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RESIMAC GROUP LTD

# 2025 Annual Report.

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> 2025 represents a milestone in Resimac's history as we proudly celebrate our 40th year.

Our purpose is to provide Australians with better lending solutions, that make home ownership and business success more accessible to everyone.

With a strong focus on distribution through the broker channel, our broad range of products across mortgages and asset finance provide the core lending essentials for consumers and SME businesses. It is this purpose that drives and guides us as we build out our future.

› **Pete Lirantzis, CEO**

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# About Resimac.

## Est. 1985

Resimac Group Ltd ('Resimac Group') is a leading non-bank lender and multi-channel distribution business.

Its fully integrated business model comprises originating, servicing and funding prime, non-conforming residential mortgages and asset finance products in Australia.

With a history dating back to 1985, Resimac Group has a proven track record of growth and stability. We are pleased to service over 155,000 customers with a portfolio of home loans on balance sheet of over $13 billion, an asset finance portfolio of over $2.5 billion, and total assets under management of almost $16 billion.

As a pioneer of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities ('RMBS') industry, we have one of Australia's most respected securitisation programs, having issued over $50 billion in bonds in domestic and global markets since 1987.

Resimac Group has access to a diversified funding platform with multiple warehouse lines provided by domestic and offshore banks for short-term funding in addition to a global securitisation program to fund its assets longer term.

Thanks to our flexible global capital markets programme, we provide solutions to a wide range of customers including the self-employed and contractors, as well as customers with previous credit impairments through our network of over 12,000 broker partners.

Resimac Group is a profitable organisation with diverse income streams - net interest margin on principally funded loans, annuity trail income on non-principally funded loans and other fee income. We operate a proprietary servicing platform and hold a Standard & Poor's ('S&P') "**STRONG**" Servicer Ranking, which was reaffirmed in September 2024.

### Our mission.

*Making home ownership and business success more accessible to everyone.*

### Home Loan.

- Prime and non-conforming home loans
- Awarded investment property lender
- Specialist in helping the self-employed

### Asset Finance.

- Secured business loans
- Equipment lending
- Business and consumer auto
- Novated leases

### Our purpose.

To provide Australians with better lending solutions, because we believe everyone deserves an opportunity to achieve their dreams and attain their ambitions.

### Our vision.

To be a customer-obsessed company, making home ownership, financial freedom and business success more accessible to everyone.

### Our values.

- Respect
- Opportunity
- Purposeful
- Accountability

**FY25 Home Loan settlements**

**$4.9b**

vs. FY24 $4.3b

**FY25 Asset Finance settlements**

**$0.9b**

vs. FY24 $0.8b

**FY25 vs. FY24 Home Loan AUM increased**

**4%**

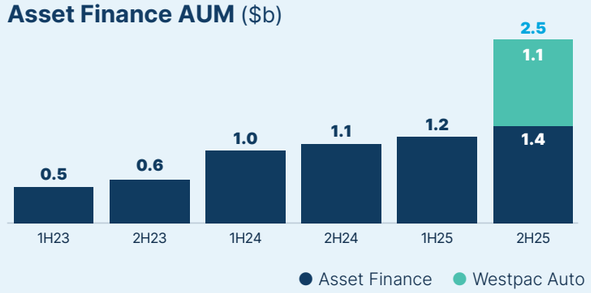
in a 12-month period

**FY25 vs. FY24 Asset Finance AUM increased**

**27%**

in a 12-month period

**Asset Finance AUM** ($b)




*As a pioneer of the RMBS industry, we have one of Australia's most respected securitisation programs, having issued over $50 billion in bonds in domestic and global markets since 1987.*

# Chairman's message.

## Wayne Spanner

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In its milestone 40th year, Resimac achieved a normalised net profit after tax[1] of $39.7 million this financial year, and a statutory profit of $34.6 million. The Group delivered a relatively strong financial result in FY25 despite the challenges we faced. It was a year in which the renewed momentum commenced in the underlying business accompanied by an important strategic acquisition that markedly increased AUM and customer numbers. The stabilising macroeconomic backdrop, with easing monetary policy and improving inflation dynamics assisted recovery across our core segments. The Board is encouraged by the early signs of renewed mortgage demand in the Australian economy, and the expected translation for Resimac's future growth.

Since my appointment following last year's Annual General Meeting, I have focused on engaging with our leadership team, reviewing strategic priorities, and listening to stakeholders, all while ensuring Resimac is equipped to meet the demands of a dynamic lending environment.

We are privileged to have a strong foundation from which to pursue future growth in an efficient manner. Over 40 years of experience, a $15 billion loan book, and market leadership in securitisation. Our aim is to leverage this strength and compete on value - supporting customers and brokers knowing that efficiency wins.

In April 2025, we welcomed Pete Lirantzis as Chief Executive Officer. Pete's previous role at Resimac, was Chief Operations, Product and Strategy Officer and therefore he brings valuable continuity and insight. With deep experience in digital transformation and modernisation across the finance sector to drive efficiency, Pete is well placed to lead Resimac into its next chapter of growth and diversification across mortgage and asset finance. He has already made a significant impact, and I expect will continue to do so.

The Board acknowledges and extends its sincere gratitude to Director Susan Hansen, who served as Interim CEO from July 2024. Her leadership and dedication came at an important time for Resimac, which coincided with the acquisition and integration of the Westpac Auto Finance portfolio.

As we embrace innovation and change, the Board remains committed to robust governance, compliance, and risk management. This year, we reviewed the roles and composition of our committees to ensure they remain fit for purpose. We also undertook an independent review of the Board to ensure we are aligned with the changing needs of the business. Our focus is on driving a culture of accountability and outcomes in a high-performance environment, working together as one team.

The improved financial outcome this financial year meant the total dividend paid to shareholders was 19 cents per share. This comprises a 3.5 cents per share interim dividend, a 3.5 cents per share final dividend and a 12 cents per share special dividend declared in June 2025.

1 Excluding fair value movement on derivatives.

> We are privileged to have a strong foundation from which to pursue future growth in an efficient manner. Over 40 years of experience, a $15b loan book, and market leadership in securitisation.

That special dividend was declared following a comprehensive strategic review of the Group's operating assets and capital requirements. The Board determined that there was surplus capital not essential for supporting the Group's strategic objectives in addition to the sale of surplus, noncore ASX listed financial assets. The sale of the ASX listed equities realised a gain of $6.4 million which is not included in the statutory profit of $34.6 million. The combination of the capital review and strategic divestment created a valuable opportunity to return capital to shareholders.

The dividends paid this financial year are consistent with the strategic planning undertaken by the Group and underscores the Board's disciplined approach to capital management, and commitment to delivering sustainable value to its shareholders.

On behalf of the Board, I extend our sincere thanks to the management team and all Resimac employees for their dedication and resilience. FY25 was not without its challenges, but the organisation responded with agility and purpose but there is still much to do.

