humm®group

HUMM GROUP LIMITED

INVESTOR PRESENTATION

2026

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Angelo Demasi | Chief Executive Officer
Tony Taylor | Interim Chief Financial Officer

25 August 2026

Authorised for release by the **humm**group Board of Directors
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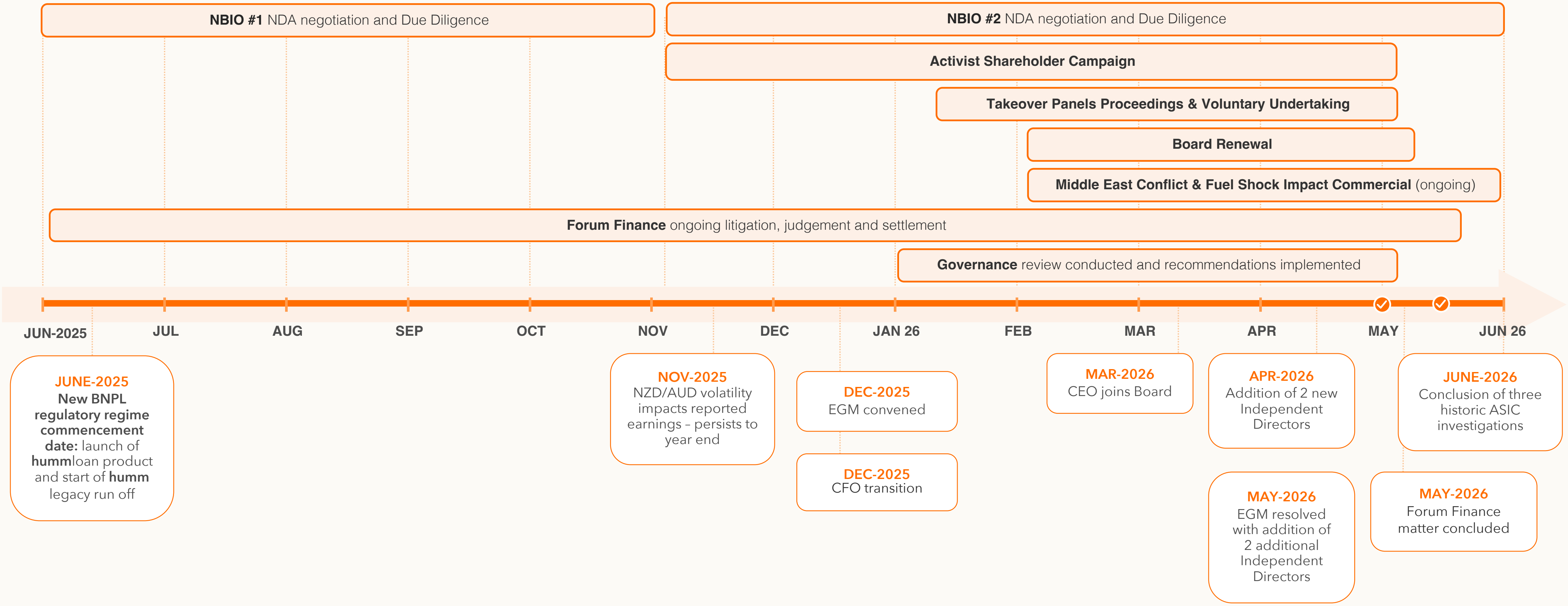
// AGENDA

// 01 HIGHLIGHTS

FY26 – THE YEAR IN REVIEW



// hummgroup successfully navigated an extraordinary level of corporate activity amidst a backdrop of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty

GROUP PERFORMANCE

$44.2m

Underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items

(excluding irregular items)[1]

8.8c

Underlying earnings per share[2]

(excluding irregular items)[1]

8.5%

Underlying return on equity[3]

(excluding irregular items)[1]

51.9%

Underlying cost to income ratio[4]

(excluding irregular items)[1]

2.0%

Group Net Loss/ANR[5,6] remained low

2.00c

Fully franked dividend for FY26 a **4.5%**[7] return to shareholders

$15.7m

Statutory profit (after tax)

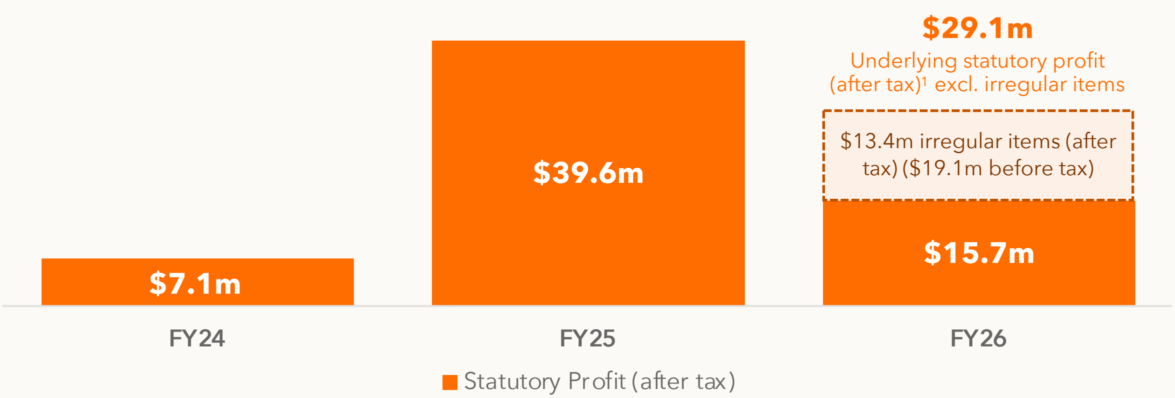
(including irregular items)[1]

Underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items is calculated as statutory profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash depreciation, impairment, amortisation, AASB 9 provision movements and irregular items[1], demonstrating resilient earnings, solid returns and cost discipline despite an extraordinarily challenging year.

1. Refer to the "**HUMM**GROUP Supplementary Information" slide for further details.
2. Underlying earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items excluding $19.1m irregular items ($13.4m after tax), divided by the weighted average number of shares on issue during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the impact of potentially dilutive securities. Diluted underlying EPS was 8.8c per share. Basic underlying EPS on the same measure was 9.0c per share.
3. Underlying return on equity (ROE) is calculated as underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items divided by average equity, defined as total equity excluding reserves.
4. Underlying cost to income (CTI) ratio represents total operating expenses as a percentage of net operating income. Underlying CTI was 51.9%, excluding FY26 irregular items of $19.1m before tax. Reported CTI, including irregular items, was 57.7%.
5. Net Credit Loss to ANR ratio is calculated as the Group's net credit losses for the last 12 months divided by Average Net Receivables (ANR), excluding receivables subject to the Forward Flow arrangement.
6. Net Credit Loss to average AUM ratio is calculated as the Group's net credit losses for the last 12 months divided by average Assets Under Management (AUM), including receivables under the Forward Flow arrangement, which for FY26 was 1.8%.
7. Annualised shareholder return calculated on pre-tax basis taking into consideration the level of franking provided and using a share price of 64.1c per share.

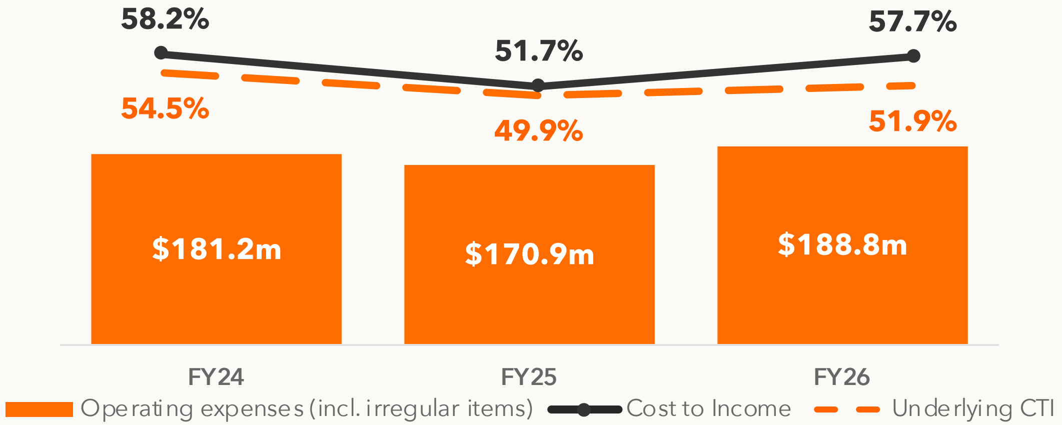
GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE METRICS

