

Boldly backing business.

judobank

2026 Half Year Report
Incorporating the requirements
of Appendix 4D

Judo Capital Holdings Limited
ABN 71 612 862 727



Nick Diamantopoulos | Australian Garlic

• Appendix 4D

Reporting period

Reporting period - six months ended: 31 December 2025

Previous corresponding period – six months ended: 31 December 2024

Results for announcement to the market	Direction	%	\$m
Statutory operating income from ordinary activities	up	22%	to 246
Statutory profit from ordinary activities attributable to shareholders	up	46%	to 60
Statutory profit attributable to shareholders	up	46%	to 60

Dividends

The Group does not propose to pay interim dividends for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025.

Net tangible assets per ordinary share	Dec-25	Dec-24
Net tangible assets per share	\$1.48	\$1.39

Appendix 4D Cross Reference Index

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Details of reporting period and previous corresponding period (4D Item 1)	This page
Results for announcement to the market (4D Item 2)	This page
Net tangible assets per share (4D Item 3)	This page
Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost (4D Item 4)	NA
Dividends and dividend dates (4D Item 5)	This page
Dividend reinvestment plans (4D Item 6)	NA
Details of associates and joint venture entities (4D Item 7)	49
Independent audit report subject to modified opinion (4D Item 9)	NA

Other information requiring disclosure to comply with Listing Rule 4.2A is contained in the following interim financial report for the half year ended 31 December 2025. The consolidated financial statements contained within the interim financial report have been reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia.

Authorised for release by the Judo Board.

Disclaimer and basis of preparation

Disclaimer

This document consisting of Appendix 4D, Result Overview, Analyst Pack and Interim Financial Report (**2026 Half Year Report**) has been prepared for Judo Capital Holdings Limited ABN 71 612 862 727 and its controlled entities including Judo Bank Pty Ltd (variously described as **Judo, the Bank, Judo Bank, the Group, us, we or our** unless the context otherwise requires).

This 2026 Half Year Report contains statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. When used in this 2026 Half Year Report, the words "estimate", "expects", "projects", "believe", "will", "forecast", "likely", "targeted", "may" and similar expressions, as they relate to Judo and its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and comments about future events. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements.

To the extent that the information may constitute forward-looking statements, the information reflects Judo's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to the business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy, specific provisions and risk management practices at the above date. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Judo's control, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Other than as required by law, Judo does not give any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events, results and outcomes expressed or implied in any forward-looking information will actually occur. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, Judo expressly disclaims any obligation to provide any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this 2026 Half Year Report to reflect events or circumstances after the date it is issued.

Basis of preparation

Judo Bank is comprised of Judo Capital Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries. The Group's results and historical financial information are reported as a single function.

All figures relate to the half year ended 31 December 2025 (**1H26**) and comparatives are for the half year ended 30 June 2025 (**2H25**), unless otherwise stated.

All figures are presented in Australian dollars and, unless otherwise noted, are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 million (**m**). Calculations within tables, percentage movements and movements with the commentary have been calculated from underlying source information and hence may not reconcile with rounded calculations.

Movements within the financial tables have been labelled large where there has been a percentage movement greater than 200%, or NM if a line item changes from negative to positive (or vice versa) between periods.

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We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands on which we live, work and gather, and acknowledge their rich culture and continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all our First Nations peoples, to their culture and their Elders, past and present.



Judo Bank is Australia's only purpose-built challenger business bank, dedicated to boldly backing Small and Medium Enterprises (**SMEs**).



THINK BIG

• Our strategy

Purpose

To be Australia's most trusted SME business bank

Vision

To build a world-class SME business bank

Who we are

We are a dedicated, specialist SME business bank, focused on supporting Australian SMEs – the engine room of the Australian economy.

Our purpose is simple: to be Australia's most trusted SME business bank.

Our bankers are committed to the craft of relationship banking. We believe that every SME is unique, and that each deserves a relationship with their bank that is based on trust, judgement and a deep understanding of their business.

Our promise to our customers is smarter judgement, faster decisions, stronger relationships.

Judo is the leading destination for SME business bankers and the industry's best talent. We are proud to be led by a deeply experienced executive, and a broader team who are committed to cultivating a customer-obsessed culture, and work every day to the values of accountability, performance, teamwork and trust.

Our aspiration

Become a true scale challenger bank

Achieve sector leading profitability

Sector leading customer NPS

The pre-eminent employer for SME bankers

Preferred partner for commercial brokers

Strategic priorities



Enhance our core business



Grow our total addressable market (TAM)



Optimise funding, capital & costs



Create new avenues for growth

Enabled by

Best of Breed Technology

High Performing People & Culture

Disciplined Risk Management

Targeting Return on Equity (ROE) in the low-to-mid teens at scale

Our values



Accountability



Performance



Teamwork



Trust

31 locations

throughout Australia



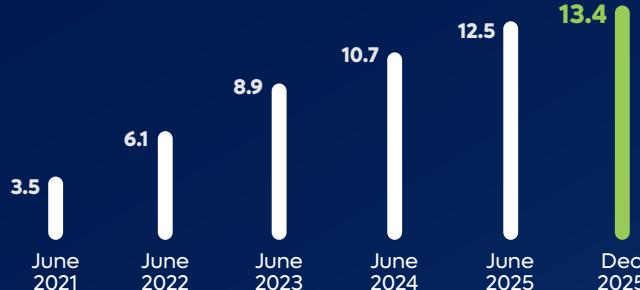
Employees



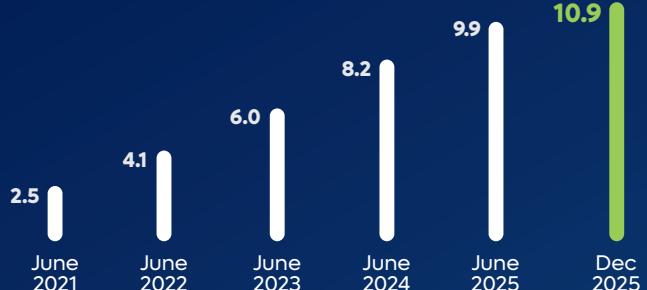
Bankers and analysts



Loan book (\$bn)



Term deposits (\$bn)



Customers

4,742

SME lending
customers

+52¹

Lending net promoter
score (NPS)

53,575

Term Deposit
customers

+65²

Deposit NPS

1. Lending NPS is the overall lifecycle NPS reflecting average of 'onboard', 'relationship' and 'exit' stages.

2. Deposit NPS is the overall lifecycle NPS reflecting 'origination', 'maturity' and 'rollover' stages.

1.0 Result overview

1.1 1H26 result overview



1. Jun-25 and Dec-25 figures exclude customer groups subject to legal repayment commitments, with settlement expected shortly after the balance dates.

1.2 1H26 result summary

Judo delivered a strong 1H26 result, achieving PBT of \$86.5m, up 26% over the prior half and 53% versus the previous corresponding period (**PcP**).

The Bank continued to scale its specialist SME lending franchise, growing its loan book to \$13.4bn, up 7% over the half and 15% over the year, while maintaining consistent market-leading NPS of +52. The Bank also grew its deposit base to \$10.9bn, up 10% over the half and 21% over the year, providing a solid funding foundation to support continued lending growth.

With multiple growth levers in place and a focus on optimisation, the Bank is now clearly demonstrating operating leverage and is making significant progress toward its at-scale ROE target.

PBT was \$86.5m, up 26% over the half and 53% versus the pcp. The result was supported by continued scaling of the loan book, stable NIM and a lower cost of risk.

GLA as at 31 December 2025 was \$13.4bn, up 7% over the half, and 15% over the year, demonstrating continued above system growth¹. Lending growth reflected the continued strength of Judo's differentiated customer value proposition (**CVP**), continued recruitment of highly skilled relationship bankers and improving productivity. Growth was driven by strong origination momentum in all regions, and ongoing progress in the warehouse lending business.

Funding continued to strengthen and diversify as Judo made progress towards its at-scale funding stack. Deposits reached \$10.9bn and represented 69% of Judo's total funding as at 31 December 2025, up from 68% as at 30 June 2025. Judo expanded its deposit offering with the launch of the Bank's first at-call savings product, the Intermediated Savings Account (**ISA**), in October 2025, enhancing product breadth and funding flexibility. Pricing of new term deposits improved compared with the prior half due to the introduction of new products and features, and more favourable swap rates.

Judo also continued to optimise its wholesale funding program. In 1H26, the Bank successfully completed a \$150m Tier 2 issuance at pricing 120 basis points (**bps**) tighter than the previous issuance, reflecting Judo's strong issuer track record and improving access to capital markets.

NIM was 3.03% in 1H26, broadly stable compared to 3.04% in 2H25. An improvement in treasury yields largely offset a drag from lower equity returns, the higher average cost of deposit funding for the half, and slightly lower lending margins.

Operating expenses were \$119.1m, up 12% over the half and 3% vs the pcp. Employee benefits expense was up 16% versus the prior half, and up 1% compared to the pcp, driven by the Bank's normal annual pay review cycle, with salary changes effective from the beginning of the financial year, as well as normalising incentive accruals and higher average FTEs. Non-employee expenses increased 6% over the half, primarily driven by higher amortisation from technology projects and timing of marketing and project activity.

CTI was 48.5%, up slightly from 47.9% in 2H25. CTI improved significantly versus the pcp, down 890bps from 57.4%, consistent with the Bank delivering the operating leverage inherent in its business model.

Impairment expense was \$40.1m, down from \$46.7m in 2H25, driven by lower levels of individually assessed provisions on newly impaired loans. Impairment expense as a percentage of average GLA was 62bps compared to 79bps in 2H25.

Expected credit loss (ECL) provisions on loans and advances increased to \$192.1m, up from \$185.8m. Collective provision coverage was 0.89% of GLA, down 6bps, primarily driven by loan book growth, changes in industry mix, portfolio management and ongoing seasoning of the portfolio. Total provision coverage was 1.43% of GLA as at 31 December 2025, down 6bps.

90+ days past due (DPD) and impaired assets ratio was 2.66% of GLA, an increase of 23bps from 30 June 2025², driven by a small number of exposures across a range of sectors.

Capital remained strong with a CET1 ratio of 12.6%, down from 13.1%. The key driver of the CET1 movement was growth in lending assets, partly offset by improving organic capital generation.

1. Reflects Judo's multiple of system growth for GLA YTD FY26, per APRA statistics.

2. Jun-25 and Dec-25 figures exclude customer groups subject to legal repayment commitments, with settlement expected shortly after the balance dates.