On behalf of everyone at Resimac, I wish to sincerely thank former Chairman Warren McLeland, who stepped down at the conclusion of last year's Annual General Meeting after four years of invaluable service. We are fortunate to retain Warren's expertise, as he continues to serve on the board as Deputy Chair and Non-Executive Director.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the contributions of my fellow directors and welcome the opportunity to work closely with our CEO as we continue to refine our strategy and investment plan.

Looking ahead, the Board is supportive of management's 'back to the core' strategy - reinvesting responsibly in our home loans engine while building a high-quality, balanced loan book. Customers and brokers remain central to our growth. We will continue to prioritise their experience through improved service, technology investment, and deeper engagement.

To achieve this, we must continue to operate with precision, challenge inefficiencies, and empower our people with a culture that fosters responsiveness, execution and achievement.

I look forward to working with all stakeholders as we build a stronger, more efficient Resimac.

**Wayne Spanner**
Chairman

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# CEO's message.

## Pete Lirantzis

2025 represents a milestone in Resimac's history as we proudly celebrate our 40th year.

Our purpose is to provide Australians with better lending solutions, that make home ownership and business success more accessible to everyone. With a strong focus on distribution through the broker channel, our broad range of products across mortgages and asset finance provide the core lending essentials for consumers and SME businesses. It is this purpose that drives and guides us as we build out our future.

Since stepping into the CEO role, I've worked closely with the Board and our leadership team to sharpen our strategic focus and strengthen our organisational capabilities. We've refreshed our senior leadership across Operations, Credit, Technology, Product, Sales, and Distribution, bringing in new talent to drive performance and innovation. We want to make faster lending decisions consistently, adopt intelligent lending processes, and make it easier for our brokers and customers to deal with us.

### Performance overview

Resimac has always been financially resilient, tested through economic cycles since 1985. And while our business has faced economic and operating challenges over the past 5 years, FY25 marked a year of steady execution, with our results showing areas of improvement.

- **Normalised operating profit** before impairment expense and tax increased 13% year-on-year to $78.6 million. Return on Equity reached 12.5%.
- **Organic growth** improved across both mortgages and asset finance. Mortgage settlements grew 14%, lifting AUM to $13.4 billion. Asset finance AUM rose 27% to $1.4 billion.
- **Strategic acquisition** of Westpac's $1.5 billion auto portfolio added 100,000 customers and contributed $4.5 million to operating profit.
- **Funding strength** was reinforced with over $50 billion in securitisation issuance over our 40-year history. Our banking relationships expanded, pushing aggregate funding limits beyond $10 billion, this year.

> Our FY26 strategy focuses on intelligent lending - revitalising our home loans engine and growing a balanced, high-quality loan book.

**Home Loan AUM**
**$13.4b**

**Asset Finance AUM**
**$2.5b**

**FY25 dividend fully franked**
**19.0c**

### A renewed focus on growth in Mortgages

Our home loans business experienced 14% growth in settlements to $4.9 billion. Investment in our lending technology and processes is Integral to our growth aspirations and unlocking the efficiencies in our core business. That's why our focus is now on improving conversion rates, reducing turnaround times and uplifting our technology capability - key levers for enhancing broker and customer experience.

### Strengthening credit lending capability in Asset Finance

Our Asset Finance settlements reached $900 million during the year. While the SME sector remains challenging, we've responded by refining our credit models and strengthened our collections and recoveries approach. These enhancements will continue into FY26 as we pursue sustainable growth with discipline.

### Looking ahead to FY26

Our strategy for FY26 is centred on a 'back to the core' intelligent lending approach - reinvesting in our home loans engine while continuing to build a high-quality, balanced loan book. Customers and brokers play a primary role in the future growth of Resimac. Our future success is directly linked with the success of brokers, which is why enhancing the broker experience at Resimac remains a top priority for me. We'll deepen broker relationships, improve service levels, and invest in intelligent technology to drive operational efficiency.

We're also embracing the transformative potential of agentic AI automation as foundational elements of how Resimac will operate, compete, and create value. These technologies will enable new models of collaboration and unlock productivity gains across the organisation. Introducing a high-performance culture that thrives on innovation and agility, is paramount to our plans. At the same time, we recognise that cultural evolution is an ongoing journey, as we look to maintain, attract and foster the right mindsets and behaviours that will help us fully realise this potential.

Security, compliance, and governance remain top priorities, and we'll continue to uplift our programs in these areas. Our funding capacity is robust, and our liability management function is focused on driving further efficiencies.

As we step into that next phase, I want to acknowledge the efforts of our management team, employees and corporate partners for their support and dedication. The year has not been without its challenges, but together we have turned them into meaningful opportunities, creating a great baseline from which to build intelligently and improve culture across the organisation.

Thank you to our shareholders, customers, brokers, and funders for your continued support. Your trust empowers us to evolve, innovate, and grow. I'd also like to thank each member of the board for their guidance and encouragement in my early days as CEO. I look forward to partnering with our new Chair, Wayne Spanner as we continue to advance Resimac. This year has been a reset for us; I'm working closely with the Board on developing a new strategy and investment plans. I look forward to sharing this in more detail with shareholders early next year.

We are on a positive trajectory, and I'm energised by the opportunities ahead. I'm proud to begin this journey with you.

**Pete Lirantzis**
CEO

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# Board of Directors.

## Wayne Spanner
**Chairman**

Wayne holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Law degree from The University of Cape Town and a Masters of Science degree from Oxford University. Wayne has over 30 years experience as a lawyer and over 15 years senior executive experience in an international law firm. Wayne has extensive experience in executive management and corporate governance at the Board level. He is also the independent chair of an Australian law firm and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

## Susan Hansen
**Non-Executive Director**

Susan is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and an MBA from the University of Cape Town. Susan has over 40 years of experience including a Big Four Accounting firm and an investment bank. Susan is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. In July 2024 Susan was appointed as Interim CEO of Resimac and held that position until April 2025.

## Warren McLeland
**Non-Executive Director**

Warren is a former stockbroker and investment banker with over 35 years of experience in domestic and international financial services. In addition, Warren acts as an adviser in funds management and business strategy to companies operating in the Asia Pacific region. Warren is the former Chair of Resimac Group Ltd.

## Duncan Saville
**Non-Executive Director**

Duncan is a Chartered Accountant and an experienced non-executive Director. He is Chairman of ICM Limited, an international fund manager. Duncan is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, the Australian Institute of Company Directors and the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.

## Caroline Waldron
**Independent Non-Executive Director**

Caroline is a Non-Executive Director and cross border advisor with over 30 years of experience in regulated consumer sectors such as technology, retail and health. Caroline brings to Resimac commercial and governance expertise in many areas including the deployment of technology and complex transactions. Caroline holds an LLB Hons (London) and has been admitted to the Bars of England and Wales, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand.

