OMNI BRIDGEWAY

Analyst pack

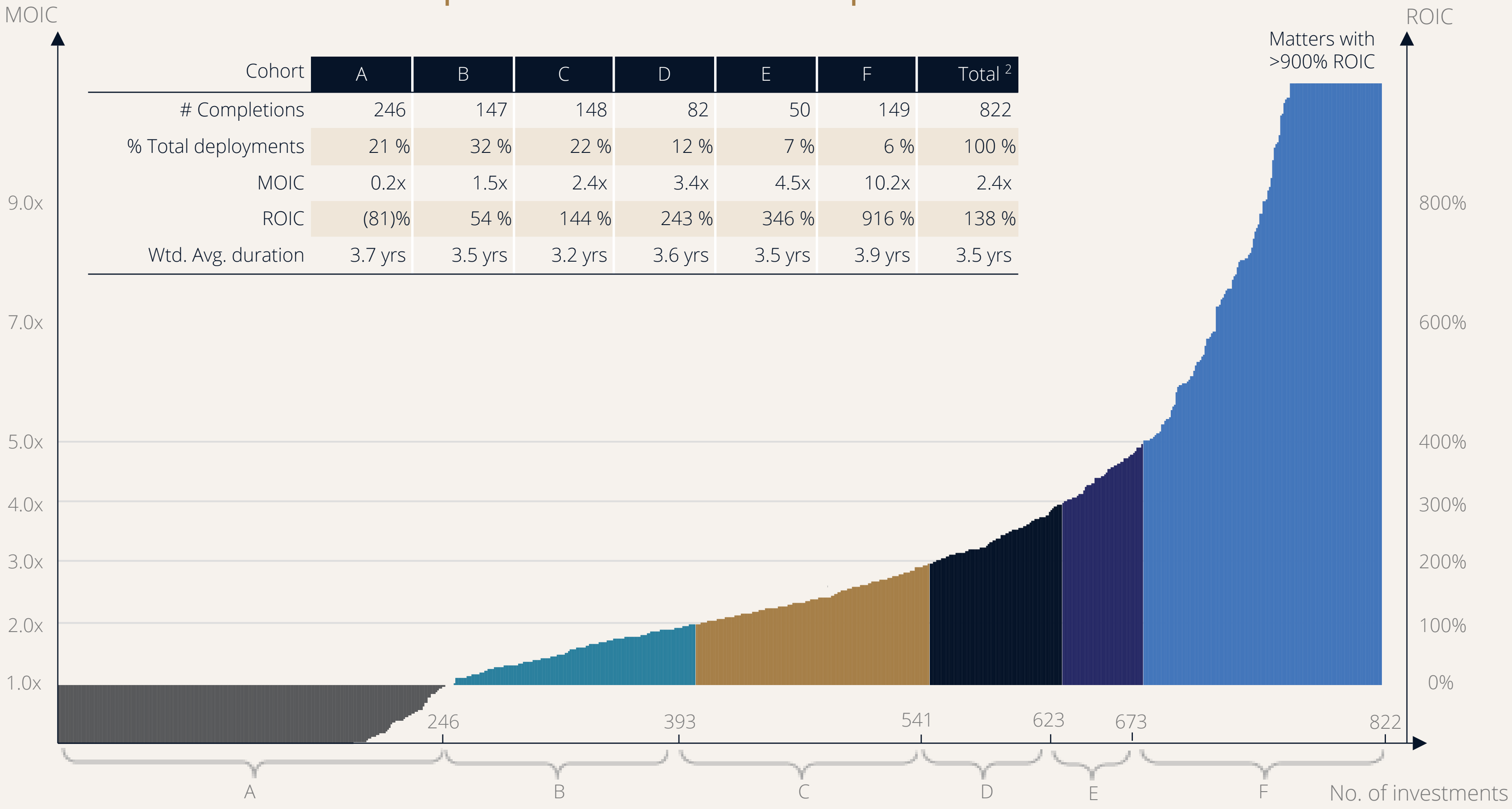
Updated to 30 June 2026

Investment performance – full history [1]

By number of investments

Completed investments since inception

Cohort	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total [2]
# Completions	246	147	148	82	50	149	822
% Total deployments	21 %	32 %	22 %	12 %	7 %	6 %	100 %
MOIC	0.2x	1.5x	2.4x	3.4x	4.5x	10.2x	2.4x
ROIC	(81)%	54 %	144 %	243 %	346 %	916 %	138 %
Wtd. Avg. duration	3.7 yrs	3.5 yrs	3.2 yrs	3.6 yrs	3.5 yrs	3.9 yrs	3.5 yrs



- OBL has a unique track record of >25 years, showing a best-in-class MOIC.
- The chart is built up by 822 individual bars each reflecting the realised MOIC / ROIC on a fully completed investment.
- The dataset includes all 822 fully completed investments and excludes 49 active investments which have partially completed. Total proceeds from partial completions stands at A$239 million.
- Positive investment returns in 79% of investments (weighted by deployments).
- Overall MOIC 2.4x (ROIC 138%).
- More than 45% of investments (weighted by deployments) generated a MOIC > 2.0x (ROIC > 100%).
- While 21% of matters had a negative financial outcome, partial recoveries on some of these matters reduce the effective loss rate to 17% of total dollars invested.

Investment performance – full history [1]

By deployed capital

Completed investments since inception

Cohort	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total [2]
# Completions	246	147	148	82	50	149	822
% Total deployments	21 %	32 %	22 %	12 %	7 %	6 %	100 %
MOIC	0.2x	1.5x	2.4x	3.4x	4.5x	10.2x	2.4x
ROIC	(81)%	54 %	144 %	243 %	346 %	916 %	138 %
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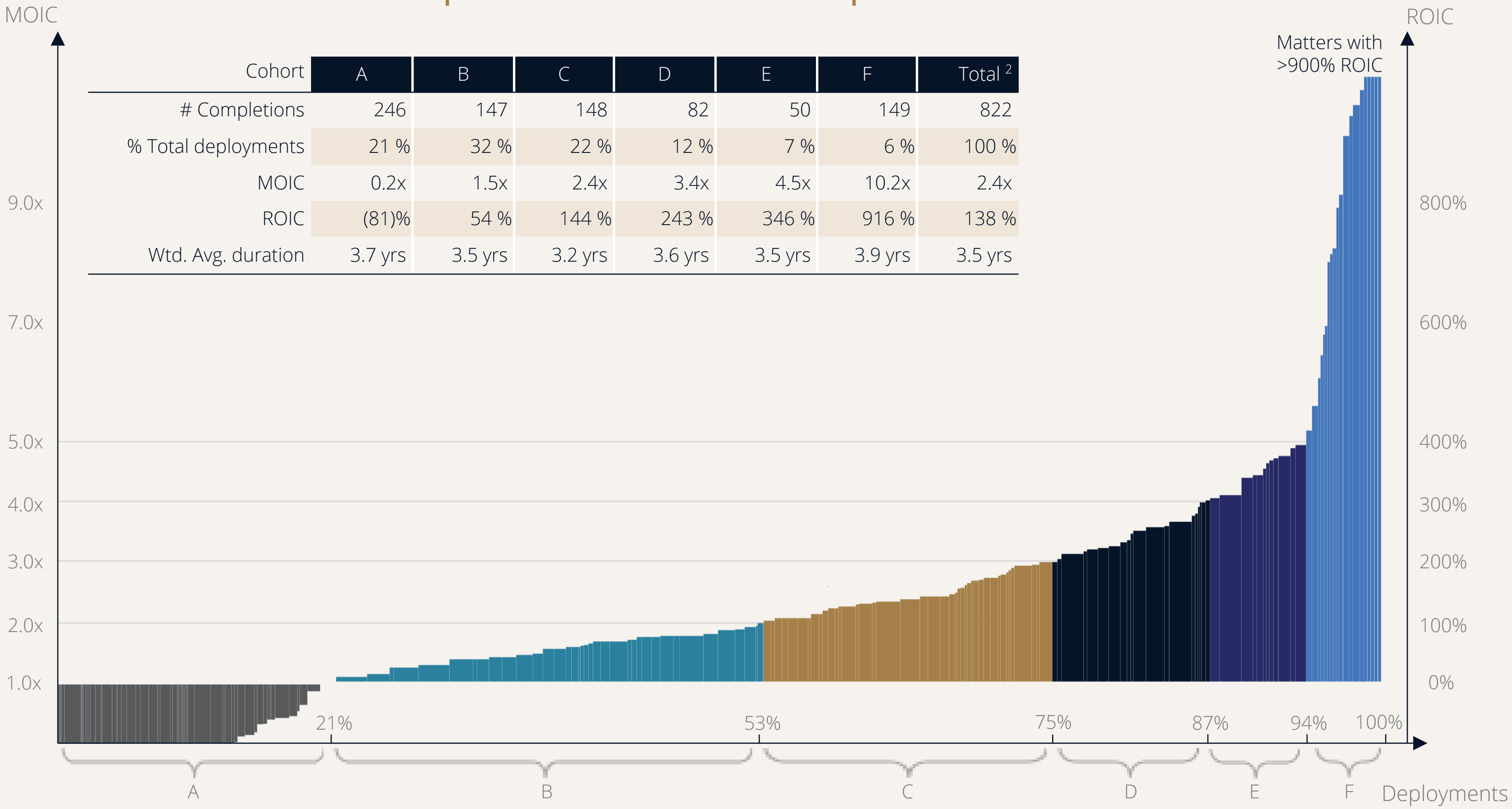


