in contributed equity	Number of shares	$m
Balance as at 1 July 2025	578,387,070	28.8
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**578,387,070**	**28.8**

20. Dividends

Ordinary	2026 $m	2025 $m
Final dividend paid during the financial year in respect of the previous year, AUD 48 cents per share unfranked (2025 – AUD 42 cents per share unfranked)	**183.0**	167.5
Interim dividend paid in respect of the current financial year, AUD 55 cents per share franked to 30% (2025 – AUD 45 cents per share unfranked)	**223.3**	166.0

A final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2026 was determined by the directors of the Company to be paid on 14 September 2026. This is an ordinary unfranked dividend of AU 65 cents per share, amounting to AUD 375,951,596, based on shares on issue as at 11 August 2026. The dividend was not determined to be paid until 11 August 2026 and accordingly no provision has been recognised as at 30 June 2026.

Dividend franking account		
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%	**19.1**	24.6

The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities or receivables for income tax after the end of the year.

21. Reserves

		2026 $m	2025 $m
Foreign currency translation reserve	(a)	**(82.0)**	(100.6)
Cash flow hedge and cost of hedging reserve	(b)	**(144.3)**	(83.6)
Share-based payments reserve	(c)	**19.9**	45.0
Defined benefit pension reserve	(d)	**(4.1)**	(4.8)
Equity related contingent consideration reserve	(e)	**(8.2)**	(8.2)
Transactions with non-controlling interests	(f)	**(16.5)**	(16.5)
		(235.2)	(168.7)
Movements during the year:			
Foreign currency translation reserve			
Opening balance		**(100.6)**	(164.3)
Translation of controlled entities		**15.6**	59.9
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of UK MS		**15.2**	-
Deferred tax		**(12.2)**	3.8
Closing balance		**(82.0)**	(100.6)
Cash flow hedge and cost of hedging reserve			
Opening balance		**(83.6)**	(221.8)
Revaluation		**(140.3)**	132.9
Margin income hedge modification		**11.8**	28.4
Reclassified to profit or loss		**43.1**	35.1
Tax benefit/(expense)		**24.7**	(58.2)
Closing balance		**(144.3)**	(83.6)
Share-based payments reserve			
Opening balance		**45.0**	36.0
Cash purchase of shares for employee and executive share plans		**(75.0)**	(34.0)
Share-based payments expense		**49.9**	43.0
Closing balance		**19.9**	45.0
Defined benefit pension reserve			
Opening balance		**(4.8)**	(4.6)
Gain/(loss) on plan revaluation		**0.9**	(0.2)
Deferred tax		**(0.2)**	-
Closing balance		**(4.1)**	(4.8)

(a) *Foreign currency translation reserve* – On consolidation, exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. This amount is the net of gains and losses on hedge transactions and intercompany loans after adjusting for related income tax effects. When a foreign operation is disposed, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

(b) *Cash flow hedge and cost of hedging reserve* – This reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges that is determined to be in an effective hedge relationship. This reserve also includes costs of hedging.

(c) *Share-based payments reserve* – The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of shares which will vest to employees under employee and executive share plans. This reserve is also used to record cash purchases of shares for employee share plans.

(d) *Defined benefit pension reserve* – The reserve recognises remeasurement gains and losses relating to defined benefit plans.

(e) *Equity related contingent consideration reserve* – This reserve is used to reflect deferred consideration for acquisitions which is payable through the issue of parent entity equity instruments.

(f) *Transactions with non-controlling interests* – This reserve is used to record the differences which may arise as a result of transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control.

Risk

22. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's overall financial risk management is carried out by the Treasury function under policies approved by the Board. The Board provides guidance for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk management, interest rate risk management, counterparty risk management and the use of derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage specifically identified interest rate and foreign currency risks.

The Treasury function provides services to the business. It also monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. The Treasury function identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks as permitted under policies and reports regularly to the Board.

Financial risk factors

The key financial risk factors that arise from the Group's activities are outlined below.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through its primary financial assets and liabilities and as a result of maintaining agent and escrow agent bank accounts on behalf of clients. Given the nature of these client balances, neither the funds nor an offsetting liability are included in the Group's financial statements. Average client balances during the year approximated $32.0 billion (2025: $29.9 billion) and in relation to these balances, the consolidated entity had in place interest rate derivatives with a total notional value of $7.3 billion as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $6.6 billion).

Hedging strategy

i) Fixed rate debt

Where fixed rate debt is issued, the Group may use interest rate derivatives to manage the change in fair value of fixed rate debt obligations arising from changes in variable interest rates. At 30 June 2026, interest rate derivatives with a total notional value of $1.6 billion (2025: $1.7 billion) hedging the fair value of fixed rated debt obligations were outstanding.

ii) Margin income

Interest rate risk is managed in accordance with Board-approved policy, which sets out minimum and maximum thresholds with respect to currency and maturities of margin income balances. Floating rate debt is considered a natural hedge against margin income balances. The Group also uses interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges to manage the variability of cash flows attributable to changes in interest rates associated with highly probable interest earned on client balances (margin income).

Interest rate sensitivity

The table below provides an indication of sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and other components of equity to movements in interest rates with all other variables held constant.

	2026 $m		2025 $m	
Movement in basis points	**+100**	**-100**	+100	-100
Sensitivity of profit before tax				
Australian dollar	**5.1**	**(5.1)**	0.6	(0.6)
United States dollar	**4.8**	**(4.8)**	8.3	(8.5)
Canadian dollar	**0.7**	**(0.7)**	0.5	(0.5)
Great British pound	**1.9**	**(1.9)**	(1.7)	1.7
Swiss franc	**(3.5)**	**3.5**	1.0	(1.0)
Other	**1.6**	**(1.6)**	1.5	(1.5)
Total	**10.6**	**(10.6)**	10.2	(10.4)
Sensitivity of other components of equity				
Australian dollar	**(0.9)**	**0.9**	(1.3)	1.3
United States dollar	**(330.5)**	**358.5**	(298.4)	324.0
Great British pound	**(21.4)**	**22.6**	(7.7)	8.0
Total	**(352.8)**	**382.0**	(307.4)	333.3

The sensitivity of profit before tax is the effect of assumed reasonably possible changes in interest rates for one year, based on the on-balance-sheet floating rate financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2026. Other components of equity change as a result of an increase or decrease in the fair value of cash flow hedges. The total sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The above sensitivity calculation includes the impact of changes in interest rates on the fair value of recognised derivatives but excludes the impact on margin income. Client balances have been excluded from the sensitivity analysis where they are not reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. Interest income is earned on these balances at various fixed and floating interest rates. In a rising interest rate environment, client balances that earn interest income will contribute to a higher profit, while in a falling interest rate environment, these balances will bring about a reduction in profit.

Total margin income generated on client balances for the year was $755.6 million (2025: $761.2 million), reflecting a yield of 2.36% (2025: 2.55%) on average client balances outstanding. If the Group was able to achieve an additional yield of 0.50% on the total average balances of $32.0 billion held during the reporting period, the consolidated Group profit before tax would have increased by $160.0 million (-0.50%: $160.0 million decrease).

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the relevant entity's functional currency.

Entities within the Group typically enter into external transactions and recognise external assets and liabilities that are denominated in their functional currency. Whilst a number of legal entities within the Group hold bank account balances in a currency which is not their local functional currency, these balances do not expose Computershare to significant foreign exchange risk.

Foreign currency translation risk also arises from net investments in foreign operations held in Europe, Canada and Asia Pacific. Therefore, the Group's financial position can be affected significantly by movements in the relevant currency exchange rate when translating into the consolidated entity's presentation currency, the United States dollar.

Hedging strategy

The risk of changes in the net investments in foreign operations as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates can be hedged from time to time through a combination of foreign denominated borrowings and cross-currency swaps, in currencies that match the currencies of the Group's foreign operations.

Exchange rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's net assets (after hedging), with all other variables held constant, to movements in the United States dollar against foreign currencies as at 30 June 2026. The currencies with the largest impact on the sensitivity analysis are the Australian dollar, the Great British pound, the Canadian dollar, and the Swiss franc.

	2026 $m		2025 $m	
Movement in exchange rates %	**+10%**	**-10%**	+10%	-10%
Sensitivity of other components of equity				
Australian dollar	**(55.5)**	**55.5**	(23.3)	23.3
Great British pound	**(34.8)**	**34.8**	3.5	(3.5)
Canadian dollar	**(31.1)**	**31.1**	(25.1)	25.1
Swiss franc	**(4.5)**	**4.5**	(49.6)	49.6

(c) Credit risk

Credit exposure represents the extent of credit-related losses that the consolidated entity may be subject to on amounts to be received from financial assets, which include receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial instruments. The consolidated entity, while exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-payment by clients, does not expect any significant clients to fail to meet their obligations. The Group's trading terms do not generally include the requirement for customers to provide collateral as security for financial assets and consequently, the consolidated entity does not hold any collateral as security.

The consolidated entity's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amounts of its financial assets. Concentrations of credit risk exist when clients have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The consolidated entity's concentration of credit risk is minimised due to transactions with a large number of clients in various countries and industries, predominantly listed companies and major financial institutions. The consolidated entity does not have a significant exposure to any individual client.

Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties with whom the Group has signed International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements and who maintain sound credit arrangements. To supplement credit ratings of counterparties, the Group has a Board-approved policy on managing client balance exposure and derivative instrument exposure.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and other financial assets. For financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Group would have to pay, if the guarantees were called upon.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding. The Group has staggered its various debt maturities to reduce re-financing risk. Whilst impacted by acquisitions from time to time, the consolidated Group maintains sufficient cash balances and committed credit facilities to meet ongoing commitments.

Maturity profile for the Group's debt facilities is as follows:

	As at 30 June 2026		As at 30 June 2025	
$m	Utilised	Committed	Utilised	Committed
June 2026	-	-	200.0	200.0
June 2027	-	**550.0**	-	550.0
June 2028	**207.4**	**207.4**	196.0	196.0
June 2029	**350.0**	**350.0**	350.0	350.0
June 2030	**117.0**	**650.0**	496.6	650.0
June 2031	-	-	-	-
June 2032	**570.7**	**570.7**	586.1	586.1
Total	**1,245.1**	**2,328.1**	1,828.7	2,532.1

As at 30 June, 2026, the Group is party to three additional undrawn facilities with limits totalling $366.2 million that are maintained to support the Canadian, UK and US business activities and are not available for general business purpose for the Group. These facilities remain undrawn. (2025: two undrawn facilities with limits totalling $276.5 million that are maintained to support the Canadian and UK business activities).

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below breaks down the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. For interest rate swaps, the cash flows have been estimated using the forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 year		Between 1-5 years		More than 5 years		Total contractual cash flows	
$m	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
Non-derivatives								
Payables	**592.4**	595.9	**37.0**	35.3	**-**	-	**629.4**	631.2
Borrowings	**33.4**	253.4	**741.9**	1,195.4	**577.2**	599.3	**1,352.5**	2,048.1
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	**34.5**	26.8	**100.1**	82.2	**50.9**	60.6	**185.5**	169.6
Total non-derivatives	**660.3**	876.1	**879.0**	1,312.9	**628.1**	659.9	**2,167.4**	2,848.9
Derivatives								
Net Settled (interest rate swaps)	**57.5**	57.7	**172.5**	79.7	**70.6**	65.3	**300.6**	202.7
Gross settled (cross currency and FX swaps)								
– (Inflow)	**(467.1)**	(115.1)	**(236.4)**	(231.7)	**(577.2)**	(599.3)	**(1,280.7)**	(946.1)
– Outflow	**467.9**	136.5	**310.1**	317.5	**593.2**	611.2	**1,371.2**	1,065.2
Total derivatives	**58.3**	79.1	**246.2**	165.5	**86.6**	77.2	**391.1**	321.8

(e) Fair value measurements

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The measurement hierarchy used is as follows:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period for identical assets and liabilities. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. This includes inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Such instruments include derivative financial instruments and the portion of borrowings included in the fair value hedge.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments are as follows:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes are used for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
- The fair value of cross currency swaps is a combination of the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date (for the final principal exchange) and the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments (for the basis valuation).
- The fair value of interest rate swaptions is calculated using the Black-Scholes formula and quoted market prices.

Level 3: Valuation methodology of the asset or liability uses inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This is the case of deferred consideration arising from business combinations.

The amount of contingent consideration recognised on business combinations is typically referenced to revenue or EBITDA targets. The Group estimates the fair value of the expected future payments based on the terms of each earn-out agreement and management's knowledge of the business, taking into account the likely impact of the current economic environment. Contingent consideration amounts are re-measured every reporting period based on most recent projections. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The following tables present the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2026. The comparative figures are also presented below.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
$m	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
Assets								
FVTPL	**28.0**	27.7	**5.0**	16.8	**8.0**	5.5	**41.0**	50.0
Contingent consideration receivable	**-**	-	**-**	-	**18.6**	17.2	**18.6**	17.2
Total assets	**28.0**	27.7	**5.0**	16.8	**26.6**	22.7	**59.6**	67.2
Liabilities								
FVTPL	**-**	-	**318.8**	230.6	**-**	-	**318.8**	230.6
Deferred consideration payable	**-**	-	**-**	-	**8.6**	8.5	**8.6**	8.5
Total liabilities	**-**	-	**318.8**	230.6	**8.6**	8.5	**327.4**	239.1

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025:

	Financial assets at FVTPL		Contingent consideration receivable		Deferred consideration payable	
	2026 $m	2025 $m	**2026 $m**	2025 $m	**2026 $m**	2025 $m
Opening balance at 1 July	**5.5**	5.5	**17.2**	35.5	**(8.5)**	(2.0)
Payments made/(received)	**-**	-	**(5.3)**	(27.7)	**2.0**	-
Additions	**2.5**	-	**-**	-	**(4.6)**	(5.7)
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	**-**	-	**6.7**	9.4	**2.2**	-
Currency translation difference	**-**	-	**-**	-	**0.3**	(0.7)
Closing balance at 30 June	**8.0**	5.5	**18.6**	17.2	**(8.6)**	(8.5)

Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, non-interest bearing liabilities, lease liabilities and loans approximate their fair values for the Group except for:

- the USD Senior Notes of $339.4 million (2025: $541.9 million), where the fair value based on level 2 valuation techniques was $343.3 million as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $544.2 million);
- the Euro Medium Term Notes of $544.6 million (2025: $559.3 million), where the fair value based on level 2 valuation techniques was $500.4 million as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $514.7 million);
- the AUD Medium Term Notes of $199.8 million (2025: $189.9 million), where the fair value based on level 2 valuation techniques was $201.2 million as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $189.1 million).