# FY25 highlights.

**Normalised operating profit**
**$78.6m**
vs. FY24 **$69.8m**

**Normalised NPAT**
**$39.7m**
vs. FY24 **$43.1m**

**Statutory NPAT**
**$34.6m**
vs. FY24 **$34.8m**

**Cost to income ratio**
(Normalised)
**53.6%**
vs. FY24 **53.1%**

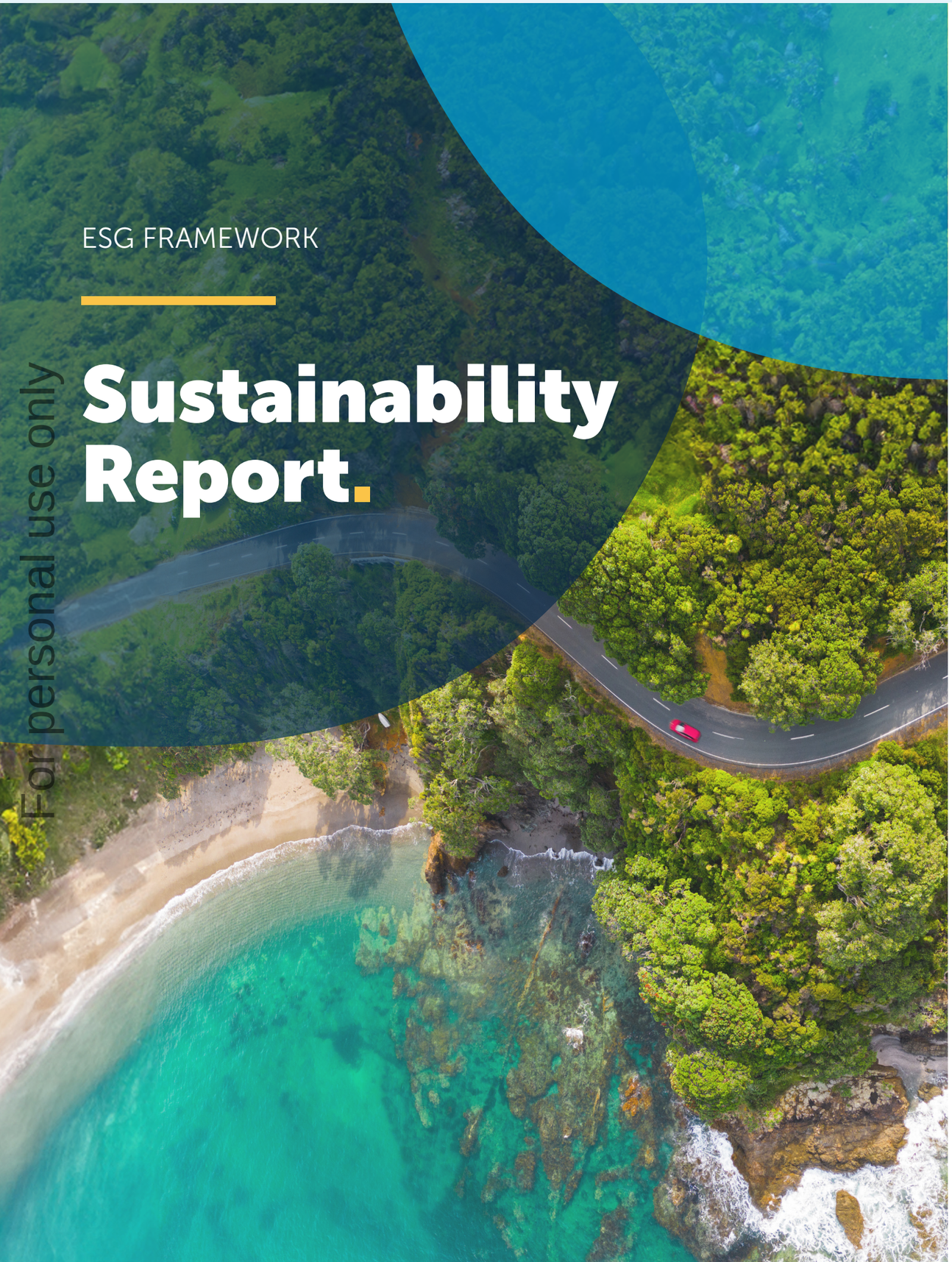
**Impairment expense**
**$22.6m**
vs. FY24 **$7.9m**

**Collective provision balance**
**$60.9m**
vs. FY24 **$46.1m**

**Home Loan AUM**
**$13.4b**
vs. FY24 **$12.9b**

**Asset Finance AUM**
**$2.5b**
vs. FY24 **$1.1b**

**FY25 dividend fully franked**
**19.0c**
vs. FY24 **7.0c**



ESG FRAMEWORK

# Sustainability Report.

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This report should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Governance Statement located on Resimac's website resimac.com.au and the Remuneration Report set out on pages 28 to 43 of this Annual Report.

As an ASX-listed entity funding Australian communities, Resimac integrates ESG into all aspects of our business. We recognise that responsible business practices have far-reaching impacts, and our ESG approach is a key factor for our customers, investors, shareholders, employees, and suppliers.

We are preparing for mandatory climate-related financial disclosures under AASB S2. This includes undertaking climate scenario analysis and enhancing data and governance systems to ensure we are disclosure-ready.

Our people have ownership of our ESG initiatives, which is why we have a people-run Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee with representation from teams across the business. This committee reports to the CEO, the Risk and Compliance Committee, and the Resimac Board.

### Resimac's ESG purpose

- **Passion:** Embedding sustainability across our organisation to drive positive action for our people, customers, business partners, investors, shareholders, and communities.
- **Inclusion:** Achieving meaningful change requires everyone's contribution, no matter how small, to benefit our communities, countries, and the global network.
- **Accountability:** Ensuring the services we deliver are ethical, transparent, and sustainable.

Our core values of **Respect**, **Purposeful**, **Opportunity** and **Accountability** form the foundation of our ESG purpose.

Incorporating these into our ESG initiatives strengthens our commitment to responsible business practices, sustainability, and positive social impact.

## Stakeholder engagement and consultation.

Understanding the priorities of our stakeholders is crucial to shaping ESG initiatives. We engage through:

**Customers:**
- Customer care services
- Surveys
- Social media

**Communities:**
- Volunteering
- Partnerships
- Fund raising / donations

**Regulators:**
- Forums / briefings
- Policy reviews
- Regulatory meetings

**Business partners:**
- Surveys
- Research
- Presentations

**Employees:**
- Engagement survey
- ESG workshops
- DEI Committee

**Shareholders:**
- Investor meetings
- Financial reporting
- Market disclosures

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# ESG strategy.

Our ESG strategy supports delivery of Resimac's broader business strategy in a sustainable and accountable way:

**Offerings**
Lending solutions that are diverse, flexible, and technology-enabled.

**People**
Cultivating a sense of purpose in serving customers and colleagues.

**Chanels**
Efficient and scalable distribution to chosen market segments.

**Operating model**
Fit-for-purpose, technology-enabled, resilient.

**Capital**
Diversified and efficient funding and capital base.

**Stakeholder value**
Superior, sustainable returns delivered through a capital-light model.





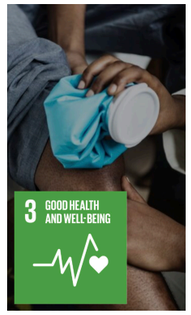
# Our focus.