2.0 Analyst pack

2.1 Income statement

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Interest income	558.5	534.9	525.0	4%	6%
Interest expense	(323.0)	(320.6)	(332.0)	1%	(3%)
Net interest income	235.5	214.3	193.0	10%	22%
Other operating income	10.2	7.7	7.9	32%	29%
Net banking income	245.7	222.0	200.9	11%	22%
Employee benefits expense	(71.8)	(61.8)	(71.0)	16%	1%
Other expenses	(47.3)	(44.6)	(44.4)	6%	7%
Total operating expenses	(119.1)	(106.4)	(115.4)	12%	3%
Profit before impairment	126.6	115.6	85.5	10%	48%
Impairment expense	(40.1)	(46.7)	(28.8)	(14%)	39%
Profit before tax	86.5	68.9	56.7	26%	53%
Tax expense	(26.6)	(23.4)	(15.8)	14%	68%
Profit after tax	59.9	45.5	40.9	32%	46%

2.2 Operating metrics

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
GLA					
GLA (end of period)	13,394	12,465	11,647	7%	15%
GLA (average)	12,845	11,796	11,224	9%	14%
Performance					
Net interest margin (%)	3.03%	3.04%	2.81%	(1bp)	22bps
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	48.5%	47.9%	57.4%	60bps	(890bps)
Net banking income/average FTEs (annualised)	0.87	0.81	0.73	7%	19%
ROE (annualised)	6.9%	5.5%	5.1%	140bps	180bps
Funding					
Total customer deposits (end of period)	10,858	9,881	8,990	10%	21%
Deposits/total funding and capital (%)	69.4%	68.1%	66.1%	130bps	330bps
Capital adequacy					
Total RWAs	12,714	11,548	10,638	10%	20%
Average risk weight on lending (%) ¹	80.7%	79.9%	79.7%	80bps	100bps
CET1 capital ratio (%)	12.6%	13.1%	13.8%	(50bps)	(120bps)
Total capital ratio (%)	16.9%	16.5%	17.5%	40bps	(60bps)
Asset quality					
Impairment expense on average GLA (%) (annualised)	0.62%	0.79%	0.51%	(17bps)	11bps
Losses ratio (%) (annualised)	0.52%	0.35%	0.32%	17bps	20bps
90+ DPD & impaired assets/GLA (%) ²	2.66%	2.43%	2.30%	23bps	36bps
Non-performing loans/GLA (%) ²	3.44%	3.18%	2.90%	26bps	54bps
Collective provision/GLA (%)	0.89%	0.95%	1.02%	(6bps)	(13bps)
Specific provision ³ /GLA (%)	0.54%	0.54%	0.35%	–	19bps
Total provision/GLA (%)	1.43%	1.49%	1.37%	(6bps)	6bps
Operations (end of period)					
FTEs	566	557	548	2%	3%
Number of relationship bankers	167	161	159	4%	5%
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (cents)	5.4	4.1	3.7	32%	46%
Weighted average number of shares	1,119,505,344	1,117,570,322	1,113,267,366	0%	1%

Notes

1. Average risk weight on lending (%) incorporates the requirements of APS112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk and includes securitisation credit exposures that are subject to the requirements of APS120 Securitisation (including warehouse lending).
2. Jun-25 and Dec-25 figures exclude customer groups subject to legal repayment commitments, with settlement expected shortly after the balance dates.
3. Specific provisions include both individually-assessed and collective provisions for impaired assets.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.3 Net interest income

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Interest income	558.5	534.9	525.0	4%	6%
Interest expense	(323.0)	(320.6)	(332.0)	1%	(3%)
Net interest income	235.5	214.3	193.0	10%	22%
Average GLA	12,845	11,796	11,224	9%	14%
Average trading and investment securities	2,574	2,409	2,412	7%	7%
Average interest earning assets	15,419	14,205	13,636	9%	13%
Net interest margin (%)	3.03%	3.04%	2.81%	(1bp)	22bps
Average trading and investment securities/Average GLA	20.0%	20.4%	21.5%	(40bps)	(150bps)
Treasury assets margin over 1m-BBSW(%)	0.14%	(0.36%)	(0.49%)	50bps	63bps

Net interest income

Net interest income was \$235.5m, up 10%.

Net interest income consists of:

- interest income received on interest-earning assets; and
- establishment fees and facility-related fees received from customers;

less:

- interest expense on customer deposits, debt and hybrid-debt facilities;
- brokerage costs related to the origination of loans; and
- establishment fees, commission expenses and line fees relating to funding activities.

Average interest earning assets

Average interest earning assets increased to \$15.4bn, up 9%.

- Average GLA increased to \$12.8bn, up 9%, discussed in more detail in Section 2.6.
- Average trading and investment securities were \$2.6bn as at 31 December 2025, up 7% from 30 June 2025. Average trading and investment securities as a percentage of average GLA fell slightly to 20.0% in 1H26, down from 20.4% in 2H25.

Net interest margin

1H26 NIM was 3.03%, broadly stable compared to 3.04% in the prior half.

Cost of deposits had a 3bps unfavourable impact on NIM. The average blended cost of deposits in 1H26 increased to 92bps over 1-month BBSW, up from 87bps in 2H25. This increase largely reflected the full period impact of new term deposits originated in the prior half, which were priced at an average margin of 99bps over 1-month BBSW.

In contrast to the increase in the blended deposit margin, the average cost of new term deposits for 1H26 dropped sharply to 78bps over 1-month BBSW (2H25: 99bps). This was driven by favourable swap rates, and the introduction of new tenors, which enabled more dynamic pricing of new deposits.

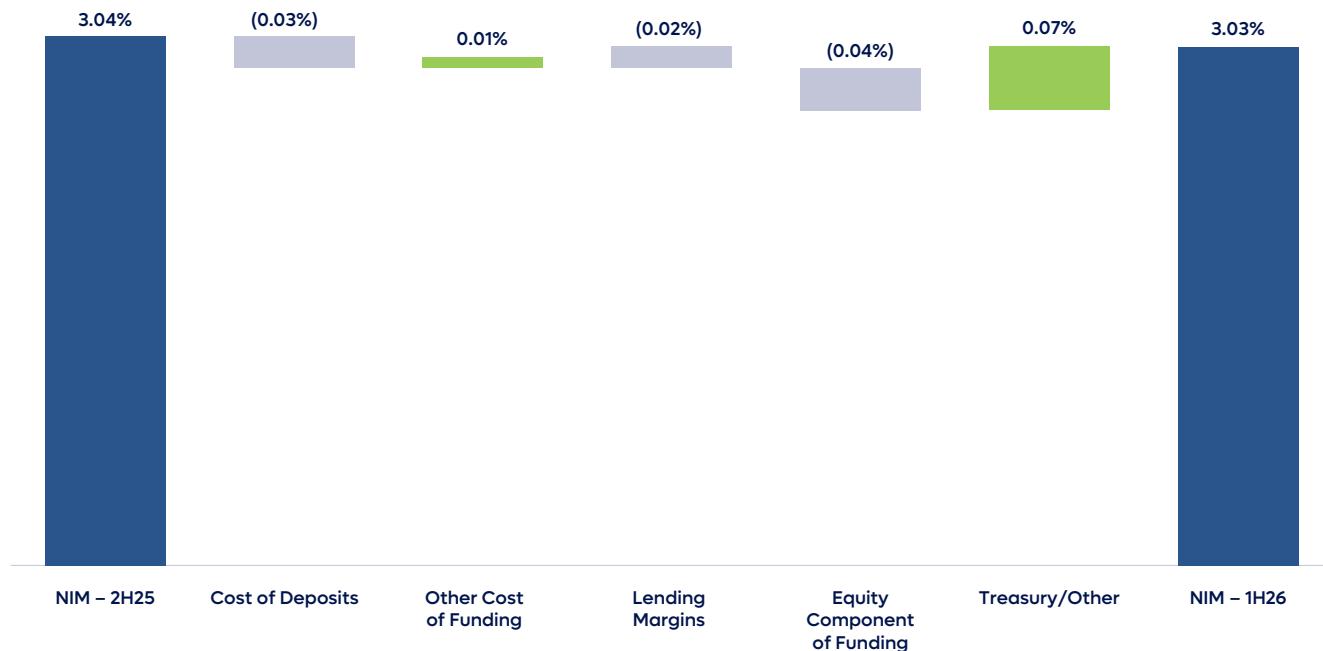
Other cost of funding, which includes funding mix and wholesale funding sources, contributed a 1bps favourable impact to NIM in 1H26. This reflects a higher mix of deposits, increasing to 69% of total funding (2H25: 68%), ongoing optimisation of wholesale funding and improved pricing on senior unsecured and Tier 2 capital issuance during 2025, partially offset by equity becoming a smaller proportion of total funding.

Lending margins contributed a 2bps unfavourable impact to NIM in 1H26. This reflected the impact of lower margins on new lending in the final quarter of FY25, as well as a modest change in lending mix over the half due to growth in warehouse lending, which is a lower margin but higher ROE product. The average blended lending margin in 1H26 was 4.3% over 1-month BBSW.

Equity had a 4bps unfavourable impact on NIM in 1H26, with the impact of falling interest rates partly offset by the investment terms of capital policy (**ITOC**) in place. As at 31 December 2025, Judo had an ITOC tenor of 3 years with \$1.5bn of capital hedged (2H25: \$1.0bn) out of total equity of \$1.7bn.

Treasury/other contributed a 7bps favourable impact to NIM, largely as a result of reinvesting maturing low-yielding fixed-rate bonds at prevailing rates.

NIM movements – June 2025 to December 2025 (%)



2.4 Other operating income

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Fee income	6.1	4.8	4.4	27%	39%
Other income	4.1	2.9	3.5	41%	17%
Total other operating income	10.2	7.7	7.9	32%	29%

Other operating income increased to \$10.2m, up 32%.

Fee income rose to \$6.1m, up 27%, driven by fees on undrawn lending commitments and supported by growth in customer accounts and higher volumes.

Other income increased by 41% to \$4.1m, driven by fees associated with deposit and lending products and other one-off items. Overall, the uplift reflected continued growth in Judo's lending and deposit books.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.5 Operating expenses

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Employee benefits expense	71.8	61.8	71.0	16%	1%
IT expense	18.3	18.8	17.4	(3%)	5%
Marketing expense	4.3	3.8	3.3	13%	30%
Occupancy and depreciation	4.4	4.1	3.9	7%	13%
Intangibles amortisation	7.2	6.2	5.5	16%	31%
Other expenses	13.1	11.7	14.3	12%	(8%)
Total operating expenses	119.1	106.4	115.4	12%	3%
FTEs	566	557	548	2%	3%
Average FTEs	563	552	544	2%	3%
Total relationship bankers	167	161	159	4%	5%
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	48.5%	47.9%	57.4%	60bps	(890bps)

Operating expenses were \$119.1m, up 12% from 2H25, and up 3% versus the pcp.

CTI was 48.5%, up slightly from 47.9% in 2H25. CTI improved significantly by 890bps versus the pcp (1H25: 57.4%), as the inherent operating leverage in the Bank's business model began to emerge.

Employee benefits expense was \$71.8m, up 16% over the half due to:

- increased FTEs, largely driven by continued recruitment of highly skilled relationship bankers;
- wage inflation and the increase in the super guarantee charge;
- normalised incentive accruals; and
- payroll tax on incentives due to share price movements during the half year.

The prior period was impacted by some volatile items, including the final incentive outcome and timing of recruitment.

IT expense declined 3% to \$18.3m, reflecting timing variability in platform support costs and timing of project related activity.

Marketing expense increased 13% to \$4.3m, partly due to timing for general marketing spend, as well as investment to support the launch of the ISA product in 1H26.

Occupancy and depreciation expense was \$4.4m, up 7%, due to office relocation and refurbishment activity.

Intangibles amortisation increased 16% from 2H25 to \$7.2m, largely reflecting a full six-month amortisation of systems brought into use during 2H25.

Other expenses were \$13.1m, up 12%, reflecting timing of activity to support growth and inflation in contracts.

2.6 Gross loans and advances

GLA was \$13.4bn at 31 December 2025, up 7% over the half and 15% over the year, remaining above-system growth¹. Lending growth reflected the strength of Judo's differentiated, relationship-led CVP, supported by continued recruitment of experienced relationship bankers and improving productivity.

Growth momentum remained strong across metro, regional and agri and warehouse lending. Agri lending increased to 8% of the book (Dec-24: 5%), reflecting deeper penetration in existing regional locations, following the addition of 10 new locations in FY25. The warehouse lending portfolio continued to scale, reaching 2% of total GLA within one year following launch.