23. Hedge accounting

The Group applies hedge accounting as follows:

	Fair value (FV) hedge	Cash flow (CF) hedge		Hedge of net investment in foreign operations (NIFO)
Nature of hedge	The hedge of FV risk of a financial liability.	The hedge of a highly probable forecast transaction.		The hedge of changes in the consolidated entity's foreign denominated net assets due to changes in FX rates.
Hedged risk	Interest rate (IR) risk	IR risk	Foreign exchange (FX) risk	FX risk
Hedged item	Fixed IR USPP issues, EMTN, AMTN	Highly probable interest cash flows from which margin income is derived	Highly probable cash flows associated with foreign currency denominated debt	Foreign operations
Hedging instruments	Interest rate swaps (IRS), Cross-currency (CC) IRS	IRS, IR options	CCIRS	CCIRS, foreign currency denominated issued debt
Accounting treatment for the hedging instrument	FV through the income statement.	FV through the cash flow hedge reserve (CFHR) and then recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged item affects the income statement for the hedged risk.		FV through the FCTR and recognised in the income statement at the time at which there is a disposal of the hedged foreign operation.
Accounting treatment for the hedged item	Carrying value adjusted for changes in FV attributable to the hedged risk; FV through the income statement.	Accounted for under other accounting standards (revenue).	Accounted for under other accounting standards (foreign currency).	FX gains and losses recognised in the Group's foreign currency translation reserve.
Accounting treatment for hedge ineffectiveness	Recognised in the income statement to the extent that changes in FV of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are not offset by changes FV of the hedging instrument.	Recognised in the income statement to the extent to which changes in FV of the hedging instrument exceed, in absolute terms, the change in the FV of the hedged item.		
Accounting treatment if the hedge relationship is discontinued	Where the hedged item still exists, adjustments to the hedged item are amortised to the income statement on an effective interest rate basis.	The gain or loss remains in the CFHR to the extent that the hedged cash flows are still expected to take place and subsequently recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged item affects the income statement for the hedged risk. Where the hedged cash flows are no longer expected to take place, the gain or loss in the CFHR is recognised immediately in the income statement.		The gain or loss remains recognised in the FCTR until such time as the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold.
Hedge ratio The hedge ratio is reflective of the Group's risk management objectives	The notional of the IRS is allocated to the hedged item on a one-for-one basis.	The notional of the IRS is allocated to hedged item on a one-for-one basis.	The notional amount of the cross currency swap equals the notional amount of the hedged item.	FX borrowings and swaps are allocated to the NIFOs on a one-for-one basis.
Designation and documentation	At the inception of the transaction, the Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, hedging instrument, hedged item, hedged risk and how the hedge relationship will meet the hedge effectiveness requirements.			
Hedge effectiveness method	Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. The assessment is based on: › existence of an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument › the effect of credit risk not dominating the changes in value of either the hedged item or the hedging instrument › the hedge ratio being reflective of the Group's risk management approach.			

Hedging instruments

The following table details the hedging instruments, nature of hedged risks, as well as the notional and the carrying amount of derivative financial instruments and, in the case of net investment hedges, the notional of foreign denominated debt issued, for each type of hedge relationship. The maturity profile for the hedging instruments' notional amounts is reported based on their contractual maturity. Designated cross-currency swaps for foreign exchange risk are included as a single notional amount per derivative.

			Notional ($m)										Total Carrying amount ($m)	
			< 3 months		3 to 12 months		1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Total			
Hedge Type	Hedging Instrument	Risk	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Assets														
CF hedges	IRS	IR	-	-	-	-	**348.2**	977.0	**398.8**	1,066.3	**747.0**	2,043.3	**5.0**	16.8
Liabilities														
CF hedges	IRS	IR	-	500.0	**113.8**	319.6	**1,765.0**	813.1	**4,657.3**	2.940.0	**6,536.1**	4,572.7	**189.5**	95.1
CF hedges	IR Option	IR	-	-	**20.7**	-	-	20.0	-	-	**20.7**	20.0	-	-
FV hedges	IRS	IR	-	-	-	200.0	**350.0**	350.0	**397.3**	397.3	**747.3**	947.3	**67.3**	71.2
NIFO hedges	CCS	FX	-	-	**432.8**	-	-	-	-	-	**432.8**	-	**0.4**	-
CF and FV hedges	CCIRS	FX/IR	-	-	-	-	**216.8**	216.8	**584.2**	584.2	**801.0**	801.0	**61.6**	63.4

Hedging instrument executed rates

The following table shows the executed rates for the hedging instruments that have been designated in CF hedges and NIFO hedges that are in place at balance date.

			Weighted average hedged rate	
	Hedging instruments	Currency/Currency pair	2026	2025
CF hedges	IRS	AUD	**2.85%**	2.57%
		GBP	**4.02%**	3.90%
		USD	**3.34%**	3.30%
CF hedges	IR collar	AUD	**2.00%/3.89%**	2.00%/3.89%
NIFO hedges	CCS	AUD/CHF	**0.5598**	-

Hedge ineffectiveness

Hedge ineffectiveness, in the case of a fair value hedge, is the extent to which the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument differ to that of the hedged item, and in the case of CF and NIFO hedge relationships, the extent to which the change in the hedging instrument exceeds that of the hedged item. Sources of hedge ineffectiveness primarily arise from changes in credit risk of counterparties, breakdown in correlation or the impact of the basis spread between short-term interest rates in the same currency, changes in market premiums and differences in reset dates, risk and discount rates between the hedged item (possibly represented by a hypothetical derivative) and the hedging instrument.

The following table reflects the hedge ineffectiveness during the period, as reported in direct services in the statement of comprehensive income:

			Gains/(losses) on hedging instruments		Gains/(losses) on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk		Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	
$m	Hedging instruments	Risk	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
CF hedges[1]	IRS	IR	**(140.7)**	74.8	**140.0**	(74.8)	**(0.7)**	-
FV hedges	IRS	IR	**3.9**	39.6	**(3.5)**	(39.6)	**0.4**	-
NIFO hedges	CCS	FX	**30.5**	-	**(30.5)**	-	**-**	-
CF hedges		FX	**2.6**	41.3	**(2.6)**	(41.3)	**-**	-
FV hedges	CCIRS	IR	**(0.7)**	15.1	**1.5**	(15.3)	**0.8**	(0.2)
Total			**(104.4)**	170.8	**104.9**	(171.0)	**0.5**	(0.2)

1 The balance in the CFHR from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied is $25.5 million (2025: $47.4 million).

Group structure

24. Details of controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2026 include the following controlled entities:

Name of controlled entity	Place of incorporation		Percentage of shares held June 2026 %	Percentage of shares held June 2025 %
Computershare Limited	Australia	(2)	**-**	-
A.C.N. 080 903 957 Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
A.C.N. 081 035 752 Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
CDS International Pty Limited	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Communication Services Australia Pty Limited	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Computershare Clearing Pty Limited	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Communication Services Pty Limited	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Computershare Dealing Services Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Depositary Pty Limited	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Finance Company Pty Limited	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Computershare Plan Co Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Plan Managers Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Technology Services Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Computershare Utility Services Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
CPU Share Plans Pty Limited	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
CRS Custodian Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Financial Market Software Consultants Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Georgeson Shareholder Communications Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Global eDelivery Group Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Obadele Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Q M Industries (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Registrars Holding Pty Ltd	Australia	(1) (2)	**100**	100
Sepon (Australia) Pty. Limited	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Source One Communications Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Switchwise Pty Ltd	Australia	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Islands	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Advantage Trust of Canada	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Canada Inc.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions Limited.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investments (Canada) (No.1) ULC	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services Inc.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Technology Services Inc.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trust Company of Canada	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Georgeson Shareholder Communications Canada Inc.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
SyncBASE Inc.	Canada	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare International Information Consultancy Services (Beijing) Company Limited	China	(1)	**100**	100

Name of controlled entity	Place of incorporation		Percentage of shares held June 2026 %	June 2025 %
Computershare A/S	Denmark	(1)	**100**	100
Georgeson Shareholder SAS	France	(5)	**100**	100
Computershare Communication Services GmbH	Germany	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Computershare Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions GmbH	Germany	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Verwaltungs GmbH	Germany	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (Guernsey) Limited	Guernsey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Asia Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Asia Services Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Hong Kong Development Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Hong Kong Nominees Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Hong Kong Trustees Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Hong Kong Registrars Limited	Hong Kong	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Business Support Services Private Limited	India	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions Limited, IE	Ireland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Services Nominees (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Nominees (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trustees (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Italy S.r.l.	Italy	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare S.p.A.	Italy	(5)	**100**	100
Georgeson S.r.l.	Italy	(1)	**100**	100
Proxitalia S.r.l.	Italy	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare DR Nominees Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Nominees (Channel Islands) Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Offshore Services Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Treasury Services Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trustees (C.I.) Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trustees (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Advantage Payment Services B.V.**	Netherlands	(1)	**100**	100
Stichting Administratiekantoor Computershare Advantage Payment Services	Netherlands	(1) (3)	**100**	-
Stichting Custodian CAPS	Netherlands	(1) (3)	**100**	-
Computershare Investor Services Limited	New Zealand	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Nominees NZ Limited	New Zealand	(1)	**100**	100
ConnectNow New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	(1)	**100**	100
CRS Nominees Limited	New Zealand	(1)	**100**	100
Equatex Employee Services AS	Norway	(1)	**100**	100
Equatex Norway AS	Norway	(1)	**100**	100
Equatex Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland	(1)	**100**	100
ingage Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland	(1)	**100**	100
CIS Company Secretaries (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Computershare (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74

Name of controlled entity	Place of incorporation		Percentage of shares held June 2026 %	June 2025 %
Computershare Investor Services (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Computershare Nominees (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Computershare Outsourcing (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Computershare South Africa (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Minu (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	(1)	**74**	74
Georgeson S.L	Spain	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare AB	Sweden	(1) (5)	**100**	100
Computershare Schweiz AG	Switzerland	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Technology Services AG	Switzerland	(1)	**100**	100
Equatex AG	Switzerland	(1)	**100**	100
Equatex Group Holding AG	Switzerland	(1)	**100**	100
Baseline Capital Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
CMi2i Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Company Nominees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Advantage Payment Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (3)	**100**	-
Computershare Advantage Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (3)	**100**	-
Computershare Entity Solutions (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investments (UK) (No.3) Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Investor Services Plc	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Mortgage Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Computershare Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Computershare Services Nominees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Company Secretarial Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Technology Services (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Voucher Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Credit Advisory Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
DPS Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
EES Capital Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
EES Corporate Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
EES Trustees Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Homeloan Management Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Ingage IR Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Pavilion Process Agent Services Limited	United Kingdom	(1)	**100**	100
Rosolite Mortgages Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Siberite Mortgages Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Topaz Finance Limited	United Kingdom	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Computershare Communication Services Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Delaware Trust Company	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Holdings Inc.	United States of America	(1) (4)	**-**	100
Computershare Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Technology Services, Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Trust Company, N.A.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare US Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare US Investments LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100

Name of controlled entity	Place of incorporation		Percentage of shares held June 2026 %	June 2025 %
Computershare US Services Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Georgeson LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Georgeson Securities Corporation	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
GTU Ops Inc.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Looking Glass Trust I	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Verbatim LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Corporate Creations Management LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Corporate Creations Network Inc.*	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
United Agent Group Inc*	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
United Agent Group Management LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Worldwide Nominee LLC	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100
Computershare Entity Solutions (Delaware) Ltd.	United States of America	(1)	**100**	100

* There are Corporate Creations entities and United Agent Group Inc. entities in various states and territories of the US set up for business purposes. No individual entity is material to the Group.

** Computershare Advantage Payment Services B.V. has been renamed from CIN NL B.V. during the current financial year

1 Controlled entities which form part of the Group are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers member firms for the purposes of the Group audit and/or local statutory audits.

2 These wholly owned companies have entered into a deed of cross guarantee dated 26 June 2008 with Computershare Limited, which provides that all parties to the deed will guarantee to each creditor payment in full of any debt of each company participating in the deed on the winding-up of that company. As a result of ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2026/183, these companies are relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and directors' report (note 27).

3 These companies became controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2026.

4 These companies ceased to be controlled entities during the year ended 30 June 2026.

5 Controlled entities which form part of the Group that have local statutory audits performed by firms other than PricewaterhouseCoopers member firms.

25. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures of the Group at 30 June 2026:

Name	Place of incorporation	Principal activity	Ownership interest June 2026 %	June 2025 %	Consolidated carrying amount June 2026 $m	June 2025 $m
Associates						
Expandi Ltd	United Kingdom	Investor Services	**25.0**	25.0	**7.0**	7.2
Reach LawTech Pty Ltd	Australia	Investor Services	**46.5**	46.5	**-**	-
The Reach Agency Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	Investor Services	**46.5**	46.5	**2.0**	1.8
Total investment in associates and joint ventures					**9.0**	9.0

The Group dissolved Computershare Pan Africa Holdings Ltd and ceased to hold any ownership interest.

26. Deed of cross guarantee

Computershare Limited and each wholly-owned subsidiary party to a deed of cross guarantee dated 26 June 2008 (together the 'Closed Group') are listed in note 24. Set out below is a consolidated statement of comprehensive income, a consolidated statement of financial position and a summary of movements in consolidated retained earnings of the Closed Group for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Computershare Limited Closed Group – Statement of financial position	**2026 $m**	2025 $m
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**95.9**	135.8
Receivables	**183.8**	481.7
Other current assets	**9.9**	9.8
Total current assets	**289.6**	627.3
Non-current assets		
Receivables	**12.9**	7.8
Other financial assets[1]	**3,012.4**	2,655.9
Property, plant and equipment	**21.7**	21.3
Right-of-use assets	**22.4**	12.3
Deferred tax assets	**89.5**	77.5
Intangibles	**115.2**	108.9
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	9.7
Other	**1.3**	0.6
Total non-current assets	**3,275.4**	2,894.1
Total assets	**3,565.0**	3,521.3
Current liabilities		
Payables	**168.5**	578.3
Lease liabilities	**4.6**	4.3
Current tax liabilities	**25.0**	16.3
Provisions	**0.1**	0.5
Derivative financial instruments	**1.5**	3.4
Total current liabilities	**199.7**	602.9
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	**20.0**	-
Lease liabilities	**26.0**	15.9
Provisions	**13.7**	12.6
Derivative financial instruments	**196.5**	118.3
Total non-current liabilities	**256.2**	146.8
Total liabilities	**455.9**	749.6
Net assets	**3,109.1**	2,771.7
Equity		
Contributed equity – ordinary shares	**28.8**	28.8
Reserves	**(404.2)**	(446.2)
Retained earnings	**3,484.5**	3,189.1
Total equity	**3,109.1**	2,771.7

1 Other financial assets primarily comprise the parent entity's investments in subsidiaries, which are eliminated on consolidation at the Group level.

