judobank

2023 Half Year Result.

21 February 2023





CEO Update. Joseph Healy

Chief Executive Officer

Our purpose

To be the **most trusted**SME business bank in Australia.

Our vision

To build a **world-class** SME business bank.

Agenda.



Topic	Presenter
CEO Update	Joseph Healy
CFO Update	Andrew Leslie
Conclusion and Outlook	Joseph Healy
Q&A	Joseph Healy, Andrew Leslie, Chris Bayliss



Chief Executive Officer



Andrew Leslie
Chief Financial Officer



Chris Bayliss

Deputy CEO & Chief

Relationship Officer





Another Black Belt result.

- Strong 1H23 result with Dec-22 GLAs of \$7.5b up 23%, revenue up 67% and profit before tax up >300% to \$53m
- On track to achieve FY23 guidance and key business metrics at scale
- Significant organic capital generation contributing to robust CET1 ratio of 17.3%
- Our comprehensive funding program gives us confidence in our ability to repay the TFF by Jun-24
- Judo's business model has a strategic hedge enabling continued growth in the face of macro challenges
- We are a specialist pure play SME bank. Our strategy remains unchanged, and we are running our own race





Our purpose:

To be the most trusted SME business bank in Australia.

- We are a unique, specialist pure-play SME bank; we passionately believe specialists outperform generalists
- We are bringing back the craft of SME banking:
 Banking as it used to be, banking as it should be
- Our customer value proposition is based on strong relationships, judgement-based lending and fast decision making
- Our management team have deep domain expertise with over 200 years of cumulative banking experience
- Our vision is to build a world class SME business bank.
 Not the biggest, but the best

The Judo Journey.













2015

Concept

Mid 2015

Judo concept developed

First office space in Melbourne

Late 2016

Seed funding raised

2016

Seed Capital

September 2016

2018

Pre-ADI launch

March 2018

Pre-ADI pilot business launch

October 2018

Sydney office opens

2019

Full Banking Licence

Early 2019

Brisbane office opens

April 2019

APRA full bankina licence granted

May 2019

Deposits launch

2020

Scaling despite COVID-19

July 2020

Perth office opens

November 2020

Adelaide office opens

2021

Growth and ASX listing

July 2021

Hobart office opens

October 2021

S&P investment grade rating

November 2021

Judo Bank lists on the ASX

2022

Achieved Profitability

May 2022

Inaugural Investor Day

September 2022

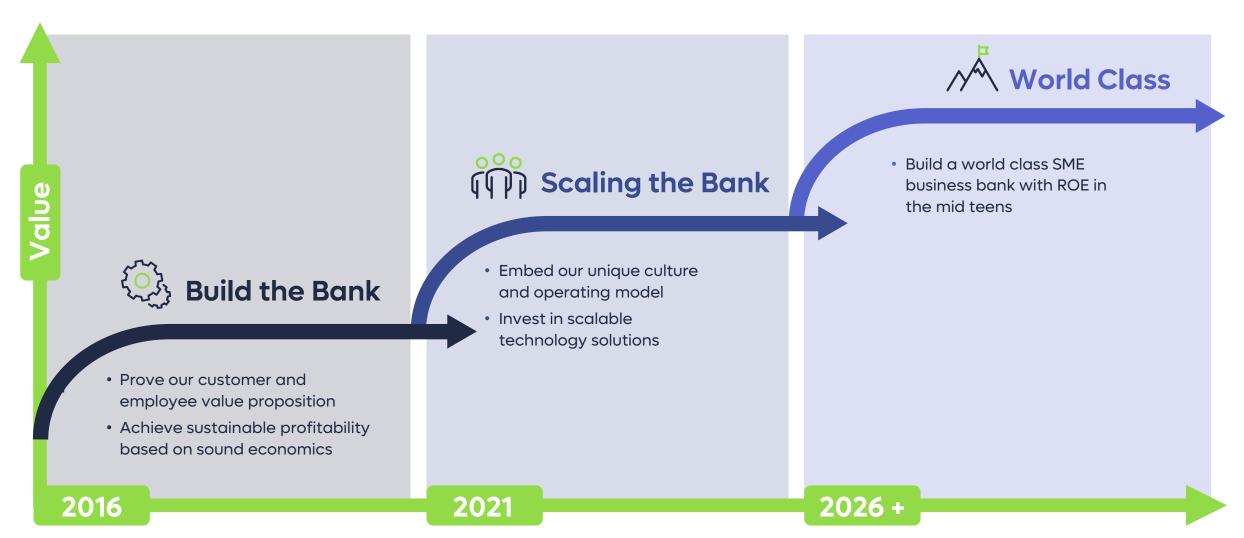
Inaugural benchmark senior unsecured deal

October 2022

2022 AGM including 1Q23 update

Building a World Class Bank.