STATUTORY PROFIT (AFTER TAX)

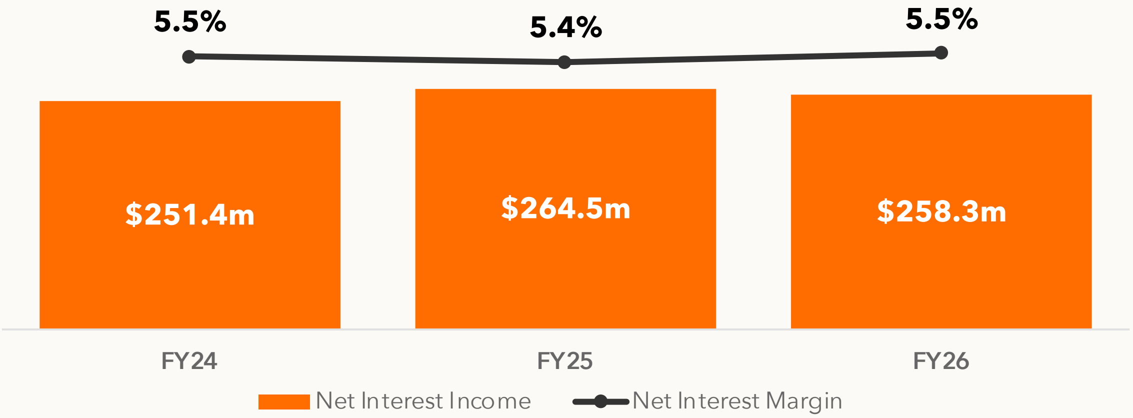


NET PROFIT (AFTER TAX) ADJUSTED FOR NON-CASH ITEMS

COST TO INCOME RATIO[2]



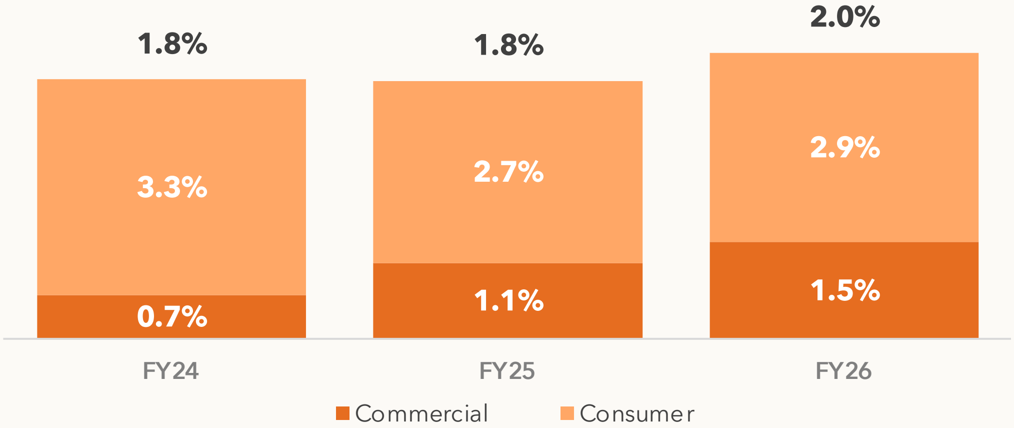
NET INTEREST INCOME ($M) AND NIM[3]



1. Underlying statutory profit (after tax) is a non-IFRS financial measure and represents statutory profit (after tax) excluding irregular items of $19.1m ($13.4m after tax). 2. FY26 CTI including irregular items of $19.1m before tax was 57.7%. Excluding these items, operating expenses were $169.7m and underlying CTI was 51.9%. 3. Net Interest Margin (NIM) is calculated as Net Interest Income divided by Average Net Receivables.

GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE METRICS

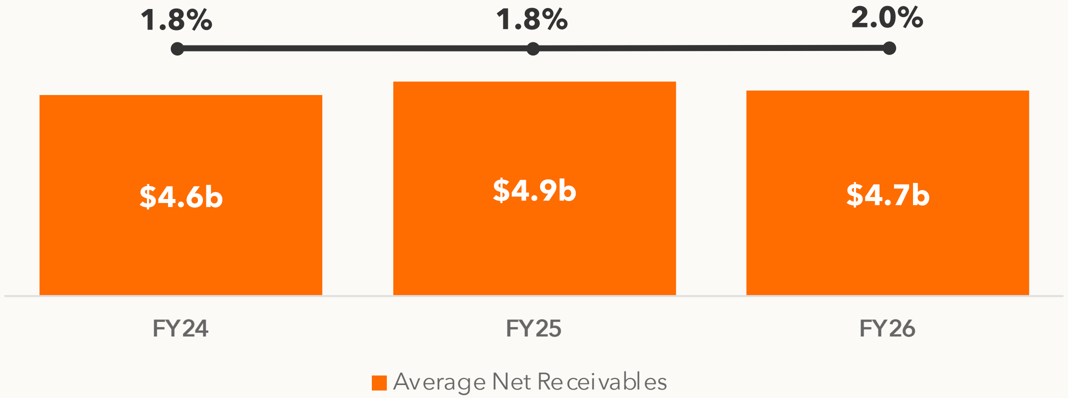
NET CREDIT LOSS TO ANR[1]



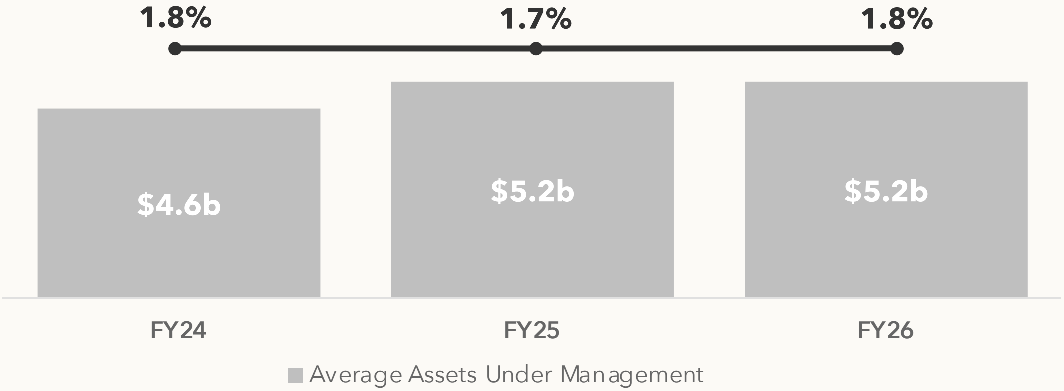
CREDIT QUALITY WELL MANAGED THROUGH DIFFICULT FY26

- Amid significant macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, average AUM remained broadly stable and Net Credit Loss to ANR was well controlled at 2.0% as earlier loan vintages seasoned and legacy products ran off as expected.
- In line with the Q3 update, Commercial Net Credit Loss to ANR was 1.5%, reflecting the expected seasoning of earlier vintages, longer asset recovery lead times and broader macroeconomic conditions.
- Consumer (PosPP, Cards AU and Cards NZ) increased 10bps[2] to 2.9% amidst legacy product run-off, with Cards AU improving to 2.3% as a result of credit policy and scorecard optimisation.
- Net loss to AUM of 1.8% remained below the net loss to ANR ratio, reflecting consistent improvement in the credit quality of originations across on-balance sheet and Forward Flow receivables.