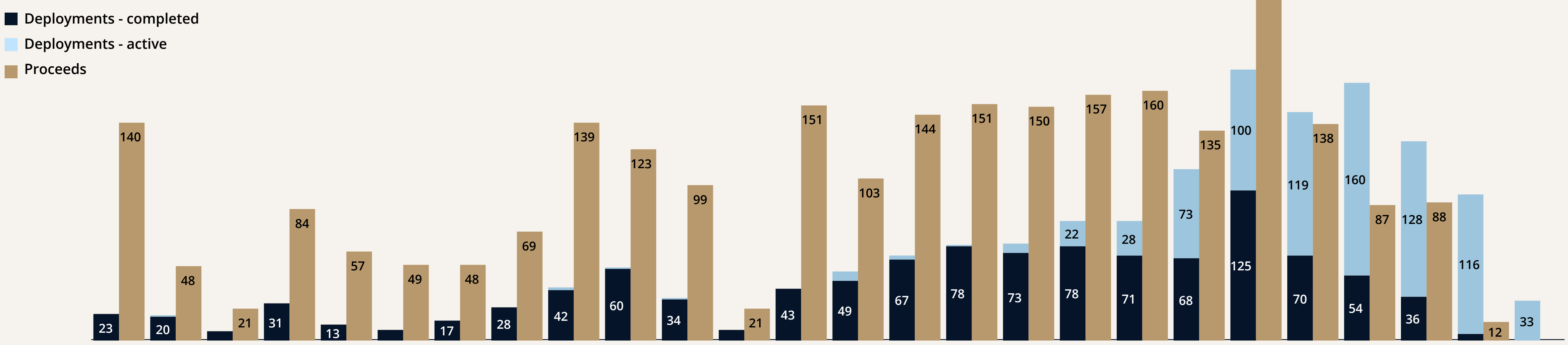
- Chart is built up by 822 individual bars each reflecting the realised MOIC / ROIC on a fully completed investment.
- Each bar is horizontally scaled for deployment, and the surface of the chart therefore reflects actual realised gross investment profit or loss (deployment x ROIC).
- The dataset includes all 822 fully completed investments and excludes 49 active investments which have partially completed. Total proceeds from partial completions stands at A$239 million.
- Positive investment returns in 79% of investments (weighted by deployments).
- Overall MOIC 2.4x (ROIC 138%).
- More than 45% of investments (weighted by deployments) generated MOIC > 2.0x (ROIC > 100%).
- While 21% of matters had negative financial outcome, partial recoveries on some of these matters reduce the effective loss rate to 17% of total dollars invested.

Vintage analysis by year of origination[3]

- Unique track record of >25 years, showing a market-leading and consistent MOIC / ROIC across all vintages and over multiple economic cycles.
- Transition to investment management model and scaling of the platform has not materially impacted the return profile.
- MOIC for vintages with lower completion percentages (including most of the recent vintages) will typically not yet be indicative of overall vintage performance. The relative backlog of investments to still complete for the vintages FY18 to FY22 shows the remaining impact of COVID court closures and backlogs on the book of active investments.

LTD ROIC	138%
LTD IRR	66%

As at 30 June 2026, A$m



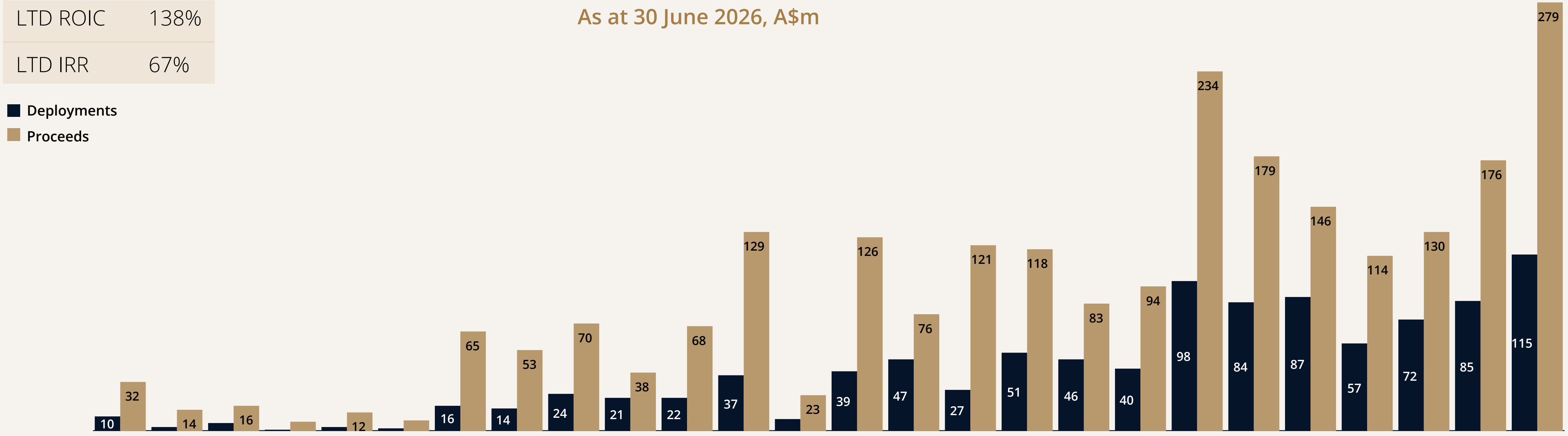
	Pre FY02	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
Completed %	100 %	98 %	91 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	96 %	99 %	97 %	100 %	99 %	86 %	96 %	99 %	90 %	78 %	72 %	48 %	56 %	37 %	25 %	22 %	5 %	– %
ROIC	497 %	135 %	171 %	171 %	347 %	487 %	187 %	150 %	232 %	105 %	189 %	135 %	253 %	111 %	115 %	93 %	105 %	102 %	126 %	97 %	122 %	96 %	60 %	142 %	105 %	– %
MOIC	6.0x	2.3x	2.7x	2.7x	4.5x	5.9x	2.9x	2.5x	3.3x	2.0x	2.9x	2.3x	3.5x	2.1x	2.1x	1.9x	2.1x	2.0x	2.3x	2.0x	2.2x	2.0x	1.6x	2.4x	2.1x	–x