→ 1H23 Highlights



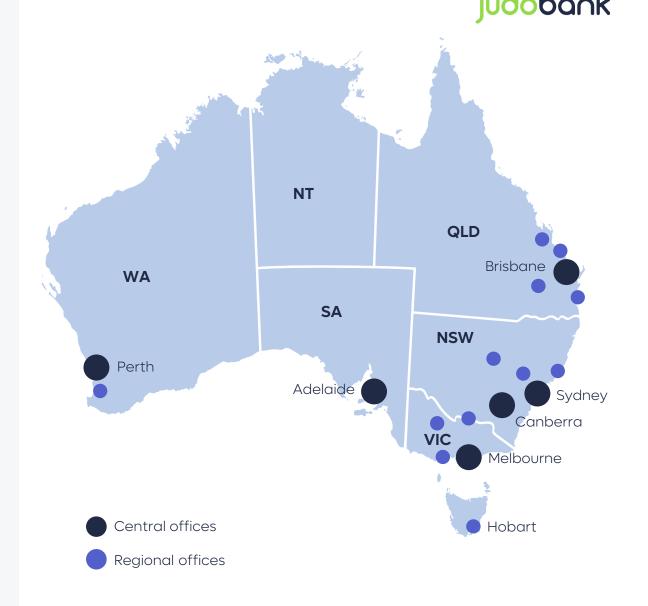
On track to achieve our FY23 guidance; We have benefitted from strong tailwinds in 1H23

Metric	1H23 result drivers	1H23 results	FY23 guidance
GLAs	Strong growth to continue within risk appetite, driven by our relationship-led CVP	√ \$7.5bn	>\$9bn
Underlying NIM	1H23 underlying NIM exceeded guidance for 3.3-3.5%, supported by hedging strategy and rates leverage	√ 3.56%	>3%
СТІ	CTI improvement driven by revenue growth more than offsetting ongoing investment in growth	√ 54%	Below 60%
Cost of risk	Cost of risk driven by loan growth, higher provision coverage, and nil write offs	√ \$22m	\$50-60m
ROE	Demonstrating continued progress towards key business metrics at scale	√ 5.0% Annualised	Low to mid single digits

Customer value proposition continues to resonate.

- GLA growth of 23% over 1H23 to \$7.5 billion
- Strong AAA pipeline of \$1.3 billion at 31 December 2022
- Four new locations opened over the half (Bunbury, Rockhampton, Orange, Albury)
- Investment in Agri and Health specialisations
- 125 bankers and 48 analysts (increase of 10 bankers from 30 June 22)





Risk management culture reflected in robust asset quality metrics.

- Judo's risk management culture is deeply embedded
- The 4C's of credit character, capacity, capital and collateral have been applied consistently since day one
- Portfolio remains well-secured by real property assets
- Low ratio of 26 customers to each banker provides insight into customer performance
- Credit quality remains strong at Dec-22
 - 90+ day past due representing just 17 bps of GLAs
 - Provisioning levels strong at 104 bps of GLAs



Banking is the business of risk management





Another Black Belt result.

- We are on track to achieve FY23 guidance and the key business metrics at scale
- Our customer value proposition is proven and scalable
- Judo's risk management culture reflected in strong asset quality metrics
- We are running our own race. Our approach to growth is measured and sustainable
- We have progressed beyond 'starting a bank' into the next phase of 'scaling a bank'



Financial Update.

Andrew Leslie

Chief Financial Officer

2 2023 Half Year Result

→ 1H23 Result.



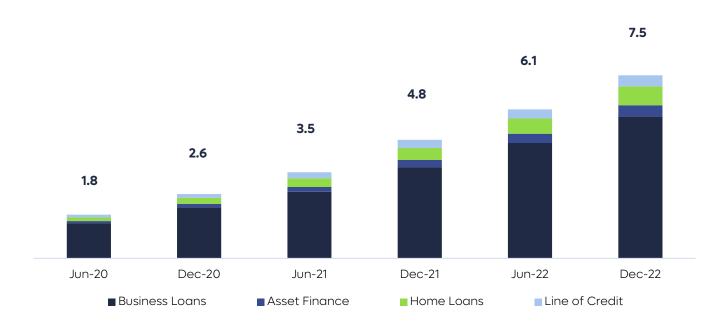
Profit & Loss Statement	1H23	2H22	Variance
Income (\$m)	165.2	99.1	67%
Operating Expenses (\$m)	89.7	70.7	27%
Net Profit Before Impairments (\$m)	75.5	28.4	166%
Impairment Expense (\$m)	22.3	15.8	41%
Profit Before Tax (\$m)	53.2	12.6	Large