NET CREDIT LOSS TO ANR[1]



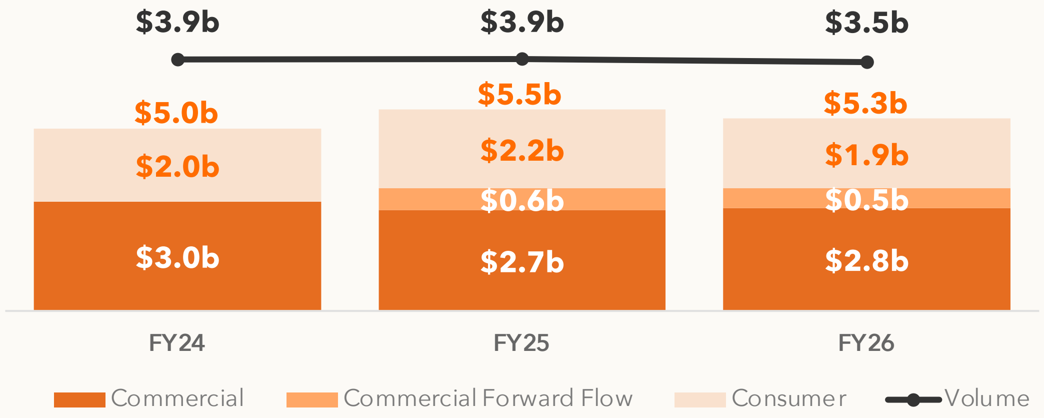
NET CREDIT LOSS TO AVERAGE AUM[3]



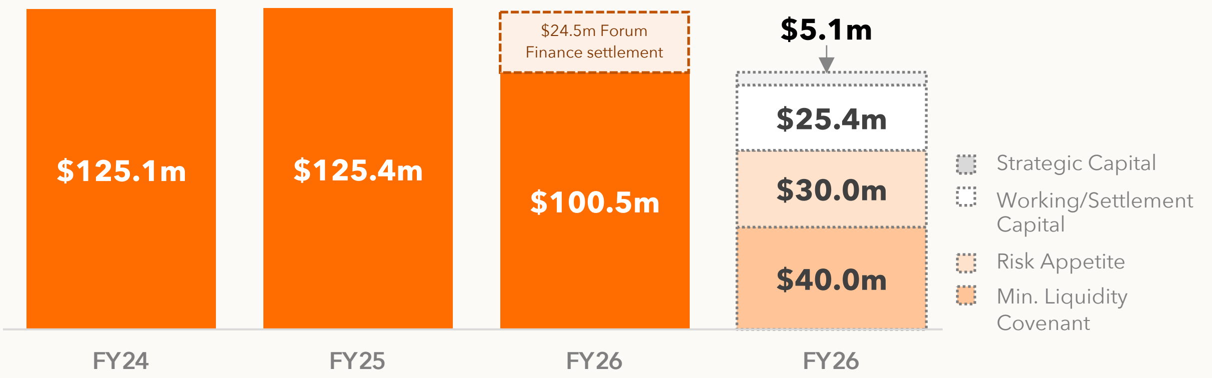
1. Average Net Receivables (ANR) is the average of on balance sheet loans and advances before ECL provision over the reporting period. 2. FY26 vs FY25 movements are calculated using unrounded net credit loss to ANR ratios and rounded to the nearest 10bps. Movements may not reconcile exactly to the rounded ratios shown. 3. Average AUM is the average of on balance sheet loans and advances before ECL provision and assets managed under the Forward Flow arrangement (which are not included on the Group's balance sheet) over the reporting period.

BALANCE SHEET AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

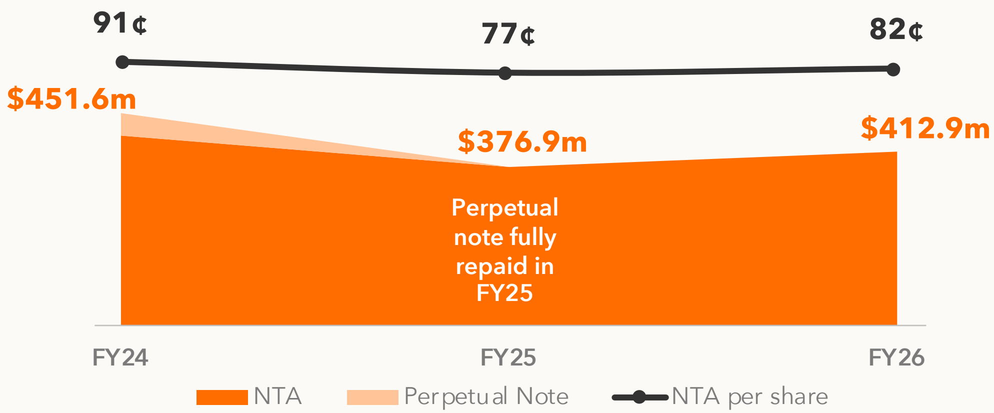
VOLUMES[1] AND ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT[2] ($B)



OPERATING CASH[4] ($M)



EQUITY CAPITAL POSITION[3]



- The Group's operating cash balance is **allocated across liquidity requirements, risk appetite buffers, working capital and strategic growth capacity**.
- **Minimum Liquidity Covenant ($40.0m):** ongoing compliance with the covenants under our Corporate Debt Facilities.
- **Risk Appetite ($30.0m):** additional buffer mandated by the Group's risk appetite statement (RAS) liquidity metrics.
- **Working/Settlement Capital ($25.4m):** operational working capital plus two days of origination settlements.
- **Strategic Capital ($5.1m):** capacity to continue funding near-term growth.
- FY26 operating cash of $100.5m **does not consider drawn corporate debt of $63.9m at 30 June 2026**.
- Forum Finance legacy matter successfully resolved with a final settlement of $24.5m, inclusive of FY26 costs.

1. Volume represents total Group new business originations. 2. AUM comprise on-balance sheet loans and advances before ECL provision and assets managed under the Forward Flow arrangement (which are not included on the Group's balance sheet). Totals may not cast due to rounding. 3. Net Tangible Assets (NTA) represents Net Assets excluding Intangibles. $36.0m increase in NTA from FY25 to FY26 is driven by the increase in the after-tax marked-to-market position of hedging instruments. 4. Cash and cash equivalents that are not subject to regulatory, contractual or operational restrictions and are available to support the Group's liquidity, working capital and growth objectives.

GROWTH EFFICIENCY AND RESILIENCE

Major transformation milestones well progressed and on track.

TRANSFORMING OUR PLATFORMS

CARDS *STATUS:* ***IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESSING***
CUSTOMER X *STATUS:* ***IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESSING***

INFRASTRUCTURE MODERNISATION

TOWARDS SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE
SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE, *WITH CARDS PLATFORM IMPLEMENTATION UNDERWAY*

NEW CORE PLATFORMS

NEW DATA PLATFORM AND LENDING PLATFORM **LIVE**

FOCUS SHIFTED *TO OPERATIONAL OPTIMISATION AND CAPABILITY EXPANSION*

MORE RELIABLE, RESILIENT AND SECURE CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

DATA CENTRE DECOMMISSIONING → CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

COMPLETE, *INCLUDING CYBERSECURITY UPLIFT*

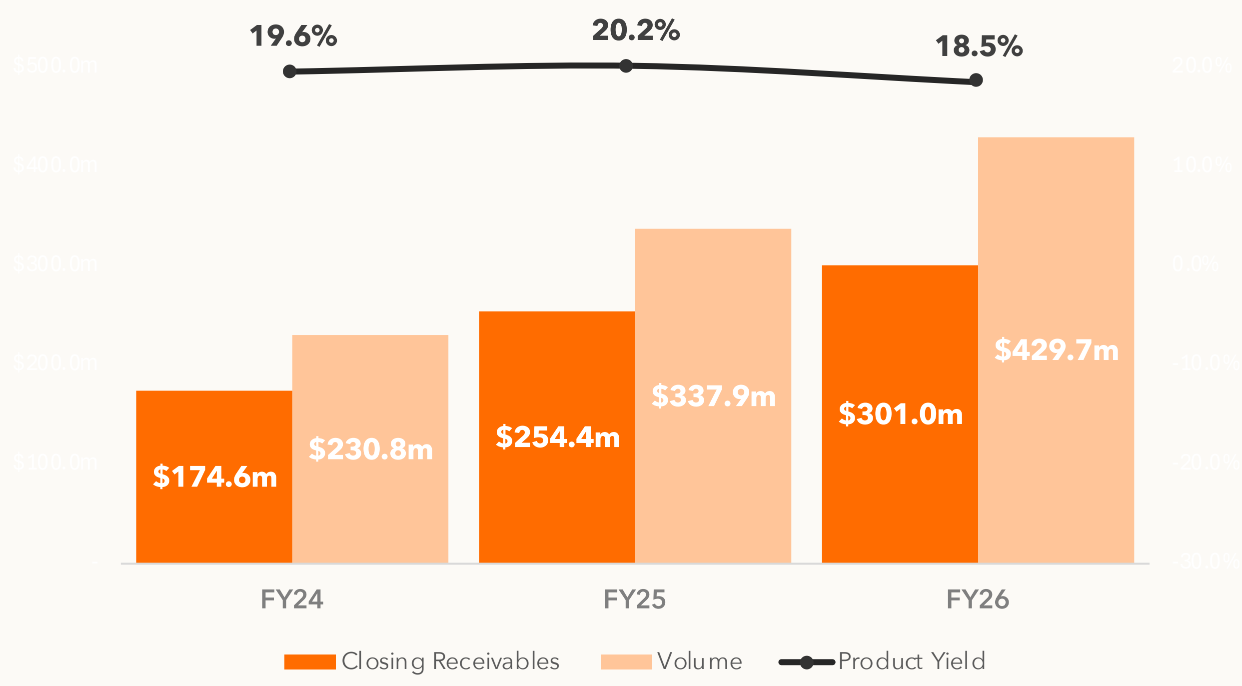
CONSUMER REVENUE GROWTH AND ENHANCED CUSTOMER AND MERCHANT EXPERIENCE

COST SAVINGS THROUGH MODERN, SIMPLER, MORE SECURE AND RESILIENT PLATFORMS

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

Targeted offshore investment continued to deliver in FY26, with balanced growth across our international markets and disciplined alignment to the strongest opportunities.