Attrition, comprising structural principal amortisation, customer repayments and refinances, averaged 30% (annualised) for the half. Elevated attrition was largely attributable to Judo's proactive management of the portfolio to balance growth and economics, customer specific circumstances and competitive pressure in certain market segments.

1. Reflects Judo's multiple of system growth for GLA YTD FY26, per APRA statistics.

GLAs by product

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	Dec-25 % of GLAs	Jun-25 % of GLAs	Dec-24 % of GLAs
Business loans	10,436	9,602	9,031	78%	77%	78%
Equipment loans	586	619	619	4%	5%	5%
Line of credit	949	977	868	7%	8%	7%
Home loans	1,171	1,157	1,129	9%	9%	10%
Warehouse lending	252	109	—	2%	1%	—
Gross loans and advances	13,394	12,465	11,647	100%	100%	100%
Allowance for credit losses	(192)	(186)	(160)			
Total loans and advances	13,202	12,279	11,487			

GLAs by geography

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	Dec-25 % GLAs	Jun-25 % GLAs	Dec-24 % GLAs
NSW	5,509	5,118	4,858	41%	41%	42%
VIC	3,938	3,759	3,446	29%	30%	29%
QLD	2,071	1,931	1,718	15%	15%	15%
WA	1,197	1,075	1,026	9%	9%	9%
Other	679	582	599	6%	5%	5%
Gross loans and advances	13,394	12,465	11,647	100%	100%	100%

GLAs by industry

	Dec-25 %	Jun-25 %	Dec-24 %	HoH %	PcP %
Rental, hiring and real estate services	24%	25%	25%	(1%)	(1%)
Property operators (property investment)	20%	21%	21%	(1%)	(1%)
Other rental, hiring and real estate services	4%	4%	4%	—	—
Accommodation and food services	12%	12%	12%	—	—
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8%	7%	5%	1%	3%
Construction	7%	7%	7%	—	—
Health care and social assistance	6%	6%	5%	—	1%
Retail trade	6%	5%	6%	1%	—
Financial and insurance services	6%	5%	4%	1%	2%
Manufacturing	5%	6%	6%	(1%)	(1%)
Professional, scientific and technical services	4%	4%	5%	—	(1%)
Wholesale trade	4%	4%	4%	—	—
Transport, postal and warehousing	2%	2%	2%	—	—
Residential mortgage	9%	9%	10%	—	(1%)
Other	7%	8%	9%	(1%)	(2%)
Gross loans and advances	100%	100%	100%		

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.7 Funding

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Customer deposits					
Direct term deposits	7,371	7,041	6,628	5%	11%
Intermediated SMSF/retail term deposits	2,531	2,032	1,778	25%	42%
Intermediated middle markets term deposits	907	808	584	12%	55%
At-call savings products	49	–	–	100%	100%
Total customer deposits	10,858	9,881	8,990	10%	21%
Wholesale funding					
Warehouse facilities	1,844	1,707	1,767	8%	4%
Term securitisation debt	166	227	285	(27%)	(42%)
Senior unsecured debt	175	350	200	(50%)	(13%)
Additional Tier 1/Tier 2 subordinated debt	465	315	315	48%	48%
Negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs)	543	516	581	5%	(7%)
Total wholesale funding	3,193	3,115	3,148	2%	1%
Total funding¹	14,051	12,996	12,138	8%	16%
CET1 capital	1,599	1,517	1,464	5%	9%
Total funding and capital	15,650	14,513	13,602	8%	15%
Deposits/total funding and capital (%)	69.4%	68.1%	66.1%	130bps	330bps
Customer deposits – average tenor at origination (days)					
Direct term deposits	496	495	504		
Intermediated SMSF/retail term deposits	276	291	312		
Intermediated middle markets term deposits	245	264	306		

Notes

1. Funding balances are presented gross of any capitalised funding establishment costs.

Funding strategy

Key elements of Judo's funding strategy include:

- achieve certainty of funding sources to support the Bank's growth strategy;
- attain diversified sources of funding by product, tenor, and channel;
- manage funding risk, including maturity profile and counterparty concentrations; and
- optimise the cost of funds.

Judo has established diversified sources of funding in the form of deposits and wholesale funding to support growth in the loan book.

Judo's comprehensive funding strategy is supported by an S&P issuer credit rating of BBB/Stable/A-2.

Deposits

Deposits remain a core pillar of Judo's funding strategy. As an ADI, Judo's deposits are covered by the Australian Government's guarantee on deposits scheme (also known as the Financial Claims Scheme), providing protection of up to \$250,000 per account holder.

Judo's at-scale target is to fund 75% of total assets from deposits. Some progress was made during 1H26, with deposits increasing from 68% of total funding to 69%. As at 31 December 2025, customer deposits were \$10.9bn, up 10% over the half.

Judo offers term deposits directly and via intermediaries to retail and wholesale customers. During 1H26, Judo continued to enhance product flexibility and customer choice, introducing new term deposit tenors on its new platform, enabling more targeted and strategic pricing while maintaining a stable rollover rate and attracting new customers.

Savings product expansion is progressing to plan. Judo entered the at-call savings account market in October 2025 with the launch of the Intermediated Savings Account (**ISA**) through the SMSF and retail intermediary channel. Initial interest for the ISA was encouraging, with total balances reaching \$49m by the end of December 2025. Judo's new Direct Online Savings Account (**DOSA**) remains on track for a Q3 launch.

Cost of deposits is discussed in more detail in section 2.3.

Wholesale funding

Wholesale funding remains an important component of Judo's funding strategy, providing flexibility and diversification. Wholesale funding is expected to represent approximately 15% of total asset funding at-scale. This includes secured wholesale sources such as warehouses and term securitisations, as well as unsecured products including senior unsecured bonds, Tier 2 capital and NCDs.

Judo continued to optimise its wholesale funding profile in 1H26, with the total wholesale funding balance remaining broadly flat over the period. Changes in the mix of wholesale funding reflected the maturity of the inaugural \$175m senior unsecured bond and the issuance of \$150m of Tier 2 capital in October 2025. The Tier 2 issuance delivered a 120bps pricing improvement compared with the prior transaction, reflecting Judo's ongoing credit track records and improved capital markets access.

Judo's capital relief term securitisation transaction continued to repay, with the total balance reducing by 27% over 1H26.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.8 Asset quality

Impairment on loans, advances and treasury investments

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Impairment expense – individually-assessed	38.5	47.6	22.8	(19%)	69%
Impairment expense – collective	1.5	(0.9)	6.0	large	(75%)
Impairment on loans and advances	40.0	46.7	28.8	(14%)	39%
Impairment on treasury investments	0.1	–	–	100%	100%
Impairment on loans, advances and treasury investments	40.1	46.7	28.8	(14%)	39%
Impairment expense/average GLA (%)	0.62%	0.79%	0.51%	(17bps)	11bps

Lending provisions and coverage

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Individually-assessed provision	72.7	67.8	40.6	7%	79%
Collective provision	119.4	118.0	119.0	1%	0%
Total provisions	192.1	185.8	159.6	3%	20%
Specific provision/impaired assets (%)	38.5%	36.6%	28.4%	190bps	1,010bps
Total provisions/impaired assets (%)	102%	100%	111%	200bps	(900bps)
Specific provision ¹ /GLA (%)	0.54%	0.54%	0.35%	0bps	19bps
Collective provision/GLA (%)	0.89%	0.95%	1.02%	(6bps)	(13bps)
Total provisions/GLA (%)	1.43%	1.49%	1.37%	(6bps)	6bps
Total provisions/credit RWAs (%)	1.66%	1.77%	1.65%	(11bps)	1bp

Days Past Due (“DPD”) and impaired assets²

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
30-89 DPD but not impaired	170.9	129.4	116.0	32%	47%
90+ DPD but not impaired	167.1	118.1	124.4	41%	34%
Impaired assets	189.1	185.1	143.4	2%	32%
30+ DPD and impaired assets	527.1	432.6	383.8	22%	37%
30-89 DPD but not impaired/GLAs (%)	1.28%	1.04%	1.00%	24bps	28bps
90+ DPD but not impaired/GLAs (%)	1.25%	0.95%	1.07%	30bps	18bps
Impaired assets/GLAs (%)	1.41%	1.48%	1.23%	(7bps)	18bps
30+ DPD & impaired assets/GLA (%)	3.94%	3.47%	3.30%	47bps	64bps
90+ DPD & impaired assets/GLA (%)	2.66%	2.43%	2.30%	23bps	36bps
Non-performing loans/GLA (%)	3.44%	3.18%	2.90%	26bps	54bps

Notes

1. Specific provisions include both individually-assessed and collective provisions for impaired assets.
2. Jun-25 and Dec-25 figures exclude customer groups subject to legal repayment commitments, with settlement expected shortly after the balance dates.

Impairment on loans, advances, and treasury investments

Impairment expense for 1H26 was \$40.1m, down from \$46.7m in 2H25, due to a reduction in individually assessed provisions for new impaired loans.

Provision coverage

Judo's total lending provisions were \$192.1m, up from \$185.8m.

The collective provision was \$119.4m, an increase of \$1.4m.

Collective provision coverage reduced to 0.89% of GLA from 0.95% as at 30 June 2025.

The key drivers of the collective provision included:

- growth in the loan book and change in industry mix;
- proactive management of the portfolio, resulting in customer exits and repayments;
- customers migrating to non-performing (impaired status);
- continued improvement in the macroeconomic environment¹; and
- notwithstanding the above, an increase in the economic overlay reflecting continued challenging conditions for specific sectors, including the manufacturing and construction services sectors, and associated supply chains.

Judo's individually assessed provision was \$72.7m, up from \$67.8m as at 30 June 2025. The increase was mainly driven by new impaired customers, partially offset by \$33.6m of loans written off during the half.

Further details about credit provisioning can be found in Note 10 (Provision for credit impairment) of the Financial Statements.

Days past due and impaired assets

Judo's 90+ DPD and gross impaired assets to GLA was 2.66% as at 31 December 2025, 23bps higher than 2.43% as at 30 June 2025².

90+ DPD loans (but not impaired) increased from \$118.1m at 30 June 2025 to \$167.1m at 31 December 2025. As a percentage of GLA, this was 1.25%, up 30bps from 0.95% in 2H25. The increase was primarily driven by a number of small exposures across a range of sectors. As at 31 December 2025, there were 75 customer groups with loans 90+ DPD (June 2025: 53).

Gross impaired assets to GLA decreased by 7bps to 1.41%² during 1H26, driven by reduced flow of new impairments combined with customer work-out activities, including write-offs. As at 31 December 2025, there were 107 customer groups in impaired status with a provision coverage of 38.5% (June 2025: 99).