Vintage analysis by year of completion[1,2]

Fully completed investments only, with prior partial completions included with final completion

- Chart shows proceeds and deployments by year of final completion. All deployments and all prior partial completions for applicable investments are included in the completion vintage.
- Consistent with vintage analysis by year of origination in demonstrating consistent and high MOIC / ROIC over multiple economic cycles.
- Demonstrates increasing completion momentum of the recent periods.
- The reduced completions for the vintages FY20 to FY23 show the impact of COVID court closures and backlogs during that period.

LTD ROIC	138%
LTD IRR	67%



	Pre FY02	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
ROIC	231%	469%	203%	549%	372%	457%	296%	265%	189%	79%	215%	254%	187%	226%	62%	348%	130%	78%	132%	140%	113%	68%	103%	80%	107%	143%
MOIC	3.3x	5.7x	3.0x	6.5x	4.7x	5.6x	4.0x	3.7x	2.9x	1.8x	3.1x	3.5x	2.9x	3.3x	1.6x	4.5x	2.3x	1.8x	2.3x	2.4x	2.1x	1.7x	2.0x	1.8x	2.1x	2.4x

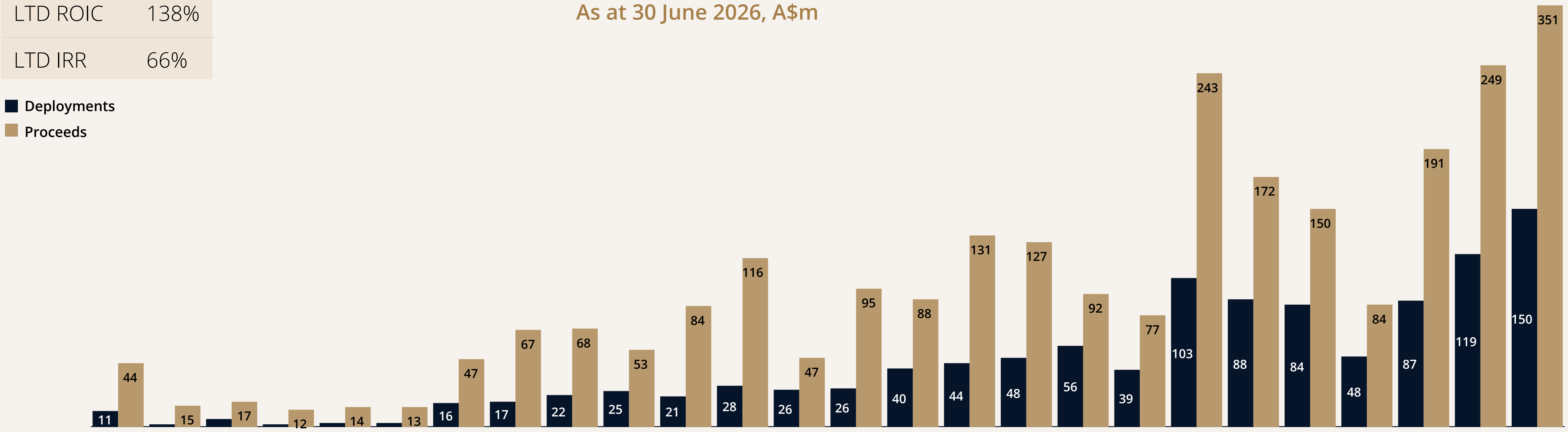
Vintage analysis by year of completion[3]

Full and partial completions, with partial completions included in year of cash receipt

- Chart shows proceeds and deployments by year of final completion. Partial completions and associated deployments are included in year of cash receipt.
- Consistent with vintage analysis by year of origination in demonstrating consistent and high MOIC / ROIC over multiple economic cycles.
- Demonstrates increasing completion momentum of the recent periods.
- The reduced completions for the vintages FY20 to FY23 show the impact of COVID court closures and backlogs during that period.