STRONG GROWTH TRAJECTORY MAINTAINED ACROSS INTERNATIONAL MARKETS[1]



- **humm**'s international net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items improved from $0.4m in FY25 to $8.1m in FY26, driven by net interest income up 27.8% to $33.6m and disciplined cost control across all markets.
- **humm** Ireland delivered a net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items of $14.3m on strong receivables growth, disciplined credit management and operating leverage, while **humm** UK closing receivables were up 51.7% on pcp.
- **humm**'s international growth momentum continued through FY26, with volumes up 27.2% on pcp (Ireland up 27.8%, UK up 41.1%).
- Ireland and UK mezzanine debt introduced in FY26, further improving capital diversity for future growth.
- Operating model reset in **humm** Canada delivered a 42.5% structural cost improvement on pcp and a renewed product offering to target broader addressable market returns consistent with the UK.
- **humm**group's digital platforms, service offering and technology remain a competitive advantage as PosPP international scales across Ireland, the UK and Canada.

1. Product Yield is calculated as the sum of Interest Income and Fee and Other Income, divided by Average Net Receivables.

// 02 FINANCIALS

HUMMGROUP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

HUMMGROUP ($M)	FY25	FY26	MVMT FY26 vs FY25[1]	% MVMT FY26 vs FY25[1]
Interest income	566.6	539.2	(27.4)	(4.8%)
Interest expense	(302.1)	(280.9)	21.2	7.0%
Net interest income	**264.5**	**258.3**	**(6.2)**	**(2.3%)**
Fee and other income	100.0	95.2	(4.8)	(4.8%)
Cost of origination	(34.0)	(26.4)	7.6	22.4%
Net operating income	**330.5**	**327.1**	**(3.4)**	**(1.0%)**
Net credit losses	(88.2)	(95.3)	(7.1)	(8.0%)
Irregular items[2]	(6.0)	(19.1)	(13.1)	(LRG)
Operating expenses	(164.9)	(169.7)	(4.8)	(2.9%)
Cash depreciation (AASB 16)	(2.9)	(2.6)	0.3	10.3%
Net profit (before tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**68.5**	**40.4**	**(28.1)**	**(41.0%)**
Income tax expense	(15.6)	(9.6)	6.0	38.5%
Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**52.9**	**30.8**	**(22.1)**	**(41.8%)**
Total non-cash items[2]	(19.0)	(20.7)	(1.7)	(8.9%)
Tax on above	5.7	5.6	(0.1)	(1.8%)
Statutory profit (after tax)	**39.6**	**15.7**	**(23.9)**	**(60.4%)**
Assets under management[3]	**5,497.3**	**5,259.7**	**(237.6)**	**(4.3%)**

PERFORMANCE ACROSS KEY METRICS

- Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items of $30.8m absorbed two clearly identified items:
  - Material irregular items of $19.1m for regulatory, legal and compliance matters, including Forum Finance, M&A, EGM and Takeovers Panel proceedings; and
  - Anticipated seasoning of the Commercial portfolio following successive periods of strong growth, with some SME customers pressured by the 2H FY26 energy and fuel driven supply shock.
- Absent irregular items of $19.1m ($13.4m after tax), underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items of $44.2m demonstrates a resilient underlying performance, for which a reconciliation is clearly detailed on slide 14.
- Net interest income of $258.3m was down 2.3%, with NIM up 10bps[4] to 5.5% on lower funding costs and improved consumer yields, while interest expense was down 7.0% to $280.9m.
- Fee and other income of $95.2m primarily reflects stronger Forward Flow benefits recognised in FY25, resulting from higher receivables sales volumes, with FY26 impacted by a materially lower level of receivables sold.
- Net operating income was broadly stable at $327.1m, down 1.0%, with lower funding costs offsetting lower interest income.
- Operating expenses of $169.7m excluded $19.1m of irregular items, included $6.7m of inflationary pressures, partly offset by $4.5m of savings in Canada (exceeding the FY25 Investor Presentation target of $4.4m). The underlying cost base remained largely stable, with employment costs well managed throughout the year.
- NZD FX impacts[5]: weakening New Zealand dollar had a negative impact of $1.1m on reported net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items.
- Assets under management of $5.3b was lower than prior year, with Commercial growth and strong Ireland and UK performance offsetting expected Consumer legacy run-off and NZD FX translation impacts[5].

1. Positive results represent favourable movements vs the comparison period(s); negative results represent unfavourable movements. LRG indicates a percentage movement of greater than or equal to 100.0%, or less than or equal to (100.0%). 2. Refer to the "**HUMM**GROUP Supplementary Information" slide 15 for further details. 3. Assets Under Management (AUM) includes $0.5b of receivables under the Forward Flow arrangement. 4. FY26 includes a reclassification of NZ Cards interchange fee income to further align the presentation of financial metrics with AASB 16 and IFRS requirements. The change has no impact on Group revenue, profit or cash flows. 5. The weaker NZD in FY26 impacted reported results. Applying FY25 average FX rates to FY26 would increase AUM by $91.9m and increase the net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items by $1.1m.

HUMMGROUP UNDERLYING PERFORMANCE

($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 v FY25[1]	% FY26 v FY25[1]
Statutory profit (after tax)	**39.6**	**15.7**	**(23.9)**	**(60.4%)**

NON-CASH ITEMS (BEFORE TAX) ($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 v FY25	FY26 v FY25
ECL provision movement (AASB 9)	(5.1)	5.5	(10.6)	(LRG)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	15.6	15.2	0.4	2.6%
Impairment of IT development & software	8.5	–	8.5	LRG
Tax on above	(5.7)	(5.6)	(0.1)	(1.8%)
Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**52.9**	**30.8**	**(22.1)**	**(41.8%)**

IRREGULAR ITEMS (BEFORE TAX) ($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 v FY25	FY26 v FY25
Irregular items	6.0	19.1	(13.1)	(LRG)
Tax on above	(1.8)	(5.7)	3.9	LRG
Underlying net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**57.1**	**44.2**	**(12.9)**	**(22.6%)**

STATUTORY PROFIT (AFTER TAX) **$15.7m** + NON-CASH ITEMS (AFTER TAX) ADDED BACK **$15.1m** + IRREGULAR ITEMS (AFTER TAX) ADDED BACK **$13.4m** = UNDERLYING NPAT ADJUSTED FOR NON-CASH ITEMS **$44.2m**

STATUTORY TO UNDERLYING NET PROFIT (AFTER TAX) ADJUSTED FOR NON-CASH ITEMS

- Underlying NPAT ("net profit after tax") adjusted for non-cash items of $44.2m demonstrates resilient earnings, solid returns and cost discipline despite an extraordinarily challenging year.
- $15.1m of net non-cash items added back in FY26, translates to a NPAT adjusted for non-cash items of $30.8m.
- $8.5m of IT development and software impairment in FY25 does not repeat in FY26.
- $19.1m of irregular items ($13.4m after tax) added back to NPAT adjusted for non-cash items in FY26, translates to an underlying NPAT adjusted for non-cash items of $44.2m.

1. Positive results represent favourable movements vs the comparison period(s); negative results represent unfavourable movements. LRG indicates a percentage movement of greater than or equal to 100.0%, or less than or equal to (100.0%). For clarity of the walkdown, non-cash and irregular items are presented with the opposite sign (expenses shown as positive amounts) to reflect their add-back to statutory profit (after tax). Unless otherwise stated (for example, slide 25), expenses are presented as negative amounts throughout this document.