1. Judo's macroeconomic weightings remained unchanged. For information refer to page 37 of the 2026 Half Year Report.

2. Jun-25 and Dec-25 figures exclude customer groups subject to legal repayment commitments, with settlement expected shortly after the balance dates.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.9 Capital structure and adequacy

Capital Adequacy

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
CET1 capital: instruments and reserve					
Paid-up ordinary shares (net of capital raising costs)	1,542	1,536	1,536	0%	0%
Reserves	(25)	3	(12)	large	108%
Regulatory retained earnings (including current year earnings)	210	150	105	40%	100%
CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,727	1,689	1,629	2%	6%
CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments					
Deferred tax assets	(74)	(63)	(66)	17%	12%
Intangible assets	(44)	(48)	(50)	(8%)	(12%)
Deferred expenditure and fees	(14)	(25)	(31)	(44%)	(55%)
Cash-flow hedge reserve	9	(35)	(16)	(126%)	(156%)
Other deductions	(5)	(1)	(2)	large	150%
Total regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital	(128)	(172)	(165)	(26%)	(22%)
CET1 Capital	1,599	1,517	1,464	5%	9%
Additional Tier 1 Capital	75	75	75	–	–
Total Tier 1 Capital	1,674	1,592	1,539	5%	9%
Tier 2 Capital					
Tier 2 Capital instruments	390	240	240	63%	63%
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 Capital	84	79	81	6%	4%
Total Tier 2 Capital	474	319	321	49%	48%
Total Capital	2,148	1,911	1,860	12%	15%
CET1 ratio (%)	12.6%	13.1%	13.8%	(50bps)	(120bps)
Total capital ratio (%)	16.9%	16.5%	17.5%	40bps	(60bps)

Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	69	105	90	(34%)	(23%)
Investments	337	194	128	74%	163%
Gross loans and advances	10,575	9,689	8,984	9%	18%
Off-balance sheet exposures	548	466	431	18%	27%
Other	29	44	38	(34%)	(24%)
Total credit RWAs	11,558	10,498	9,671	10%	20%
Operational risk exposures	1,156	1,050	967	10%	20%
Total RWAs	12,714	11,548	10,638	10%	20%

Credit exposure¹

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Cash and cash equivalents	464	855	658	(46%)	(29%)
Investments	2,166	1,612	1,626	34%	33%
Loans and advances	13,152	12,167	11,328	8%	16%
Off-balance sheet exposures	632	545	490	16%	29%
Other	29	44	38	(34%)	(24%)
Total exposures	16,443	15,223	14,140	8%	16%
Average risk weight on lending (%) ²	80.7%	79.9%	79.7%	80bps	100bps

Notes

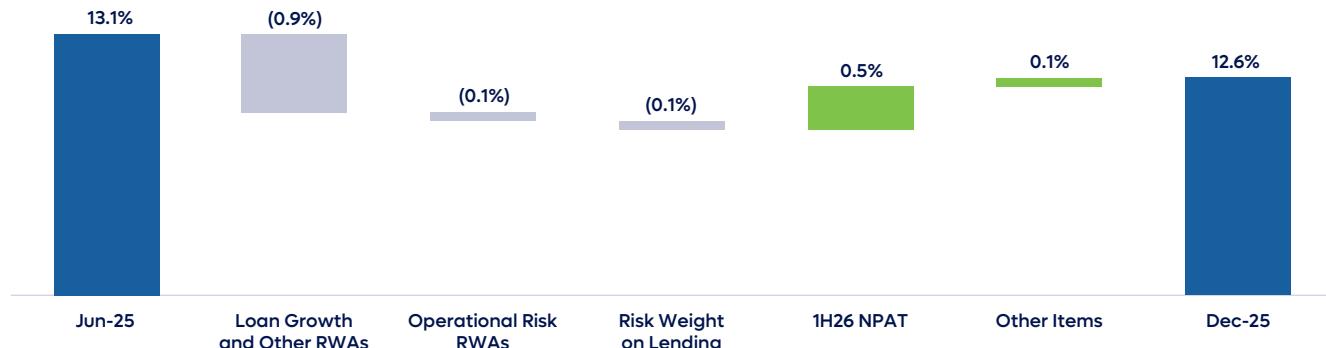
1. Credit exposures are calculated and presented in line with the regulatory reporting requirements, which includes deconsolidation of assets in Judo's capital relief term securitisation.
2. Average risk weight on lending (%) incorporates the requirements of APS112 Standardised Approach to Credit Risk and includes securitisation credit exposures that are subject to the requirements of APS120 Securitisation (including warehouse lending).

Judo maintains a strong capital position in order to satisfy regulatory capital requirements and provide financial security to depositors, while balancing adequate return to shareholders.

Judo is a high-growth business, and the current dividend policy is to reinvest all cash flows, and any excess capital generated by its activities into the business to support and maximise future growth. Accordingly, Judo does not expect to pay dividends to shareholders in the near term.

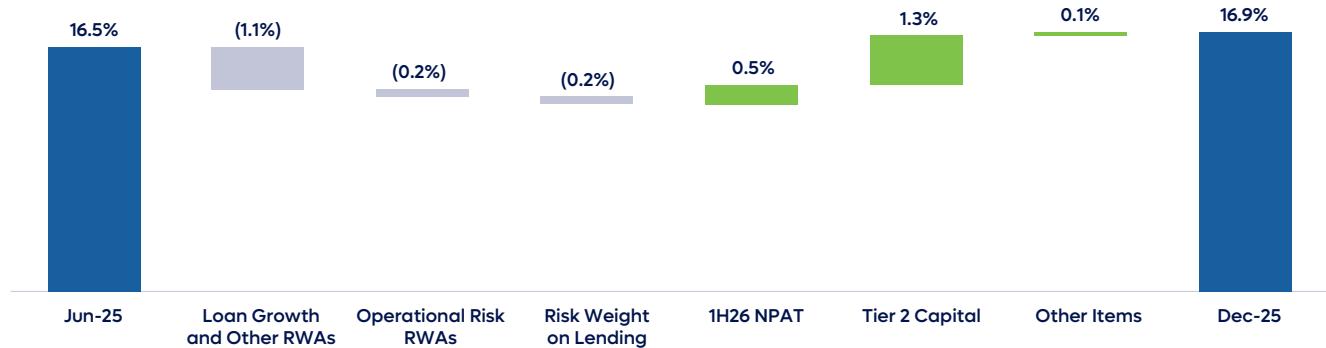
CET1 movements – June 2025 to December 2025 (%)

As at 31 December 2025, Judo's CET1 ratio was 12.6%, down 50bps from 13.1% as at 30 June 2025. The key drivers of the movement were:



- Loan book growth of \$0.9bn consumed 0.9% of CET1;
- Increased risk weight on lending consumed 0.1% of CET1;
- 1H26 earnings contributed 0.5% to CET1; and
- Other items contributed a net 0.1% benefit to CET1.

Total capital movement – June 2025 to December 2025 (%)



As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's Total Capital ratio was 16.9%, up 40bps across 1H26, benefitting from the \$150m Tier 2 subordinated debt issuance, contributing 1.3% of Total Capital.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.10 Liquidity

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Total adjusted MLH balance	2,448	2,346	2,069	4%	18%
Total adjusted MLH balance (%)	16.3%	16.9%	15.9%	(60bps)	40bps

Judo's minimum liquidity holdings (**MLH**) position as at 31 December 2025 was 16.3% compared with 16.9% as at 30 June 2025. The average MLH for 1H26 was 17.0% (2H25: 17.1%).

2.11 Tax

Judo's effective tax rate for 1H26 was 30.8%, exceeding the corporate tax rate of 30%. This variance was driven by non-deductible expenses (primarily Capital Note interest) and prior period adjustments following lodgment of the FY25 income tax return, largely offset by a tax benefit arising from share-based payments due to the increase in Judo's share price over 1H26.

Effective tax rate

	Half Year to				
	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Profit before tax	86.5	68.9	56.7	26%	53%
At the corporate tax rate (30%)	26.0	20.7	17.0	26%	53%
Add tax effect of:					
Share based payments	(0.7)	1.7	(2.3)	(141%)	(70%)
Capital Note Interest	0.8	0.8	0.9	—	(11%)
Non-deductible expenses	0.2	0.1	0.1	100%	100%
Income tax under provided in previous years	0.3	0.1	0.1	200%	200%
Income tax expense	26.6	23.4	15.8	14%	68%
Effective tax rate	30.8%	33.9%	27.9%		

Deferred tax

	Dec-25 \$m	Jun-25 \$m	Dec-24 \$m	HoH %	PcP %
Capital raising costs ¹	1.0	1.8	2.7	(44%)	(63%)
Share based payments ²	10.0	9.2	14.6	9%	(32%)
Provision for credit impairment ³	57.8	55.8	47.9	4%	21%
Other ⁴	9.4	9.3	8.0	1%	18%
Deferred tax assets	78.2	76.1	73.2	3%	7%
Other ⁴	(4.1)	(13.5)	(6.9)	(70%)	(41%)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4.1)	(13.5)	(6.9)	(70%)	(41%)
Net deferred tax assets	74.1	62.6	66.3	18%	12%

Notes

1. Capital raising costs are deductible over a five-year period, commencing in the year they are incurred. Most of the capital raising costs were incurred in FY22 and will be deducted in full by 30 June 2026.
2. Share-based payments include both the settlement of a legacy incentive plan (which is deductible over five years commencing in FY22 and will be deducted in full by 30 June 2026) and the expected future deductions in relation to current employee incentive plans.
3. Credit losses are deductible when the associated asset is formally written off.
4. All other deferred tax balances reflect temporary differences between the accounting and tax treatment, which are expected to unwind as the tax benefits/liabilities are realised.

2.12 Average Balance Sheet – Half-year¹

	Half year ended 31 December 2025			Half year ended 30 June 2025		
	Avg Bal \$m	Interest \$m	Avg Rate %	Avg Bal \$m	Interest \$m	Avg Rate %
Assets						
Interest earning assets						
Trading and investment securities	2,574	48.9	3.77%	2,409	45.1	3.78%
Gross loans and advances	12,845	509.6	7.87%	11,796	489.8	8.37%
Total interest earning assets	15,419	558.5	7.19%	14,205	534.9	7.59%
Non-interest earning assets						
Other assets (incl. loan provisions)	41	NM	NM	61	NM	NM
Total non-interest earning assets	41	NM	NM	61	NM	NM
Total assets	15,460	558.5	NM	14,266	534.9	NM
Liabilities						
Interest bearing liabilities						
Direct term deposits	7,226	166.9	4.58%	6,867	170.2	5.00%
Intermediated term deposits	3,179	72.2	4.50%	2,439	59.0	4.88%
At-call savings products	9	0.2	4.12%	–	–	–
Warehouse facilities	1,697	43.2	5.05%	1,639	47.5	5.84%
Term securitisation debt	195	7.2	7.32%	254	9.5	7.54%
Senior unsecured debt	253	7.4	5.81%	214	6.9	6.50%
Additional Tier 1 subordinated debt	75	3.1	8.20%	75	3.1	8.34%
Tier 2 subordinated debt	304	11.5	7.50%	240	10.0	8.40%
Certificates of deposit	522	11.0	4.18%	588	14.0	4.81%
Other interest bearing liabilities	10	0.3	5.95%	11	0.4	7.33%
Total interest bearing liabilities	13,470	323.0	4.76%	12,326	320.6	5.24%
Non-interest bearing liabilities						
Other liabilities	279	NM	NM	283	NM	NM
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	279	NM	NM	283	NM	NM
Total liabilities	13,749	323.0	NM	12,609	320.6	NM
Average net assets	1,711	NM	NM	1,657	NM	NM
Average shareholder equity	1,711	NM	NM	1,657	NM	NM
Average 1m BBSW			3.63%			4.14%

Notes

1. The average balance sheet table summaries Judo's key interest-bearing assets and liabilities, including their interest earned or incurred and associated average interest rate based on monthly average balances. The balance for the at-call savings product in 1H26 is calculated using daily average balances from its launch in October 2025.

2.0 Analyst pack continued

2.12 Outlook

The Australian economy has good momentum, underpinned by a strong rebound in consumer activity. Business conditions have improved steadily, and stronger consumer demand has helped businesses recover some of the margin losses they experienced over the years following the pandemic. Demand for business credit remains solid, with growth stable at around 9%¹.

Looking ahead, further improvement in SME trading conditions is expected to be gradual, with the pace of economic growth constrained by capacity shortfalls, including skilled labour shortages. These constraints continue to incentivise SMEs to invest in productivity, automation and technology. Cost of living pressures, driven by rising inflation and tightening in monetary policy, may moderate consumer demand despite strong household income fundamentals. While global conflicts and trade uncertainty continue to pose a risk, Australian consumer and business sentiment has to date demonstrated resilience to geopolitical instability.