Computershare Limited Closed Group – Statement of comprehensive income	2026 $m	2025 $m
Revenues		
Sales revenue	**232.8**	205.3
Other revenue[1]	**785.2**	715.5
Total revenue	**1,018.0**	920.7
Other income	**38.3**	26.7
Expenses		
Direct services	**173.3**	158.0
Technology and corporate	**120.7**	115.7
Finance costs	**18.9**	22.2
Total expenses	**312.9**	295.8
Profit before income tax expense	**743.4**	651.7
Income tax expense/(credit)	**41.6**	26.6
Profit after income tax expense	**701.8**	625.1
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges	**(74.0)**	174.9
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**120.3**	(61.3)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	**22.2**	(52.5)
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**68.5**	61.2
Total comprehensive income for the year	**770.3**	686.3
Set out below is a summary of movements in consolidated retained profits for the year of the Closed Group.		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	**3,189.1**	2,897.5
Profit for the year	**701.8**	625.1
Dividends provided for or paid	**(406.4)**	(333.5)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	**3,484.5**	3,189.1

1 Other revenue primarily comprises intercompany dividend income received from subsidiaries, which is eliminated on consolidation at the Group level.

27. Parent entity financial information

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Balance sheet		
Current assets	**93.7**	238.6
Non-current assets	**1,849.8**	1,716.4
Total assets	**1,943.5**	1,955.0
Current liabilities	**55.0**	211.2
Non-current liabilities	**1,310.2**	782.5
Total liabilities	**1,365.2**	993.7
Equity		
Contributed equity – ordinary shares	**28.8**	28.8
Reserves		
Foreign currency translation reserve	**(67.0)**	(45.6)
Share-based payment reserve	**4.1**	23.5
Equity related consideration	**(2.3)**	(2.3)
Retained earnings	**614.7**	956.8
Total equity	**578.3**	961.2
Profit/(loss) attributable to members of the parent entity	**64.1**	228.0
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the parent entity	**42.6**	221.5

(b) Parent entity contingencies

Computershare Limited is one of the guarantors of the revolving syndicated bank facilities, USD Senior Notes, EMTN, AMTN and other facilities and would be obliged, along with the other guarantors, to make payments in the unlikely event of default by one of the borrowers. Refer to note 18 for more information on these facilities.

Computershare Limited has issued a letter of warrant to Computershare (Pty) Ltd. This obligates Computershare Limited to maintain combined tier one capital of at least ZAR 455 million (2025: ZAR 455.0 million).

Computershare Limited, as the parent entity, has undertaken to own, either directly or indirectly, all of the equity interests and to guarantee performance of the obligations of Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd, Computershare Trust Company NA, Georgeson LLC, Georgeson Securities Corporation, Computershare Trust Company of Canada and Computershare Investor Services Inc with respect to any financial accommodation related to transactional services provided by BMO Harris Bank, Chicago.

(c) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Computershare Limited has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in controlled entities, associates and joint venture entities

Investments in controlled entities, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of Computershare Limited. Dividends received from associates and joint ventures are recognised in the parent entity's profit or loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Tax consolidation legislation

Computershare Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities formed a tax consolidation group with effect from 1 July 2002.

Members of the tax consolidated group also entered into a tax sharing deed, which includes a tax funding arrangement. Consequently, Computershare Limited, as the head entity in the tax consolidation group, has recognised the current tax liability (or receivable) relating to the wholly owned Australian controlled entities in this group in the financial statements as if that liability (or receivable) was its own. Amounts receivable or payable under the tax sharing deed are recognised separately as intercompany payables or receivables.

Other disclosures

28. Related party disclosures

The ultimate controlling entity of the Group is Computershare Limited.

(a) Ownership interests in related parties

Interests in controlled entities are set out in note 24. Interests held in associates and joint ventures are disclosed in note 25.

(b) Wholly owned Group – intercompany transactions and outstanding balances

The parent entity and its controlled entities entered into the following transactions during the year within the wholly owned Group:

- Loans were advanced and repayments received on loans and intercompany accounts
- Fees were exchanged between entities
- Interest was charged between entities
- The parent entity and its Australian controlled entities have been parties to a tax sharing deed, which includes a tax funding arrangement (note 27)
- Dividends were paid between entities
- Bank guarantees were provided by the parent entity to its controlled entities (note 27)

These transactions were undertaken on commercial terms and conditions.

(c) Transactions with associates and joint ventures

The following transactions were entered into with associates and joint ventures:

	2026 $000	2025 $000
Sales and purchases of goods and services		
Sales to	**173**	184
Purchases from	**3,961**	2,932
Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services		
Trade receivables	-	46
Trade payables	**131**	8

(d) Key management personnel compensation

	2026 $000	2025 $000
Short-term employee benefits	**7,489**	7,266
Other long-term benefits	**-**	-
Post-employment benefits	**135**	136
Share-based payments	**6,803**	5,348
Other	**226**	70
Total	**14,654**	12,820

For detailed remuneration disclosures please refer to sections 1 to 8 of the remuneration report within the Directors' Report.

(e) Other

Joseph Velli, who is a director of Computershare Limited, is also a director of Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation, which supplies IT and business outsource services to the consolidated entity. The Group has considered this relationship and concluded that it does not have any impact on his capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Computershare Board. Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation is not a related party of the Group.

29. Contingent liabilities

(a) Legal and Regulatory Matters

Regulatory, tax and commercial claims have been made against the consolidated entity in various countries in the normal course of business. An inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of such matters exists. Based on current knowledge of the Group, an appropriate liability is recognised on the consolidated balance sheet if future cash outflows are considered probable with regard to such claims. The status of the claims is monitored by management on an ongoing basis, together with the adequacy of any provisions recorded in the Group's financial statements.

(b) Other

The Group is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by relevant regulatory bodies in countries where Computershare operates. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements, or other ongoing regulatory requirements, can initiate action by the regulators that, if undertaken, could revoke or suspend the Group's ability to provide trust services to customers in these markets. Adherence to capital requirements is closely monitored by the Group.

Potential withholding and other tax liabilities arising from distribution of all retained distributable earnings of all foreign incorporated controlled entities are $30.5 million (2025: $31.9 million). No provision is made for withholding tax on unremitted earnings of applicable foreign incorporated controlled entities as there is currently no intention to remit these earnings to the parent entity.

30. Significant events after year end

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since the end of the financial year, which is not otherwise dealt with in this financial report, that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

31. Employee and executive benefits

Certain employees are entitled to participate in share and performance rights schemes. A transaction is classified as share-based compensation where the Group receives services from an employee and pays for these in shares or similar equity instruments.

For each of the Group's share plans, the fair value is measured at grant date and the expense is recognised over the relevant vesting period in the income statement with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve. The expense is adjusted to reflect actual and expected levels of vesting.

(a) Share plans

Exempt Employee Share Plan

Computershare operates an Exempt Employee Share Plan, which provides Australian based employees the opportunity to acquire shares in Computershare Limited. Each year, participating employees can make contributions from their pre-tax salary to acquire AUD 500 worth of shares. Such employee contributions are matched by the Group with an additional AUD 500 worth of shares being acquired for each participating employee. All permanent employees in Australia with at least six months of service and employed at the allocation date are entitled to participate in this plan.

Deferred Employee Share Plan

Computershare also operates a Deferred Employee Share Plan, where Computershare matches dollar for dollar employee pre-tax contributions to a maximum of AUD 3,000 per employee. Shares purchased and funded by an employee's pre-tax salary must remain in the plan for a minimum of one year. Matching shares funded by the Group must be kept in the plan for a minimum of two years or they will be forfeited. All permanent employees in Australia employed at the allocation date are entitled to participate in this plan. Similar contribution plans have been made available to employees in other jurisdictions where the Group has operations, including New Zealand, Hong Kong, China, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Jersey, Germany, Canada, South Africa and the US.

Deferred Short-Term Incentive (DSTI) Share Plan

The Group also provides DSTI awards to employees as part of the Group's STI incentive plans. Recipients of DSTI awards must complete specified periods of service as a minimum before any share awards under the DSTI plan become unrestricted. Shares in Computershare Limited may also be provided to selected employees on a discretionary basis for retention or similar purposes.

Restricted Equity Share Plan

The Group operates a Restricted Equity Plan as part of fixed pay for senior executives excluding the CEO, CFO and COO. Under this plan, a small portion of fixed remuneration (10%) is provided as Restricted Shares that will vest after three years based on continued service. Shares in Computershare Limited are provided to selected employees for retention purposes.

	Ordinary shares	
Number of employee shares held	**2026**	2025
Opening balance	**10,738,491**	11,588,326
Shares purchased on the market	**3,917,191**	2,697,205
Forfeited shares reissued	**(1,741,481)**	138,550
Shares forfeited	**(85,020)**	(460,183)
Shares withdrawn	**(2,929,791)**	(3,225,407)
Closing balance	**9,899,390**	10,738,491
Fair value of shares granted through the employee share plan ($m)[1]	**50.6**	53.2

1 Weighted average fair value of shares is determined by the closing price at the end of the day's trading on the Australian Securities Exchange on the allocation date. The average price per share purchased on market was AUD $34.23.

Phantom Share Awards Plan

The Phantom Share Awards Plan (Phantom Plan) is as an alternative to the DSTI Share Plan provided to employees who are resident for tax purposes in countries, where the taxation and/or legal requirements mean the DSTI Share Plan does not achieve the most effective outcome for Computershare or those employees. Awards under the Phantom Plan are cash-settled and vest after specified periods of service have been completed.

(b) Long-Term Incentive Plan

Performance rights

The Company offers a long-term incentive plan (LTIP) to eligible key management personnel and senior group executives.

The LTIP plan comprises awards of performance rights or other equity instruments that are subject to performance hurdles. Rights are granted for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. Each performance right carries an entitlement for the participant to be granted one fully paid ordinary share in Computershare Limited subject to satisfaction of the applicable performance hurdles and continued employment over a three-year performance period.

In FY22, Computershare reverted to an LTIP which comprised an award of performance rights subject to performance hurdles. Since then, 40% of each award of performance rights is subject to a total shareholder return (TSR) performance hurdle, 30% is subject to a management EPS excluding margin income (EPS ex MI) hurdle and 30% is subject to a return on invested capital (ROIC) hurdle.

Set out below are summaries of performance rights granted under the LTIP:

Performance rights[1]

Grant date	Approximate exercise date	Balance at beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed during the year	Balance at end of the year
28 Nov 2022	Sep 2025	489,727	-	(489,727)	-	-
22 Mar 2024	Sep 2026	579,200	-	-	(1,537)	577,663
17 Dec 2024	Sep 2027	553,557	-	-	(4,690)	548,867
4 Dec 2025	Sep 2028	-	433,079	-	(5,901)	427,178
Total		**1,622,484**	**433,079**	**(489,727)**	**(12,128)**	**1,553,708**

1 No performance rights were exercisable at the end of the year therefore exercise price equals nil.

The fair value of performance rights granted under the 2026 LTIP was assessed using the following parameters:

	2026 Plan TSR	2026 Plan EPS Ex MI	2026 Plan ROIC
Grant Date	4 December 2025	4 December 2025	4 December 2025
Hurdle start date	1 July 2025	1 July 2025	1 July 2025
Hurdle end date	30 June 2028	30 June 2028	30 June 2028
Share price at grant date	$35.02	$35.02	$35.02
Fair value at measurement date[1]	$13.35	$32.56	$32.56
Exercise price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Expected volatility[2]	25.44%	25.44%	25.44%
Option life	2.74 years	2.74 years	2.74 years
Expected dividend yield p.a[3]	2.66%	2.66%	2.66%
Risk free rate p.a.[4]	3.86%	3.86%	3.86%

1 To calculate fair value, a Monte Carlo simulation was used to estimate the likelihood of achieving the relative TSR hurdles. For the EPS Ex MI and ROIC hurdles, the Black-Scholes-Merton model was used to estimate fair value.
2 Expected volatility is based on historical daily share price for the three-year period preceding the grant date.
3 Expected dividend yield is based on historic yield for the three-year period immediately preceding the grant date.
4 Risk-free interest rate is based on the three-year zero-coupon Australian government bonds at grant date.

(c) Employee benefits recognised

	2026 $m	2025 $m
Performance rights expense	**11.6**	8.1
Share plan and options expense	**42.2**	36.5
Aggregate employee entitlement liability (note 15 and 17)	**66.3**	63.2

32. Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its network firms and non-related audit firms:

	2026 $000	2025 $000
PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia		
Audit services	**1,096**	1,657
Audit-related services[1]	**456**	599
Non-audit services[2]	**-**	-
Total	**1,552**	2,256
Network firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia		
Audit services	**3,354**	3,910
Audit-related services[1]	**6,436**	6,288
Non-audit services[2]	**8**	23
Total	**9,798**	10,221
Total Auditor Fees	**11,350**	12,477
Remuneration received, or due and receivable, by auditors other than the auditor of the parent entity and its affiliates for:		
Auditing or review of financial statements	**5**	5
Total	**11,355**	12,482

1 Audit related services consist of assurance and related services traditionally performed by the independent external auditor of the Group. While in addition to their statutory audit role, these services are consistent with the role of the external auditor and include statutory assurance and other assurance services such as engagements required under regulatory, legislative reviews required by regulators and third-party assurance reports required by Computershare's clients' financial statements (statutory) auditors, who rely on these third-party assurance reports.