HUMMGROUP SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NON-CASH ITEMS (BEFORE TAX) ($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 v FY25[1]	% FY26 v FY25[1]
ECL provision movement (AASB 9)	5.1	(5.5)	(10.6)	(LRG)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(15.6)	(15.2)	0.4	2.6%
Impairment of IT development & software	(8.5)	–	8.5	LRG
Tax on above	5.7	5.6	(0.1)	(1.8%)
Total non-cash items	**(13.3)**	**(15.1)**	**(1.8)**	**(13.5%)**

NON-CASH ITEMS

- Total non-cash items increased by $1.8m to $15.1m in FY26.
- The increase was largely driven by higher ECL provisioning, partially offset by the absence of the prior year IT software impairment.
- Depreciation and amortisation remained consistent with FY25 levels, indicating a stable underlying asset base and amortisation profile.

TRANSPARENCY OF IRREGULAR ITEMS

- $19.1m of irregular items (before tax) vs $6.0m in FY25, concentrated in:
  - Legal and regulatory costs of $9.9m related to Forum Finance.
  - EGM and Takeovers Panel proceedings of $2.6m.
  - ASIC inquiry costs of $1.4m related to historical items.
  - M&A activity of $2.5m related to two NBIOs.
  - Remediation costs of $1.1m related to historical items.
  - Business restructure cost of $3.6m related to improved productivity.

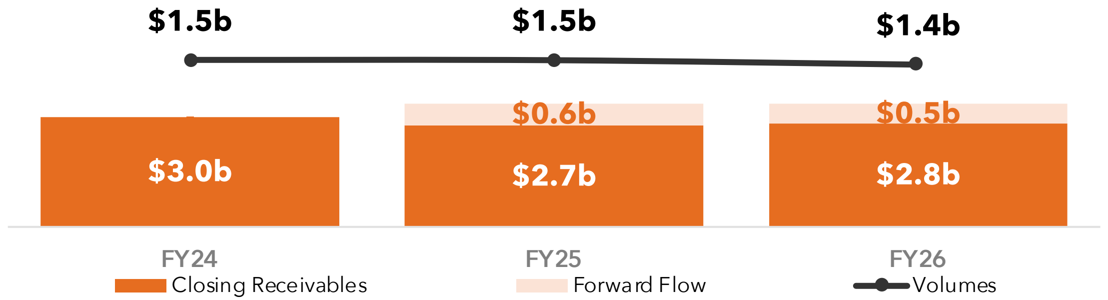
IRREGULAR & SPECIFIC ITEMS (BEFORE TAX) ($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 v FY25[1]	% FY26 v FY25[1]
Legal and regulatory	2.5	(9.9)	(12.4)	(LRG)
EGM and Takeovers Panel proceedings	–	(2.6)	(2.6)	(LRG)
Business restructure	(3.4)	(3.6)	(0.2)	(5.9%)
ASIC inquiry legal costs	(3.2)	(1.4)	1.8	56.6%
Remediation costs	(1.9)	(1.1)	0.8	42.1%
M&A	–	(2.5)	(2.5)	(LRG)
Onerous Contract	–	2.0	2.0	LRG
Irregular items (before tax)	**(6.0)**	**(19.1)**	**(13.1)**	**(LRG)**
Tax on above	1.8	5.7	3.9	LRG
Irregular items (after tax)	**(4.2)**	**(13.4)**	**(9.2)**	**(LRG)**
Elevated consumer duplicate system costs	(2.6)	(2.0)	0.6	23.1%
Long-term Incentive Plan	(3.8)	(3.8)	0.0	0.4%
Short-term Incentive Plan	2.1	(1.2)	(3.3)	(LRG)
Specific items (before tax)	**(4.3)**	**(7.0)**	**(2.7)**	**(62.5%)**
Tax on above	1.3	2.1	0.8	62.5%
Specific items (after tax)	**(3.0)**	**(4.9)**	**(1.9)**	**(62.5%)**
New Zealand FX Impacts (NPAT adjusted for non-cash items)	–	(1.1)	(1.1)	(LRG)
R&D tax offset	1.0	–	(1.0)	(LRG)

1. Positive results represent favourable movements vs the comparison period(s); negative results represent unfavourable movements. LRG indicates a percentage movement of greater than or equal to 100.0%, or less than or equal to (100.0%).

COMMERCIAL

($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 vs FY25	% FY26 vs FY25
Net interest income	**96.5**	**93.3**	**(3.2)**	**(3.3%)**
Net operating income	**126.0**	**124.8**	**(1.2)**	**(1.0%)**
Net credit losses	(31.5)	(40.6)	(9.1)	(28.9%)
Operating expenses	(30.8)	(35.7)	(4.9)	(15.9%)
Net profit (before tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**63.7**	**48.5**	**(15.2)**	**(23.9%)**
Income tax expense	(18.4)	(14.5)	3.9	21.2%
Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**45.3**	**34.0**	**(11.3)**	**(24.9%)**
ECL provision movement (AASB 9)	0.6	(10.9)	(11.5)	(LRG)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(3.1)	(4.5)	(1.4)	(45.2%)
Tax on above	0.8	4.6	3.8	LRG
Statutory profit (after tax)	**43.6**	**23.2**	**(20.4)**	**(46.8%)**
Assets under management[1]	**3,345.0**	**3,348.5**	**3.5**	**0.1%**

COMMERCIAL AU & NZ: VOLUME AND ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT[2] ($B)



RESILIENT PERFORMANCE AMID MACROECONOMIC HEADWINDS

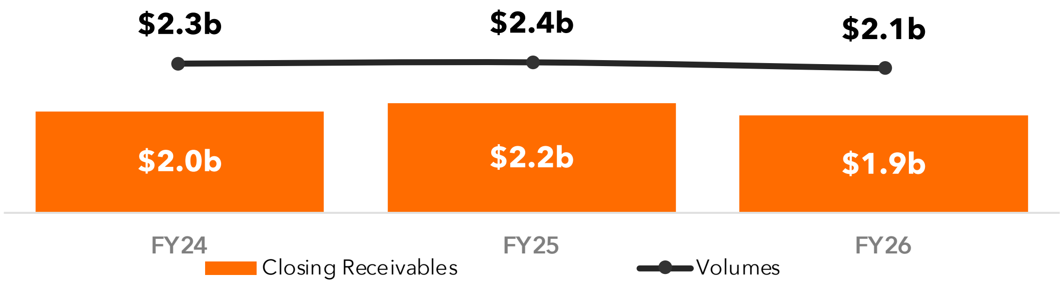
- Assets under management broadly stable at $3.3b, up 0.1% on pcp despite significant macroeconomic headwinds.
- Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items of $34.0m, with higher credit losses as the portfolio seasoned following successive prior periods of strong origination growth.
- Net interest income down 3.3% reflecting lower average net receivables, driven by softer SME demand consequent on systemic fuel disruption in 2H FY26.
- Net interest margin of 3.4%, down 5bps due to deliberate strategy to originate high credit quality assets, offset by improvement in cost of funds.
- Net operating income broadly stable at $124.8m, down 1.0%.
- Credit impairment increased to $51.5m, with net credit losses of $40.6m and ECL provision increase of $10.9m.
- Credit loss to ANR rose as earlier vintages seasoned, with longer recovery lead times and a prudent higher coverage rate applied amid softer SME conditions in 2H FY26.
- More recent originations have been written to deliberately stronger credit settings, supporting resiliency through the cycle.
- Operating expenses of $35.7m were 15.9% higher, reflecting deliberate investment in people capability and IT platform development – committed early in FY26 to support growth ahead of the macroeconomic and geopolitical disruption that emerged in 2H FY26.
- Portfolio performance remained resilient, supported by strong broker relationships, disciplined underwriting and continued diversification across geography, industry and asset class.

1. Assets Under Management (AUM) includes $0.5b of receivables under the Forward Flow arrangement.
2. Commercial NZ closing receivables were AUD $171.9m in FY26. Adjusting FY26 using FY25 average FX rates results in an uplift of $21.2m.