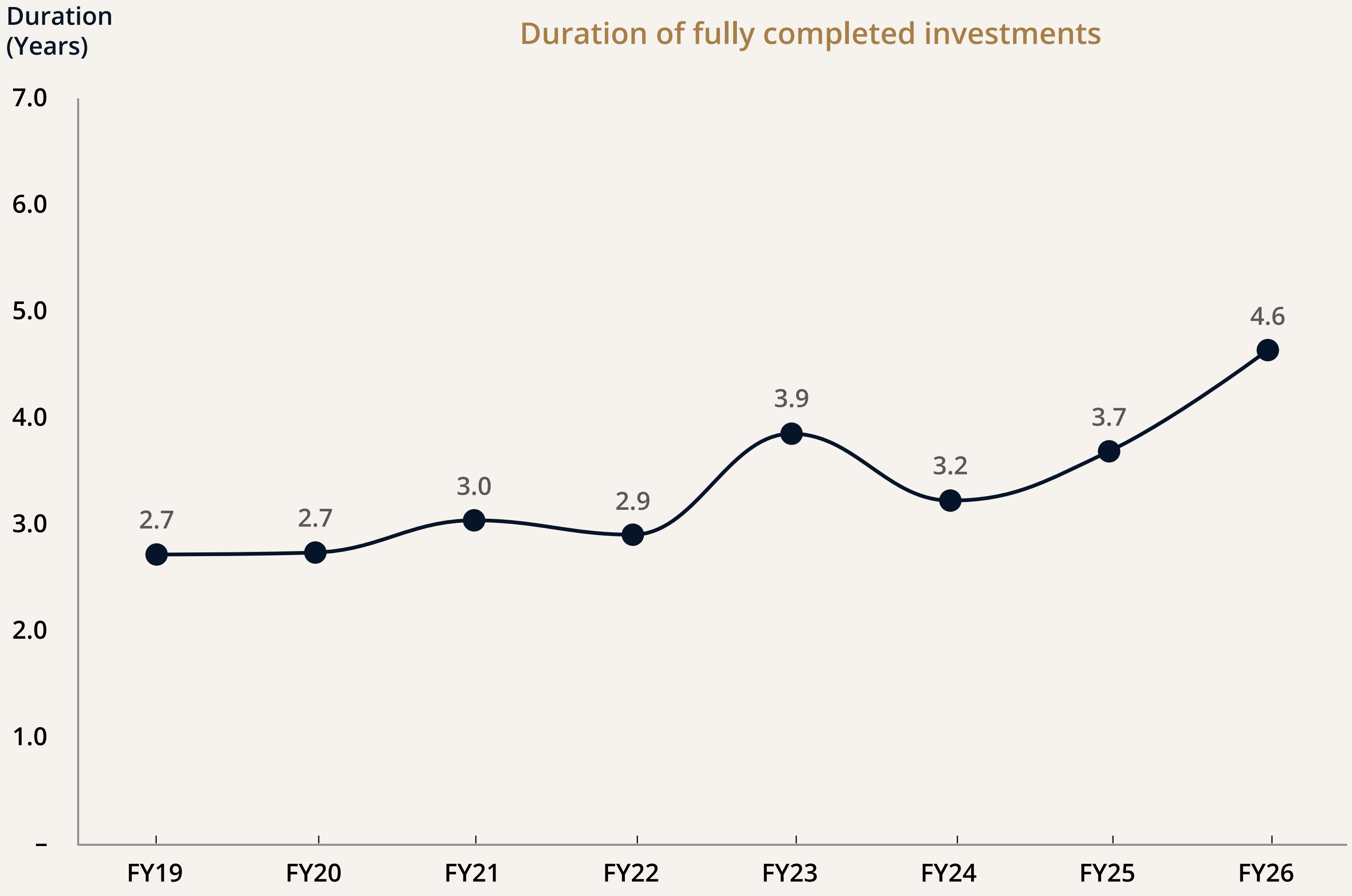
LTD ROIC	138%
LTD IRR	66%

As at 30 June 2026, A$m



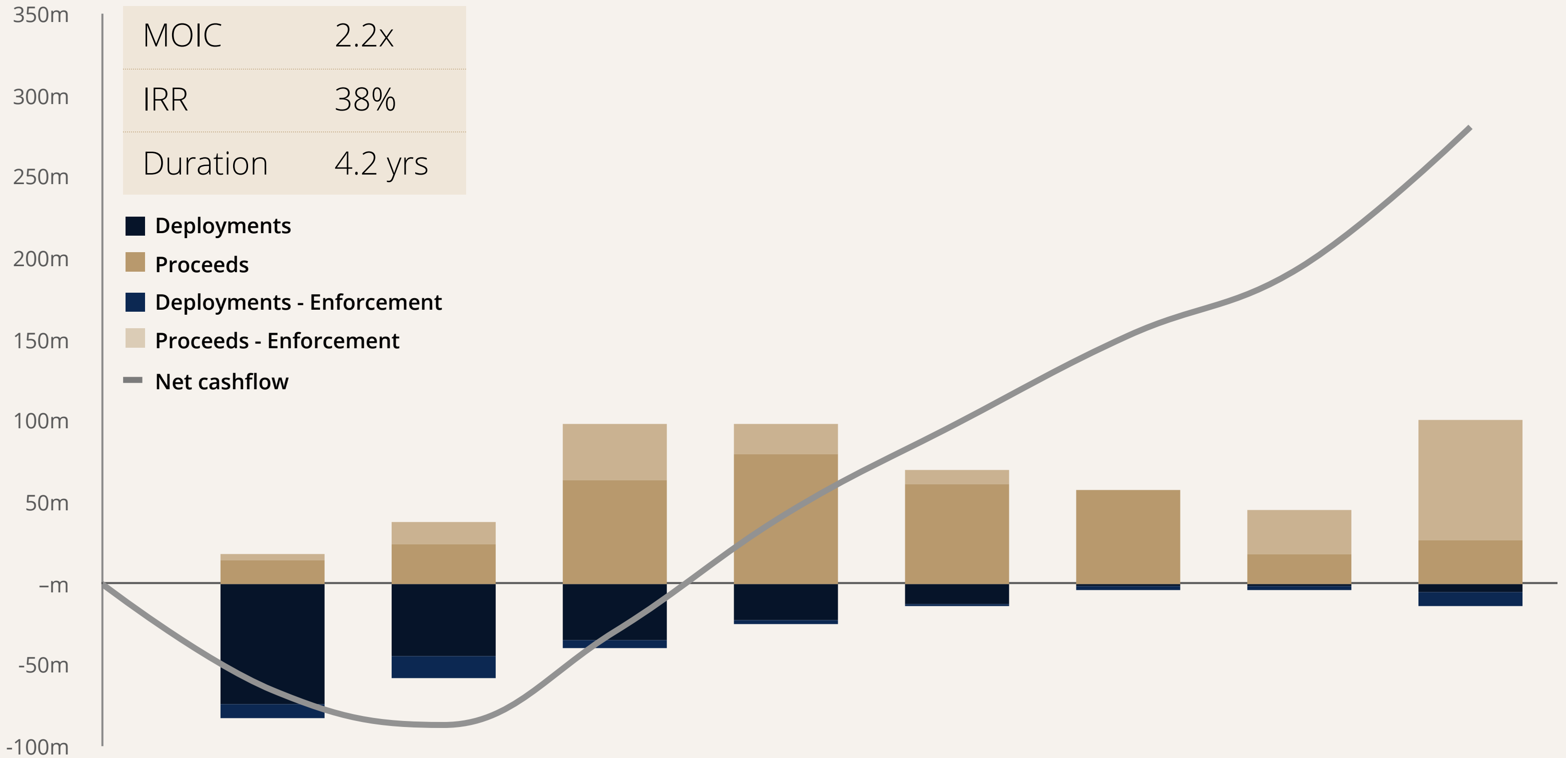
	Pre FY02	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
ROIC	306%	766%	218%	751%	479%	326%	188%	290%	213%	113%	303%	313%	84%	262%	120%	202%	167%	63%	95%	137%	96%	79%	76%	119%	110%	134%
MOIC	4.1x	8.7x	3.2x	8.5x	5.8x	4.3x	2.9x	3.9x	3.1x	2.1x	4.0x	4.1x	1.8x	3.6x	2.2x	3.0x	2.7x	1.6x	2.0x	2.4x	2.0x	1.8x	1.8x	2.2x	2.1x	2.3x

Duration by completion vintage



- The chart reflects the average duration of full completions per completion vintage (weighted by investment commitment).
- When there have been multiple partial completions, the duration is based on the final completion only. This therefore does not reflect weighted average life, which is considerably shorter.
- Average duration per completion vintage has been steadily increasing during the last years.
- This reflects the duration delays absorbed by the portfolio of active investments during the COVID period, as well as during the subsequent years when the legal systems have been resolving the backlogs.
- Expected duration for new investments have since declined, but the ultimate duration at completion of the current portfolio is expected to remain elevated for some time until all investments with historically accrued delays have been completed.
- This is also a driver for the relative backlog of investments to still complete for the vintages FY18 to FY22, as is visible in the 'Vintage analysis by year of origination'.
- The 'Vintage analysis by year of completion' likewise shows the impact of COVID court closures and backlogs in the reduced completions for the vintages FY20 to FY23.

Investment profile of last 100 completions



	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8+
Proceeds	3%	7%	19%	19%	13%	11%	9%	19%
Deployments	34%	24%	17%	10%	6%	1%	2%	6%

- The chart shows the aggregate cash flows for the last 100 completed investments [4],with the resulting duration profile and MOIC.
- The dataset includes the last 100 completed investments, including wins and losses, with all cash flows related to deployments and proceeds normalised to start at t=0 (i.e. zero-based).
- The average MOIC of these last 100 investments (including losses) amounts to 2.2x, with an average of 76% of initial commitment actually deployed.
- In this dataset, the Year 8+ cash flow is impacted by a small portfolio of legacy enforcement matters that had an unusually long duration, albeit with a very positive outcome.