## United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations has embraced 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In alignment with our Board's strategic direction, Resimac focuses on 3 goals that align most closely with our business:

> Resimac contributes to large-scale reforestation, biodiversity, and land restoration projects nationwide.




### Good health and well-being

**Sanctuary Housing:** provides emergency and medium-term housing for women escaping domestic violence. Resimac supports the shelter with financial contributions and volunteer days, helping more than 1,200 women annually to access safety, meals, toiletries, clothing, and case management services.

**The Station:** a Sydney-based drop-in centre providing meals, hygiene facilities, and housing support for vulnerable adults.

Resimac provides weekly volunteer support, annual donation drives, and raises funds through employee participation in the City2Surf.

**Wellbeing initiatives:** wellbeing initiatives such as City2Surf raising funds for Invictus Australia and Sanctuary Housing.

### Quality education

**GO Foundation:** Resimac provides financial support to GO to provide funding toward scholarships that assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students to access education pathways and essential items.

**Food Ladder:** a global pioneer in sustainable food solutions. Resimac funds the installation of hydroponic greenhouses in schools across Australia. These projects embed STEM, agricultural, and nutritional education into curricula, improving attendance and literacy/numeracy outcomes. Since inception, Food Ladder programs have benefited more than 31,500 people, created 600 jobs, and provided 6,000 people with consistent access to nutritious food.

### Climate action

**Carbon Positive Australia:** Resimac contributes to large-scale reforestation, biodiversity, and land restoration projects nationwide. Through our historic Carbon Conscious partnership, we planted more than 46,000 trees, offsetting nearly five million kilograms of carbon.

**Food Ladder (climate resilience):** by creating local food systems, Food Ladder reduces reliance on long-distance supply chains, lowers transport emissions, and builds long-term climate resilience for remote communities.

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## Environmental.

Resimac remains committed to conducting business in an environmentally responsible way and reducing our footprint over time. Through Carbon Positive Australia, our customers support projects that:

- Establish **pocket forests** in schools and communities.
- Restore **degraded land** to increase biodiversity.
- Reforest **regional and remote areas**, creating wildlife corridors and restoring ecological function.

## Social.

We recognise the importance of contributing positively to society. Our social impact is delivered through long-term partnerships and employee-led volunteering that address critical community needs, particularly in food security, homelessness, and domestic violence support.

- **Food Ladder**
  Delivering pioneering food and economic security solutions in remote and disadvantaged communities through hydroponic greenhouses and school nutrition programs.
- **Sanctuary Housing**
  Providing safe accommodation and essential services for women and children escaping domestic violence, supported by financial contributions and regular volunteer days.
- **The Station**
  Supporting adults experiencing homelessness in Sydney with meals, hygiene facilities, and housing assistance, enhanced by employee volunteering and donation drives.

## Governance and oversight.

In FY25, we expanded the responsibilities of each governance committee to incorporate climate considerations, ensuring integration across our oversight structures. The ESG Committee, supported by a formal charter and chaired at the management level, meets regularly and reports through to the CEO, Risk & Compliance Committee and Resimac Board.

Understanding what matters most to our stakeholders and our business is critical to guiding our ESG priorities. As part of our preparations for AASB S2 climate reporting, we are undertaking a materiality assessment to identify climate-related risks and opportunities that are financially material to Resimac. Stakeholder input will inform this assessment to ensure alignment with external expectations and Resimac's strategic priorities.

Building on this work, we are undertaking climate scenario analysis to assess both transition risks (such as policy changes, market shifts, and decarbonisation pathways) and physical risks (such as extreme weather events and chronic climate impacts) and their potential implications for our lending portfolios, operations, and funding. In parallel, we are recording our Scope emissions to establish a baseline that will inform our future targets to reduce our emissions footprint. This work will enable Resimac to set meaningful reduction goals over time and to report transparently on progress.

Our ESG Framework, detailing our sustainable development goals and initiatives, is also available on our website.

> Through our historic Carbon Conscious partnership, we planted more than 46,000 trees, offsetting nearly 5,000 tonnes of carbon.

## Our people.

Our people are our greatest investment. Key initiatives include:

- **Employee benefits:** flexible work hours, study support, wellness programs, EAP, purchased leave, community day, hybrid working.
- **Diversity and inclusion:** DEI Committee, supported by a formal charter and chaired at the management level, celebrates our cultural diversity.
- **Human capital investment:** remuneration framework, DEI policies, WHS programs, and employee engagement surveys ensuring safe, inclusive, and high-performing workplaces.

## Philippines.

Our Manila-based team partners in community initiatives, including:

- **Dumagat Tribe (Tanay, Rizal):** donation of school and personal supplies.
- **Operation Smile:** funding missions enabling 189 cleft palate patients to be screened and treated.
- **San Lazaro Hospital:** donations of PPE and supplies for infectious disease treatment.
- **Orphanage support:** volunteer visits, food donations, and educational activities.

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# Directors' report.

## Resimac Group Ltd and its controlled entities

The Directors of Resimac Group Ltd ("Resimac" or "the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group") submit herewith the financial report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Directors' Report is as follows:

### Information about the Directors

Names and particulars of the Directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

**Mr Wayne Spanner**
**Chairman since November 2024 and Independent Non-Executive Director from February 2020 to November 2024**

Wayne holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Law degree from The University of Cape Town and a Masters of Science degree from Oxford University. Wayne has over 30 years experience as a lawyer and over 15 years senior executive experience in an international law firm. He was previously the Managing Partner of an international law firm in Australia from 2012 to 2020. Wayne has extensive experience in executive management and corporate governance at the Board level. He is also the independent chair of an Australian law firm and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Other listed Directorships (last three years):
- Nil

Special responsibilities:
- Chair of Resimac Group Ltd (since November 2024)
- Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (since February 2020)
- Chair of the Regulatory Review Committee (May 2024 to December 2024)
- Chair of the Audit Committee (July 2024 to December 2024)
- Member of the Audit Committee (since July 2020)
- Member of the Risk and Compliance Committee (July 2020 to December 2024)
- Member of the Ventures Committee (since January 2025)

**Ms Susan Hansen**
**Independent Non-Executive Director from October 2016 to July 2024, Executive Director from July 2024 to April 2025 and Non-Executive Director since May 2025**

Susan is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and an MBA from the University of Cape Town. Susan has over 40 years of experience including a Big Four Accounting firm and an investment bank (financial analysis and risk assessment). Susan is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. In July 2024 Susan was appointed as Interim CEO of Resimac and held that position until April 2025.