CONSUMER

($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 vs FY25	% FY26 vs FY25
Net interest income	**168.0**	**165.0**	**(3.0)**	**(1.8%)**
Net operating income	**204.5**	**202.3**	**(2.2)**	**(1.1%)**
Net credit losses	(56.7)	(54.7)	2.0	3.5%
Operating expenses	(115.6)	(106.6)	9.0	7.8%
Net profit (before tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**32.2**	**41.0**	**8.8**	**27.3%**
Income tax expense	(7.4)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(32.4%)
Net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**24.8**	**31.2**	**6.4**	**25.8%**
ECL provision movement (AASB 9)	4.5	5.4	0.9	20.0%
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	(12.5)	(10.7)	1.8	14.4%
Impairment of intangibles and right-of-use assets	(8.5)	-	8.5	LRG
Tax on above	4.9	1.0	(3.9)	(79.6%)
Statutory profit (after tax)	**13.2**	**26.9**	**13.7**	**LRG**
Closing receivables[1]	**2,152.3**	**1,911.2**	**(241.1)**	**(11.2%)**

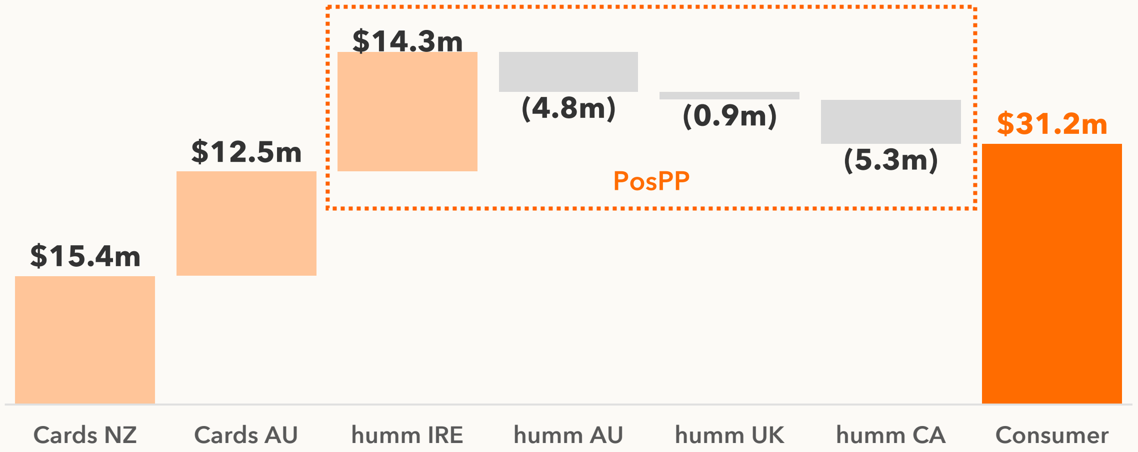
VOLUMES AND CLOSING RECEIVABLES ($B)



STRONG PROFIT PERFORMANCE IN CARDS AND HUMM IRELAND

- PosPP, Cards AU and Cards NZ net profit (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items of $31.2m up 25.8% on pcp, driven by Cards NZ, Cards AU and **humm** Ireland.
- Net operating income broadly stable, down 1.1% to $202.3m, as strength in Cards NZ and **humm** Ireland, offset softer volumes in the PosPP Australia loan offering the first full year following the regulatory change.
- Credit losses improved 3.5% on pcp, supported by strong credit performance across the Cards AU and NZ portfolios, while ECL benefited from the ongoing run-off of **humm** Classic.
- Operating expenses of $106.6m were down 7.8%, reflecting the operational reset in Canada and disciplined cost management across other portfolios.
- Closing receivables of $1.9b were down 11.2%, reflecting expected legacy run-off and softer PosPP Australia volumes and before accounting for NZD FX translation impacts.

FY26 NET PROFIT (AFTER TAX) ADJUSTED FOR NON-CASH ITEMS BY PRODUCT

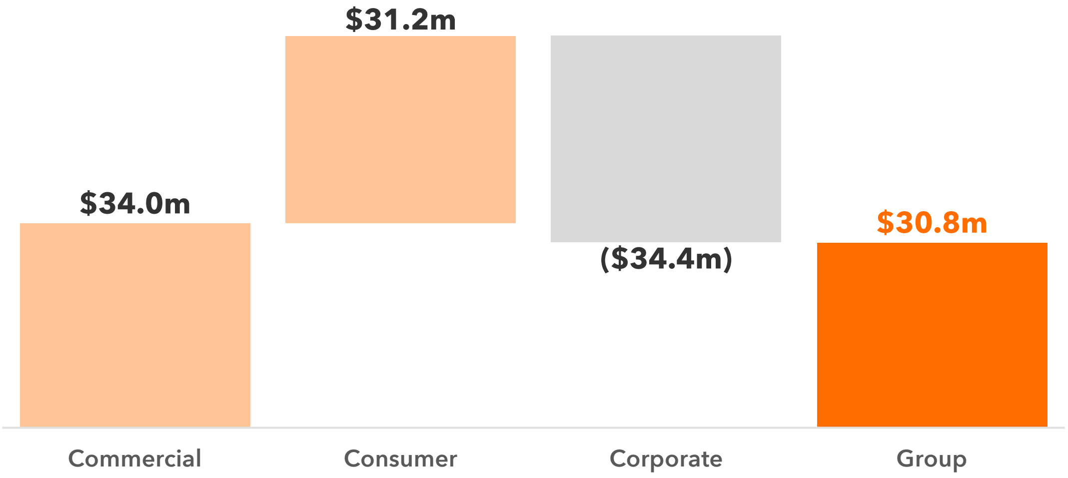


1. The FY26 Closing receivables is lower than anticipated, due to unfavourable NZD/AUD FX impacts. Adjusting FY26 using FY25 average FX rates results in an uplift of $70.7m.

CORPORATE

($M)	FY25	FY26	FY26 vs FY25	% FY26 vs FY25
Operating expenses	(24.5)	(46.5)	(22.0)	(89.8%)
Cash depreciation (AASB 16)	(2.9)	(2.6)	0.3	10.3%
Income tax expense	10.2	14.7	4.5	44.1%
Net loss (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**(17.2)**	**(34.4)**	**(17.2)**	**(LRG)**
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	–	–	–	–
Tax on above	–	–	–	–
Statutory loss (after tax) adjusted for non-cash items	**(17.2)**	**(34.4)**	**(17.2)**	**(LRG)**

NET PROFIT/LOSS (AFTER TAX) ADJUSTED FOR NON-CASH ITEMS BY SEGMENT ($M)



CORPORATE SEGMENT

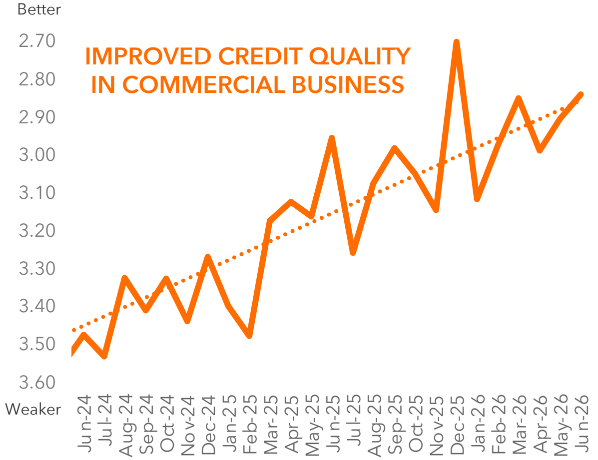
- In FY25, the Group revised its internal reporting structure, creating a new Corporate segment, comprising central back-office functions.
- Introduction of the Corporate segment enhances transparency of the underlying business segment performance, separating shared costs and irregular items, particularly in FY26.
- Operating expenses include employment costs, professional fees, technology costs, and insurance and occupancy costs.
- Increase in operating expenses largely reflects irregular items, including:
  - Federal Court judgement and settlement of Forum Finance, including litigation costs.
  - EGM & Takeovers Panel proceedings.
  - M&A expenses relating to two successive NBIOs.
  - Elevated legal, regulatory and compliance costs relating to ASIC investigations for historical items.
- In FY27, a group-wide productivity review will be undertaken to support a more efficient, scalable and growth-oriented business, and ultimately a lower cost-to-income ratio.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

NET CREDIT LOSS TO ANR[1]	FY25	FY26	FY26 vs FY25[2]
Commercial	**1.1%**	**1.5%**	**Up 30bps**
PosPP	2.3%	2.7%	Up 30bps
AU Cards	2.7%	2.3%	Down 30bps
NZ Cards	3.4%	3.5%	Up 10bps
Consumer	**2.7%**	**2.9%**	**Up 10bps**
Group	**1.8%**	**2.0%**	**Up 20bps**
Balance Sheet Provision Coverage[3]	**2.6%**	**2.7%**	**Up 10bps**