Judo has provided FY26 guidance, described in the table below.

Metric	Detail	FY26 Guidance	Metrics at-scale ²
GLA	Strong lending growth to continue, supported by investments in growth initiatives, productivity and ongoing penetration into regional and agribusiness lending.	\$14.4bn – \$14.7bn	\$15bn – \$20bn
NIM	FY26 NIM expected to be at the upper end of 3.00% – 3.10%. 2H26 NIM of ~3.15%, benefitting from improved funding costs.	Upper end of 3.00% – 3.10%	>3%
CTI	CTI to improve in 2H26 versus 1H26, demonstrating operating leverage.	<50%	Approaching 30%
COR	Continued growth and seasoning of the portfolio and assuming current macroeconomic conditions continue.	60bps – 65bps of average GLA	50bps of average GLA
PBT/ROE	Continue to demonstrate operating leverage; PBT benefiting from investment in productivity, product enhancements and balance sheet optimisation.	\$180m – \$190m	Low to mid-teens ROE

1. Seasonally adjusted. Source: RBA Statistical Tables D2.

2. At-scale COR is a proxy for annualised write-offs / average GLA and assumes a steady-state lending portfolio including AASB 9 provision staging.

3.0 Interim financial report

For the half year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' report

The Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Judo Capital Holdings Limited ('the Company') and its controlled entities (collectively, 'the Group') for the half year ended 31 December 2025.

Directors and Company Secretaries

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Judo Capital Holdings Limited during the whole of the financial period and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise specified:

David Hornery (Chair)

Chris Bayliss

Brad Cooper

Jennifer Douglas

Peter Hodgson

Malcolm McHutchison

Mette Schepers (up to 21 October 2025)

Manda Trautwein

Company Secretaries

The names of the Company Secretaries in office at any time during or since the end of the financial period are:

Yien Hong

Liam Williams

The Company Secretaries have been in office since the start of the financial period to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Review of operations

The Group's statutory net profit after income tax for the financial period was \$59.9m, up 31.6% from the prior half. Growth in profit reflected an increase in net interest income and a reduction in credit impairment charges, partially offset by increased expenses, largely employee benefits.

Net interest income was \$235.5m, an increase of \$21.2m or 9.9%. The increase in interest income was primarily driven by continued growth in the loan book and improved yields on treasury investments. Interest expense increased modestly, reflecting strong growth in customer deposits and disciplined management of the Group's funding mix.

Other operating income was \$10.2m, an increase of \$2.5m or 32.5%, due to an increase in fees received from undrawn lending commitments, and supported by growth in customer accounts and higher volumes.

Operating expenses increased by \$12.7m or 11.9%, primarily due to higher salaries and wages, driven by wage inflation, a normalised incentive accrual and growth in employee numbers.

Credit impairment charges decreased by \$6.6m or 14.1% primarily driven by lower levels of individually assessed provisions. Customer write-offs increased to \$33.6m net of recoveries, up from \$20.4m.

Income tax expense increased by \$3.2m due to higher earnings. The Group's effective income tax rate for the financial period was 30.8%, down from 33.9% in the prior half. Several costs incurred by the Group are treated as non-temporary differences primarily related to employee share-based incentive plans and distributions on Additional Tier 1 (**AT1**) Capital notes.

Total assets increased by \$1,078.3m or 7.2%, primarily driven by a \$916.2m increase in loans and advances. Cash and treasury investments increased by \$151.7m, to maintain regulatory liquidity requirements as loans and advances grew.

Total liabilities increased by \$1,039.6m or 7.8%, primarily due to an increase in deposits of \$977.6m, which included the introduction of the intermediated savings account product launched during the period. Borrowings increased through a new subordinated Tier 2 Capital note issuance.

Total equity increased by \$38.7m or 2.3%, driven by increased statutory profits, offset by reductions in the cash flow hedge reserve reflective of movements in the fair value of derivatives.

The Group remained well capitalised during the financial period, closing with a CET1 Capital Ratio of 12.6%, down from 13.1% and a Total Capital Ratio of 16.9%, up from 16.5% in the prior half. The downward movement in CET1 reflects loan book growth partially offset by organic capital generation, with Total Capital benefitting from an additional Tier 2 Capital subordinated notes issuance during the period.

• 3.0 Interim financial report continued

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the Group's state of affairs that occurred during the financial period, other than those referred to elsewhere in this report.

Events since the end of the interim financial period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial periods.

Management attestations

In accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 and Recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the Board has received a joint declaration from both the Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**) and Chief Financial Officer that, in their opinion, the financial statements and accompanying notes for the financial period comply with the appropriate accounting standards, and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) is set out on page 26.

Rounding of amounts

Pursuant to the ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts, amounts in the Directors' Report and financial report have been rounded off to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, and presented in the form of a whole number of millions of dollars and one place of decimals representing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.



David Horner
Chair



Manda Trautwein
Director

17 February 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of Judo Capital Holdings Limited's financial report for the half-year ended 31 December 2025, 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 review of the financial report; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review of the financial report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'AJ Richardson'.

Tony Richardson
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
17 February 2026

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	For the six months ended		
		31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Effective interest income	3	558.5	534.9	525.0
Interest expense	3	(323.0)	(320.6)	(332.0)
Net interest income		235.5	214.3	193.0
Other operating income	4	10.2	7.7	7.9
Operating expenses	5	(119.1)	(106.4)	(115.4)
Credit impairment	10	(40.1)	(46.7)	(28.8)
Net profit before income tax		86.5	68.9	56.7
Income tax expense	6	(26.6)	(23.4)	(15.8)
Net profit after income tax		59.9	45.5	40.9
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
(Loss)/gain on revaluation of cash flow hedge	16	(30.2)	13.2	10.7
Gain/(loss) on investments measured at FVOCI		2.2	0.6	(0.5)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(28.0)	13.8	10.2
Total comprehensive income for the period		31.9	59.3	51.1
		Cents	Cents	Cents
Earnings per share				
Basic earnings per share	7	5.4	4.1	3.7
Diluted earnings per share	7	5.0	3.8	3.5

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

	Notes	As at		
		31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents		471.2	862.1	680.9
Investments	8	2,154.7	1,612.1	1,626.1
Loans and advances	9	13,250.5	12,334.3	11,545.1
Current tax assets	6	–	–	11.8
Derivative assets	11	3.9	0.3	1.0
Property, plant and equipment		7.1	7.0	7.7
Intangible assets		44.2	47.7	49.8
Deferred tax assets	6	74.1	62.6	66.3
Other assets	12	50.8	52.1	51.9
Total assets		16,056.5	14,978.2	14,040.6
LIABILITIES				
Deposits	13	10,856.8	9,879.2	8,989.4
Borrowings	14	3,186.2	3,108.7	3,139.8
Derivative liabilities	11	4.7	6.0	2.5
Current tax liabilities	6	1.6	2.9	–
Provisions		83.5	87.1	79.4
Other liabilities	15	198.4	207.7	203.1
Total liabilities		14,331.2	13,291.6	12,414.2
Net assets		1,725.3	1,686.6	1,626.4
EQUITY				
Share capital	16	1,542.1	1,536.3	1,535.7
Reserves	16	(25.1)	1.9	(12.2)
Retained earnings		208.3	148.4	102.9
Total equity		1,725.3	1,686.6	1,626.4

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital \$M	Reserves \$M	Retained earnings \$M	Total equity \$M
Balance at 1 July 2024	1,522.1	(18.8)	62.0	1,565.3
Profit after tax for the half year	–	–	40.9	40.9
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	10.2	–	10.2
Total comprehensive income for the half year	–	10.2	40.9	51.1
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issue of ordinary shares for Employee Share Scheme	13.6	(13.6)	–	–
Movement in reserves, net of tax	–	10.0	–	10.0
	13.6	(3.6)	–	10.0
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,535.7	(12.2)	102.9	1,626.4
Profit after tax for the half year	–	–	45.5	45.5
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	13.8	–	13.8
Total comprehensive income for the half year	–	13.8	45.5	59.3
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issue of ordinary shares for Employee Share Scheme	0.6	(0.6)	–	–
Movement in reserves, net of tax	–	0.9	–	0.9
	0.6	0.3	–	0.9
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,536.3	1.9	148.4	1,686.6
Profit after tax for the half year	–	–	59.9	59.9
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	(28.0)	–	(28.0)
Total comprehensive income for the half year	–	(28.0)	59.9	31.9
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Issue of ordinary shares for Employee Share Scheme	5.8	(5.8)	–	–
Movement in reserves, net of tax	–	6.8	–	6.8
	5.8	1.0	–	6.8
Balance at 31 December 2025	1,542.1	(25.1)	208.3	1,725.3

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received	560.1	536.6	533.0
Interest paid	(333.8)	(310.5)	(308.2)
Payments to suppliers and employees	(108.4)	(88.8)	(114.8)
Fees and other income received	10.2	7.7	7.9
Income taxes paid	(25.1)	(13.5)	(22.0)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	103.0	131.5	95.9
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net increase in balance of loans and advances	(955.2)	(833.5)	(948.4)
Net increase in balance of deposits	977.6	889.9	762.8
Net collateral (paid)/received on interest rate swaps	(48.4)	23.0	15.4
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	77.0	210.9	(74.3)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Movement in investments			
Purchases of investments	(1,236.2)	(1,338.8)	(884.5)
Proceeds from investments	694.7	1,348.2	865.0
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(0.9)	–	–
Payments for intangible assets	(3.7)	(4.1)	(7.0)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(546.1)	5.3	(26.5)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	2,084.3	1,571.6	1,517.7
Repayments of borrowings	(2,005.2)	(1,605.8)	(1,512.5)
Principal portion of lease payments	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.9)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	78.2	(35.0)	4.3
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(390.9)	181.2	(96.5)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	862.1	680.9	777.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	471.2	862.1	680.9

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

1. Summary of material accounting policy information

(a) Basis of preparation

This interim financial report for the half year reporting period ended 31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*, the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the ASX Listing Rules.

The financial report covers Judo Capital Holdings Limited and its controlled entities, as detailed in Note 18. Judo Capital Holdings Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The accounting policies and methods of computation applied in this report are consistent with those applied in the Group's 2025 Annual Report, except where changes in accounting policies have been disclosed in this report.

The interim financial report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Accordingly, this report is to be read in conjunction with the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

Condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* which include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements and selected explanatory notes as required by the standard.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified by revaluations to fair value for certain classes of assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies.

(b) Use of critical judgements and estimates

The preparation of this interim financial report requires the use of critical accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates are based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Except as outlined in Note 10, there have been no significant changes to the accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions applied in preparing the interim financial report compared to those applied in the preparation of the Group's 2025 Annual Report.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The methodology used in determining the Group's expected credit losses (**ECL**) remains consistent with that applied in the Group's 2025 Annual Report. There are a number of judgements and estimates made by management in relation to the underlying assumptions which are continuously reviewed and revised on a periodic basis and include, but are not limited to:

- Credit risk factors of probability of default (**PD**), loss given default (**LGD**) and exposure at default (**EAD**) used in the ECL calculation are point-in-time estimates based on current conditions and adjusted to include the impact of multiple probability-weighted future forecast economic scenarios.
- Estimates applied by the Group in assessing the fair value of collateral to be realised on impaired exposures, which extends to collateral pledged and guarantees received through ordinary lending arrangements.