Other listed Directorships (last three years):
- Non-Executive Director of MoneyMe Limited (since December 2023)
- Former non-Executive Director of Utilico Emerging Markets Limited (resigned September 2023)

Special responsibilities:
- Chair of the Audit Committee (November 2016 to July 2024)
- Chair of the Risk and Compliance Committee (since January 2025)
- Member of the Audit Committee (since July 2024)
- Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (since November 2016)
- Member of the Risk and Compliance Committee (since November 2016)
- Member of the Technology, Digital and Innovation Committee (April 2021 to December 2024)
- Member of the Ventures Committee (since January 2025)

**Mr Warren McLeland**
**Chairman from February 2020 to November 2024 and Non-Executive Director from October 2016 to February 2020 and since November 2024**

Warren is a former stockbroker and investment banker with over 35 years of experience in domestic and international financial services. In addition, Warren acts as an adviser in funds management and business strategy to companies operating in the Asia Pacific region. Warren is the former Executive Chair of Resimac Limited and former Chair of Resimac Group Ltd.

Other listed Directorships (last three years):
- Non-Executive Director of BNK Bank Limited (since December 2023)
- Former Chair of Thorn Group Limited (removed from ASX Official List in December 2023)

Special responsibilities:
- Chair of Resimac Group Ltd (February 2020 to November 2024)
- Chair of the Risk and Compliance Committee (February 2017 to December 2024)
- Member of the Risk and Compliance Committee (since January 2025)
- Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (since November 2016)
- Member of the Audit Committee (since August 2017)
- Member of the Ventures Committee (since January 2025)
- Member of the Regulatory Review Committee (May 2024 to December 2024)

**Mr Duncan Saville**
**Non-Executive Director since November 2017**

Duncan is a Chartered Accountant and an experienced non-executive Director. He is Chairman of ICM Limited, an international fund manager. Duncan is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, the Australian Institute of Company Directors and the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.

Other listed Directorships (last three years):
- Non-Executive Director of West Hamilton Holdings Limited incorporated in Bermuda (since 2012)
- Non-Executive Director of Somers Limited incorporated in Bermuda (since April 2024)

Special responsibilities:
- Chair of the Ventures Committee (since January 2025)
- Member of the Technology, Digital and Innovation Committee (April 2021 to December 2024)

**Ms Caroline Waldron**
**Independent Non-Executive Director since November 2020**

Caroline is a non-executive Director and cross border advisor with over 30 years of experience in regulated consumer sectors such as technology, retail and health. Caroline brings to Resimac commercial and governance expertise in many areas including the deployment of technology and complex transactions. Caroline holds an LLB Hons (London) and has been admitted to the Bars of England and Wales, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand.

Other listed Directorships (last three years):
- Chair (since November 2024) and Non-Executive Director (since May 2022) of Genetic Signatures Limited.
- Former non-executive Chair of AMA Group Limited (resigned June 2024)

Special responsibilities:
- Chair of the Technology, Digital and Innovation Committee (April 2021 to December 2024)
- Chair of the Audit Committee (since January 2025)
- Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee (since January 2021)
- Member of the Risk and Compliance Committee (since February 2022)

### Company Secretaries

**Mr Peter Fitzpatrick**
**Since November 2016**

Peter is a Chartered Accountant who joined Resimac Limited in 1987. He is a member of the Governance Institute of Australia and the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.

**Ms Katie Browne**
**Since May 2025**

Katie joined the Group in 2013. She has completed the Post Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance and Risk.

The abovenamed Directors and officers held office during the financial year and since the end of the financial year.

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## Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each Director's relevant interest in shares and rights of the Company or in a related body corporate as at the date of this report:

| Director | Fully paid ordinary shares | Number of rights over ordinary shares |
|---|---|---|
| Warren McLeland | **12,130,165** | Nil |
| Susan Hansen | **212,738** | Nil |
| Wayne Spanner | **15,732** | Nil |
| Duncan Saville | **254,586,353** | Nil |
| Caroline Waldron | **Nil** | Nil |

## Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Information about the remuneration of Key Management Personnel (KMP) is set out in the Remuneration Report section of this Directors' Report. The term 'KMP' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and its controlled entities or indirectly, including any Director whether executive or otherwise of the consolidated entity.

## Share options or rights granted to Directors and senior management

An aggregate of 1,490,840 shares were granted/exercised:

- 215,840 shares granted under the Employee Share Plan on 13 November 2024; and
- 1,275,000 options exercised by the Ex-CEO and senior management on 2 June 2025 and 4 June 2025 in relation to the FY20 Long Term Incentive Plan.

Further details included in the Remuneration report.

## Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each Director (while they were a Director or Committee member).

| | | | COMMITTEES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Board meetings | | Audit | | Risk and compliance | | Remuneration and nomination | | Technology, digital and innovation[1] | | Regulatory review[1] | | Ventures | |
| Director | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Susan Hansen | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Duncan Saville | 11 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Wayne Spanner | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Warren McLeland | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Caroline Waldron | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |

(a) Number of meetings eligible to attend (b) Number of meetings attended.

1 The Technology, Digital and Innovation and Regulatory Review Committees were collapsed in December 2024 and have been embedded into the Board.



DIRECTORS' REPORT

## Results and dividends

The information appearing on pages 22 to 27 forms part of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and is to be read in conjunction with the following information:

| Profit | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent | **34,584** | 34,590 |

**Dividends**

The following dividends have been paid by the Company or declared by the Directors since the commencement of the financial year ended 30 June 2025:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) out of the profits for the year ended 30 June 2024 and retained earnings on the fully-paid ordinary shares:<br>• fully-franked final dividend of 3.50 cents (FY23: 4.00 cents) per share paid on 20 September 2024. | **13,983**[1] | 16,027[1] |
| (b) out of the profits for the half-year ended 31 December 2024 and retained earnings on the fully-paid ordinary shares:<br>• fully-franked interim dividend of 3.50 cents (HY24: 3.50 cents) per share paid on 21 March 2025. | **13,994**[2] | 14,074[2] |
| (c) out of the profits for the full year ended 30 June 2025 and retained earnings on the fully-paid ordinary shares:<br>• fully-franked special dividend of 12.00 cents (FY24: nil) per share paid on 23 June 2025. | **47,463**[3] | - |
| • fully-franked final dividend of 3.50 cents (FY24: 3.50 cents) per share declared on 27 August 2025. | **13,844** | 14,000 |

1 The final FY24 dividend paid is net of: $17,404 (final FY23: $72,466) dividend paid to treasury shares held by the Group, eliminated on consolidation and dividend paid in relation to non-controlling interest of $nil (FY23: $34,300).
2 The interim FY25 dividend paid is net of: $5,877 (interim FY24: $33,062) dividend paid to treasury shares held by the Group, eliminated on consolidation and dividend paid in relation to non-controlling interest of $nil (FY24: $107,114).
3 A special dividend was declared and paid in June 2025 post the strategic review of non-core listed equity investments and the return of capital to shareholders via the payment of a special dividend of $0.12 per share.