Key Operating Metrics	1H23	2H22	Variance
GLAs (\$bn)	7,485	6,092	23%
Underlying NIM (%)	3.56%	2.84%	72 bps
Provision Coverage (% of GLA)	1.04%	0.91%	13 bps
CTI (%)	54.3%	71.3%	(17%)

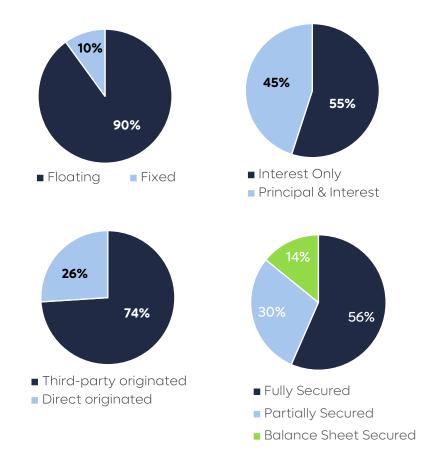
Strong lending growth continues.

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Judo's loan book over time (\$bn)



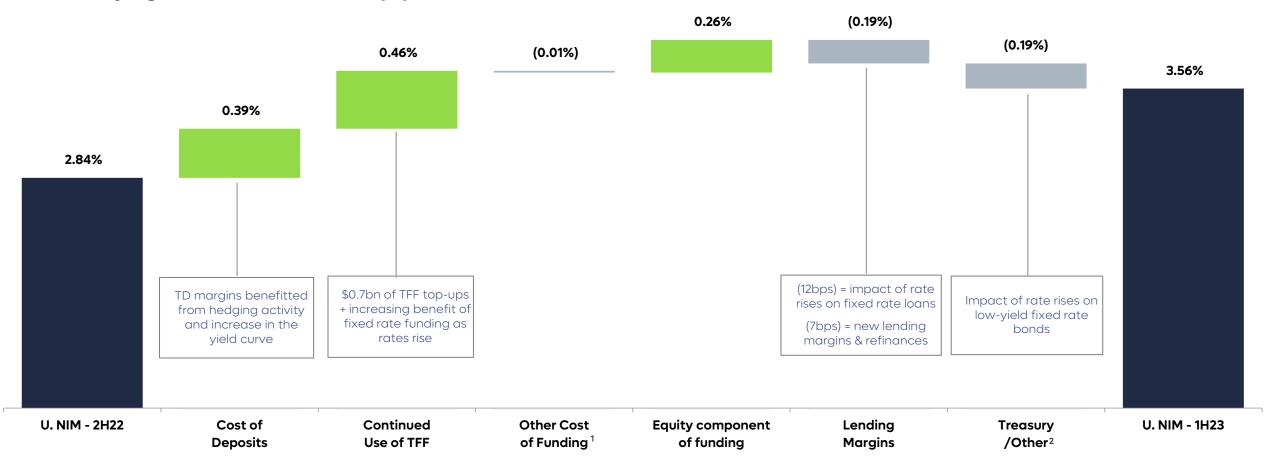
	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22
Applications, accepted, approved pipeline (AAA) (\$bn)	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Undrawn line of credit (\$bn)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2



Underlying NIM higher from funding strategy.



Underlying NIM Waterfall – HoH (%)



^{1.} Other Costs of Funding includes wholesale funding activity including warehouses, senior unsecured, and Tier 2 funding

Funding mix.

Movement in funding sources (\$bn)





Funding sources

- TDs remain Judo's primary source of funding for loan growth
- Judo's TD balance is now \$5.3bn, up \$1.2bn, driven by retail
 TDs and expansion into the direct SMSF channel
- Additional \$740m in low cost TFF funding, through increased collateralisation with Judo's own AAA rated self-securitised SME loans (self-sec)
- Inaugural benchmark senior unsecured deal raising \$175m,
 with a further \$25m private placement
- Slight increase in drawn warehouse funding as additional facilities are established as part of the optimisation program

TFF repayment strategy.