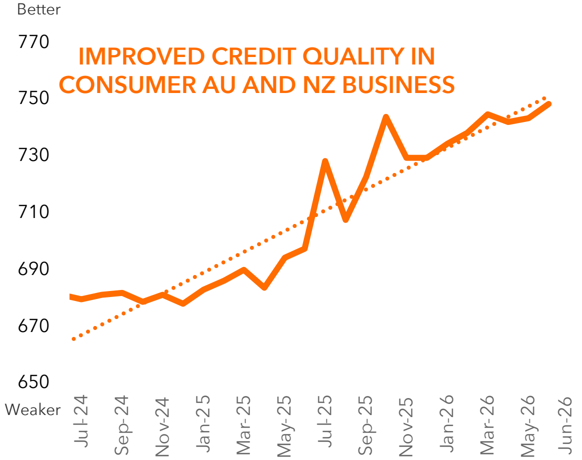
COMMERCIAL CREDIT QUALITY OVER TIME

Credit worthiness rated from 10 (Lowest) to 1 (Highest)[4]



CONSUMER AU[5] AND CARDS NZ CREDIT QUALITY OVER TIME

Credit worthiness rated from 0 (Lowest) to 1,200 (Highest)[4]



NET CREDIT LOSS

- Group net credit loss to ANR increased to 2.0% (up 20bps).
- Commercial net credit loss to ANR increased 30bps to 1.5% as the receivables book seasoned following higher volume growth in prior periods, SME conditions in 2H FY26 softened amid significant macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty and asset recovery lead times lengthened.
- In response, a deliberate shift toward higher-quality Commercial credit customers continues to lead to improved credit quality over time.
- PosPP net credit loss to ANR increased to 2.7% (up 30bps), reflecting the planned **humm** Classic run-off and product transition in Australia. Ireland improved to 1.7% (FY25: 1.8%) and the UK to 1.5% (FY25: 2.2%), demonstrating continued portfolio optimisation and credit discipline.
- Cards performance remained resilient, with Australia Cards improving to 2.3% (down 30bps) following credit scorecard optimisation, partly offset by NZ Cards at 3.5% (up 10bps). Provision coverage increased to 2.7% (up 10bps).

COVERAGE RATIO

- Balance sheet provision coverage increased to 2.7% (up 10bps), reflecting a more conservative reserve position amid portfolio seasoning.
- Balance sheet coverage of 2.7% exceeds actual net credit loss to ANR of 2.0% by 70bps as at 30 June 2026.

1. Net Credit Loss includes Bad Debts and Loss Recoveries. Net Credit Loss to ANR presented excludes receivables subject to the Forward Flow arrangement. Net Credit Loss to average AUM for the period is 1.8% for Group and 1.2% for Commercial. 2. FY26 vs FY25 movements are calculated using unrounded net credit loss to ANR ratios and rounded to the nearest 10bps. Movements may not reconcile exactly to the rounded ratios shown. 3. Balance sheet provision coverage is calculated as ECL provisions plus provisions for unused credit and loan commitments, divided by ANR. 4. Credit worthiness rating is based on the Commercial internal rating system; Consumer AU & Cards NZ credit worthiness rating is based on Illion Credit Score (independent bureau service provider). 5. Consumer AU comprises PosPP Australia and Cards AU portfolios.

DIFFERENTIATED FUNDING PLATFORM

CONTINUED STRENGTH IN FUNDING PLATFORM

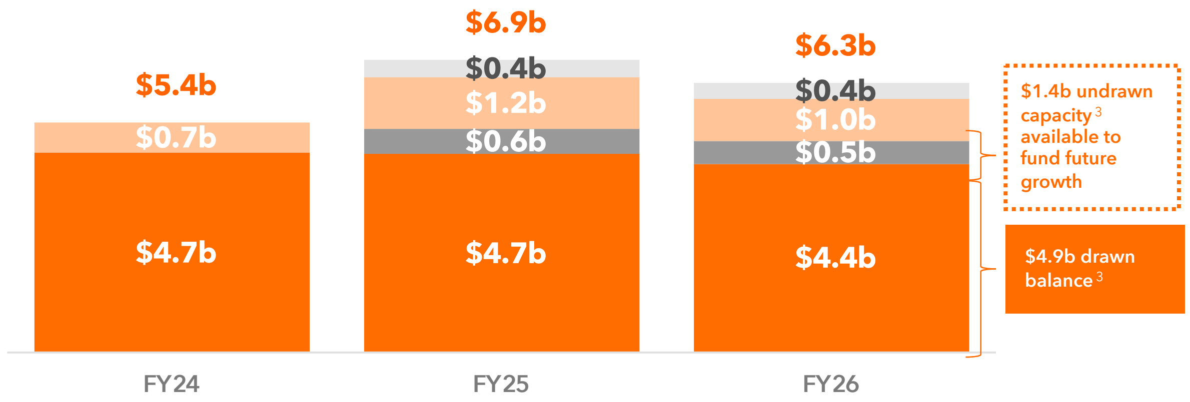
- Diversified funding platform supported by leading Australian and international wholesale and institutional investors across the full capital stack.
- Warehouse facilities, private placements, public transactions, and Forward Flow facilities across multiple currencies enable the Group to fund asset pools at the optimal capital and pricing point, maximising economic value through liability and balance sheet management.
- The use of private placements across the balance sheet provides targeted leverage benefits, releasing capital back to the Group for reinvestment and growth.
- The Forward Flow program supports capital-light growth by enabling targeted deployment of the Group's capital base, maximising risk-adjusted returns and enhancing shareholder ROE.

FUNDING FACILITIES DESIGNED TO DELIVER KEY BENEFITS TO THE GROUP

	CAPITAL REQUIRED	COST OF FUNDS	VALUE PROVIDED
Warehouse	2-7%	Higher	Multi-Asset Flexibility and Liquidity for Origination Growth
Term Deal	2-6%	Lower	Lower Pricing and Improved Leverage Benefits
Forward Flow	Nil	Lower	Committed Facility and Capital-Light Growth

CAPITAL DEPLOYED TO FUND COST-EFFECTIVE GROWTH

CAPACITY TO FUND THE PORTFOLIO[2] ($B)



1. Capital efficiency ratio is calculated as statutory equity divided by tangible assets and applied consistently across FY24 to FY26. Under this methodology, the FY25 ratio was 9.6%. The FY25 ratio previously disclosed under an alternative methodology was 10.5%, calculated as (Average Net Receivables – Average SPV Borrowings + Restricted Cash) ÷ Average Net Receivables. 2. FY26 execution of a second Forward Flow arrangement, securing a $500.0m one-year committed facility. The first tranche settled in January 2026, with $151.5m of Commercial assets derecognised. 3. At 30 June 2026, the Group had $5.4 billion of on-balance-sheet wholesale debt facilities, with $1.0 billion undrawn. The off-balance-sheet Forward Flow arrangement provides a further $0.4 billion of undrawn capacity.

// 03

SUMMARY

OUTLOOK – FY27 AND BEYOND

01

PLATFORM TRANSFORMATION

Execution of platform transformation, as focus shifts to Cards re-platforming.

02

RETURN OPTIMISATION

Intensified focus on optimising volume, margin and credit quality to further advance durable income streams to generate reliable risk-adjusted returns for shareholders.

03

PRODUCTIVITY

Group-wide focus on productivity through platform transformation, AI-enabled automation and a comprehensive activity-based cost review to lower cost-to-income ratio.

04

GROWTH AND SCALE

Capital-efficient AUM growth, continue to leverage the Group's efficient, cost-effective funding platform to generate scale and revenue.

// A leaner, self-funded platform positioned for profitable and sustainable growth in a more stable corporate environment

// 04 APPENDICES

TO BE THE PROVIDER OF FINANCE FOR BIGGER PURCHASES

	flexicommercial	CONSUMER FINANCE
POSITIONING	ANZ leading provider of specialist asset finance	Leading Point of Sale finance
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	$3.3b	$1.9b
VERTICALS/INDUSTRIES	Construction // Engineering Agriculture	Health // Retail Solar // Home // Travel
CUSTOMER PROFILE	SMEs looking to borrow for tools of trade	Families aged 35+ Homeowners
$ATV[1]	$139,000	$6,600
NET OPERATING INCOME	$124.8m	$202.3m
NET LOSS/ANR	1.5%	2.9%