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## Operating and Financial Review

### Operational overview and strategy

Resimac Group Ltd ('Resimac Group') is a leading non-bank lender in Australia and New Zealand providing lending solutions to a wide range of customers including the self-employed and contractors, as well as customers with previous credit impairments through a network of broker partners.

The fully integrated business model comprises originating, servicing and funding prime, non-conforming residential mortgages and asset finance products.

The Resimac Group has a proven track record of growth and stability which dates to 1985 when operations commenced. Today, the Group is proud to have serviced over 154,000 customers with a portfolio of home loans on balance sheet of $13.4 billion, an asset finance portfolio of $2.5 billion, and total Assets Under Management (AUM) of over $15.9 billion.

The Group recognises that our people are its greatest asset. The organisational core values of **Respect**, **Purposeful**, **Opportunity** and **Accountability** guide our people's efforts, define our culture, and shape the way we approach development and change.

### Principal activities

The Group's principal activity is the provision and servicing of residential mortgage and asset finance lending products, distributed through third-party channels in Australia. In July 2024, the Group ceased originating new business in New Zealand, however the Group remains committed to fully servicing its existing customers in that jurisdiction.

The core activities of the Group focus on originating and servicing a high-quality loan portfolio which is supported by a flexible global capital markets funding program.

The Group continues to focus on strengthening its core capabilities which include:

- **Lending products:** Leveraging the Group's deep understanding of the Australian market to offer products that address consumer and SME customer demands, with attractive risk and return profiles;
- **Distribution:** Distributing loans through partnerships with accredited brokers and wholesale channels, ensuring effective reach and market presence;
- **Treasury and funding expertise:** Maintaining strong, long-term relationships with onshore and offshore banking and funding partners provides the Group a diversified funding model. The Group has extensive experience in issuing securities in global and domestic term securitisation markets, bolstering the Group's financial position; and
- **Risk management:** Operating a comprehensive enterprise risk management and governance framework, following the three lines of defence model. This enables the Group to proactively identify, assess, and mitigate risks, safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders.

### Principal risks

The Group's key risks include but are not limited to:

- **Credit risk:** The Group is in the business of taking credit risk through the offering of lending products to its customers in the form of home loans and asset financing. The Group manages this risk by undertaking thorough credit underwriting processes whilst originating loans that are backed by high quality collateral including residential property, automotive vehicles and equipment;
- **Funding risk:** The Group relies on a mix of warehouse facilities, securitisation trusts, and corporate debt to fund mortgage originations;
- **Capital and liquidity requirements:** To meet the Australian Financial Services Licence requirements, the Group must maintain sufficient liquidity levels. There's a potential risk of needing to provide additional 'first loss' equity capital to support senior ranking note holders, impacting profitability, growth, and potentially requiring raising additional capital;
- **Cybersecurity risk:** The Group leverages the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework to effectively manage cybersecurity risk. The framework's five core functions support in identifying critical assets, protecting them with appropriate safeguards, detecting potential threats, responding effectively to incidents, and recovering swiftly to minimise business impact;
- **Reputation risk:** The risk has the potential to significantly affect stakeholder confidence and business sustainability. Comprehensive controls and continuous monitoring are in place to identify, manage, and mitigate reputational risks, ensuring the protection of the Group's brand and long-term value;
- **Regulatory and licence compliance:** Operating in highly regulated markets, changes in laws or regulations could significantly impact the Group's business. Possessing multiple Australian Credit Licences, any alterations to licensing regimes, license revocations, or failure to obtain necessary licenses could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, operational, and financial performance;
- **Macroeconomic factors:** An economic downturn leading to materially higher unemployment could lead to customer difficulty in maintaining loan serviceability, increasing arrears and posing credit risk;
- **Interest rates:** Despite rate cuts during the second half of the financial year, the RBA cash rate remained elevated throughout the year, increasing loan servicing for customers. Some customers have experienced financial difficulty resulting in increased arrears at various times and financial hardship applications;
- **Climate and extreme weather events:** Australia has a track record of extreme weather events including bushfires and floods, which could impact the underlying security of our loans and advances where customers are impacted by these events.

  For the financial year ending 30 June 2026, Resimac will be required to prepare a sustainability report, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act and AASB S2, Climate-related Disclosures. The reporting timeline for the sustainability report will be similar to the Group's timeline for financial reporting. The Group is currently in the process of adopting these standards and putting in place processes and controls to enable reporting for the 2026 financial year.
- **Operational:** The Group mitigates the possibility of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, key people, and systems by having adequate workforce planning, training and retention strategies. Continuous process improvement also addresses this risk.

### Business strategy

Following the appointment of Mr Pete Lirantzis as CEO on 30 April 2025, the Group has commenced a review of its strategy to ensure its appropriateness for the Group's current market position. The Group's FY26 priorities are focussed on strengthening the competitive position of its core home loans business through improving the experience for our broker partners and customers.

### Debt funding

The Group maintains access to a diversified funding platform supported by established funding relationships and the Board approved funding strategy.

The following funding channels are used to support the Group's lending activities and pursuit of its growth strategy:

- **Corporate debt facility and NIM bond:** Utilised for investment in business growth;
- **Securitisation trusts:** Loans that are initially funded via a warehouse facility, are pooled and refinanced by being sold to new funding Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) that issue limited-recourse independently rated Bonds, such as RMBS and Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) to institutional investors in multiple jurisdictions; and
- **Warehouse facilities:** Third-party funders provide limited-recourse financing to SPVs established by the Group. At 30 June 2025, the Group had several domestic and foreign bank warehouse providers.

### Acquisitions

During the period and up to the date of this report, the Group executed the following acquisition transactions:

- On 1 July 2024, the purchase of the remaining 49% shares in 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd (operating as Sonder) was completed with the Group's interest in Sonder increasing from 51% to 100%. Sonder is a commercial asset finance wholesaler.
- On 3 October 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to purchase the back book portfolio of commercial and consumer auto loan receivables and leases from Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC auto portfolio). On 28 February 2025, the transaction completed with the Group's AUM increasing by approximately $1.4 billion and customer numbers increasing by approximately 100,000.

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## Review of operations

The financial year ending 30 June 2025 presented a tough economic landscape in Australia. Households and businesses felt significant pressure from a prolonged period of high interest rates and persistent cost-of-living increases. Although inflation eased and private demand rose slightly later in the year, overall confidence among consumers and businesses stayed low compared to historical levels. The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) kept a cautious approach to monetary policy, holding the cash rate high for an extended period, which squeezed household budgets and business cash flows.

The impact of these conditions was clear in the credit markets, where we saw more customers seeking financial assistance and a rise in arrears across our home loans and asset finance portfolios throughout the year. However, as inflation started to ease, the RBA pivoted to an interest rate easing cycle. They made three rate cuts between February and August 2025, bringing the base rate down from 4.35% to 3.60%.