Key TFF considerations

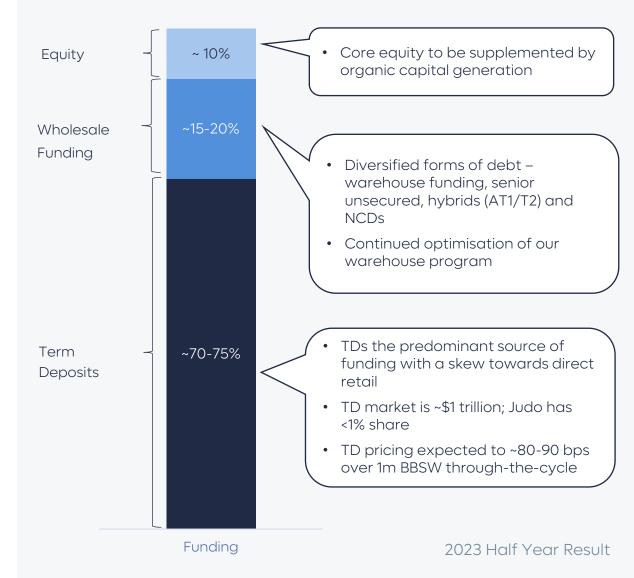
- TFF self-sec as of 31 December 2022 was \$2.3bn, with peak TFF selfsec expected during 2H23
- Funding for TFF repayment will be progressively raised ahead of contractual maturities, to ensure an orderly and efficient transition
- Funding to repay the TFF will be sourced from a range of channels including TDs, committed warehouses, and other wholesale funding

Warehouse optimisation program is well advanced

- Committed warehouse funding capacity is now \$1.75bn with \$1.35bn undrawn
- We are targeting ~\$2.5bn in committed warehouse capacity by FY23, and negotiations with multiple financiers are well advanced
- Existing warehouses provide fully committed funding, with:
 - Agreed pricing, with availability periods largely post Jun-24
 - Asset requirements that closely align to Judo's AAA-rated assets which are securing the TFF



Long term funding stack

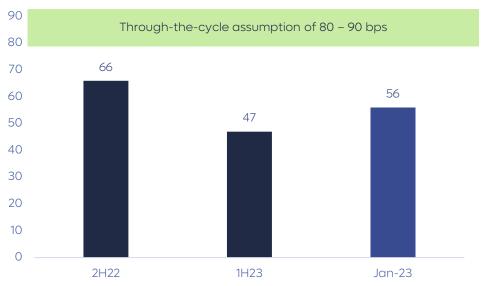


Term deposit margins.



Judo's channel diversity supports our through-the-cycle assumption for TD margins of 80-90 bps

Judo's hedged margin over 1m BBSW for new term deposits (bps)



TFF Repayment Details	Top 10 ²	Judo
TFF Borrowings ¹	161 bn	2.86 bn
Percent of total TFF	85%	2%
Repayable by Sep-23	72 bn	0.03 bn
Repayable by Jun-24	89 bn	2.83 bn

- 1H23 margin on new TDs of 47 bps, well below through-thecycle assumption of 80-90 bps, supported by hedging strategy and rapid increase in the yield curve
- A significant proportion of TFF funding for other banks is due to be repaid by Sep-23
- Judo's TD pricing is supported by higher lending margins and NIM of >3%, vs other banks with NIMs <2%
- Judo's TD margins assumed to be ~85bps for remainder of 2H23

Lending margin.



Lending margins impacted by variety of factors

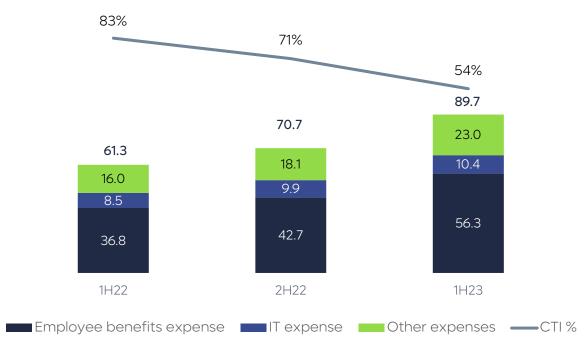
- Largely floating rate book has repriced with 1 month BBSW headline lending rate up 190 bps h/h
- Lending margin a 19 bps drag on Underlying NIM over the half, driven by:
 - 12 basis points due to the drag from fixed rate loans that do not reprice as rates rise (predominantly asset finance);
 - 7 basis points from the combined impact of internal refinances at lower rates as customer credit improves, and lower new lending margins in 1H23 driven by the competitive pricing environment

Outlook

- Judo has a disciplined approach to pricing credit risk
- Sector lending margins are correlated to funding costs
- Fixed rate lending will continue to weigh on lending margins from further BBSW increases
- Ongoing focus on the 'half moon' segment to support long term lending margin assumption of ~4.5%

Operating expenses.