Long-term track record analysis

- Majority of investments (59% of deployed capital) have resulted in settlements with an average MOIC of 2.6x and a weighted average duration of 3.3 years (2.5 years simple average).
- If investments proceed to trial, the majority of those have historically succeeded, at a higher MOIC of 3.5x, but with a longer weighted average duration of 3.9 years (5.3 years simple average).
- In recent years, the duration difference between settlements and adjudicated outcomes has increased significantly, albeit that seems to be reversing slightly.

822
Completed investments [1]

A$1,154m
Commitments

A$1,012m
Deployments

Settlements
- 439 investments
- Deployments: A$593m (59% of total)
- Weighted average duration: 3.3 years

- **A$1,527m in realisations**
- **2.6x MOIC**
- **158% ROIC**

Adjudicated wins
- 204 investments
- Deployments: A$247m (24% of total)
- Weighted average duration: 3.9 years

- **A$856m in realisations**
- **3.5x MOIC**
- **247% ROIC**

Adjudicated losses
- 179 investments
- Deployments: A$173m (17% of total)
- Weighted average duration: 3.7 years

- **A$26m in realisations**
- **0.15x MOIC**
- **-85% ROIC**

$2,409m
Realisations

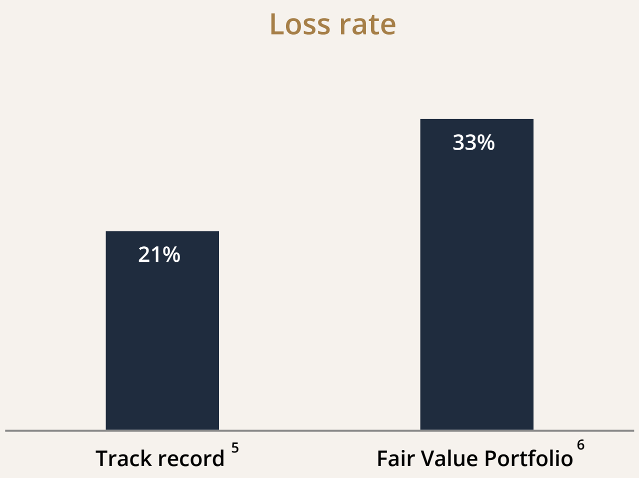
2.4x
MOIC

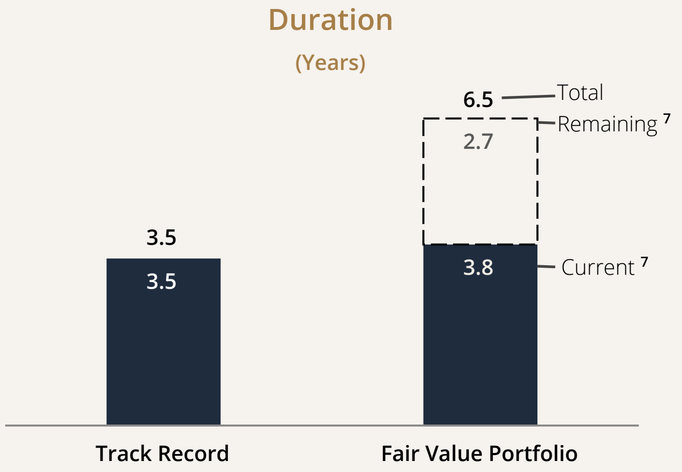
138%
ROIC

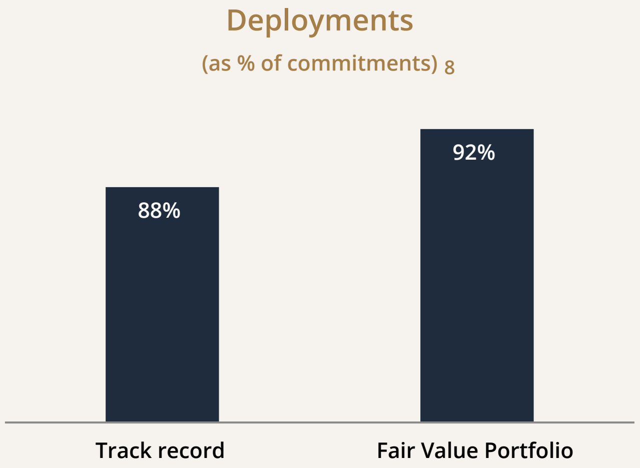
Track record vs. Fair value assumptions

Modelled assumptions are more conservative than OBL's track record

- OBL continuously benchmarks the average realised track record metrics of completed investments against the modelled fair value metrics in the active portfolio, to assess if there is any implied (positive) bias.
- Key metrics assessed (on a weighted average basis) include:
  - Loss rate: the portfolio model remains conservative compared to track record, with margin to absorb unexpected future variability.
  - Duration: the portfolio model retains significant buffers compared to track record, reflecting accrued delays related to COVID court closures, and a general margin to absorb uncertainty in litigation timelines.
  - Deployment: as a lower expected future deployment generally increases current fair value, the portfolio model remains conservative.
- The accuracy and lack of positive bias of these parameters should drive favourable future fair value conversion rates. Since the implementation of the fair value methodology, fair value conversion rates for fully completed matters have been tracking positively at approximately 103% against last reported FV.