CORE EXPERTISE

>> Instant credit decisioning

>> Continual credit improvements driven by data and scale

>> Collections strategy and management

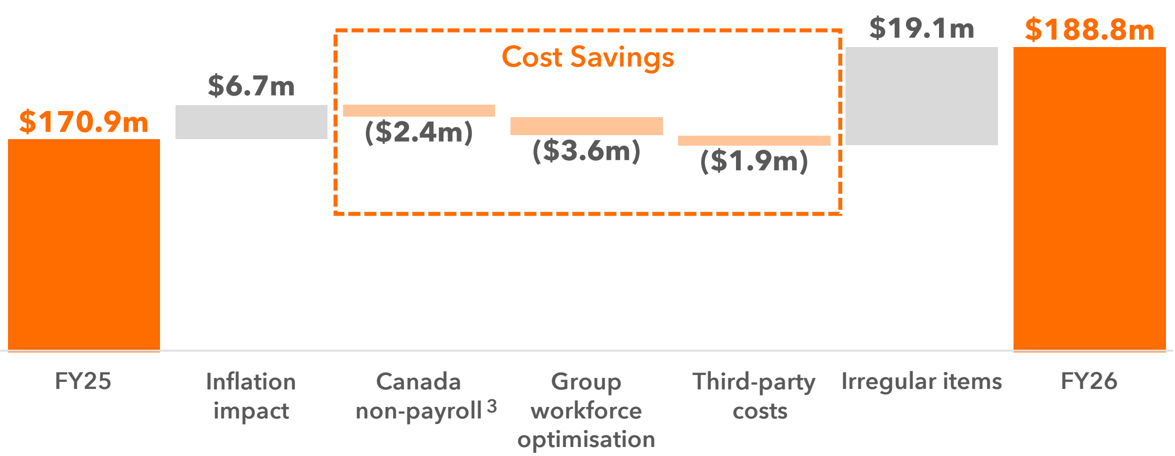
>> Diversified funding capability to gain competitive advantage and improve capital efficiency

1. Average Transaction Value (ATV) for Consumer includes PosPP Australia, Cards NZ LTIF and Cards AU LTIF.

EXPENDITURE – CAPABILITY INVESTMENT & IRREGULAR ITEMS

OPERATING EXPENSES ($M)[1]	FY25	FY26	FY26 vs FY25	% FY26 vs FY25
Marketing	10.7	10.3	0.4	3.7%
Employment	91.4	87.8	3.6	3.9%
Professional and outsourced operations	24.0	24.4	(0.4)	(1.7%)
Information technology and communication	33.8	35.3	(1.5)	(4.4%)
Insurance and other occupancy	8.0	7.0	1.0	12.5%
Other expenses	3.0	24.0	(21.0)	(LRG)
Operating expenses[2]	**170.9**	**188.8**	**(17.9)**	**(10.5%)**

FY26 OPERATING EXPENSE BRIDGE VS FY25 ($M)



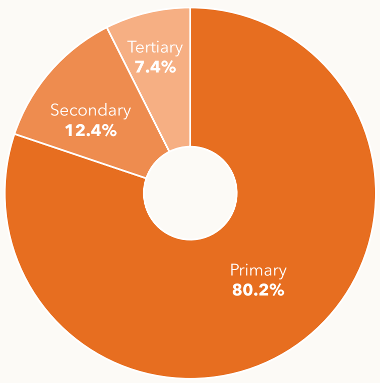
OPERATING EXPENSES

- Underlying CTI ratio was 51.9% in FY26, reflecting a largely stable cost base supported by ongoing cost discipline and targeted efficiency initiatives. Reported CTI ratio of 57.7% (FY25: 51.7%) reflecting materially higher irregular items in FY26, alongside inflation and continued investment in platform capability and transformation.
- Operating expenses of $188.8m included $19.1m of irregular items and $6.7m of inflationary pressures, partially offset by $4.5m[3] of operating reset savings in Canada, exceeding the FY25 Investor Presentation target of $4.4m.
- $19.1m of irregular items primarily relate to the concluded Forum Finance litigation and settlement, EGM and Takeovers Panel proceedings, M&A activities, ASIC investigations into historical matters, remediation and restructuring programs.
- The underlying cost base remained largely stable, with employment costs well managed throughout the year. Workforce optimisation delivered $3.6m of savings, including $2.1m of payroll savings in Canada[3].
- Elevated IT expenditure reflects duplicate system costs in the Consumer business and platform development in Commercial.

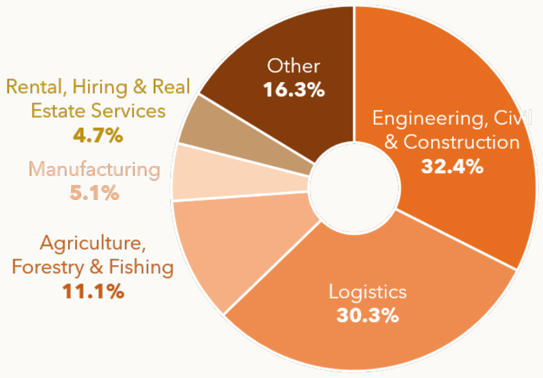
1. For ease of comprehension, Operating Expenses on this slide are presented as positive amounts, whereas they are shown as negatives throughout this document. Positive results represent favourable movements vs the comparison period(s); negative results represent unfavourable movements vs the comparison period(s). 2. Total operating expenses before depreciation and amortisation. 3. Canada business restructure savings of $4.5m comprise $2.4m of non-payroll savings and $2.1m of payroll savings already included within the $3.6m Group Workforce Optimisation program; the two amounts are not additive.

COMMERCIAL – STRONG CREDIT QUALITY & ASSET DIVERSIFICATION

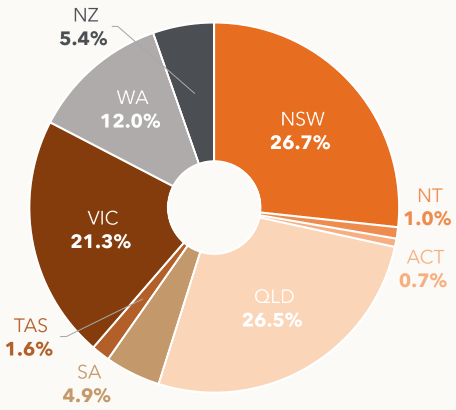
ASSET CATEGORY



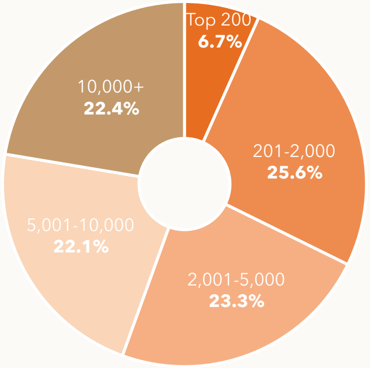
SECTOR CONCENTRATION



GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION

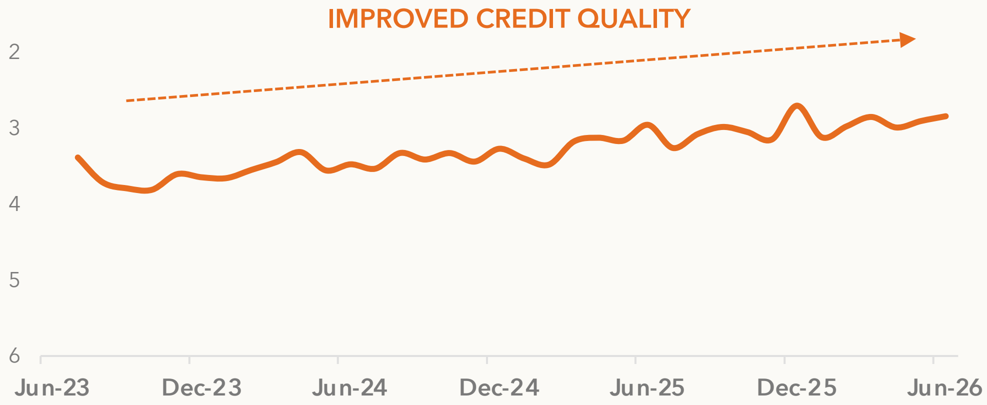


DIVERSE CUSTOMER BASE



WEIGHTED AVERAGE CREDIT RISK RATING

Credit worthiness rated from 10 (Lowest) to 1 (Highest)[1]



BROAD BASED EXPOSURE AND DIVERSIFICATION

- Weighted average credit score continues to improve, particularly in recent vintages.
- Well diversified portfolio with low customer and asset concentration risks.
- "Tools of trade" assets with strong retained value and strong knowledge of secondary resale market.
- Seasoning of losses following step-change growth over the last 36 months is well understood and actively managed through the cycle.
- Recovery rates remain stable on strong customer profiles, with current economic conditions lengthening the recovery cycle.
- Well established risk models built on years of 'through the cycle' SME market experience.

1. Credit worthiness rating is based on Commercial internal rating system.

THANK YOU