2 It is Computershare's policy to engage PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia or any of its related network firms on assignments additional to the statutory audit duties, only if its independence is not impaired or seen to be impaired, and where its expertise and experience with the consolidated entity is important. The Group has considered the non-audit services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia and its related network firms, as required to comply with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) requirements in relation to non-audit services and is satisfied that the services and level of fees are compatible with maintaining auditors' independence. All such services are approved in accordance with pre-approved policies and procedures.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

As of 30 June 2026

Entity Name	Entity type	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share Capital	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s)
Computershare Limited	Body Corporate		-	Australia	Yes	N/A
A.C.N. 080 903 957 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Partner	100	Australia	Yes	N/A
A.C.N. 081 035 752 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Partner	100	Australia	Yes	N/A
CDS International Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Communication Services Australia Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Clearing Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Communication Services Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Dealing Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Depositary Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Finance Company Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Plan Co Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Plan Managers Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Technology Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Utility Services Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
CPU Share Plans Pty Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
CRS Custodian Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Financial Market Software Consultants Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Georgeson Shareholder Communications Australia Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Global eDelivery Group Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Obadele Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Q M Industries (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Registrars Holding Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Sepon (Australia) Pty. Limited	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Source One Communications Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Switchwise Pty Ltd	Body Corporate		100	Australia	Yes	N/A
Computershare Investor Services (Bermuda) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Bermuda	No	Bermuda
Computershare Investor Services (BVI) Limited	Body Corporate		100	British Virgin Islands	No	N/A*
Computershare Advantage Trust of Canada	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Canada Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Entity Solutions Ltd.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Investments (Canada) (No.1) ULC	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Investor Services Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Technology Services Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Trust Company of Canada	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Georgeson Shareholder Communications Canada Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
SyncBASE Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Canada	No	Canada
Computershare Investor Services (Cayman) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Cayman Islands	No	N/A*
Computershare International Information Consultancy Services (Beijing) Company Limited	Body Corporate		100	China	No	China

Entity Name	Entity type	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share Capital	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s)
Computershare A/S	Body Corporate		100	Denmark	No	Denmark
Georgeson Shareholder SAS	Body Corporate		100	France	No	France
Computershare Entity Solutions GmbH	Body Corporate		100	Germany	No	Germany
Computershare Verwaltungs GmbH	Body Corporate	Partner	100	Germany	No	Germany
Computershare Investor Services (Guernsey) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Guernsey	No	Guernsey
Computershare Asia Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Asia Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Hong Kong Development Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Hong Kong Nominees Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Hong Kong Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Investor Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Hong Kong Registrars Limited	Body Corporate		100	Hong Kong	No	Hong Kong
Computershare Business Support Services Private Limited	Body Corporate		100	India	No	India
Computershare Italy S.r.l.	Body Corporate		100	Italy	No	Italy
Computershare S.p.A.	Body Corporate		100	Italy	No	Italy
Georgeson S.r.l.	Body Corporate		100	Italy	No	Italy
Proxitalia S.r.l.	Body Corporate		100	Italy	No	Italy
Computershare DR Nominees Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Entity Solutions (Jersey) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Investor Services (Jersey) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Nominees (Channel Islands) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Offshore Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Treasury Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Trustees (C.I.) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Trustees (Jersey) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Jersey	No	Jersey
Computershare Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Looking Glass Trust I	Trust		N/A	N/A	No	United States
Computershare Advantage Payment Services B.V.	Body Corporate		100	Netherlands	No	Netherlands
Computershare Netherlands B.V.	Body Corporate		100	Netherlands	No	Netherlands
Stichting Administratiekantoor Computershare Advantage Payment Services	Body Corporate		N/A	Netherlands	No	Netherlands
Stichting Custodian CAPS	Body Corporate		N/A	Netherlands	No	Netherlands
Computershare Investor Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	New Zealand	No	New Zealand
Computershare Nominees NZ Limited	Body Corporate		100	New Zealand	No	New Zealand
ConnectNow New Zealand Limited	Body Corporate		100	New Zealand	No	New Zealand
CRS Nominees Limited	Body Corporate		100	New Zealand	No	New Zealand
Equatex Employee Services AS	Body Corporate		100	Norway	No	Norway
Equatex Norway AS	Body Corporate		100	Norway	No	Norway
Equatex Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Body Corporate		100	Poland	No	Poland
ingage Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Body Corporate		100	Poland	No	Poland
Corporate Creations Puerto Rico Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Puerto Rico	No	Puerto Rico
United Agent Group Inc.	Body Corporate		100	Puerto Rico	No	Puerto Rico
Computershare Entity Solutions Limited, IE	Body Corporate		100	Republic of Ireland	No	Republic of Ireland

Entity Name	Entity type	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share Capital	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s)
Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Republic of Ireland	No	Republic of Ireland
Computershare Nominees (Ireland) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Republic of Ireland	No	Republic of Ireland
Computershare Services Nominees (Ireland) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Republic of Ireland	No	Republic of Ireland
Computershare Trustees (Ireland) Limited	Body Corporate		100	Republic of Ireland	No	Republic of Ireland
CIS Company Secretaries (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Computershare (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Computershare Investor Services (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Computershare Nominees (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Computershare Outsourcing (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Computershare South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Minu (Pty) Ltd	Body Corporate		74	South Africa	No	South Africa
Georgeson S.L	Body Corporate		100	Spain	No	Spain
Computershare AB	Body Corporate		100	Sweden	No	Sweden
Computershare Schweiz AG	Body Corporate		100	Switzerland	No	Switzerland
Computershare Technology Services AG	Body Corporate		100	Switzerland	No	Switzerland
Equatex AG	Body Corporate		100	Switzerland	No	Switzerland
Equatex Group Holding AG	Body Corporate		100	Switzerland	No	Switzerland
Computershare Company Nominees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Services Nominees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
CMi2i Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Advantage Payment Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Advantage Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Company Secretarial Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Entity Solutions (UK) Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Investments (UK) (No.3) Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Investor Services Plc	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Technology Services (UK) Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Voucher Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
DPS Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
EES Capital Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
EES Corporate Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
EES Trustees Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Ingage IR Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Pavilion Process Agent Services Limited	Body Corporate		100	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Computershare Communication Services Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Delaware Trust Company	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Entity Solutions (Delaware) Ltd.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Entity Solutions Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Technology Services, Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare Trust Company, N.A.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare US Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States

Entity Name	Entity type	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share Capital	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s)
Computershare US Investments LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Computershare US Services Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Florida LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Management LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Mississippi LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Arkansas]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [California]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Florida]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Hawaii]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Kansas]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Maryland]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Corporate Creations Network Inc. [Oklahoma]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Georgeson LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Georgeson Securities Corporation	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
GTU Ops Inc.	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Alabama]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Alaska]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Arizona]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Arkansas]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [California]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Colorado]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Connecticut]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Delaware]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Florida]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Georgia]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Hawaii]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Idaho]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Illinois]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Indiana]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Iowa]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Kansas]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Kentucky]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Louisiana]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Maine]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Maryland]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Massachusetts]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Michigan]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Minnesota]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Mississippi]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Missouri]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Montana]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Nebraska]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Nevada]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [New Hampshire]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [New Jersey]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [New Mexico]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [New York]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [North Carolina]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [North Dakota]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Ohio]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Oklahoma]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Oregon]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Pennsylvania]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Rhode Island]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States

Entity Name	Entity type	Trustee, partner or participant in JV	% of share Capital	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdiction(s)
United Agent Group Inc. [South Carolina]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [South Dakota]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Tennessee]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Texas]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Utah]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Vermont]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Virginia]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Washington D.C.]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Washington]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [West Virginia]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Wisconsin]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc. [Wyoming]	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Management LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Verbatim LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
Worldwide Nominee LLC	Body Corporate		100	United States	No	United States
United Agent Group Inc.	Body Corporate		100	US Virgin Islands	No	US Virgin Islands

* N/A – since no corporate income, capital gains or other direct taxes are currently imposed on corporations in the jurisdiction, corporate residency is not relevant

* Where companies have the same Entity Name and Country of Incorporation, the state of incorporation has been included in square brackets to distinguish between these separate legal entities.

Basis of preparation

This consolidated entity disclosure statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and includes information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity as at the end of the financial year in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Determination of corporate tax residency

Section 295 (3A)(vi) of the *Corporations Act 2001* defines tax residency as having the meaning in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency. The rules and guidance in respect of tax residency have been applied in good faith.

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

- Australian tax residency: The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.
- Foreign tax residency: The consolidated entity has applied current legislation, judicial precedent and practice in the determination of foreign tax residency.

Partnerships, trusts, and foundations

For the purpose of this CEDS, Looking Glass Trust I is not deemed to be Australian resident. Looking Glass Trust is not a resident trust estate within the meaning of Division 6 of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*.

With regards to Stichting Administratiekantoor Computershare Advantage Payment Services and Stitching Custodian CAPS

- Both entities are Dutch foundations (stichting) established under the laws of the Netherlands;
- A stichting has no shareholders, with governance vested in a board of directors (bestuur) appointed by Computershare Limited or its representatives.

Computershare Advantage Payment Services B.V. has been renamed from CIN NL B.V in the year.

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 49 to 102 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) complying with accounting standards and Corporations Regulations 2001; and

  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) the consolidated entity disclosure statement on pages 103 to 107 is true and correct; and

(d) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Closed Group identified in note 24 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject to by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee described in note 26.

Note 1 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

PJ Reynolds
Chairman

SJ Irving
Director

31 August 2026

Independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Computershare Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Computershare Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information;
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 30 June 2026; and
- the directors' declaration.

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Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.

Audit Scope

Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. In establishing the overall approach to our audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the group auditor, or from other PwC network firms operating under our instruction. Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work at those components to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Group financial report as a whole.

pwc

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. We communicated the key audit matter to the Risk and Audit Committee.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Impairment assessment of goodwill (Refer to note 13) Australian Accounting Standards require the Group to test for impairment a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated annually, and whenever there is an indication that a CGU may be impaired, by comparing the CGU's carrying amount, including the goodwill with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts of the Group's CGUs were determined based on their value in use (VIU) using discounted cash flow models. As part of the impairment assessment, significant judgments were applied in determining the key assumptions used in the model, including: • Five-year cash flow forecasts based on one-year budget and subsequent earnings growth rates; • Discount Rates, and • Earning growth rates applied beyond the five-year cash flow forecasts (terminal growth rates). This was a key audit matter due to the: • significance of the goodwill balance to the consolidated statement of financial position; and • degree of judgment involved in determining the key assumptions outlined above.	We performed the following procedures, amongst others: • Developed an understanding and assessed the design and implementation of key controls associated with the impairment assessment. • Assessed whether the identification and allocation of the Group's goodwill into CGUs was consistent with our knowledge of the Group's operations and internal management reporting. • Assessed whether the carrying value of each CGU included all assets, liabilities and cash flows directly attributable to the CGU and a reasonable allocation of corporate overheads. • With the assistance of our PwC valuations experts, we evaluated the appropriateness of the discount rates and terminal growth rates for a sample of CGUs by comparing these to relevant external data in light of the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards. • Evaluated the appropriateness of the one-year estimated future cash flows used in the model including comparing the forecast cash flows used with the relevant budget approved by the Board. • Evaluated the Group's historical ability to forecast future cash flows by comparing budgets with the reported actual results for the past year. • Evaluated the appropriateness of the impairment model and key data inputs used in significant assumptions in the context of Australian Accounting Standards and whether the data is relevant and reliable in the circumstances. • Evaluated on a sample basis, whether cash flow forecasts used in the models, including earnings growth rates, were consistent with our knowledge of the current business conditions, externally derived data (where possible) and our

	understanding of the business. • Tested, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the impairment models' calculations. • Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's conclusion that there were no reasonably possible changes in assumptions that would result in an impairment. • Evaluated the reasonableness of the disclosures made in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, in light of the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report. We have issued a separate opinion on the remuneration report and have issued a separate review conclusion on specified Sustainability Disclosures within the Sustainability Report, in accordance with the scope of Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the 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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Computershare 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

CJ Heath
Partner

Melbourne
31 August 2026

Sustainability Report

Our commitment

Computershare aspires to effect positive change and to do the right thing in the communities in which we operate.

We are committed to:

- Helping create a more sustainable and equitable future with shared value for our employees, clients, suppliers, shareholders, communities and the environment.
- Identifying climate-related opportunities and mitigating climate-related risks as part of our core strategic priorities and day-to-day operations.

Structure of Sustainability Report

This report will contain content related to:

Governance: Pages 117 - 120

Strategy: Pages 121 - 124

Risk Management: Pages 124 - 126

Metrics and Targets: Pages 127 - 132

Basis of Preparation

Reporting Entity

The Directors present this Sustainability Report for Computershare Limited and its controlled entities (the "Group") and relates to the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Statement of Compliance

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been measured in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Reporting Boundary

The entities, assets, and operations included in this report are the same as those included in Group's 30 June 2026 financial statements. An operational control approach is used to determine GHG emissions. Under this approach, emissions are reported from operations where the Group has the authority to direct operational activities and implement environmental and operating policies. Where entities, sites or operations are divested, activity data and associated emissions are included up to the effective transaction date, being the date operational control transfers from the Group, and excluded thereafter.

Transitional Provisions

As this is the Group's first reporting period under the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), Computershare has applied the transitional provisions, proportionality mechanisms and reasonable and supportable information concepts available under AASB S2. These provisions have been applied in preparing the Group's value chain assessment, climate scenario analysis and anticipated financial effects disclosures. The disclosures reflect information reasonably available at the reporting date and the Group's current data maturity, systems and capabilities. Computershare expects to enhance the scope, quality and granularity of these assessments as its climate reporting processes continue to mature.

Transition Relief

In accordance with AASB S2 first-year transition relief, the Group has elected:

- Not to disclose comparative information.
- Not to disclose Scope 3 GHG emissions.

This information will be incorporated in future reporting periods as required by AASB S2.

Value chain estimation

Computershare is a global provider of technology-enabled governance and administration services, generating value through long-term client relationships and the delivery of Issuer Services, Corporate Trust, Employee Share Plans and related financial administration solutions across multiple jurisdictions.

The Group's value chain comprises upstream dependencies including technology vendors, data centre providers, utilities and specialist service providers, and downstream relationships with listed companies, financial institutions, investors and employees who rely on the Group's platforms and services, with operational resilience supported by a geographically diversified infrastructure. In line with AASB S2, Computershare's upstream and downstream value chain was considered using all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort to understand climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Group has utilised data collated from across its value chain, to develop its disclosed GHG emissions. For other metrics, including the Climate Related Risks and Opportunities (CRROs) assessment, the Group has estimated these by drawing on internal and external information. The estimation of anticipated financial effects is influenced by the judgements used in the risk assessment, their underlying assumptions, and assumptions incorporated in modelling.