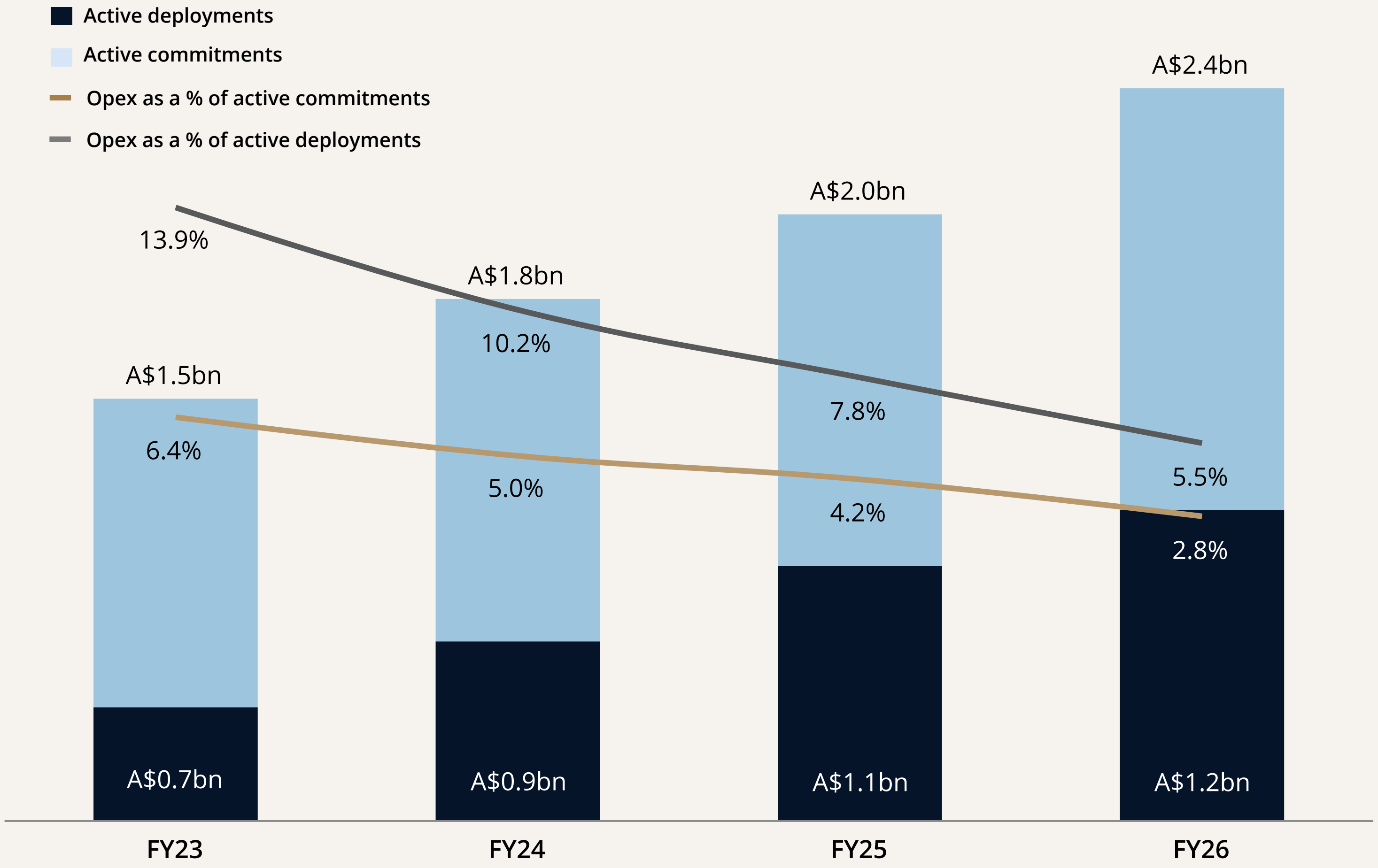






Operational efficiency

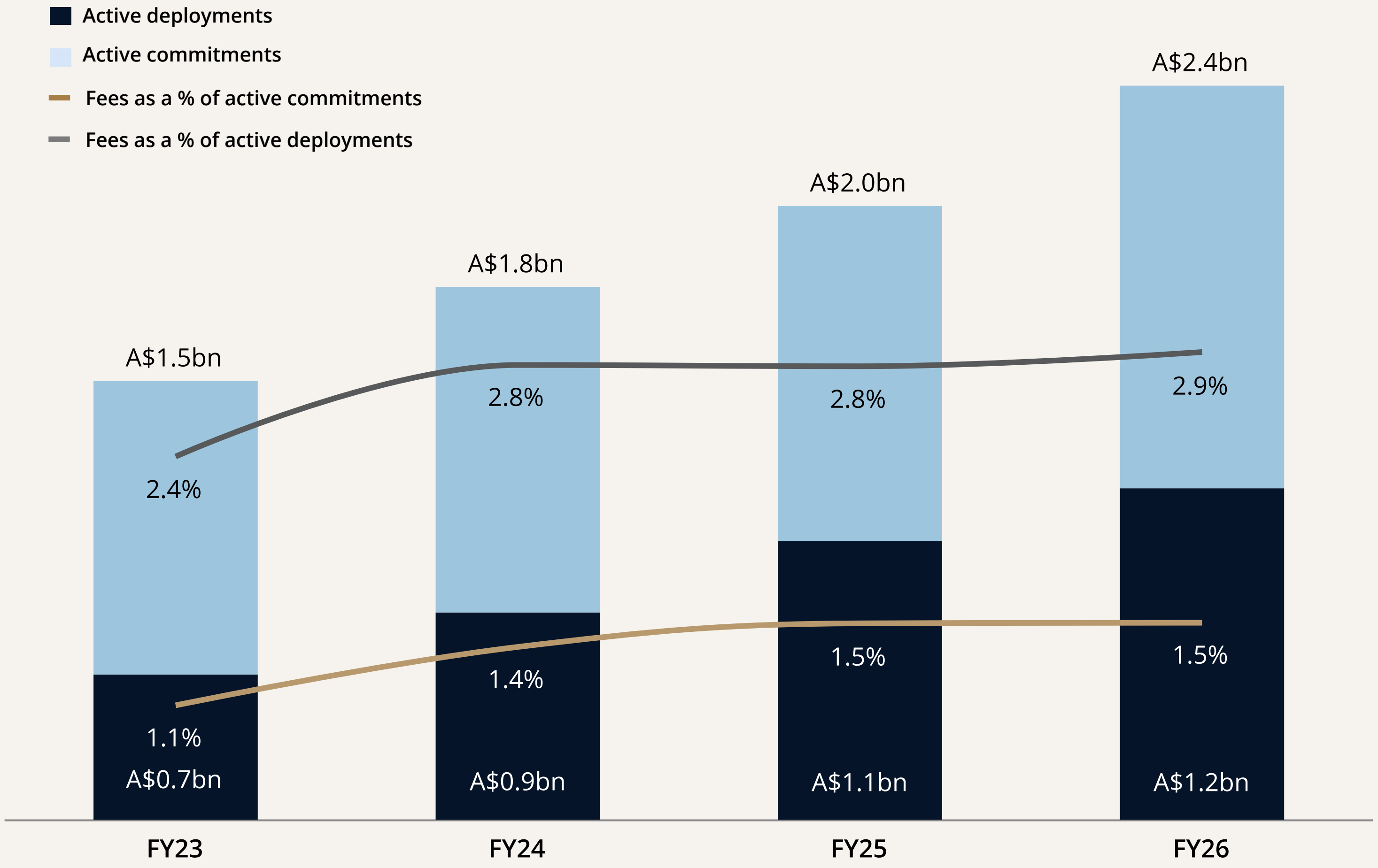
Opex as a percentage of active investment commitments and deployments [9]



- The chart shows the effect of cost discipline with increasing economies of scale.
- Platform growth has resulted in greater AUM and a larger portfolio of active investments, leading to greater operational efficiency (i.e. higher investment commitments per dollar of opex).
- Operational efficiency is expected to continue to improve in the medium term, with further growth of active investment commitments while opex stabilises.
- OBL operational efficiency is best-in-class for legal funding, taking into account the OBL returns targeted and achieved.
- Legal assets are generally not an asset class that allows for significant operational leverage (without sacrificing the attractive return dynamics). OBL's success in driving significant improvements in operational efficiency underscore the benefits of scale and the multi-strategy model.

Growth of fee income

Fees as a percentage of active investment commitments and deployments [9]



- Fee income has grown significantly since FY23 due to:
  - Growth in AUM (including increased use of sidecar vehicles).
  - Transition from active deployments to active commitments as the basis for earning management fees.
  - Growth of Transaction Fees.
- Legal assets are management intensive (in a primary origination and management model, providing exposure to the asymmetric returns).
- Increased acknowledgement in the market that there is a strong correlation between active management, management fees required and absolute returns for legal assets.
- Combination of larger fee-earning base and higher fee percentage has resulted in accelerated growth of fee income. OBL anticipates continued improvement in the medium term.

Long term capital partners

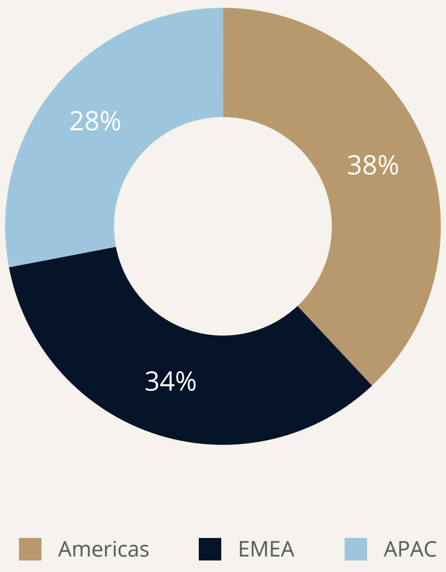
Fund capital [10]

- Diversified, high-quality institutional investor base across both flagship funds and sidecar vehicles.
- Strong repeat participation, with ~66% of active fund capital from investors with commitments in prior funds, underscoring long-term confidence in the platform.
- Management and employees are entitled to 25% of carried interest proceeds, ensuring strong alignment with fund investors.