Operating Expenses (\$m)



	1H22	2H22	1H23
Relationship Bankers	91	115	125
Customer Touching Roles (% of total FTE)	57%	57%	55%
Total FTEs (# FTEs)	359	465	518



1H23 drivers

- 1H23 CTI improved 17 percentage points to 54%, due to revenue and continued scaling
- Increase in expenses predominantly reflects higher employee costs, travel and entertainment and new locations

2H23 considerations

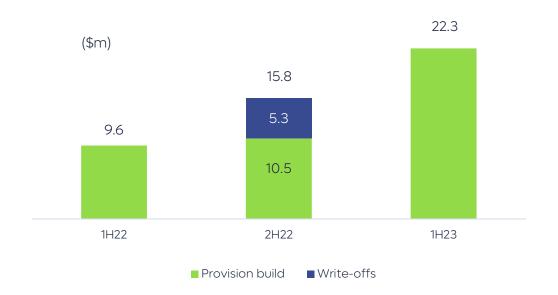
- Dec-22 expense run rate of \$15 million
- 2H23 expenses to increase ~10% from the Dec-22 run rate, driven by costs of additional growth investment and increasing inflation
- Largely due to revenue dynamics, 2H23 CTI expected to rise 2-3% vs 1H23 before continuing the trajectory to approaching 30%
- FY23 CTI to remain below 60%, demonstrating continued momentum and on track with at-scale guidance

Credit quality remains sound.

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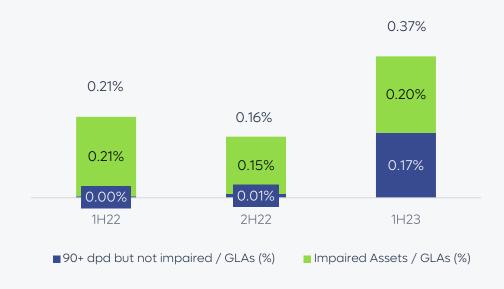
Impairment expense

- Impairments of \$22.3m from provision build, with no writeoffs in 1H23
- Driven by growth in the loan book and the accounting requirement to provision for expected loan losses on a forward-looking basis



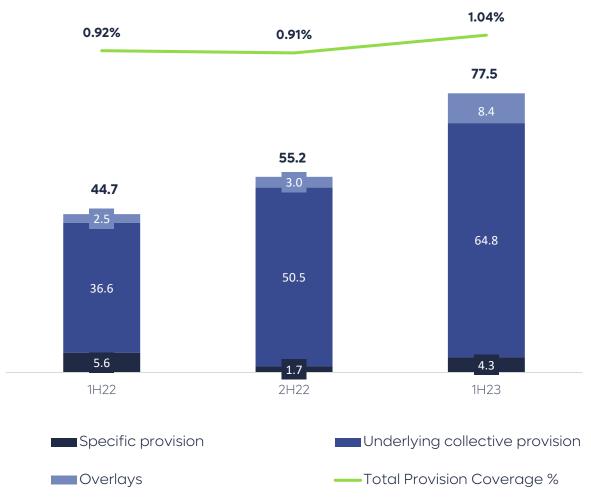
Days past due & impaired assets

- 90+ days past due and impaired assets remain at low levels
 - Increase in 90+ days past due and impaired assets reflects a small number of customer groups across different industries



Prudent provisioning.

Provisions (\$m) and coverage (% GLA)





Provisioning

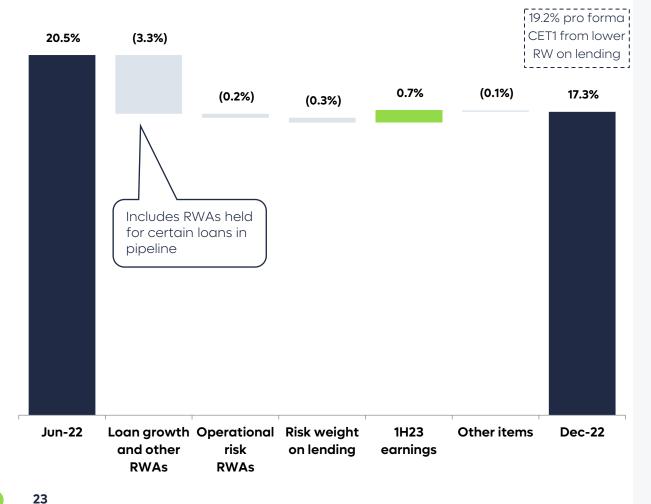
- Prudent provision coverage of 1.04% driven by growth in the collective provision
- Specific provision higher, driven by a small number of impaired loans

Total collective provision overlays of \$8.4m

- New \$3.7m vulnerable sectors overlay reflects heightened uncertainty relating to sectors more adversely impacted from reduced discretionary spending, including:
 - Accommodation and food services
 - Discretionary retail
 - Arts and recreation services
- Retained the existing large customer overlay, which reflects potential volatility in ECL from a significant increase in credit risk in large customers (>\$20m in borrowings)

Capital.