These rate cuts offer a welcome relief for our customers. For our home loan borrowers, the reductions in variable loan repayments will help ease the strain on their budgets. For our asset finance clients, lower interest rates will reduce borrowing costs for new investments and improve cash flow on existing loans. This shift is expected to lift business confidence, which could lead to more investment in new equipment and hiring. We anticipate that this improved sentiment, and increased spending will continue to positively impact the overall arrears performance of our portfolio, as both customers and businesses find themselves on a more stable financial footing.

Continuing into FY25, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) has maintained a focus on how lenders handle financial hardship requests.

In May 2025, following the commencement of proceedings in relation to hardship practices against other lenders, ASIC commenced civil penalty proceedings against Resimac alleging contraventions in relation to hardship notices under the National Consumer Credit Protection Act (NCCP Act). The proceedings involve claims that during the period from 1 January 2022 to 15 February 2024, Resimac contravened its conduct obligations under section 47 of the NCCP Act principally in relation to its systems and procedures concerning vulnerable customers in assessing hardship notices.

Since becoming aware of the issue, and before ASIC initiated legal proceedings, the Group undertook a comprehensive review and enhanced its hardship processes. We have acknowledged that our past practices could have been better and have apologised that this has occurred. We continue to be committed to providing support to customers facing financial difficulty.

Resimac is developing a Financial Contribution Program for affected customers, including refunds of fees and interest, which it proposes to implement.

As this matter is now before the court, no further disclosures have been made or included in this report.

The Group delivered on its strategic growth objectives for 2025, restoring home loan AUM to levels comparable to those as of 30 June 2023 and strengthening asset finance AUM through the acquisition of the WBC auto portfolio. The Group's net interest margin (NIM) declined by 2 basis points (bps) to 154 bps for FY25, primarily due to a 9 bps reduction in the home loans NIM to 132 bps and a 32 bps reduction in the asset finance NIM to 336 bps following the WBC auto portfolio acquisition. Throughout FY25, the Group prioritised return-on-capital targets within its home loans business, implementing pricing initiatives aimed at driving growth in home loan AUM.

Throughout the 2025 financial year, the Board and management actively focused on optimising the Company's capital structure to enhance shareholder value. A key initiative was the strategic divestment of non-core listed assets, which unlocked capital for more efficient deployment within our core business. A portion of the capital freed up from this divestment was returned directly to shareholders via a special dividend of 12 cents per share. This fully franked dividend not only provides a direct return to shareholders but also distributes valuable franking credits, which can be used by eligible shareholders to offset personal tax liabilities.

Additionally, the Company continued its on-market share buy-back program, acquiring 4.7 million shares during the year. This action was taken to manage capital effectively, signal confidence in the Company's intrinsic value, and enhance earnings per share by reducing the total number of shares on issue. The Company will continue to actively monitor its capital needs to support business growth and maintain a strong and resilient financial position.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group remained well capitalised with significant levels of funding available to support AUM growth across both the home loans and asset finance portfolios.

### Home Loans

In FY25, the Group successfully reignited growth in its home loans portfolio, driven by a strategic refocus on distribution and a capital-efficient growth model. Management prioritised a return on capital concept, which guided lending decisions towards segments that minimised risk exposure and appropriately delivered on return on capital hurdles. This approach facilitated a return to balance sheet growth, reversing the trend of previous periods. The home loans AUM saw a notable increase during the year as a result of these efforts, with AUM increasing to $13.4 billion (30 June 2024: $12.9 billion), a 4% increase. This growth sets a strong foundation for continued growth in the upcoming financial year as we continue to focus on streamlining our product offering and making it easier for customers and brokers to do business with the Group.

As announced to the market in June 2024, the Group decided to cease new loan originations in New Zealand effective from 1 July 2024, with the portfolio moving into run-off. The Group will continue to support its existing customers during this period. Operations in New Zealand have been adjusted to maintain a minimal presence, with support coming from the Australian team.

Regarding credit loss provisioning, the Group maintains a high level of collective provision coverage for the home loans segment with a coverage ratio of 22 bps (30 June 2024: 28 bps). The Australian property market continues to remain buoyant with most major cities continuing to experience value accretion. The dollar weighted average loan to value ratio for the portfolio remains at 61% providing the Group with a significant buffer if a downturn were to occur. During the period, management conducted a comprehensive review of the collective provisioning process including key models and assumptions. As part of this review, management evaluated the Group's observed loss data, which resulted in a reduction in the Loss Given Default assumption and a decrease in provisioning coverage by 3 bps. Despite this adjustment, management remains confident that the Group has made adequate provisions for future credit losses based on current arrears levels and possible economic challenges.

### Asset Finance

As of 30 June 2025, our asset finance AUM was $2.5 billion, a significant increase from the previous year. A major factor in this growth was the acquisition of the WBC auto portfolio in February 2025, which added approximately 100,000 new customers. The Group acknowledges that this is a run-off portfolio, and we expect its associated risks and rewards to decrease throughout the next financial year as our customers continue to repay. To manage this portfolio effectively, the Group engaged specialised external operators to handle servicing and collections activities. This acquisition supports our strategic goal of diversifying further into originating loans in the consumer auto and novated lease segments.

Management recognises that the asset finance portfolio consists of several products with varying risk profiles:

- **Secured business lending:** Short-term loans (12–15 months) that are larger in size and secured by residential property. This results in a lower risk profile, with credit performance and losses more closely aligned with mortgage lending due to the collateral.
- **Commercial lending:** Includes auto and equipment finance loans. These are smaller in size and have longer, predominantly fixed-rate terms, and carry a higher degree of risk.
- **Consumer auto:** Smaller, fixed-rate consumer auto loans with longer terms, backed by collateral.
- **Novated leases:** Offered to customers through salary packages. These are typically smaller, fixed-rate exposures with a lower risk profile due to both the collateral and the pre-tax nature of the payments.

The risk and reward profile of our asset finance portfolio is different from our home loans segment. The underlying collateral for asset finance products depreciates over time and is relocatable, unlike real estate, which raises the risk of loss or theft. These characteristics create unique challenges in areas like collections, recoveries, and the total loss experience, which is substantially greater than that of our home loans portfolio.

In FY25, in alignment with industry best practices, we updated our policy to recognise write-offs at 120 days in arrears instead of the previous 180 days. This change results in earlier recognition within the collections process and, along with its impact on collective provisioning (which relies on historical data), had a significant and unfavourable effect on our net profit after tax (NPAT) for the year.

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The loss experience in FY25 increased compared to previous years as the asset finance portfolio continued to season. Most losses occurred within the commercial asset and equipment financing sector, primarily due to challenging trading conditions for businesses - a trend corroborated by ASIC's report of a record number of insolvencies during the financial year. These adverse conditions resulted in higher arrears throughout FY25, as previously reported at 31 December 2024. In the second half of FY25, we prioritised collaboration with our commercial customers to address these arrears and strengthen our collections and recoveries processes. These efforts have proven effective, with arrears levels showing significant improvement in the second half of the year.