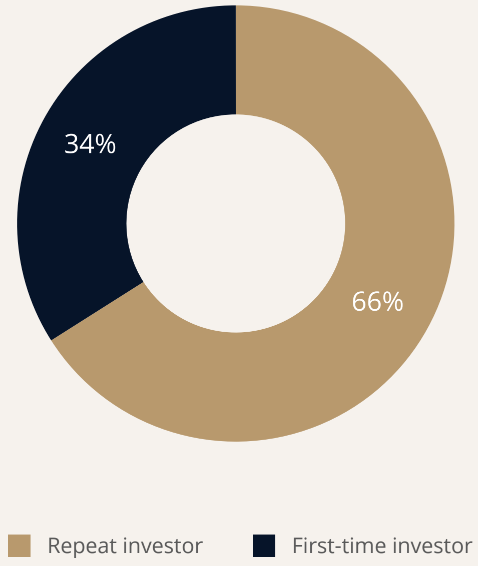
Public equity

- OBL: ASX has a notably high-quality institutional shareholder registry, with many of the leading Australian institutional investors as long-term stable shareholders.
- Management, board and employees represent 12% of the register, reflecting strong alignment.

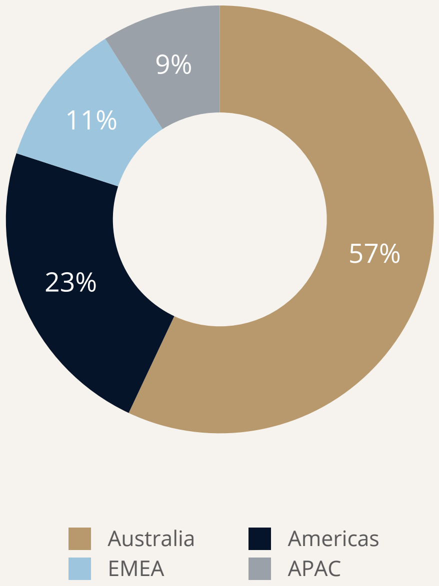
Fund capital by region



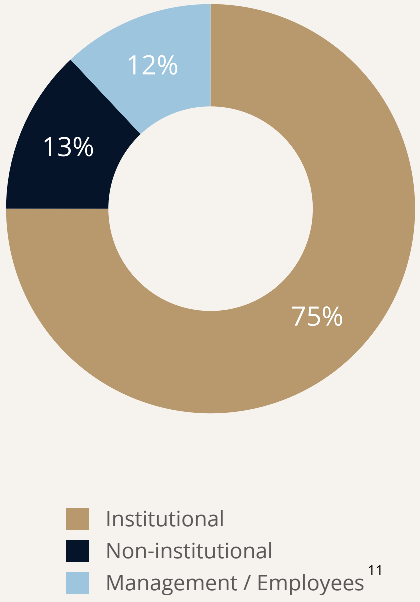
Fund capital by investor type



Shareholders by region



Shareholders by investor type



Transformation to investment management

OBL has evolved through the years from a balance sheet funder to a legal asset investment manager

	Fund 1	Funds 2/3	Fund 6	Fund 4/5 Series I		Fund 7	Fund 8	Fund 9	Fund 4/5 Series II	
Size	US$172m	A$189m	€188m [12]	US$1bn		US$100m	€150m	~A$550m	US$1bn [10]	
Focus	US	RoW	EMEA	US	RoW	Middle East NPLs	Legal Enforcement	Continuation Fund	US	RoW
Status	Sold	Harvesting	Harvesting	Harvesting	Harvesting	Merged into Funds 6 and 8	Investing	Harvesting	Investing	Investing
US Alternative Assets Fund Manager	✓						✓			
Global OCIO		✓		✓	✓				✓	✓
Asian Family Office		✓		✓	✓				✓	✓
US University Endowment				✓	✓				✓	✓
European Insurance Group			✓							
Worldbank / IFC						✓				
Ares Management								✓		
New institutional investors									✓	✓

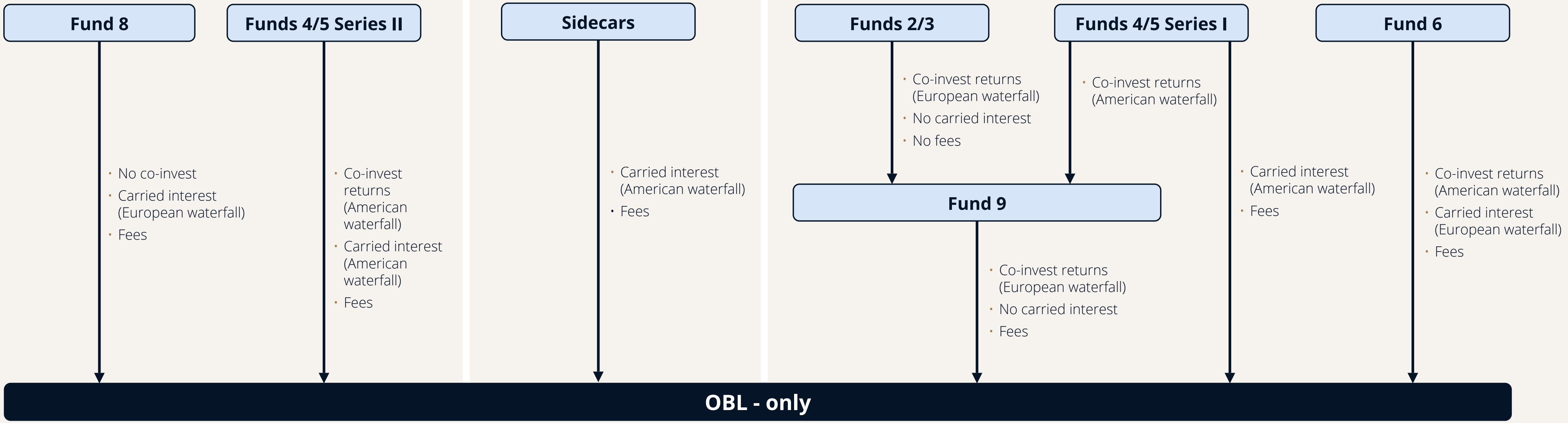
Fund waterfalls

- European waterfalls require fund investor capital return before either co-invest returns and/or carried interest is paid. OBL-only proceeds from these legacy fund structures are therefore more back-ended.
- The OBL core Funds 4 and 5 have American waterfall structures for both co-invest and carried interest and therefore proceeds to OBL-only will align timing-wise with investment completions.
- Sidecars refers to both new investment activity, as well as sidecars in the harvesting phase.