CET1 Waterfall - HoH (%)





CET 1 Ratio

• **Strong Dec-22 CET1 ratio** at 17.3% continues to support growth

Revised APS 112 capital standard (effective 1 Jan)

- Proforma Dec-22 CET1 ratio benefit of 1.9% due to a ~9% reduction in credit RWAs from the introduction of APRA's revised capital framework
 - Proforma Dec-22 CET1 ratio of 19.2%
 - Material benefit from business lending risk weights
 - Smaller benefit on residential property risk weights

2H23 considerations.



On track for FY23 guidance

- Interest revenue expected to be higher in 2H23; reflecting higher lending volumes, partly offset by moderation of NIM towards at-scale assumption of >3% (due to assumed higher TD margins, undrawn facility fees on new warehouses and higher liquids balance)
 - Underlying NIM in 2H23 to be within a range of 3.1 3.3%
- Other Operating Income scales with fees charged on bank guarantees, undrawn component of lines of credit, and TD break costs
- Expenses in 2H23 to increase ~10% from the Dec-22 run rate of \$15m and 2H23 CTI to increase ~2-3% vs 1H23 before continuing the trajectory to approaching 30%
- Cost of Risk is expected to be \$50-60m for FY23
- **CET1 proforma benefit** of 1.9% from the implementation of APRA's revised APS 112 capital framework



Conclusion & Outlook.

Joseph Healy

Chief Executive Officer

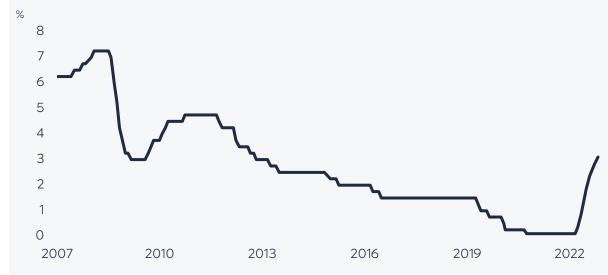
Operating environment and outlook.

Judo is well positioned for the current environment

- While cash rates have increased, the current OCR is not materially above the long run historical average
- SMEs lending only grew modestly (~15%) in response to low interest rates, while large business lending grew by >40%
- SME leverage has declined with SMEs well positioned to withstand economic disruption
- Judo is not a macro play
 - Judo's relationship-based business model becomes more relevant in times of uncertainty, and enables us to proactively mitigate emerging risks
 - No evidence of systematic trends by sector or geography within our customer base

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Cash rate history¹



Private company leverage²



What are our priorities?









Customers at our core



Consistent challenger mindset



Investing in technology

What are the challenges?





Tight labour market



Increased regulation



Entrenched inflation



Preserving culture while growing

People & Culture priorities





Culture

Core values of accountability, performance, teamwork and trust



Talent

Focus on attracting and retaining top talent, who are passionate about our culture and values



Reward

Driving an owner's mindset with equity ownership and no individual sales targets

Experienced management team.



Diverse and credentialed business banking professionals with deep domain expertise – over 200 years of banking experience



Joseph Healy CEO

- •35+ years experience
- Previously Group Executive of Business Banking at NAB
- Executive positions at ANZ, CIBC, Citibank, Lloyds



Chris Bayliss Deputy CEO & CRelO

- •35+ years experience
- Executive positions at Standard Chartered Bank, NAB, BNZ, Clydesdale Bank, Yorkshire Bank



Andrew Leslie
Chief Financial Officer

- •15+ years experience
- Most recently at Morgan
 Stanley as Executive Director,
 Investment Banking



Lisa Frazier Chief Operating Officer

- •25+ years experience
- Prior roles at Wells Fargo,
 CBA, McKinsey & Company,
 various San Francisco based
 FinTech Startups



Frank Versace Chief Risk Officer

- •20+ years experience
- Prior roles at ANZ and Macquarie



Yien Hong General Counsel & Co-Sec

- •20+ years experience
- Prior roles at Deutsche Bank, NAB, Growthpoint Properties Australia