Further, the Group applies overlays for model risks and other external factors that cannot be adequately accounted for through expected credit loss models. Overlays are determined using a range of techniques, including stress testing, benchmarking, scenario analysis and expert judgement. Overlays are subject to internal governance and applied as an incremental expected credit loss top-up to the impacted portfolio segments. Further information is provided in Note 10.

(c) Rounding of amounts

The Company complies with ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, and presented in the form of a whole number of millions of dollars and one place of decimals representing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

2. Segment information

(a) Overview

For the half year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's segment information is presented based on a single reportable segment, being Small and Medium Enterprise lending. The Group considers the allocation of revenues and costs to a single reportable segment as this best aligns with the Group's current organisational structure and information that is presented to the CEO and Key Management Personnel (**KMP**).

Prior period segment information has also been presented on this basis. Reportable segments are therefore consistent with the financial information presented in the financial statements and notes contained within this report.

(b) Major customers

No single customer contributes revenue greater than 10% of the Group's income.

3. Net interest income

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Effective interest income			
Cash and cash equivalents	10.2	14.7	18.7
Investments	38.7	30.4	28.4
Loans and advances	509.6	489.8	477.9
	558.5	534.9	525.0
Interest expense			
Deposits	(239.3)	(229.2)	(228.4)
Borrowings	(83.4)	(91.0)	(103.3)
Lease liabilities	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)
	(323.0)	(320.6)	(332.0)
Net interest income	235.5	214.3	193.0

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

3. Net interest income continued

(a) Average balances and related interest

The following tables summarise the Group's key interest-bearing assets and liabilities, including their interest earned or incurred and associated average interest rate based on daily average balances. This information supports an understanding of the Group's net interest income and funding profile.

	Average balance \$M	Interest \$M	Average interest %
Half year ended 31 December 2025			
Interest income			
Cash and cash equivalents	593.5	10.2	3.41
Investments	2,018.6	38.7	3.80
Loans and advances	12,822.0	509.6	7.88
	15,434.1	558.5	7.18
Interest expense			
Deposits	10,445.3	239.3	4.54
Borrowings	3,049.0	83.4	5.43
	13,494.3	322.7	4.74
Half year ended 30 June 2025			
Interest income			
Cash and cash equivalents	767.5	14.7	3.84
Investments	1,618.9	30.4	3.77
Loans and advances	11,717.7	489.8	8.38
	14,104.1	534.9	7.61
Interest expense			
Deposits	9,238.1	229.2	4.98
Borrowings	2,975.1	91.0	6.13
	12,213.2	320.2	5.26
Half year ended 31 December 2024			
Interest income			
Cash and cash equivalents	914.5	18.7	4.06
Investments	1,522.6	28.4	3.70
Loans and advances	11,226.8	477.9	8.44
	13,663.9	525.0	7.62
Interest expense			
Deposits	8,697.0	228.4	5.21
Borrowings	3,176.5	103.3	6.45
	11,873.5	331.7	5.54

4. Other operating income

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Other operating income			
Fee income	6.1	4.8	4.4
Other income	4.1	2.3	2.9
Realised gains on sale of investments	–	0.6	0.6
	10.2	7.7	7.9

5. Operating expenses

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Depreciation and rental expenses			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.9	0.8	0.8
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1.1	1.0	1.2
Rental expenses	2.4	2.3	1.9
	4.4	4.1	3.9
Employee benefits			
Salaries, superannuation and related on-costs	57.8	52.9	55.4
Performance-based compensation	13.0	8.5	15.2
Other employee benefits	1.0	0.4	0.4
	71.8	61.8	71.0
Other operating expenses			
Amortisation of intangible assets	7.2	6.2	5.5
Consultants	0.4	0.3	1.1
Information technology	18.3	18.8	17.4
Marketing	4.3	3.8	3.3
Professional fees	2.4	2.4	3.7
Travel and entertainment	4.0	3.5	3.2
Other	6.3	5.5	6.3
	42.9	40.5	40.5
Total operating expenses	119.1	106.4	115.4

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

6. Income tax

(a) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
The prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:			
Profit before income tax expense	86.5	68.9	56.7
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30%	26.0	20.7	17.0
Add tax effect of:			
Share-based payments	(0.7)	1.7	(2.3)
Capital note interest	0.8	0.8	0.9
Non-deductible expenses	0.2	0.1	0.1
Income tax under provided in previous period	0.3	0.1	0.1
Income tax expense	26.6	23.4	15.8

(b) Deferred tax assets

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Deferred tax assets			
Provision for credit impairment	57.8	55.8	47.9
Employee benefits	3.0	2.8	3.0
Capital raising costs	1.0	1.8	2.7
Share-based payments	10.0	9.2	14.6
Cash flow hedges	2.7	–	–
Other	3.7	6.5	5.0
Total deferred tax assets	78.2	76.1	73.2
Deferred tax liabilities			
Intangibles	(4.1)	(3.3)	(2.4)
Cash flow hedges	–	(10.2)	(4.5)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4.1)	(13.5)	(6.9)
Net deferred tax assets	74.1	62.6	66.3

(c) Current tax liabilities

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Current tax assets			
Current tax assets	–	–	11.8
Current tax liabilities	(1.6)	(2.9)	–
	(1.6)	(2.9)	11.8

7. Earnings per share

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 Cents	30 June 2025 Cents	31 December 2024 Cents
Basic earnings per share	5.4	4.1	3.7
Diluted earnings per share	5.0	3.8	3.5

(a) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Net profit after tax	59.9	45.5	40.9
Total basic earnings	59.9	45.5	40.9
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	59.9	45.5	40.9
Add: accretion of share-based payments expense	3.0	1.1	3.9
Total diluted earnings	62.9	46.6	44.8

(b) Weighted average number of shares (WANOS) used in calculating earnings per share

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 Number	30 June 2025 Number	31 December 2024 Number
WANOS used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,119,505,344	1,117,570,322	1,113,267,366
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share			
Options	96,468,199	98,934,171	110,299,102
Capital notes	48,248,408	–	60,119,048
WANOS used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,264,221,951	1,216,504,493	1,283,685,516

(c) Potentially dilutive instruments

The following instruments are potentially dilutive for the reporting period:

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Premium priced options	Dilutive	Dilutive	Dilutive
Deferred share rights	Antidilutive	Antidilutive	Antidilutive
Performance rights	Antidilutive	Antidilutive	Antidilutive
Capital notes	Dilutive	Antidilutive	Dilutive

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

8. Investments

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Government bonds and notes	5.0	5.0	55.3
Semi-government bonds and notes	355.2	453.1	736.5
Financial institution notes and securities	326.2	380.3	291.6
	686.4	838.4	1,083.4
Provision for credit impairment	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
	686.0	838.1	1,083.1
Financial assets measured at FVOCI			
Semi-government bonds and notes	559.3	349.1	284.9
Financial institution notes and securities	909.4	424.9	258.1
	1,468.7	774.0	543.0
Total investments	2,154.7	1,612.1	1,626.1

9. Loans and advances

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Business loans	10,436.1	9,602.4	9,030.9
Equipment loans	585.9	619.4	619.4
Line of credit	949.2	977.2	867.5
Home loans	1,170.7	1,156.9	1,129.1
Warehouse lending	252.1	109.4	–
Gross loans and advances	13,394.0	12,465.3	11,646.9
Adjusted for:			
Capitalised net transaction costs	48.6	54.8	57.8
Provision for credit impairment	(192.1)	(185.8)	(159.6)
	13,250.5	12,334.3	11,545.1

10. Provision for credit impairment

Expected credit losses are derived from probability-weighted estimates of loss which includes considerations of a customer's PD, LGD, EAD and the amortisation profile of the exposure. The measurement of ECL and assessment of significant increase in credit risk (**SICR**) considers information about current events, past events, as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions.

Key estimates and assumptions

- Internal credit rating grades are assigned at a customer level based on quantitative and qualitative information, and incorporates management's expert credit experience and judgement.
- The Group considers whether there has been a SICR at each reporting period with reference to changes in internal credit rating grades, forward-looking information and analysis based on the Group's historical loss experience.

- Macroeconomic variables are used across four scenarios including gross domestic product (**GDP**) growth rates, unemployment rates and inflation rates. These assumptions underpin the base case scenario and are complemented by upside, downside and severe downside scenarios to reflect a range of possible economic outcomes. Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios are incorporated into a third-party macroeconomic model to determine ECL.

Measurement and calculation of provision for credit impairment

The table below discloses the breakdown of credit impairment expense on financial instruments.

	For the six months ended		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Increase/(decrease) in collective provision for credit impairment	1.6	(0.9)	6.0
Increase in specific provision for credit impairment	38.5	47.6	22.8
Credit impairment expense	40.1	46.7	28.8

Total provisions held for credit impairment across loans and advances is \$192.1m (30 June 2025: \$185.8m; 31 December 2024: \$159.6m). The following table provides a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the ECL provision for loans and advances:

	Stage 1 collectively assessed \$M	Stage 2 collectively assessed \$M	Stage 3 collectively assessed \$M	Stage 3 individually assessed \$M	Total \$M
Loss allowance at 1 July 2024	51.4	39.3	22.3	36.1	149.1
Net transfer between stages	0.5	(2.4)	(4.6)	6.5	–
Increase in provision for new loans and advances	16.1	1.6	0.2	–	17.9
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7.5)	4.5	12.7	18.7	28.4
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(5.7)	(6.3)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(17.5)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	–	(18.3)	(18.3)
Loss allowance at 31 December 2024	54.8	36.7	27.5	40.6	159.6
Net transfer between stages	(0.3)	(5.2)	(5.8)	11.3	–
Increase in provision for new loans and advances	14.3	2.1	0.8	–	17.2
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7.8)	6.0	14.8	37.9	50.9
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(6.6)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(1.6)	(21.5)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	–	(20.4)	(20.4)
Loss allowance at 30 June 2025	54.4	33.2	30.4	67.8	185.8
Net transfer between stages	(1.8)	5.9	(7.0)	2.9	–
Increase in provision for new loans and advances	16.1	0.3	0.3	2.7	19.4
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(5.1)	0.4	12.7	36.9	44.9
Write-back of provisions no longer required	(6.6)	(4.9)	(8.9)	(4.0)	(24.4)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	–	(33.6)	(33.6)
Loss allowance at 31 December 2025	57.0	34.9	27.5	72.7	192.1

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

10. Provision for credit impairment continued

Net transfer between stages: movements of loans and advances recognised in the opening balance that have transferred between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 excluding remeasurement impacts;

Increase in provision for new loans and advances: movements in provisions for credit impairment due to new loans and advances originated during the period, reflecting their impairment provision at the end of the period;

Net remeasurement of provision: net movements in provisions for credit impairment recognised in the opening balance reflecting remeasurement as a result of transfers of loans and advances between stages, as well as changes in credit risk parameters, management overlays or other assumptions;

Write-back of provisions no longer required: derecognition of provisions for credit impairment on loans and advances that have been repaid; and

Amounts written-off, previously provided for: derecognition of provisions for credit impairment on loans and advances that have been deemed unrecoverable and written-off.

ECL scenario analysis

The Group's ECL measurement is derived from a probability-weighted average of four distinct scenarios being base case, upside, downside and severe downside, in addition to management overlays for emerging risk at an industry or segment level. The probability of each scenario is determined by considering relevant macroeconomic outlooks and their likely impact on the Group's credit portfolio and expected loss distribution.

The base case Australian macroeconomic assumptions used to measure the provision for credit impairment are:

Base case Australian macroeconomic inputs	June 2026 Forecast	June 2027 Forecast
GDP growth rate (annual)	2.1%	2.4%
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.3%
Consumer price index (annual)	3.5%	2.7%

The official Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cash rate is not used in ECL models, however, it is considered by the Group in deriving forecast macroeconomic variables used in ECL models.