Significant judgements, assumptions and measurement uncertainty

This Sustainability Report contains forward-looking statements, judgements and estimates which are based on the Group's current views and assumptions as at the date of the Sustainability Report. Where management has made significant judgements, estimates and assumptions these have been disclosed within the report.

Climate-related disclosures are subject to significant limitations, known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Group, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the statements contained in the report. These include:

- the time horizons over which climate outcomes and transition pathways may emerge;
- the rapidly evolving nature of climate data, models, methodologies and changes to market practices and standards as well as the absence of universally accepted definitions and standards for climate-related metrics and data;
- limitations in current scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts;
- Uncertainty relating to climate-related policies, laws and regulations across the jurisdictions in which Computershare operates, including the timing and nature of regulatory change and enforcement

Set out below in Table 1 is a summary of the key judgments, assumptions and sources of measurement uncertainty applied in preparing these disclosures.

Table 1: Judgements, assumptions and measurement uncertainty

Topic	Description	Relevant section
Materiality assessment	Judgement was exercised in aligning the climate assessment materiality threshold to that used in the Group's financial statements, as management considered this an appropriate basis for assessing whether climate-related matters could reasonably be expected to affect Computershare's prospects.	Strategy
Scenario selection	Judgement was exercised in selecting three NGFS Models (Network for Greening the Financial Systems) climate scenarios, as these scenarios were developed specifically for use by financial institutions and were considered relevant to Computershare's business model, strategy and risk profile. Actual policy, technology, economic and climate outcomes may differ from those reflected in the scenarios.	Strategy
Time horizons	Judgement was exercised in determining that the short-term (0-1 years), medium-term (2-5 years) and long-term (6-10 years) horizons selected for the assessments, appropriately align with the Group's strategic planning and risk management processes.	Strategy, Risk Management
Emission calculation	An operational control approach was used to define the emissions reporting boundary and to calculate GHG emissions. Measurement uncertainty may arise where emissions are estimated using assumptions, emission factors or third-party data.	Metrics and Targets
Reasonable and supportable information	Assessments were based on reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, including internal and external data sources, assumptions and forward-looking information. Judgement was exercised in determining the information considered relevant and supportable for use in the assessment.	Strategy, Metrics and Targets
Assessment of climate-related financial effects	Judgement was exercised in assessing climate-related financial effects under certain scenarios, financial modelling, existing controls and other business information across the selected time horizons. Estimated impacts were assessed against the Group's quantitative materiality threshold, with no climate-related risks or opportunities determined to have a material financial effect. These estimates are dependent on assumptions regarding the timing, severity and financial consequences of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Strategy, Risk Management

Governance

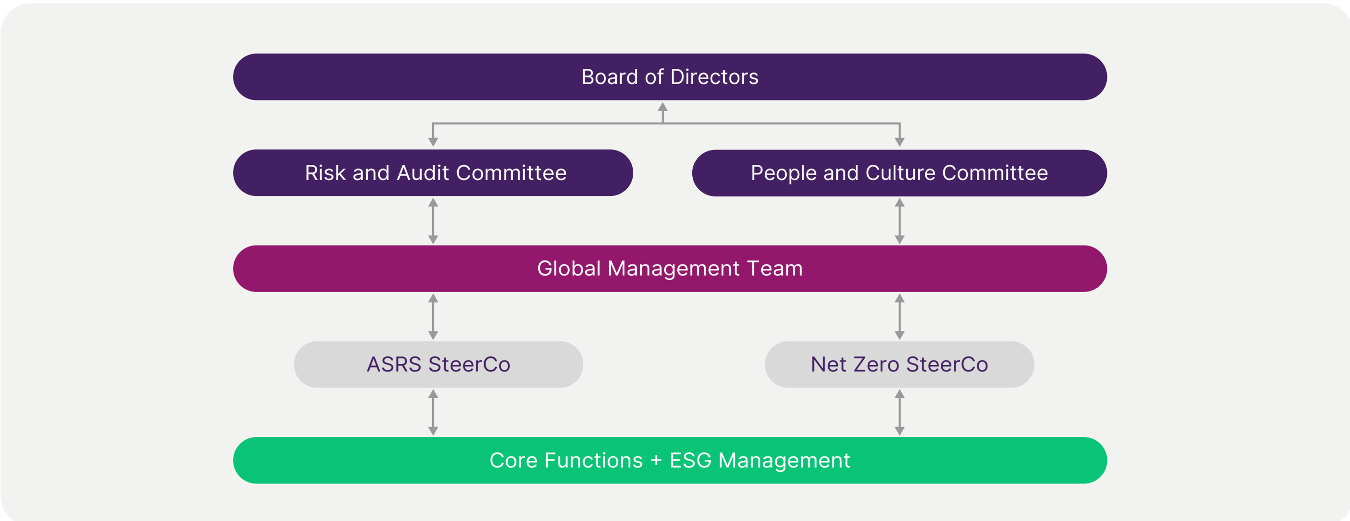
Governance Framework

Computershare operates in more than 20 countries, with most of our business based in the northern hemisphere and has over 11,000 employees worldwide. We are a global market leader in share registration, shareholder management, corporate trust, employee equity plan management and a range of other financial and governance services.

For many years, we have valued our ESG and sustainability practices. Over time, these areas of focus have matured and broadened, and we endeavour to engage people across all regions. We have voluntarily included ESG and sustainability topics in our Group reporting since 2021. For FY2026, the Group's focus has been the mandatory disclosure requirements of AASB S2 in Australia and on Guideline B-15: Climate Risk Management in Canada.

While responsibility for our sustainability strategies, goals and actions ultimately lies with Computershare's Board of Directors (Board), the governance structure below is designed to foster support for climate and future sustainability initiatives across all of our business units and supporting functions, while also putting appropriate controls in place to manage climate risk and opportunities centrally. Our governance functions relative to sustainability continues to mature as we further embed the management of climate-related risks and opportunities in our organisation.

As outlined below, the Board and its subcommittees, the Risk and Audit Committee (RAC) and the People and Culture Committee (PACC) collectively have oversight responsibilities and these Board functions delegate management responsibility for the Group's sustainability strategy, and identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities to the Global Management Team (GMT). The governance model is enabled via management committees and core functions within the Group.



Role of Computershare Board and Committees

The Board has oversight responsibility for climate matters and provides stewardship across our sustainability strategy and supporting initiatives, including actions that specifically address climate change, and the development and adoption of our ESG policy, covering sustainability and climate-related matters in line with its charter. The Board meets in person four times a year; Climate is a standing agenda item at each meeting where the Board receives informed briefings from the Chief Financial Officer and Chief People and ESG Officer. These briefings include relevant changes to regulatory requirements, updates on potential material climate risks, as well as the tracking of progress towards our Net Zero targets and other ESG related initiatives.

In assessing climate-related matters, the Board considers the trade-offs between short-term operational impacts and long-term value creation. This includes balancing decarbonisation costs against competitive positioning and stakeholder expectations.

Supporting the Board's oversight responsibilities, the RAC provides focused oversight of material sustainability and climate-related matters in line with its charter. The RAC also reviews and recommends for Board approval climate-related and other sustainability information contained within the Group's annual report.

The PACC supports the Board by overseeing people strategies (i.e. workforce and leadership), organisational culture and remuneration practices. This includes reviewing and recommending remuneration frameworks and incentive arrangements that support the delivery of the Group's strategic priorities, including ESG and climate-related objectives where applicable. Its charter includes the consideration of incentive frameworks, covering key: strategy, people and culture, risk management, capital management and ESG (which is inclusive of climate matters).

Group-level sustainability and climate-related responsibilities are supported by governance structures and charters that are periodically reviewed by the Board, including the Group enterprise risk management framework as well as an ESG policy covering climate-related matters.

Board Skill Assessment

The Board assesses the appropriate mix of skills, experience, knowledge, independence, expertise and diversity required for effective governance, and the extent to which these attributes are represented across the Board and its Committees. The results of an annual self-assessment for each director (reviewed by the Chair) against the Board approved matrix are aggregated to create the overall Board skills matrix. Directors assess themselves using a scale of basic, proficient and highly skilled. The FY2026 Computershare Board skills assessment includes the areas of corporate governance, risk, strategy, and sustainability. The sustainability skills include knowledge and experience of sustainability and climate-related issues within a large organisation.

The Board's skills assessment and responsibilities are outlined on pages 3-4 within the Corporate Governance Statement, available on the Governance page of our website www.computershare.com/corporate/about-us/governance/charters.

Role of Computershare Global Management Team

Our global management team, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief People and ESG Officer, and the Chief Risk Officer, along with other key executives and senior managers, are collectively responsible for;

- identifying climate Risk and mitigations,
- developing our climate plans by identifying and prioritising opportunities,
- coordinating climate-related activities across the business

The Chief People and ESG Officer and Chief Financial Officer regularly report through to the Board on progress. The Group's risk management function is responsible for maintaining a suitable risk framework, including our approach to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Refer to page 124 of this report for additional information on our risk framework.

Chief Executive Officer	Holds accountability for the oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities across the Group. Specific responsibilities are delegated to members of the Global Management Team, as outlined below; the CEO retains ultimate management responsibility for governance, strategic alignment and performance outcomes.
Chief Financial Officer	Responsible for the preparation of climate-related disclosures, including management and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs). This role also oversees financial decision-making related to climate, including investment planning and capital allocation across relevant workstreams. Chairs the ASRS Steering Committee.

Chief People and ESG Officer	Responsible for all broader ESG matters across the Group. This includes ownership of the Net Zero strategy, and the development and implementation of key initiatives required to achieve the Group's Net Zero targets. Heads the Net Zero Steering Committee.
Chief Risk Officer	Responsible for the Group's Enterprise Risk Framework, which incorporates all key climate-related risks. This includes ensuring that the Group's risk function manages climate-related risks appropriately, and that there is suitable support available to identify and evaluate these risks correctly.

Role of Committees and Management

Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is supported by senior management committees. Senior Managers are responsible for climate-related matters and expected to draw on internal functions such as risk and sustainability, as well as third-party advisory services, to ensure appropriate technical and strategic capabilities are applied. Progress against climate-related metrics is monitored by the Global Management Team. The Board receives quarterly updates on climate-related matters from these committees, including progress against Net Zero commitments, and emerging regulatory developments.

The senior management team reviews and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities throughout the annual review processes. This includes evaluating key climate-related metrics, assessing materiality, and emerging risks or dependencies that could affect progress towards targets, alongside broader enterprise risk management.

Oversight of Target Setting

The Chief People and ESG Officer is responsible for setting group targets with Board oversight and approval. Members of the Global Management Team disseminate climate-related risks and opportunities into each of their respective functions, including those associated with emissions management, operational resilience, and responses to transition and physical climate risks. In exercising this oversight, management considers whether proposed targets are appropriately scoped, measurable and aligned with Computershare's strategy and business model, and consistent with risk appetite, regulatory expectations and long-term value creation.

Computershare engages advisory firms to support Senior Management to develop climate-related targets, supported by specialist functions including sustainability, risk and finance. The Net Zero Steering committees review and endorse targets where appropriate, including any significant changes to scope, methodology or ambition over time.

Major transactions

Where potential acquisitions are considered material, climate-related assessments are carried out in line with our Mergers & Acquisition (M&A) policies, processes and procedures. These assessments include considering the potential impact of the transaction on the group's ESG targets and reporting obligations. These assessments form part of management's proposed recommendations to the Global Management Team and the Board, which assists in informing wider decision making.

Management responsibility and delegation

Responsibility for coordinating climate-related matters is delegated to a designated Senior Management role reflecting the enterprise-wide nature of climate-related impacts. Senior Management is responsible for the day-to-day governance of climate-related risks and opportunities, including their identification, assessment, management and integration into business operations and strategic planning. In addition, manages the development and implementation of climate-related policies, targets, metrics and response strategies.

Oversight is carried out through reporting to executive leadership and, where relevant, to the Board and the RAC. Reporting focuses on material climate-related risks and opportunities, performance against targets, emerging regulatory or market developments, and makes the key assumptions being applied explicit.

Controls, procedures and integration with internal functions

Senior Management uses climate-related governance processes, controls and procedures to support the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. These processes are managed within a sustainability management and governance framework that aligns with our existing enterprise risk management, internal control and governance frameworks.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed using established risk identification and escalation processes, with defined roles and accountabilities across core business lines and relevant internal functions such as risk, finance, sustainability, legal, operations and technology. Controls and procedures support data collection and validation, and the monitoring of associated metrics. These include data governance processes for emissions data, risk and strategy, and review and approval of disclosures. Annual monitoring through internal reporting enables management to mature the way it tracks progress and assesses the effectiveness of climate-related strategies.

Further integration with broader internal functions will help ensure climate-related considerations are embedded in financial planning, capital allocation, operational resilience, compliance and disclosure processes. This will support greater consistency and accountability, and more effective oversight across the organisation.

Board and Committee Review Process

During FY2026, the Board and its Committees provided oversight and approval of climate-related matters through the review of quarterly papers, resulting in the actions and decisions outlined below:

Board	› Approved updates to the Board Charter to support sustainability disclosure governance. › Reviewed Net Zero strategy progress against targets. › Reviewed and approved the FY26 Carbon Footprint and Sustainability Report.
RAC	› Reviewed CRRO framework enhancements, including scenarios, time horizons and materiality thresholds. › Considered shortlisted CRROs for disclosure and monitored progress against Net Zero targets. › Oversaw internal and external audit and assurance activities relating to climate. › Oversaw the preparation of and made recommendations to the Board on the FY26 Carbon Footprint and Sustainability Report.
PACC	› Approved remuneration and incentive structures.

Executive Remuneration

Computershare has adopted executive remuneration strategies which are inclusive of ESG objectives. There is no specific amount of the CEO and CFO remuneration that has been attributed to climate related targets and emissions, however in FY2026 5% of their target annual short-term incentive opportunity was directly linked to ESG-related targets, with specific requirements to meet AASB S2 disclosure obligations. Details of the allocation of the CEO remuneration including ESG targets can be found in our Remuneration Report on pages 25 to 46. In addition, ESG-related performance targets were embedded within the GMT short-term incentive arrangements, accounting for 10% of overall performance objectives. Climate-related targets are incorporated within the broader ESG strategy objectives that underpin ESG-linked remuneration; however, no separate weighting was assigned to climate-related targets for FY2026. Our remuneration governance framework can be found on pages 40 to 41.

Group-level policies and codes that support sustainability

Computershare's approach to sustainability governance is supported by the following policies and codes.