George Obeid Chief Third Party Officer

- •20+ years experience
- Prior roles at ANZ
- President of MFAA
 Equipment & Commercial
 Forum



Kevin Ramsdale Chief Marketing Officer

- •25+ years experience
- Prior roles at RACV,
 JB Hi-Fi, NAB, Bupa, Ford
 Motor Company



Jess Lantieri Chief People & Culture Officer

- •15+ years experience
- Prior roles at Treasury Wine Estates, Fujitsu

On track to meet FY23 guidance and metrics at scale. judobank

We continue to run our own race, and progress towards our key business metrics at scale

Metric	2H23 drivers	FY23 guidance	Trajectory to metrics at scale
GLAs	Strong growth to continue within risk appetite, driven by our relationship-led CVP	>\$9bn	\$15-20bn √
Underlying NIM	Underlying NIM of 3.1 – 3.3% in 2H23, with term deposit margins increasing to ~85 bps	>3%	>3% ✓
СТІ	2H23 CTI to rise 2-3% HoH driven by normalising UNIM and ongoing investment in growth	Below 60%	Approaching 30% √
Cost of risk	Cost of risk driven by loan growth, higher provision coverage, and potential write-offs	\$50-60m	~50bps √
ROE	Demonstrating continued progress towards key business metrics at scale	Low to mid single digits	Low to mid- teens √





Another Black Belt result.

- Our strategy is unchanged, and we continue to execute
- Judo's business model has a strategic hedge enabling continued growth in the face of macro challenges
- SMEs continue to pay a 'loyalty tax' with the incumbent banks
- Poor customer outcomes in the industry still common
- Judo's growth opportunities are correlated to both
 system growth as well as poor customer outcomes
- Judo has a compelling CVP and is now a proven viable alternative to bigger competitors
- We are confident we can continue to grow and build a world class SME bank



Questions.



Appendix.

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Funding strategy.



Driving existing channels and leveraging investment grade credit rating to enter new markets and develop new products

Customer Deposits

Direct Retail

Intermediated Mid Markets

Intermediated SMSF

Direct SMSF

Direct Business

Platforms

Wholesale Funding

Term Funding Facility

Warehouse Facilities

NCDs

Tier 2 Subordinated Debt

Public Senior Unsecured Debt

Term Securitisation

Hedging.

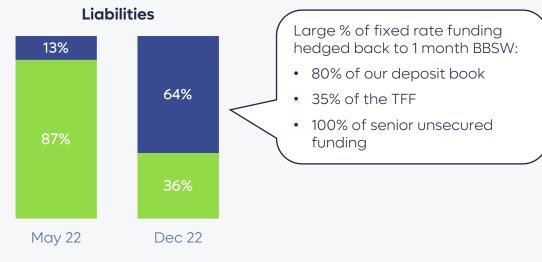
Hedging policy aims to reduce interest rate mismatch

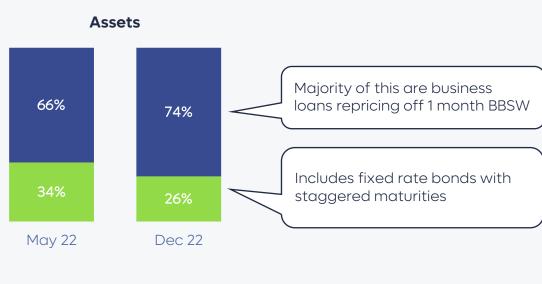
- ~90% of lending is on floating rates
- To manage interest rate mismatch in the balance sheet, a more active hedging approach was introduced in May 22 given the changing interest rate environment
- Focus is on implementing effective hedges, matching the 'receive' leg of loans with the 'pay' leg of swaps (1 month BBSW)

Hedging policy has a tenor-based focus

- 6-12 month term deposit tenors the key focus of our hedging program to match off against majority of TD origination volumes
- 0-5 month funding tenors present lower interest rate risk and are largely left unhedged
- 12 month+ tenors represent a low proportion of the TD book and act as a natural hedge against longer dated asset finance loan book and fixed rate liquidity portfolio