During the current half year, macroeconomic scenarios were revised reflecting current economic conditions. The changes to the base case scenario included slightly reduced GDP growth, lower unemployment and higher inflation with increases to interest rates expected across calendar year 2026.

There were no changes during the period to the probability weightings for macroeconomic scenarios used in the ECL calculation.

Probability weightings	December 2025	June 2025	December 2024
Base case	50%	50%	55%
Upside	5%	5%	5%
Downside	30%	30%	30%
Severe downside	15%	15%	10%

The key features of each of the macroeconomic scenarios are as follows:

- **Base case** – this scenario is based on the Group's internal economic forecasts and market consensus, as well as other assumptions used in business planning and forecasting. The economy continues to grow led by the recovery in household spending, leading to continued improvement in business conditions, profitability and lower corporate defaults. Labour demand holds steady as an even transition occurs from public sector demand to private sector demand. Underlying inflation pressures remain elevated through FY26, prompting the RBA to raise the official cash rate, easing inflation to the top of the RBA's 2.0% to 3.0% target band in FY27.
- **Upside** – this scenario is included to account for the potential impact of remote, more favourable macroeconomic conditions. Economic growth picks up sharply in FY26, driving a tightening in labour markets and a fall in the unemployment rate to a low of 3.7%. The rebound is driven by a more pronounced improvement in household consumption and private business investment. Inflation picks up significantly throughout FY26, leading the RBA to respond by gradually raising the official cash rate up to 5.0%. In response to the tightening of monetary policy, the economy gradually eases towards long-term averages across FY27.

- **Downside** – this scenario contemplates the potential impact of possible, but less likely, adverse economic conditions. The momentum build up in the private sector is not sustained because of significant inflationary pressures, which leads to a slump in household consumption and decline in GDP growth across FY26. With private demand weakened, businesses begin shedding labour, driving up the unemployment rate to 6.0% in FY27, as inflationary pressures fall away sharply and the RBA commences an interest rate cut cycle. In response to rate cuts, the economy enters a gradual recovery across FY27.
- **Severe Downside** – this scenario contemplates the potentially severe impact of remote, extremely adverse macroeconomic conditions. Relative to the downside scenario, this scenario features a sharper contraction in household consumption leading to more severe declines in GDP growth, severe labour shedding across Australian businesses and interest rates entering a steeper cutting cycle.

The inherent judgement required in the application of macroeconomic scenarios results in uncertainty in measuring expected credit losses. The following tables detail the difference in ECL collective coverage on financial instruments (including treasury investments), based on modelled outputs reflecting a 100% upside, base, downside and severe downside probability weighting.

Scenario	December 2025 Collective Coverage %	June 2025 Collective Coverage %	December 2024 Collective Coverage %
Upside	0.53%	0.55%	0.60%
Base case	0.71%	0.76%	0.85%
Downside	1.02%	1.09%	1.23%
Severe downside	1.37%	1.42%	1.59%
Probability weighted	0.89%	0.95%	1.02%

Scenario	December 2025 Collective Provisions \$M	June 2025 Collective Provisions \$M	December 2024 Collective Provisions \$M
Upside	\$71.0m	\$68.8m	\$69.7m
Base case	\$95.4m	\$94.6m	\$98.6m
Downside	\$137.1m	\$136.5m	\$143.2m
Severe downside	\$183.0m	\$177.6m	\$185.1m
Probability weighted	\$119.8m	\$118.3m	\$119.2m

Sensitivity of provisions for credit impairment to SICR assessment criteria

If 1% of Stage 1 credit exposures as at 31 December 2025 was included in Stage 2, provisions for credit impairment would increase by approximately \$1.8m (30 June 2025: \$1.5m; 31 December 2024: \$1.6m).

If 1% of Stage 2 credit exposures as at 31 December 2025 was included in Stage 1, provisions for credit impairment would decrease by approximately \$0.2m (30 June 2025: \$0.2m; 31 December 2024: \$0.3m).

Management overlay

Management overlays are applied as forward-looking adjustments to provisions for credit impairment, which are derived from reasonable and supportable forecasts of potential future conditions that are not otherwise captured within the underlying credit provision derived by ECL models. Overlays form a component of the total collective provision for credit impairment held.

The Group continues to carry an economic overlay for industries with greater exposure to reduced discretionary consumer spending, labour shortages and rising input and energy costs. Industries captured by the economic overlay include retail trade (including pharmacies), manufacturing, and construction (including providing services to construction). For the half year ended 31 December 2025, the waste collection, treatment and disposal services industry subsector was specifically added to the overlay scope, reflecting credit deterioration in an industry predominantly linked to manufacturing and construction supply chains. The Group has adopted an internal stress testing scenario, and uses expert judgement to inform the measurement of management overlay.

Total overlays incorporated in the collective provision as at 31 December 2025 are \$9.2m (30 June 2025: \$6.0m; 31 December 2024: \$6.0m).

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

11. Derivatives

The Group utilises derivative instruments to manage its exposure to financial risk. At inception of each hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, the risk being hedged, the Group's risk management objective and strategy, and how effectiveness will be measured throughout the hedge relationship.

Derivatives that are not in a qualifying hedging relationship are measured at fair value through the profit or loss. The Group did not hold any trading derivatives for the period ended 31 December 2025 (30 June 2025: nil; 31 December 2024: nil).

(a) Derivative assets and liabilities

The table below sets out total derivative assets and liabilities treated as hedging derivatives:

			31 December 2025		30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
			Fair value \$M	Notional value \$M	Fair value \$M	Notional value \$M	Fair value \$M	Notional value \$M
Derivative assets	Hedging instrument	Risk						
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate swaps	Interest	3.9	1,801.6	0.3	25.4	1.0	4,910.2
Derivative liabilities	Hedging instrument	Risk						
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate swaps	Interest	(4.7)	5,480.0	(6.0)	8,421.9	(2.5)	2,829.4

The fair values disclosed above are presented net of any collateral pledged or received. As at 31 December 2025, \$11.3m of collateral had been pledged (30 June 2025: nil; 31 December 2024: nil), while a total of \$3.6m had been received (30 June 2025: \$40.7m; 31 December 2024: \$17.8m).

The weighted average fixed interest rate of interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments for interest rate risk as at 31 December 2025 was 3.56% (30 June 2025: 3.82%; 31 December 2024: 4.08%).

The following table presents the maturity profile of hedging instruments by notional amount and fair value:

Interest rate swaps	One year or less \$M	More than one year and up to five years \$M		More than five years \$M	Total \$M
		More than one year and up to five years \$M	More than five years \$M		
31 December 2025					
Notional amount		5,157.0	2,124.6	–	7,281.6
Fair value		(0.5)	(0.3)	–	(0.8)
30 June 2025					
Notional amount		6,682.7	1,764.6	–	8,447.3
Fair value		(0.8)	(4.9)	–	(5.7)
31 December 2024					
Notional amount		5,878.6	1,861.0	–	7,739.6
Fair value		(2.9)	1.4	–	(1.5)

(b) Risk management strategy for hedge accounting

The Group manages interest rate risk exposure across financial instruments including term deposits, Class A warehouse notes, and share capital using interest rate derivatives. The interest rate risk arises from mismatches in the repricing of the Group's variable-rate lending portfolio relative to its liabilities and the investment term of capital. These mismatches can result in volatility in net interest income and impact the Group's earnings. Derivative instruments are used to align the timing of interest rate resets and mitigate this exposure.

Interest rate derivatives are executed and designated into a qualifying cash flow hedge relationship on inception. Gross exposures are allocated to time buckets based on expected repricing dates for each financial instrument. Derivatives are then matched to these exposures to hedge variability in future expected cash flows. The Group primarily hedges exposures to the 1-month BBSW which represents the most significant source of variability in future cash flows across the hedged items.

(c) Hedged items

The balance of the cash flow hedge reserve, representing the effective portion of the movements in the hedging instrument, is presented in Note 16. Movements in hedging instruments recognised in other comprehensive income are reported in the Group's Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The following table shows the carrying amount of hedged items in designated hedge relationships, and the corresponding fair values of the hedging instruments. As the Group does not hedge its entire exposure to each class of financial instruments, the amounts shown do not represent the total carrying amount disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

	31 December 2025		30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
	Carrying amount \$M	Fair value of hedging instruments \$M	Carrying amount \$M	Fair value of hedging instruments \$M	Carrying amount \$M	Fair value of hedging instruments \$M
Borrowings						
Debt warehouse – variable rate	193.6	1.0	222.3	(1.6)	219.6	(0.1)
Loans and Advances¹						
Loans and Advances – variable rate	7,088.0	(1.8)	8,225.0	(4.1)	7,520.0	(1.4)
	7,281.6	(0.8)	8,447.3	(5.7)	7,739.6	(1.5)

1. Loans and advances are held at amortised cost and do not include fair value adjustments.

12. Other assets

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Accrued interest receivable	15.8	13.1	12.5
Prepayments – SaaS licensing and development	20.0	23.3	22.5
Prepayments – Other	2.5	2.8	3.3
Other receivables	1.8	2.6	2.2
Right-of-use assets	10.7	10.3	11.4
	50.8	52.1	51.9

13. Deposits

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Direct term deposits	7,370.5	7,040.5	6,627.7
Intermediated term deposits	3,437.2	2,838.7	2,361.7
At-call deposits	49.1	–	–
	10,856.8	9,879.2	8,989.4

• **Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** continued

14. Borrowings

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Secured			
Securitisation	2,008.4	1,932.1	2,048.2
Unsecured			
Negotiable certificates of deposit	542.5	516.0	581.2
Senior unsecured debt	174.6	349.5	199.8
Additional Tier 1 Capital notes	72.9	72.6	72.3
Subordinated Tier 2 Capital notes	387.8	238.5	238.3
	1,177.8	1,176.6	1,091.6
Total borrowings	3,186.2	3,108.7	3,139.8

(a) Securitisation

The Group's warehouse securitisation program is facilitated through multiple securitisation trusts. Each trust operates under an agreed facility limit with its respective financier/s, and borrowings are secured by individual receivables originated by Judo Bank Pty Ltd and held by the trust. As the loans have been securitised but retained by the Group, the assets remain on the Statement of Financial Position. Repayments are made in accordance with each trust's waterfall mechanism as calculated by the trustee.

In addition, the Group facilitates a capital-relief securitisation transaction, also backed by Judo Bank Pty Ltd originated loans held by the securitisation trust. The transaction qualifies for regulatory capital relief and is accretive to the Group's CET1 ratio as the underlying assets are excluded from RWAs. Consistent with the warehouse structure, the securitised loans remain on the balance sheet.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's total committed capacity of debt warehouse facilities is \$2,278m (30 June 2025: \$2,515m; 31 December 2024: \$2,532m).

(b) Subordinated Tier 2 Capital notes

The Group has issued floating rate subordinated notes to support the Group's capital management. The notes constitute direct and unsecured subordinated obligations of the Group. These notes constitute Tier 2 Capital of the Group as defined by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**).

During the half year ended 31 December 2025, the Group completed a Subordinated Tier 2 Capital notes issuance totalling \$150m. The 10-year Subordinated Notes were priced at 215bps over the 3-month BBSW.