These policies and codes are regularly reviewed and communicated to all employees globally, including mandatory ESG learning. The Board monitors compliance with these policies through the People & Culture and Risk & Audit Committees. Public policies are also available through the Governance section of our website www.computershare.com/corporate.

- Code of Conduct
- Computershare ESG Policy
- Computershare Supplier Code of Conduct
- ERMF

Assurance Model

Computershare has a dedicated Internal Audit function led by the Chief Audit Executive, who reports to the Chair of the RAC. Internal Audit is authorised to audit all areas of the Group with full and unrestricted access, and without prior approval. The function's key responsibilities are to:

- Review and appraise the adequacy, design and effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls
- Evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes
- Identify control gaps

All internal audits are conducted in accordance with the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors. Internal Audit issues written reports that are distributed to management and communicated to the RAC. Where a report identifies findings and recommendations, it will include an action plan from management to implement appropriate corrective actions within specified timeframes. Progress of these actions is then actively monitored.

Each year, Internal Audit prepares an annual audit plan for approval by the RAC. The plan is based on a bottom-up risk assessment of auditable Computershare entities (listed in the global audit universe), some of which manage and oversee sustainability risks, combined with a top-down review of the enterprise risk profile. In turn, the global audit universe is reassessed periodically to determine if the annual audit plan needs to be updated in line with the enterprise risk profile.

During FY2026, two advisory engagements reviewed our governance controls over sustainability and actual reported sustainability data. Two audits, one internal and one external, are planned for FY2027, covering pre assurance for mandatory AASB S2 reporting disclosures, governance controls and disclosure review.

Strategy

The impact of climate change has been a core consideration for Computershare for some time. We have worked actively to reduce our long-term impact on the planet. Our focus has been to minimise our resource consumption, and to reduce our carbon footprint and other environmental impacts. Our science-based targets, including both near-term targets and our commitment to reach Net Zero by 2042, have been approved and validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We track progress against these targets regularly.

To support progress towards our science-based targets, we have implemented an internal five-year decarbonisation plan over FY2023 to FY2028. Further work is ongoing to embed the key requirements of our decarbonisation plan in each Business Unit's strategic plans, and we anticipate completing this work in FY2027.

Computershare continues to advance its Net Zero ambitions by integrating climate-related considerations into its strategic planning. Management is currently reviewing our existing strategic priorities to ensure alignment with the organisation's Net Zero targets, including prioritising existing Net Zero initiatives that support emissions reduction and operational sustainability. This approach is intended to provide a structured pathway for achieving the entity's long-term decarbonisation objectives while maintaining alignment with broader business goals.

Governance and Management of Climate-related Matters

Climate-related matters are addressed through Computershare's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) and Opportunities framework, both of which are embedded within our governance, control and assurance processes. These frameworks provide a consistent structure for the identification, assessment, treatment (including mitigation and controls), and ongoing monitoring (including tracking and reporting) of climate-related matters across the Group. Centralised risk, sustainability, and governance functions provide coordinated guidance and challenge across short, medium, and long-term strategic planning horizons, with assurance supported through existing internal audit and external assurance mechanisms. These timeframes align with the Group's strategic capital planning cycle.

Within this framework, Computershare's Net Zero program is governed through a defined program-level structure aligned with established capital and investment approval processes. Management applies established planning, monitoring, and reporting processes to integrate climate-related considerations into business operations and strategic execution, supported by coordination from the Chief Financial Officer and Chief People and ESG Officer.

Identified risks and opportunities

Computershare recognises that climate change presents both risks and opportunities, and it may also influence other strategic risks, including regulatory and operational risks. The physical impacts of climate change, and the global transition to a low-carbon economy, may affect our business, operations and value chain in different ways and to varying degrees. The Group's short- to medium-term strategy focuses on progressing its Net Zero objectives across our stakeholder groups including our employees, clients, suppliers, shareholders and communities.

During FY2026, Computershare conducted an enterprise wide assessment of CRROs, supported by an external climate specialist and internal management teams across all business lines, to determine its climate risk profile in line with the ERMF as outlined on page 124. As part of this process, we engaged a third-party adviser to assist with climate scenario analysis, to support our climate assessment. The analysis was conducted across a representative subset of jurisdictions that account for a substantial proportion of the Group's operations. The results were subsequently extrapolated to the remaining jurisdictions using a risk-based methodology that considered similarities in asset types, operational activities, geographic exposure and climate hazard profiles.

The assessment of current and anticipated financial impacts was informed by climate scenario analysis, across three time horizons, a review of existing controls, qualitative and quantitative models, and other relevant business information. The assessment did not identify any material financial impact from climate-related risks on the Group's financial statements (that is, its financial position, financial performance and cash flow) for FY2026.The assessment considered short-, medium- and long-term time horizons as defined in Table 2.

Management exercised judgement in determining the time horizons used in scenario analysis when Computershare commenced reporting to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) in 2022. The time horizons were established with reference to CDP guidance and tailored to reflect Computershare's business model, risk profile and strategic planning approach. In doing so, they were aligned with the Group's existing planning and risk management frameworks. Computershare's strategic planning horizon is approximately five years, while our Risk Management Framework considers risk likelihoods extending up to 10 years.

Table 2: Time Horizons

Horizon	From (years)	To (years)	Definition
Short-term	0	1	A short-term period includes risks identified that require management and sustainability initiatives or goals to be implemented within 12 months.
Medium-term	2	5	A medium-term period includes risks identified that require management and sustainability initiatives or goals to be implemented within the next two to five years.
Long-term	6	10	A long-term period includes risks identified that require management and sustainability initiatives or goals to be implemented within the next six to 10 years. These initiatives can also be advanced by short- or medium-term goals.

Computershare did not identify any matters for which there is a significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, or to the income statement, within the next annual reporting period. In reaching this conclusion, management exercised judgement in assessing the potential financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities using reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, including relevant internal and external data sources, assumptions and forward-looking information. The estimated impacts were assessed against the Group's quantitative materiality threshold, with no climate-related risks or opportunities determined to have a material financial effect. These assessments are inherently dependent on assumptions regarding the timing, severity and financial consequences of climate-related risks and opportunities and will continue to be reviewed as part of the Group's ongoing monitoring processes.

Computershare applied the transitional provisions, proportionality mechanisms, and reasonable and supportable information concepts embedded within AASB S2 when preparing its value chain assessment, climate scenario analysis and anticipated financial effects disclosures. The approach adopted reflects the information reasonably available at the reporting date, and management's current data maturity, systems and capabilities. Computershare expects to continue to enhance the scope, quality and granularity of these assessments as our climate reporting processes mature over future reporting periods.

For FY2026, Computershare identified two climate-related risks (see Table 3) that were assessed as having an inherently low or moderate risk exposure. While the identified financial effects are not considered material, these are disclosed as they could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's prospects. The Group considered potential opportunities associated with emerging markets and consumer preferences. At this time, no climate opportunities were assessed as material, nor could they reasonably be expected to affect the group prospects.

Table 3: Identified CRROs

Physical Risk

R1: Disruption to operations from acute and chronic climate events

Time Horizon: Medium – Long Term

Assessment of Computershare's business model and value chain	Acute and chronic climate events, including severe storms, wildfires and heatwaves, may disrupt Computershare's operations through two key pathways: (i) impacts on data centres and critical infrastructure, including outages and service disruption; and (ii) disruption to Print & Mail operations through impacts on paper supply and third-party logistics providers. These disruptions could affect service delivery, operational continuity and revenue generation. Our data centres and Print & Mail operations are geographically dispersed across all regions that we operate in. Whilst our Print and Mail operations are located within Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Such climate-related disruptions may affect the Group's ability to deliver services to clients, with potential implications for short term revenue generation, operational continuity, regulatory compliance and introduce remediation costs.
Mitigations and adaptions	The Group maintains business continuity and disaster recovery plans, regularly tests critical infrastructure and backup systems, and geographically diversifies data centres and key infrastructure. For Print & Mail operations, the Group maintains approximately six months of inventory for key inputs and has alternative international sourcing arrangements. Digitalisation initiatives further reduce reliance on physical delivery channels. Residual risk is assessed as moderate to low. These measures are designed to strengthen the resilience of critical systems and reduce the likelihood and impact of disruption events together with adjacent digitalisation programs across major business lines and regions. This will help to ensure uninterrupted delivery of products and services during a climate event.
Anticipated financial effects assessed over short, medium and long term	Based on quantitative modelling, existing mitigations and current operational cost exposures, the Group does not expect climate-related physical risks to materially affect its financial position, performance or cash flows over the short, medium or long term.
Amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable	Data centre infrastructure identified as potentially vulnerable to physical climate-related risks represents less than 1% of the Group's non-current assets, based on the estimated hardware value of the Group's two largest data centre sites. Selected Print & Mail activities are also exposed to potential climate-related supply chain disruptions; however, no material impact on Group assets has been identified. Potential additional logistics costs are estimated at less than US$1.0 million per annum, representing less than 1% of FY2026 operating expenses, with no material impact expected on Group assets.

Transition Risk

R2: Climate-related regulatory and technology shifts could require upgrades to critical infrastructure, increasing capital expenditure

Time Horizon: Medium - Long Term

Assessment of Computershare's business model and value chain	Evolving climate-related legislation and regulatory standards may require us to upgrade data centres and associated air-conditioning infrastructure. Our data centres are geographically dispersed across all regions that we operate in. These changes are expected to increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions but could also accelerate the obsolescence of existing infrastructure. This would increase out-of-cycle capital expenditure, while reducing future energy use.
Mitigations and adaptions	The Group plans to align infrastructure upgrades with the existing asset replacement lifecycle (of five to seven years) to minimise financial and operational impacts. This includes embedding anticipated regulatory requirements into forward capital planning and changeover programs and continuing to monitor regulatory developments and technology trends to support timely and cost-effective transition decisions. After mitigation, the residual risk is assessed as very low, reflecting the Group's expectation that it will integrate future regulatory changes into planned investment cycles and to maintain operational resilience.
Anticipated financial effects assessed over short, medium and long term	Based on these mitigation strategies, current operational cost exposures and quantitative modelling, Computershare does not expect the potential financial effects of changes to data centre infrastructure due to climate-related regulation to materially affect the Group's financial position, performance or cash flows over the short, medium or long term. Accordingly, the impacts of this risk are not anticipated to be material, but it will continue to be monitored through our ongoing risk management processes.
Amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable	Data centres representing less than 2% of Computershare's non-current asset base have been identified as vulnerable to climate-related risks, including increased temperatures and extreme weather events.

Climate Risk Framework

Computershare views effective risk management as key to achieving its strategic and operational objectives and protecting its reputation and shareholder value. The Group is committed to ensuring that risk management is a core capability and an integral part of the organisation's activities. We have developed an ERMF based on the principles in ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines. We also considered components of other industry risk frameworks, including the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), to align Computershare's ERMF with industry best practice.

The Board sets an acceptable level of risk tolerance for each risk type. This is known as risk appetite and is aligned with the Group's strategic objectives. Computershare operates a Three Lines of Defence Model as a key principle of the ERMF.

- The first line takes ownership of identifying and managing risks within their area of business activity.
- The second line sets risk and control standards and challenges the first line's risk management and control activities.
- The third line provides independent assurance over the effectiveness of the entire risk and control framework.

Computershare's ERMF incorporates areas such as current and emerging regulation, technology, legal, information security and privacy, resilience, market and reputation risk. In FY2024, we enhanced our framework to more clearly incorporate environmental and climate-related risks and an associated risk appetite. We continued to expand this framework in FY2026 by reviewing our exposure to climate-related risk and implementing a climate-related Risk Management Standard.

The governance of the ERMF is subject to an annual review cycle. Required changes are first approved by the Board, then communicated to and implemented across the business. A dedicated climate risk program, led by our ESG Risk lead and sponsored by the Chief Risk Officer, periodically reviews and updates our ERMF in relation to our climate and ESG program. Identified gaps are addressed promptly, and learnings are embedded across the business. Climate-related opportunities are also assessed as part of this process.

The Group maintains a programme of continuous improvement in its climate risk management approach, incorporating periodic enhancements to asset-level climate risk assessments, scenario analysis and the assessment of critical infrastructure and key value chain dependencies, informed by evolving data, methodologies and business requirement.

Strategy Evaluation of Opportunities

We evaluate strategic initiatives and decisions through established management and governance forums using existing assessment, approval and escalation processes. These evaluations consider strategic alignment, financial planning, capital allocation, operational resilience and risk management.

Sustainability and climate-related opportunities are identified and progressed through an enterprise climate opportunities assessment model designed to systematically evaluate climate-related revenue opportunities and potential business impacts. The model focuses on identifying Net Zero and climate-aligned initiatives that can generate new revenue streams, strengthen competitive positioning, and enhance organisational resilience. It also provides a structured approach for prioritising opportunities based on financial performance, strategic fit and contribution to long-term transition objectives.

Opportunities are identified through key external drivers, including regulatory changes, market dynamics, investor expectations and advancements in technology. This approach is aligned to AASB S2, which requires entities to disclose climate-related opportunities and explain their potential financial effects and strategic relevance. Through this Group-wide consideration of potential opportunities, no climate opportunities were assessed as material, nor could they reasonably be expected to affect the Group's prospects.

Risk Management

Following updates to our ERMF, climate-related risks and opportunities have been identified and assessed across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons (see Table 2) as part of the Group's broader risk management approach. This assessment considers the potential impacts of climate-related risks on our businesses, strategy and financial planning across the following areas:

1. Products and services
2. Supply chain and/or value chain
3. Adaptation and mitigation activities
4. Investment in research and development, and operations
5. Acquisitions and divestments
6. Access to capital

Computershare considers climate-related risks across two categories: **transition risks** associated with the shift to a lower-carbon economy, and **physical risks** arising from the acute and chronic impacts of climate change. Transition risks, including those related to policy, legislation, technology, and reputational factors, are assessed and managed through the ERMF. Physical risks are managed through the Global Operational Resilience Framework, which includes business impact assessments, business continuity planning, and testing and scenario exercises. These processes assess potential impacts on operations and critical supply chains, support the recovery of key business functions, and establish response procedures for events that may affect service delivery or compliance with legal and regulatory obligations.

In FY2026, Computershare experienced several severe weather events globally, including Cyclone Alfred in Brisbane, Australia, Storm Eowyn in Ireland and the UK, severe rainfall in Hong Kong, and significant winter storms across the US and Canada. Our business resilience processes managed these events successfully, with no material impact on operations. We continued to record and review climate-related incidents to identify lessons learned and maintain controls and plans that support business resilience.