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Fixed

■ Floating

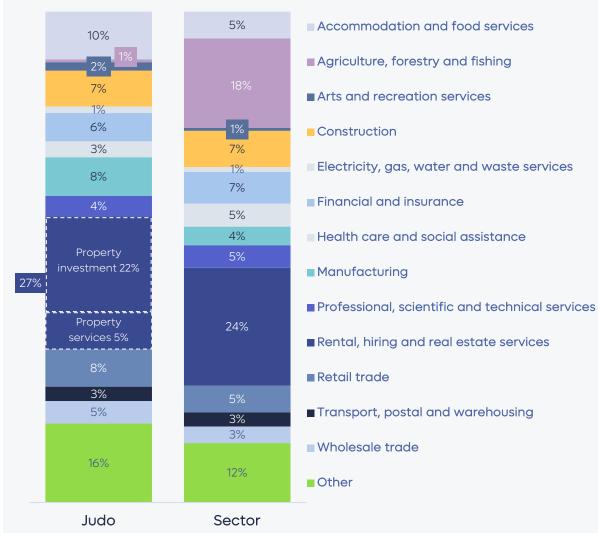
Sector split of the portfolio

Judo's portfolio broadly mirrors SME economy

- Judo's goal is to build a diversified portfolio that mirrors the broader SME economy
- Key exceptions are construction, natural resources, and until recently agri
 - Exposures to natural resources sector and pure construction remain negligible
 - Recent entry into Agri (18% of SME market) as the loan book has reached adequate scale
- Commercial real estate lending exposure remains relatively conservative
- Introduced an ESG credit risk framework, adopting a traffic-light approach to sensitive sectors



Loan book composition by industry¹



Credit Quality – Sector analysis of inflation & interest rates.



Industry Group (By ANZSIC Code)	Gross loans and advances (\$m)		% of GLA		% Fully / Partially Secured		% 90+ DPD and Impaired (%)		Customers 90+ DPD & Impaired ¹	
	Dec-22	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-22
Manufacturing	585	471	8%	8%	90%	89%	1.82%	0.23%	5	1
Transport, postal and warehousing	219	150	3%	2%	88%	93%	0.16%	0.14%	1	1
Accommodation and food services	722	567	10%	9%	90%	85%	0.93%	0.18%	3	2
Retail trade	565	488	8%	8%	77%	77%	0.95%	0.55%	3	1
Discretionary Retail	212	187	3%	3%	85%	87%	1.26%	1.42%	1	1
Arts and Recreation	128	82	2%	1%	80%	72%	1.01%	-	2	-
Rental, hiring and real estate services	2,015	1,581	27%	26%	93%	94%	-	0.14%	-	2
Property operators (Property investment)	1,666	1,312	22%	22%	100%	100%	-	0.12%	-	1
Other rental, hiring and real estate services	349	269	5%	4%	71%	71%	-	0.25%	-	1
Construction (services to)	542	421	7%	7%	93%	93%	0.18%	0.23%	1	1
Other (including home lending)	2,709	2,332	36%	38%	79%	84%	0.13%	0.08%	3	1
Total	7,485	6,092	100%	100%	86%	86%	0.37%	0.16%	18	9

Security: 86% of Judo's credit exposure is fully or partially secured. 14% is secured by balance sheet security.

Fully secured: The exposure is less than or equal to 100% of the Judo Extended Value (JEV), which is a discount to the market value of the underlying security.

Partially secured: The exposure is greater than 100% of the JEV but less than 150%.

Balance sheet secured: The exposure is greater than 150% of the JEV and/or no real property mortgage is pledged. Other forms of collateral types such as General Security Agreements (GSAs) and Specific Security Arrangements (SSAs) are normally held.

Other operating income.



Other Operating Income (\$m)



Considerations

- Fee income is largely derived from two components
 - Bank guarantee and undrawn line of credit fees which are typically stable and grow in line with GLAs
 - Term deposit break fees which are volatile and have been above average in 2H22 & 1H23
- Other income predominantly includes mandate fees and other one off items. Other income in 2H22 included the final instalment of a government grant

Revised APS 112 capital standard.



Prior APS 112 treatment			Revised APS 112 treatment		
Key category	Average Credit Risk Weight	Dec-22 Gross Credit Exposure	Key category Credit Risk Weight ¹		
			SME Retail	75%	
Corporate Counterparties 96%		\$4.9bn	SME Corporate	85%	
	96%		CRE ² - Cash flow (CF) dependent	LVR-tiered (more punitive than non-CF)	
	70 76		CRE - Non Cash flow dependent	LVR-tiered (less punitive than CF)	
			Corporate - Other	100%	
Residential	LVR-tiered	\$2.5bn	Residential	LVR-tiered (more granular)	

• Operational risk RWAs to be calculated as 10% of credit risk weighted assets under the revised APS 112 capital standard

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Thank You.

Boldly backing business. 2023 Half Year Result

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All amounts are in Australian dollars

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