Active

Sidecars

Harvest



Fund terms [13]

	Funds 2/3	Fund 6	Fund 4/5 Series I	Fund 8	Fund 9	Fund 4/5 Series II
Start date	2017	2017	2019	2023	2024	2024/25
Size	A$189m	€188m [12]	US$1bn	€150m	~A$550m	US$1bn [10]
Stage	Harvest	Harvest	Harvest	Active	Harvest	Active
OBL Co-investment	20%	5%	20%	0%	30%	20%
Waterfall	Bespoke European waterfall	Hybrid	American waterfall	European waterfall	European waterfall	American waterfall
Management fees	0%	100% cost coverage as per agreed budget	~2.0% of active investment deployments	100% cost coverage with bespoke budgeting and caps	2.0% of active investment commitments	~2.0% of active investment commitments
Transaction fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Carried interest	• 12.5% hurdle • 80% after capital returns	• 10% hurdle, with catch-up • 20% up to 20% IRR 30% thereafter	• 8% hurdle, with catch-up • 20% up to 20% IRR 30% thereafter	• 12.5% hurdle • 90% post debt repayment	• 10% hurdle • 20% to 90% in various steps	• 8% hurdle, with catch-up • 20% up to 20% IRR 30% thereafter

Fund returns [14]

Portfolio of funds in various stages of funds lifecycle

	Active investments			Completed investments			
	# of matters	(A$) Deployed	(A$) Undeployed	# of matters	MOIC	IRR	Success rate [15]
Funds 2/3	20	115	18	20	2.5x	67 %	70 %
Fund 4 Series 1	38	315	184	31	1.4x	17 %	74 %
Fund 5 Series 1	92	420	274	30	1.8x	37 %	84 %
Fund 6	90	138	81	284	3.5x	>100%	89 %
Fund 8	20	22	71	3	4.0x	>100%	100 %
Fund 4 Series 2	13	20	118	1	2.3x	>100%	100 %
Fund 5 Series 2	37	32	350	–	n/a	n/a	n/a

- Investment metrics reflect gross investment returns and include partial completions on active investments.
- OBL funds are at various phases in their respective life cycles:
  - Funds 2/3: mid harvest period
  - Funds 4/5 Series 1: early harvest period
  - Fund 6: mid harvest period
  - Fund 8: mid investment period
  - Fund 9: early harvest period
  - Funds 4/5 Series 2: early investment period
- Investment metrics for funds in the investment period and early harvest period, will typically not yet be indicative of overall performance.

Key risks

LITIGATION RISK

Legal proceedings may develop adversely or be lost. Adverse legal outcomes directly affect investment returns. Underwriting discipline, portfolio diversification and investment staging are among the key mitigants.

DURATION RISK

Legal timelines are uncertain, and defendants may appeal or actively delay. Duration extension may impact investment returns, IRR and fund hurdles. Pricing structures and portfolio diversification are among the key mitigants.

QUANTUM RISK

Amounts awarded in successful legal proceeding, or settlements may be lower than anticipated. Pricing structures, underwriting discipline, portfolio diversification are among the key mitigants.

BUDGET RISK

Actual costs to complete investments is uncertain and may exceed budget estimates, in part related to drivers of duration risk. Pricing structures, risk sharing, and underwriting discipline are among the key mitigants.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION RISK

Financial capacity of counterparties may develop adversely, and counter parties may not honour judgments voluntarily and/or resist enforcement. Underwriting discipline and OBL's enforcement capability are among the key mitigants.

ADVERSE COST RISK

Depending on jurisdiction, upon an adverse legal outcome, legal cost of the defendants may be payable. Adverse cost insurance, underwriting discipline and investment staging are among the key mitigants.

VALUATION RISK

The fair value of investments on a portfolio level may be adversely impacted by biases. Track record, historical dataset, independent audit, valuation committee oversight and valuation discipline are among the key mitigants.

CONCENTRATION RISK

Single large investment exposures, upon an adverse legal outcome, may disproportionately impact fund investment returns. Portfolio diversification and construction are among the key mitigants.

COUNTRY RISK

Political developments may adversely impact the independence of the judiciary or legal protection of claimants leading to reduced investment opportunities. Geographic diversification and underwriting discipline are among the key mitigants.

CURRENCY RISK

There may be differences between deployment, entitlement, fund, and reporting currency. Movements between currencies may lead to adverse investment outcomes. Geographic diversification, underwriting discipline, portfolio structuring, and natural hedging are among the key mitigants.

REGULATORY RISK

Regulatory developments may adversely impact the investment framework leading to reduced investment opportunities. Geographic diversification and underwriting discipline are among the key mitigants.

CYBERSECURITY RISK

OBL handles privileged and sensitive legal information. Cybersecurity breaches or system failures could compromise that information or disrupt operations. An appropriate risk framework, organisational discipline, independent testing and audit, and insurance are among the key mitigants.

PEOPLE RISK

The business depends on experienced investment professionals in a specialised global market. Loss of key personnel could affect company development. Long term incentive structures and succession planning are among the key mitigants.

OTHER RISKS

In addition to the known risks above, the Group may be affected by risks that are not currently known, foreseeable, or whose impact cannot be fully assessed at this time.

Footnotes

1 Includes full completions since inception, excluding partial completions, Fund 1 sales, Withdrawals and Extraordinary Investments.

2 Three investments have been moved out of 'completed' status, as further income has been or is expected to be received.

3 Life to date (LTD) MOIC and ROIC include all full and partial completions of investments since inception, excluding the Fund 1 sale, Withdrawals and Extraordinary Investments.

Including Withdrawals, LTD MOIC remains at 2.4x and LTD ROIC is 136%.

"Extraordinary Investments" include:

• Secondary sales.

• All investments with deployments larger than A$20 million (reflecting a different risk/return profile)

Extraordinary investments include 12 investments, of which 4 are fully completed, 2 are partially completed and 2 are partially sold via secondary sales. The realised MOIC on these investments is 1.54x. If included in the total, the LTD MOIC is 2.3x.

4 Excluding 3 judgment monetisations given their deviating investment profile.

5 Realised Loss Rate is calculated as the proportion of deployments in lost matters divided by total deployments on full completions.

6 Implied Loss Rate excludes matters that are at the end of their life and awaiting collection of final resolution (as no litigation risk is present). It is calculated on 88% of the remaining matters, with the other 12% being complex investments using Monte Carlo simulations for which it is not possible to derive discrete risks of loss. Loss rate per case is weighted by commitment value.

7 Implied remaining duration reflects active matters from 30 June 2026, excluding matters that have already reached their end of life, while whole life duration reflects the duration from the start of the matter to its expected end of life. Duration includes matters with Monte Carlo simulations. Duration per case is weighted by commitment value.

8 Deployments as a % of commitments: This metric excludes matters that have reached end of life for both deployments and commitments. Deployments are calculated using entire life deployments, which encompass historical actuals and projected future deployments based on the latest FV expectations. Commitments reflect actual commitments recorded to date.

9 Methodology updated to include conditional commitments in the respective financial year, aligning this chart with the portfolio fair value chart (right). Commitments (including add-on commitments) are converted to AUD at the funded date; conditional commitments at the reporting period-end rate (30 June 2025 for FY25, 30 June 2026 for FY26). Deployments are converted to AUD at the monthly average rate before the Workday transition, and at the transaction-date spot rate after.

10 This includes subscriptions for over US$300m on substantially agreed terms pending finalisation and completion of legal documentation.

11 Including former employees.

12 Fund size is €150m plus an over commitment allowance of 25%.

13 Nominal fund terms; certain large and repeat investors may have slightly different terms.

14 Returns reflect gross fund returns.

15 The success rate equals 1 less the loss rate. The loss rate reflects the proportion of total capital invested that is not recovered from investments, taking into account any partial recoveries on matters with an overall negative financial outcome.

Notes

- The investments of Fund 6 and Fund 8 are consolidated within the Group Consolidated Financial Statements, along with the interest of the respective external Fund investors if applicable.
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