Our approach to identifying, assessing and monitoring risks is guided by our ERMF and leverages our existing corporate risk library with the inclusion of considerations such as climate scenarios, and time horizons. Through this process we defined short (1yr)-, medium (2-5yrs)- and long-term(6-10yrs) time horizons, used to assess potential impact over a 10-year period, and then assigned each risk the most likely timeframe for its impact. These assignments, together with our climate scenario analysis, were then incorporated into the CRRO impact assessment.

During FY2026, we engaged a third party to support us to extend our climate scenario analysis. The third party assessed a short list of higher rated risks and opportunities. We undertook targeted scenario analysis that enabled us to perform an assessment on the Group as a whole. In the next reporting period, we intend to evolve the scope and coverage of this analysis to further develop the insights. See section Climate Scenario Analysis on page 125 for more detailed information on scenario analysis findings.

Climate Scenario Analysis

The Group has assessed the resilience of its strategy and business model to climate-related changes, developments and uncertainties. This assessment used qualitative scenario analysis considering three scenarios: Current Policies (3 degrees), Delayed Transition (1.7 degrees) and Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C aligned (NGFS 1.4°C)) across short-, medium- and long-term horizons, as outlined in Table 4 below. Management exercised judgement in selecting these three NGFS climate scenarios, as they were developed for use by financial institutions and were considered relevant to Computershare's business model, strategy and risk profile. These scenarios incorporate climate policy, physical risk and macroeconomic pathways to assess potential impacts on business models, strategy and financial planning. Actual policy, technology, economic and climate outcomes may differ from those reflected in the scenarios.

Physical weather-related risks were considered across all time horizons. In addition, the medium-term assessment considered the increasing regulatory burden associated with climate-related disclosures and the potential consequences of non-compliance across relevant jurisdictions. The long-term assessment considered the impact of regional variations in energy prices and carbon costs driven by climate-related events, particularly given the energy-intensive nature of digital infrastructure and systems.

Transitional risk is managed through Computershare's sustainability strategy and Net Zero program, including tracking of targets and metrics. Physical risk is monitored and managed through business line strategies and business continuity planning. There is significant focus on maintaining operational resilience across Computershare's operations and these resilience plans are routinely stress tested, with results communicated to various regulators of Computershare's operations across the Group. In addition, advisory engagement and support systems, help ensure Computershare understands and navigates its regulatory requirements.

For this report, Computershare defined its quantitative materiality for climate scenario analysis in line with the materiality applied to the Group's financial statements. Management exercised judgement in determining that this threshold provided an appropriate basis for assessing the significance of climate-related financial effects and whether climate-related matters could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's prospects. The residual effects of these risks are further reduced by the Group's existing controls and planned mitigating actions.

While a broader assessment informs the identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, disclosures are limited to matters that could reasonably be expected to affect Computershare's operational model or prospects.

Based on this assessment, Computershare concluded that its identified climate-related risks and opportunities are not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, financial performance or cash flows, and no significant adjustment to its strategy or business model is required. The Group will continue to monitor and reassess these matters as circumstances change.

Table 4: Scenario Selection

Scenario	Current Policies	Delayed Transition	Net Zero 2050
Scenario Narrative (Policy)	Most countries withdrew from the Paris Agreement, meaning very limited climate policy is enacted.	Climate policies are not enacted until 2030. Stringent policies are implemented and new technologies are developed.	Stringent policies and carbon prices are implemented immediately. Governments and the private and public sectors work together towards a low carbon economy, implementing new regulations and developing mitigation plans.
Weather events	Extreme weather events become more frequent.	Extreme weather events have increased in frequency but are recognised more, which leads to (delayed) action.	Extreme weather events still occur, but are more manageable.
Private sector role and financial impacts	The private sector has a greater need to invest (with higher costs) in new technologies and adaptation and mitigation plans to address significant climate change impacts without governmental incentives and support.	The transition in 2030 is abrupt and costly due to the rapid way it is implemented. The private sector must accelerate its adaptation and mitigation plans, with some governmental support.	Economic incentives and regulations help businesses to be resilient (they have adaptation and mitigation plans in place) and to be better informed about climate change.
End-of-century warming	3.0°C	1.7°C	1.5°C aligned (NGFS 1.4°C)

Risk Assessment

Computershare assesses the nature, likelihood and impact of climate risks through the Group's ERMF, see section Climate Risk Framework on page 124. Where available, the Group uses both qualitative and quantitative data to support its assessments. Our risk matrix includes a five-point scale for likelihood and consequence in line with other business risk assessments. The likelihood and potential impact severity of risks are determined using a mix of Computershare's own data and internal estimates, along with external sources such as industry insights, and government and advisory publications. For risks with higher ratings, climate scenario analysis is used to identify a range of potential impacts, and to review their likelihood and consequence over the three time horizons we have defined.

The CRROs disclosed in Table 3 on page 123 are the result of this assessment.

Table 5: Risk Exposure Levels

Risk Exposure	
Extreme	Critical risk exposure. Objectives will not be achieved. Requires relevant management's highest priority.
High	High risk exposure. Achievement of objectives under serious threat. Requires relevant management's active involvement.
Moderate	Moderate risk exposure. Some threat to achievement of objectives. Requires relevant management's active monitoring.
Low	Low risk exposure. Small number of objectives under threat. Can be dealt with in the normal course of business.
Very Low	Very low risk exposure. Achievement of objectives not under threat. Can be dealt with under normal course of business.

Metrics and targets

Carbon Emissions

Computershare engages an external adviser to support the annual calculation of its global carbon footprint. We first calculated our carbon footprint for the 2020 calendar year and published the results in our 2021 Annual Report. Subsequently, our baseline year was aligned to the financial year reporting cycle, with FY2021 serving as the base year for target tracking and comparison. In 2022, we announced the target to achieve gross Net Zero by 2042 and subsequently updated our emissions inventory and methodologies to align with the requirements of the SBTi Net Zero Standard.

Our FY2026 carbon footprint covers the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 and was calculated in July 2026 using the most up-to-date methodologies, emission factors and data sources available at the time of reporting. The assessment covers all sites under Computershare's operational control across five geographic regions and incorporates activity from 11,000 full-time equivalent employees.

FY2026 is Computershare's first reporting period in line with AASB S2 under the ASRS. During the year, we made efforts to improve the quality, completeness and coverage of underlying emissions data across the Group. This included visibility of natural gas (heating), vehicle fleet and refrigerant emissions, increased collection of primary activity data and site-level governance controls, broader engagement across facilities and improvement of operational teams identification and capture of emissions sources across our global operations. In addition, considering our organisational boundary, several leased sites were reclassified within the greenhouse gas inventory. As a result, Scope 1 & 2 emissions for the base year were recalculated in line with SBTi guidance.

These improvements have resulted in a more complete and representative assessment of Computershare's carbon footprint and provide greater confidence that reported emissions accurately reflect the Group's activities. Methodology enhancements implemented during the year included updates to calculations of facilities emissions and to transport emission factors. Together, these improvements support more robust, transparent and assured climate-related disclosures.

Our FY2026 Emission Summary

Our current carbon footprint for FY2026 (1 July 25 to 30 June 26) is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: FY2026 Emission Summary

Scope		Estimated total emissions per reporting period [t CO2e]
TOTAL	Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	1,925
TOTAL	Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (market-based)	1,189
TOTAL	Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (location-based)	9,808

Scope 1 emissions equalled 1,925 tCO_2e during FY2026, representing a 19.5% increase from the recalculated FY2021 base year. The increase reflects enhanced visibility of natural gas (heating) and refrigerant emissions. Natural gas (heating) remained the largest contributor to direct emissions at 1,156 tCO_2e, followed by refrigerant emissions of 559 tCO_2e. Vehicle fleet and generator emissions continued to represent a comparatively small proportion of the Group's operational footprint.

Market-based Scope 2 emissions were 1,189 tCO_2e, representing a significant -92.6% reduction compared with the FY2021 base year. Purchased electricity is measured as zero market-based emissions due to Computershare's ongoing purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which cover 100% of purchased non-renewable electricity consumption globally. Remaining market-based Scope 2 emissions were primarily attributable to district heating and electricity consumed by electric vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions calculated using the location-based method reflect the grid-average carbon intensity of the electricity used across Computershare's operating jurisdictions. Reinforcing the importance of energy efficiency and grid decarbonisation.

Emission factors are detailed on page 132. Where data gaps remained, emissions were estimated using the methodology described on pages 130 to 132.

Contractual Instruments

Computershare renewable electricity use includes electricity from renewable and certificated Greenpower contracts, electricity generated onsite from solar panels and through the purchase of EACs. Computershare utilises both bundled and unbundled EACs for it's market based Scope 2 method of emissions accounting where non renewable electricity has been sourced from the grid in alignment with the SBTi's RE100 methodology. Volume for purchased EACs is record against country level electricity consumption and EACs are retired once applied.

Net Zero – Update

Computershare has committed to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2042. Our science-based near-term targets and longer-term Net Zero targets were set in accordance with SBTi (see Table 8 on page 129) and approved by the SBTi in 2024, against an FY2021 baseline for Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Our near-term and Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 targets are on track. For Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, Computershare enters into jurisdiction-specific contractual instruments, including power purchase agreements (PPAs) and renewable energy certificates (RECs), in markets where such instruments are available. These instruments are used as part of the market-based method for Scope 2 emissions accounting and are applied to a portion of the Group's electricity consumption. Certificates are retired on behalf of Computershare in the relevant market and are procured in accordance with applicable quality criteria and reporting requirements. We also continue to identify opportunities to reduce Scope 1 emissions, such as transitioning from gas to electric heating.

Table 7: Net Zero Progress

Gross Target	Target date	Base Year	Reduction Target	FY26 progress against Base Year*	Status	Key supportive initiative
Near-term – Scope 1 and 2	FY2033	FY2021	-89.30%	-82.35%	On track	Computershare purchases renewable energy certificates (RECs) to cover 100% of purchased non-renewable electricity and invests in on-site renewable energy options (where available).
Long-term - Scope 1 and 2	2042	FY2021	-90%	-82.35%	On track	Computershare purchases renewable energy certificates (RECs) to cover 100% of purchased non-renewable electricity and invests in on-site renewable energy options (where available).

Decarbonisation Actions over FY2026

During the reporting period, Computershare undertook the following actions:

- Continued to procure electricity through renewable energy tariffs in selected markets (where available).
- Implemented energy efficiency initiatives across office and technology operations, including replacing office lighting with LED alternatives, and upgrading printers.
- Ran a global 'Green Office Challenge' to incentivise employees to reduce their use of printers and encourage innovation in digitising existing paper-based processes.
- Applied a new design standard to recent office fit outs in London and Frankfurt to embed sustainability and decarbonisation goals.
- Investigated the feasibility of converting from gas to electric heating to sites in the Northern Hemisphere.

Other cross-industry metrics

Computershare has assessed the vulnerability of assets and business activities that could be impacted by climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities over its time horizons and concluded that there is no material exposure. Our assessment of risk-related assets or business activities in data centres and Print & Mail has not required any capital to be deployed to address them.

Based on our assessment, no material impacts were identified that would adversely affect capital adequacy or liquidity requirements.

Computershare currently does not use internal carbon pricing in decision-making.

Net Zero – Target Methodology

Our targets were developed under SBTi (Version 1.1) validation criteria, which follow a structured methodology for compliance. The methodology requires emissions reductions across the value chain, with residual emissions at the Net Zero date to be neutralised in accordance with SBTi requirements. Targets are reviewed periodically and recalculated where significant changes occur to the emissions inventory or organisational structure. Table 8 outlines the key assessment areas we followed for validation.

Table 8: SBTi Assessment Methodology

SBTi Assessment Area	Summary of Methodology and Approach
I. GHG Emissions Inventory and Target Boundary	Targets were developed using an operational control boundary and include all material entities, greenhouse gases and emission sources. Scope 1 and 2 targets cover 100% of emissions.
II. Method Validity	Near-term and long-term targets were developed using SBTi-approved methodologies and tools, applying an absolute contraction approach that requires reductions in absolute emissions over time.
III. Emissions Accounting Requirements	Scope 2 performance is measured using a market-based accounting approach.
IV. Target Formulation	The target framework includes near-term, long-term and Net Zero commitments. FY2021 was selected as the base year for Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Targets are designed to achieve Net Zero emissions across the value chain by FY2042, including the neutralisation of residual emissions.
V. Ambition	Scope 1 and 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway and meet SBTi ambition requirements. Targets are expressed as absolute emissions reductions and focus on direct decarbonisation rather than intensity metrics, engagement targets or carbon credits.
VI. Sector-Specific Guidance	No additional sector-specific target-setting requirements were applied. The company is not involved in fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production or distribution activities.
VII. Reporting and Recalculation	Progress against targets and greenhouse gas emissions will be reported annually. Targets are reviewed at least every five years and recalculated where significant changes occur to the organisation, operations or emissions inventory.

Reporting scope and boundaries

Computershare defines its organisational boundary using an operational control approach, consistent with the GHG Protocol. Emissions are reported for all offices and operational sites over which the Group has the authority to introduce and implement operating policies and procedures. Entities in which Computershare is only an investor, and activities not under the Group's operational control, are excluded.

Sites are identified and tracked through the Group's financial systems and a centrally managed site register — the primary reference source, capturing all owned and leased sites. Each site is assessed for operational control based on whether the Group holds the lease or property rights and is responsible for its day-to-day operations and energy use. The register is updated on an ongoing basis for acquisitions, disposals, new leases and site closures. Where such changes have a material impact on reported emissions, historical data may be restated to preserve consistency and comparability. Where structural changes (for example, acquisitions, disposals or changes to the organisational boundary) result in a cumulative change to base-year emissions exceeding 5%, the base year and comparative periods are recalculated so that emissions are reported on a consistent, like-for-like basis.

Computershare has elected to apply the transitional relief in AASB S2 paragraph C4(b) to not disclose its Scope 3 GHG emissions in accordance with AASB S2 in this first annual reporting period in which AASB S2 is being applied. Refer to page 116 for judgements, assumptions and measurement uncertainty.

Data Quality

Improving data quality remains a key element of Computershare's climate reporting strategy and broader reporting programme. During FY2026, the Group continued to strengthen reporting structures and controls, governance processes and data collection methodologies across all major emissions categories.