15. Other liabilities

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Accrued interest payable	177.2	184.3	180.6
Trade creditors and accruals	10.1	12.8	11.1
Lease liabilities	11.1	10.6	11.4
	198.4	207.7	203.1

16. Share capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Ordinary Shares paid in full	1,557.9	1,552.1	1,551.5
Capital raising costs	(15.8)	(15.8)	(15.8)
	1,542.1	1,536.3	1,535.7

(i) Ordinary Shares paid in full

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Balance at beginning of period	1,552.1	1,551.5	1,537.9
Employee share scheme issues	5.8	0.6	13.6
Balance at end of period	1,557.9	1,552.1	1,551.5

Number of shares	As at		
	31 December 2025 (millions)	30 June 2025 (millions)	31 December 2024 (millions)
Balance at beginning of period	1,117.7	1,117.4	1,109.3
Employee share scheme issues	3.4	0.3	8.1
Balance at end of period	1,121.1	1,117.7	1,117.4

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

16. Share capital and reserves continued

(b) Reserves

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Cash flow hedges	(6.4)	23.8	10.6
FVOCI reserve	2.6	0.4	(0.2)
Share-based payments	(21.3)	(22.3)	(22.6)
	(25.1)	1.9	(12.2)

Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve reflects gains or losses, net of tax, arising from the change in fair value of the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments. These movements are recognised in other comprehensive income and are expected to accumulate to nil over the life of the hedging instrument, resulting in a net impact of nil upon maturity.

For the period ended 31 December 2025 an unrealised loss of \$30.2m (30 June 2025: gain of \$13.2m; 31 December 2024: gain of \$10.7m) was recognised in other comprehensive income. A reconciliation of movements in the cash flow hedge reserve is provided in the table below:

	As at		
	31 December 2025 \$M	30 June 2025 \$M	31 December 2024 \$M
Balance at beginning of the period	23.8	10.6	(0.1)
Net hedging (losses)/gains recognised through other comprehensive income	(43.2)	19.0	15.3
Tax effect on hedging recognised through other comprehensive income	13.0	(5.8)	(4.6)
Balance at end of the year	(6.4)	23.8	10.6

(c) Dividends paid

No dividends were declared or paid during the half year ended 31 December 2025.

17. Fair value measurements

(a) Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

The financial instruments detailed in the table are carried at amortised cost, representing the value at which the Group expects to realise these assets. The table presents the respective fair values of each item at the period end, providing a comparison to their carrying amounts. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities not included in the table approximate their carrying values.

	As at					
	31 December 2025		30 June 2025		31 December 2024	
	Carrying Amount \$M	Fair Value \$M	Carrying Amount \$M	Fair Value \$M	Carrying Amount \$M	Fair Value \$M
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	471.2	471.2	862.1	862.1	680.9	680.9
Investments	686.0	678.9	838.1	830.0	1,083.1	1,065.2
Loans and advances	13,250.5	13,249.6	12,334.3	12,339.2	11,545.1	11,539.4
	14,407.7	14,399.7	14,034.5	14,031.3	13,309.1	13,285.5
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	(10,856.8)	(10,860.7)	(9,879.2)	(9,899.3)	(8,989.4)	(8,996.7)
Borrowings	(3,186.2)	(3,186.2)	(3,108.7)	(3,108.7)	(3,139.8)	(3,139.8)
	(14,043.0)	(14,046.9)	(12,987.9)	(13,008.0)	(12,129.2)	(12,136.5)

(b) Fair value hierarchy

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. Each level is explained below.

Level 1: Financial instruments with fair values determined by a quoted price in active markets at the end of the reporting period. This includes publicly traded derivatives and equity securities. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Level 2: Financial instruments not traded in active markets, such as over-the-counter derivatives. Fair values are determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable market data, minimising reliance on entity-specific estimates. Instruments are classified as level 2 if all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: Financial instruments where one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data. This includes instruments such as unlisted equity securities, which requires the use of valuation models incorporating management judgement.

• Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements continued

17. Fair value measurements continued

(b) Fair value hierarchy continued

Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value

The table below details financial instruments carried at fair value, classified according to their category in the Statement of Financial Position and categorised by their fair value hierarchy level:

At 31 December 2025	Level 1 \$M	Level 2 \$M	Level 3 \$M	Total \$M
Financial assets				
Investments	–	1,468.7	–	1,468.7
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	3.9	–	3.9
Total financial assets	–	1,472.6	–	1,472.6
Financial liabilities				
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	(4.7)	–	(4.7)
Total financial liabilities	–	(4.7)	–	(4.7)
 At 30 June 2025				
Financial assets				
Investments	–	774.0	–	774.0
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	0.3	–	0.3
Total financial assets	–	774.3	–	774.3
Financial liabilities				
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	(6.0)	–	(6.0)
Total financial liabilities	–	(6.0)	–	(6.0)
 At 31 December 2024				
Financial assets				
Investments	–	543.0	–	543.0
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	1.0	–	1.0
Total financial assets	–	544.0	–	544.0
Financial liabilities				
Hedging derivatives – interest rate swaps	–	(2.5)	–	(2.5)
Total financial liabilities	–	(2.5)	–	(2.5)

There were no transfers between levels for recurring fair value measurements during the financial period.

In accordance with the Group's policy, any transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels are recognised as at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

The table below presents the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost, classified according to their category in the Statement of Financial Position and categorised by their fair value hierarchy level:

	Level 1 \$M	Level 2 \$M	Level 3 \$M	Total \$M
At 31 December 2025				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	471.2	–	471.2
Investments	–	678.9	–	678.9
Loans and advances	–	–	13,249.6	13,249.6
Total financial assets	–	1,150.1	13,249.6	14,399.7
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	–	–	(10,860.7)	(10,860.7)
Borrowings	–	–	(3,186.2)	(3,186.2)
Total financial liabilities	–	–	(14,046.9)	(14,046.9)
At 30 June 2025				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	862.1	–	862.1
Investments	–	830.0	–	830.0
Loans and advances	–	–	12,339.2	12,339.2
Total financial assets	–	1,692.1	12,339.2	14,031.3
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	–	–	(9,899.3)	(9,899.3)
Borrowings	–	–	(3,108.7)	(3,108.7)
Total financial liabilities	–	–	(13,008.0)	(13,008.0)
At 31 December 2024				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	–	680.9	–	680.9
Investments	–	1,065.2	–	1,065.2
Loans and advances	–	–	11,539.4	11,539.4
Total financial assets	–	1,746.1	11,539.4	13,285.5
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	–	–	(8,996.7)	(8,996.7)
Borrowings	–	–	(3,139.8)	(3,139.8)
Total financial liabilities	–	–	(12,136.5)	(12,136.5)

(c) Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments carried at fair value include:

- for investments – the fair values are based on quoted closing market prices at balance date; and
- for interest rate swaps – fair values are determined using the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments carried at amortised cost include:

- for cash and cash equivalents – the carrying value is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value, due to their short-term nature and availability on demand;
- for investments – the fair values are based on quoted closing market prices at balance date;

• **Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements** continued

17. Fair value measurements continued

(c) Valuation techniques used to determine fair value continued

- for loans and advances – for variable loans with no contractual repricing tenor, the carrying value (net of impairment provisions and capitalised transaction costs) is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. For fixed rate loans, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis;
- for deposits – without fixed terms, the carrying value (net of capitalised transaction costs) is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. For fixed term deposits, discounted cash flow analysis is applied; and
- for borrowings – for borrowings priced on a variable rate with no contractual repricing tenor, the carrying value (net of capitalised transaction costs) is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

18. Interests in other entities

(a) Material subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 are listed below. Unless otherwise stated, the entities listed have capital consisting solely of ordinary shares or units that are held directly by the Group, with the proportion of ownership interests held equal to the voting rights. For trusts, the Group holds all units directly. The country of incorporation or registration is also its principal place of business.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		
		31 December 2025 %	30 June 2025 %	31 December 2024 %
Judo Bank Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Warehouse Trust 2020 – 1	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Trust 2020 – 2	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Trust 1R	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Trust 2022 – 1	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Trust 2023 – 1	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Securitisation Trust 2023 – 2	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Capital Markets Trust 2023 – 1	Australia	100	100	100
Judo Capital Holdings Limited Employee Share Trust	Australia	100	100	100

19. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Contingent liabilities

From time to time the Group is exposed to contingent risks and liabilities arising from the conduct of its business including claims on income taxes and the amount expected to be paid to tax authorities. Such matters require the exercise of judgement and can be uncertain.

Contingent tax risk

The Group's tax affairs are subject to routine reviews by the Australian Taxation Office and the Revenue Offices of the various Australian States and Territories. The Group continues to cooperate with all notices and requests for information it receives from relevant tax authorities. The potential outcome and associated costs of these reviews remain uncertain until finalised. As at 31 December 2025, there are no disputes or claims made against the Group by tax authorities.

20. Events occurring after the reporting period

Since the end of the reporting period, no matter or circumstance has arisen that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group.

Directors' declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 27 to 49 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Judo Capital Holdings Limited and its controlled entities will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



David Horney
Chair



Manda Trautwein
Director

17 February 2026

• **Independent auditor's review report**

to the members of Judo Capital Holdings Limited and its controlled entities



Independent auditor's review report to the members of Judo Capital Holdings Limited

Report on the half-year financial report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the half-year financial report of Judo Capital Holdings Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled during the half-year (together the Group), which comprises the Condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the half-year ended on that date, selected explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the accompanying half-year financial report of Judo Capital Holdings Limited does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date;
2. complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* (ASRE 2410). Our responsibilities are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year financial report section of our report.

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

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Code) that are relevant to the audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Responsibilities of the directors for the half-year financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year 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 half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year financial report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
PricewaterhouseCoopers

AJ Richardson
Tony Richardson
Partner
Melbourne
17 February 2026

Colin Heath
Colin Heath
Partner
Melbourne
17 February 2026

4.0 Appendix

Glossary

Term	Meaning
\$	Dollar amounts (in Australian dollars or AUD unless stated otherwise)
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
APRA	The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital as defined by APRA
BBSW	Bank bill swap rate
bn	Billion
bps	Basis points refers to a unit of measure for interest rates and other percentages. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%, or 0.0001
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital as defined by APRA
CET1 ratio	CET1/total risk-weighted assets (RWA)
CTI ratio	Cost-to-income ratio = Total operating expenses/net banking income
CVP	Customer value proposition
DPD	Days past due
DOSA	Direct online savings account
EAD	Exposure at default
ECL	Expected credit losses
FTE	Full-time equivalent
FY	Financial year
GLA	Gross loans and advances
GDP	Gross domestic product
HoH	Half on half
ISA	Intermediated savings account
ITOC	Investment term of capital
JCHL	Judo Capital Holdings Limited, the ASX-listed parent company of Judo Bank
KMP	Key management personnel
LGD	Loss given default

Term	Meaning
Losses ratio	Losses ratio is the write-off expense experienced over a period, divided by the average loan balance of the period
m	Million
MLH	Minimum liquidity holdings under the minimum liquidity holdings regime where APRA requires Judo to hold a minimum buffer in cash and eligible securities
NM	Not meaningful
NCD	Negotiable certificates of deposit
NIM	Net interest margin is net interest income divided by the average of the month-end closing balance of interest-earning assets
NPS	Net promoter score
PBT	Profit before tax
PcP	Previous corresponding period
PD	Probability of default
RBA	The Reserve Bank of Australia
ROE	Return on equity
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
Share	A fully paid ordinary share in the capital of the Company
SIRC	Significant increase in credit risk
SME	Small and medium enterprise
Tenor	The length of time that will be taken by the borrower to repay the loan along with the interest
Tier 2 capital	As defined by APRA
Total capital ratio	Total regulatory capital including CET1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital, divided by total RWAs
Total provision coverage ratio	Total impairment provision balance divided by the end-of-period loan book
Warehouse facility	A revolving credit facility extended by a financial institution to a loan originator for the funding of loans
Warehouse lending	Warehouse lending involves providing funding facilities to SME-focused non-bank lenders
YoY	Year on year



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