The majority of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were calculated using primary activity data sourced from our sites. Primary data, or secondary data supported by estimation methodologies, covered the majority of electricity and heating-related emissions across the Group's operational footprint. Where primary and secondary data was unavailable, standardised estimation methodologies based on site floorspace, operational days and regional consumption assumptions were applied in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Data quality improvements implemented during FY2026 included enhancements to the collection of underlying activity data across a number of emissions sources. Increased availability of primary data, together with improved visibility of vehicle fleet, refrigerant, heating and district heating activities, resulted in a more complete representation of Computershare's operational emissions profile. As a result, some of the year-on-year increases observed across these emissions sources reflect improved data coverage and capture of actual activities, rather than solely changes in underlying consumption patterns.

Data Measurement

Data validation processes support the appropriate use of estimation methods. These include identification of missing data, validation of data coverage relative to site operational periods, and removal or correction of invalid or placeholder values prior to calculation. Estimation is applied only where required and is subject to internal review to ensure consistency of application.

Measurement uncertainty arises primarily from the use of estimated data, assumptions applied in proxy calculations, and variation in emission factor datasets. Computershare seeks to minimise uncertainty by prioritising primary data collection, applying consistent estimation methodologies, and using recognised emissions factors aligned with established standards.

While estimation introduces inherent uncertainty, the methodologies applied are considered reasonable and appropriate for the preparation of climate-related metrics and are consistent with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Methodology for the calculation of GHG emissions

Computershare applies the operational control approach as it reflects the operations over which the Group has the authority to implement operating and environmental policies. This provides a consistent and transparent basis for measuring, managing and reducing emissions, and aligns with recognised reporting frameworks, including the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme and the GHG Protocol.

Climate-related information is prepared using a combination of primary operational data, centralised site information, and external secondary reference data. Data is collected at a local level across all global sites within scope, stored and consolidated into a central system, and subject to validation processes prior to use in emissions calculations. Primary data includes utility invoices, meter readings, fuel receipts, fuel card reports, refrigerant top-up records and maintenance records.

Computershare calculates Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions using an activity-based methodology in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Under this approach, operational activity data is multiplied by relevant emission factors to quantify emissions in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). The general calculation formula applied is: Emissions (CO_2e) = Activity Data × Emission Factor. Where required, activity data is converted into the appropriate unit of measure prior to calculation using recognised conversion factors. The key elements used in emissions calculations are Activity data – quantities of fuel, energy, or refrigerants consumed during the reporting period.

- Emission factors: factors representing greenhouse gas emissions per unit of activity.
- Unit conversion and aggregation: application of conversion factors where required, and aggregation of emissions within defined organisational boundaries. This calculation approach is applied consistently across Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission sources, including fuel combustion and purchased energy. Detailed methodologies by emissions source are set out in Table 9.

Table 9: Calculation Methodology

Emissions Source	Calculation Method	Activity Data Sources/ Key Assumptions	Emission Factors
Scope 1: Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas)	**Actual calculation:** Measured gas consumption from supplier invoices, landlord information or meter readings. **Estimated calculation:** Consumption estimated using site floorspace, operational days and standard consumption intensity assumptions.	› Utility invoices › Meter readings › Landlord-provided information › Floorspace › Operational day assumptions	Relevant local fuel emission factors (e.g. DEFRA or equivalent national datasets).
Scope 1: Mobile Combustion (Vehicle Fleet)	**Actual calculation:** Reported fuel consumption. **Estimated calculation:** Distance travelled converted to fuel consumption using standard fuel efficiency assumptions.	› Fuel receipts › Fuel card reports › Fleet records › Distance travelled › Fuel efficiency assumptions › Fuel type assumptions	Relevant local transport fuel emission factors matched to the specific fuel type used (e.g. DEFRA or equivalent national datasets).
Scope 1: Generators	**Actual calculation:** Reported fuel consumption. **Estimated calculation:** Fuel consumption estimated using assumed generator size, fuel type, operating hours and utilisation assumptions.	› Fuel consumption records › Generator specifications › Operating hour assumptions › Utilisation factors › Fuel type assumptions	Relevant local fuel emission factors matched to the specific fuel type used (e.g. DEFRA or equivalent national datasets).
Scope 1: Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	**Actual calculation:** Reported refrigerant refill volumes, leakage records or system-specific data. **Estimated calculation:** Emissions estimated using system capacity data, standard leakage rates and engineering assumptions where direct leakage data is unavailable.	› Refrigerant maintenance records › Top-up records › Equipment specifications › Leakage rate assumptions Refrigerant type	Refrigerant-specific Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) from IPCC AR6, applied based on the specific gas type.
Scope 2: Electricity Consumption	**Actual calculation:** Metered electricity consumption from supplier invoices or meter readings. **Estimated calculation:** Consumption estimated using site floorspace, operational days and electricity intensity assumptions.	› Utility invoices › Meter readings › Landlord-provided information › Floorspace › Operational day assumptions	Relevant local electricity grid emission factors (reflecting the carbon intensity of the local electricity supply) and market-based factors reflecting contractual renewable electricity procurement arrangements.
Scope 2: District Heating	**Actual calculation:** Consumption obtained from invoices or meter readings multiplied by the applicable district heating or cooling emission factor. **Estimated calculation:** Consumption estimated using site floorspace, operational days and relevant energy intensity assumptions.	› Utility invoices › landlord-provided information › Meter readings › Floorspace › Operational day assumptions	Relevant local district heating and cooling emission factors, or appropriate proxy factors where local factors are unavailable.
Scope 2: EV Charging	**Actual calculation:** Electricity consumed through EV charging infrastructure. **Estimated calculation:** Where primary EV charging consumption data is unavailable, EV charging electricity is estimated through inclusion within total site electricity consumption. Given that the electricity source is the same as that used for office operations, the same applicable emission factors are applied in the emissions calculation.	› EV charging provider reports › Charging receipts › Meter data › Electricity consumption records	Relevant local electricity emission factors and market-based factors reflecting contractual renewable electricity procurement arrangements.

Estimation

With 75 sites globally, Computershare focused on obtaining primary data for those sites which housed over 30 FTE (full-time employees) throughout the year. This allowed us to focus on quality over quantity and obtain greater accuracy across our major operations. Estimation methods are applied where complete and reliable primary data is not available for all sites or emission sources. Estimation is used in cases of missing or incomplete data, partial data coverage (e.g. where data is only available for part of the reporting period), or where site-level data is not available for specific emission sources.

A consistent hierarchy is applied to determine the basis of data used in emissions calculations, with primary data prioritised wherever available. Where primary data is incomplete or unavailable, standardised estimation methods are applied to ensure consistency and comparability across sites and reporting periods.

Management did not identify any disclosed amounts subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty, based on its assessment of the data quality, estimation methodologies and control processes applied. While certain emissions data incorporate estimates, these relate to a relatively small proportion of total reported emissions and are therefore not considered to materially affect the reliability of the disclosures.

Emission factors

Emission factors and global warming potential (GWP) values are applied to translate activity data into GHG emissions expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). Emission factors are sourced from recognised and reputable datasets with consistent methodologies applied, and emissions factors used specific to the relevant location.

Where region-specific emission factors are not available, proxy factors are applied using geographically comparable assumptions to ensure completeness and consistency of reporting.

Future Enhancements and Commitments

The Board is committed to continued development of our climate reporting and management practices. Planned enhancements include:

- Maturity of climate-related scenario analysis capabilities.
- Improving methodology and data to support our Net Zero initiatives and improving the incorporation of supplier data.

Directors' Declaration

The directors of Computershare Limited declare that:

In the directors' opinion, the Company has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the substantive provisions of the Sustainability Report of the Company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026, as presented on pages 115 and 132, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including complying with:

(a) *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) the requirements of section 296D of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors pursuant to section 296A(6) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as modified by section 1707C(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PJ Reynolds
Chairman

SJ Irving
Director

31 August 2026

Independent Auditor's Review Report on specified Sustainability Disclosures

To the Members of Computershare Limited

Review Conclusion

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures in the Sustainability Report of Computershare Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together, the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026 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):

Specified Sustainability Disclosures	Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D)	Location in Sustainability Report*
Governance	Paragraph 6	Governance disclosures on Pages 117 to 120
Strategy (risks and opportunities)	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	Disclosed climate-related physical and transition risks presented under "Identified risks and opportunities" on pages 121-123 in Table 3: Identified CRROs on page 123.
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	The following emissions disclosures are included in Table 6: FY2026 Emission Summary on page 127: • Scope 1 emissions: 1,925 tCO_2e • Scope 2 emissions (location-based): 9,808 tCO_2e • Scope 2 emissions (market-based): 1,189 tCO_2e. Applicable methods and measurement approaches are disclosed under Reporting Scope and Boundaries (page 129 -132).

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures 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 Sustainability Disclosures specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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Basis for Conclusion

Our review has 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 review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement.

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

Our conclusion is 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 below.

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

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the applicable 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), together with the ethical requirements in the Act, that are relevant to our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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 conclusion.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report/Sustainability Report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and our auditor's report thereon.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. We have issued a separate opinion on the Financial Report including the Remuneration Report included in the Annual Report.

In connection with our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Sustainability Disclosures, or our knowledge obtained when conducting the review, 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 specified Sustainability Disclosures

The directors of the Company are responsible for:

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

Inherent Limitations in preparing the specified Sustainability Disclosures

Sustainability information may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such information. Different acceptable methods have varying precision and can affect the comparability of sustainability information across entities and over time.

In addition, greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

The specified Sustainability Disclosures in relation to Strategy (risks and opportunities) have been prepared using assumptions about future events, and management’s actions, that may not occur.

pwc

Auditor’s Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusion. 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 specified Sustainability Disclosures.

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 specified Sustainability Disclosures. 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. In conducting our review, we:

- Inspected the specified Sustainability Disclosures and assessed the completeness and accuracy of these disclosures against the relevant disclosure requirements of AASB S2 and with reference to the knowledge and evidence obtained during the assurance engagement;
- Performed enquiries of management regarding the methodologies, processes and controls for capturing, collating, calculating and reporting the specified Sustainability Disclosures and assessed their alignment with AASB S2 and applicable method and measurement approaches;
- Inspected and assessed, on a sample basis, charters, policies, minutes of meetings regarding the monitoring, management and oversight of climate-related matters, and other underlying evidence supporting the climate-related financial disclosures on governance;

- Performed enquiries of management regarding the approach taken by Group to:
    - Identify climate-related risks and opportunities;
    - Identify material information for disclosure with regards to the Strategy (risks and opportunities) disclosures;
- Performed enquiries of management and examined underlying evidence to assess the completeness and accuracy of the establishment of the organisational boundary, and sources of emissions, in the context of the specified Sustainability Disclosures.
- Performed enquiries of management regarding the assumptions, conversion factors and greenhouse gas emission factors applied within the calculations of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions;
- Applied analytical procedures to evaluate the Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the underlying activity data, and;
- Performed testing over the calculations of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions, including testing the activity data utilised within the calculations to third-party records, and other relevant underlying information, on a sample basis. These procedures did not include any examination of whether Energy Attribute Certificates applied within these calculations, such as Large-scale Generation Certificates or Renewable Energy Certificates, actually represent renewable electricity generated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

C.J. Heath

CJ Heath
Melbourne
Partner
31 August 2026

Shareholder information

This section contains additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited listing rules not disclosed elsewhere in this report.

Shareholdings

Substantial Shareholders

The following information is extracted from the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders.

Name	Number of ordinary shares	Fully paid percentage
AustralianSuper Pty Ltd	70,984,945	12.27%
State Street Corporation	42,668,793	7.38%
BlackRock Group	40,011,228	6.92%
Christopher John Morris	32,091,083	5.55%
Vanguard Group	30,873,590	5.34%

Class of shares and voting rights

At 18 August 2026 there were 30,831 holders of ordinary shares in the Company. The voting rights attaching to the ordinary shares set out in clause 4 of the Company's Constitution are:

(a) the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all general meetings of the Company;

(b) the right to receive dividends; and

(c) in a winding up or a reduction of capital, the right to participate equally in the distribution of the assets of the Company (both capital and surplus), subject to any amounts unpaid on the Share and, in the case of a reduction, to the terms of the reduction.

Distribution of shareholders of shares as at 18 August 2026

Size of holding	Ordinary shareholders	% of issued capital
1 – 1,000	18,050	1.23
1,001 – 5,000	10,174	3.91
5,001 – 10,000	1,561	1.90
10,001 – 100,000	967	3.76
100,001 and over	79	89.20
Total shareholders	**30,831**	**100.00**

There were 591 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of 13 ordinary shares as at 18 August 2026.

Twenty Largest Shareholders of ordinary shares as at 18 August 2026

	Ordinary shares	
	Number	%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	169,980,284	29.39
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	138,763,551	23.99
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	86,632,914	14.98
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	14,699,037	2.54
Computershare Clearing Pty Ltd	11,166,759	1.93
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <Clearstream>	10,536,505	1.82
Invia Custodian Pty Limited <Ms Penelope Jane Maclagan>	9,651,402	1.67
Finico Pty Ltd <Morris Family A/C>	7,257,557	1.25
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd <Agency Lending A/C>	5,111,713	0.88
Argo Investments Limited	4,450,000	0.77
Welas Pty Ltd <The Wales Family A/C>	4,250,000	0.73
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited <Nt-Comnwlth Super Corp A/C>	4,002,781	0.69
Australian Foundation Investment Company Limited	3,930,000	0.68
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd Barclays	3,553,894	0.61
Welas Pty Ltd	3,500,000	0.61
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	3,030,489	0.52
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited-GSCO ECA	2,950,343	0.51
Fraser Island Pty Ltd <Fraser Island Unit A/C>	2,558,093	0.44
Netwealth Investments Limited <Wrap Services A/C>	2,167,921	0.37
Mutual Trust Pty Ltd	1,507,402	0.26
Total	**489,700,645**	**84.64**

Corporate directory

Directors

Paul Joseph Reynolds
(Chairman)

Stuart James Irving
(President and Chief Executive Officer)

Abigail Pip Cleland

Tiffany Lee Fuller

John Nendick

Gerrard Bruce Schmid

Joseph Mark Velli

Company Secretary

Dominic Matthew Horsley

Registered office

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Stock exchange listing

Australian Securities Exchange

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
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Southbank VIC 3006

Share registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited

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Investor relations

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