As the asset finance portfolio has grown to represent a substantially larger segment of the business, management has undertaken a comprehensive review of collective provisioning for this portfolio, including the recently acquired auto portfolio from Westpac. Given the limited history of ownership, management considered both anticipated industry loss experience and the Group's own observed data in determining the appropriate collective provision for the WBC auto portfolio.

For the remaining asset finance portfolio, management conducted a thorough evaluation of the collective provisioning process, ensuring alignment between loss experience assumptions and the Group's historical data.

At the end of June 2025, the Group had increased its collective provision for losses by $11.3 million, driven by the AUM growth and the acquisition of the WBC auto portfolio.

## Financial performance

The Group generated a statutory NPAT of $34,584,000 for the year ended 30 June 2025. To reflect the Group's normalised earnings the NPAT has been adjusted to remove non-recurring costs and one-off gains/losses. Management believes the disclosure of the normalised NPAT provides additional insight into the underlying performance for the year, by excluding one off, non-recurring or non-core items.

The following table reconciles the unaudited normalised earnings to the statutory NPAT for the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

| Unaudited non-IFRS information | FY25<br>$'000 |
|---|---|
| Statutory NPAT | 34,584 |
| Dividend income from listed equity investment | (384) |
| Fair value gains on unlisted equity investment | (1,290) |
| Gain on modification of office lease | (1,592) |
| Office lease make good provision | 373 |
| Other net cost - professional fees and restructuring cost | 4,835 |
| Unrecoverable GST payable | 1,200 |
| Tax effect of normalised items | (943) |
| **Normalised NPAT** | **36,783** |

FY25 normalised NPAT excluding fair value gains/losses on derivatives (net of tax) is $39,687,000.

Net interest income of $170,510,000 increased 7% on prior year driven by the increase in the Group's average AUM and net interest income contributions from the newly acquired Westpac auto portfolio.

Fee and commission income of $15,359,000 increased 133% on prior year driven by the introduction of new lending fees on Prime and Specialist loans during the year and the fee income contributions from the Westpac auto portfolio.

Operating expenses of $98,372,000 increased 21% on prior year driven by increase in employment expenses, technology costs and profession fees connected with the onboarding and servicing of the Westpac auto portfolio.

Loan impairment expense increased 184% to $22,560,000 primarily due to the performance of the growing asset finance portfolio and credit loss exposure on Westpac auto portfolio, partly offset by release of the home loans collective provision as a result of an adjustment to the Loss Given Default assumption.

The Group's total loan settlements were $5.8 billion (FY24: $5.1 billion), up 14% on prior year.

The Group's AUM at 30 June 2025 comprise:

- On balance sheet home loans and advances to customers of $13.4 billion, up 4% compared to 30 June 2024;
- On balance sheet asset finance loans of $2.5 billion, up 127% compared to 30 June 2024 due to business growth and the acquisition of the Westpac auto portfolio. The AUM of the Westpac auto portfolio at 30 June 2025 was $1.1 billion ($1.4 billion at acquisition date on 28 February 2025);
- Combined these make up the total AUM of $15.9 billion.

## Funding programs

During the year ended 30 June 2025, AUD $4.3 billion (equivalent) of new RMBS and ABS were issued. The proceeds from these issuances were used to pay down warehouse facilities in turn creating capacity to fund new loans origination, acquire portfolios, and optimise term duration and funding costs.

The Group maintains sufficient cash and working capital reserves, including cash deposits, a committed revolving corporate facility and liquid investments, in order to meet its expense and proprietary funding obligations.

## Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium to a related party in respect of a contract insuring the Directors of the Company, the Company Secretary and all executive officers of the Company against a liability incurred as such a Director, Secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company against a liability incurred.

## Subsequent events

### Final dividend declared

The Board of Resimac Group Ltd has declared a fully franked final dividend of $0.035 per share. The record date will be 5 September 2025. The payment date will be 19 September 2025. The dividend has not been provided for in this financial report.

## Non-audit services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in Note 28 to the financial report.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year, by the auditor is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial report do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditors; and
- None of the services undermine the general principles as set out in APES *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

## Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 132 of this financial report.

## Rounding off amounts

Unless otherwise indicated, the Company has rounded off amounts in this Directors' Report and the accompanying financial statements to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191*.

## Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year, except as otherwise noted in this report.

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# Remuneration report.

2025
(Audited)

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## 1. Summary

This Remuneration Report provides shareholders with an overview of Resimac Group Ltd's (the Group) remuneration strategy and framework that applies to the Group's Key Management Personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Resimac's vision is to be a customer focused company, making home ownership, financial freedom and business success more accessible to everyone.

## 2. Remuneration objectives, strategy and principles

At Resimac we recognise our people are our greatest asset and that an engaged workforce is essential for the achievement of Resimac's strategic objectives. The Group is committed to rewarding its people with a level of remuneration and benefits commensurate with their individual responsibilities and position within the business.

We seek to create a link between organisational performance and values and our people's remuneration and reward.

The Board's remuneration strategy seeks to reinforce this link by focusing on the following objectives:

- Attraction, motivation and retention of high calibre employees;
- Provision of fair and equitable remuneration to all employees in line with the Group's Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Policy;
- Promotion and recognition of employee behaviours that are in the interest of all stakeholders (including customers and shareholders);
- Encourage effective risk management and demonstration of appropriate behaviours, values and ethics; and
- Reinforce a culture of continuous employee growth and knowledge.

The following principles provide the basis of the remuneration framework at Resimac:

- Resimac remunerates its employees in a manner that is market competitive whilst being acceptable to its shareholders;
- Total remuneration for KMP is achieved by a balance of fixed and variable components;
- Key Performance measures for Resimac management are linked to both financial and non-financial measures, and are designed to be in the best interest of all stakeholders including customers and shareholders;
- Fixed and variable remuneration for KMP is periodically benchmarked to ensure remuneration is in line with the external market; and
- Pay equity is paramount. Fair and equitable remuneration is applied to all employees regardless of gender, sexual identity, age, religion, ethnicity or disability.

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## 3. Key Management Personnel

The KMP are the people who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, implementing and controlling the activities of the Resimac business. The KMP are:

| Name | Position | Term as KMP |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Pete Lirantzis | Chief Executive Officer (CEO) | Appointed on 30 April 2025 |
| | Chief Operations, Product & Strategy Officer (COPSO) | Until 29 April 2025 |
| Susan Hansen | Interim Chief Executive Officer (CEO) | 9 July 2024 to 29 April 2025 |
| Scott McWilliam | Chief Executive Officer (CEO) | Resigned from 1 September 2024 |
| Andrew Marsden | Chief Treasury Officer (CTO) | Full Term |
| James Spurway | Chief Financial Officer (CFO) | Full Term |
| Majid Muhammad | Chief Information Officer (CIO) | Resigned from 30 November 2024 |

The Directors classified as KMP and required to be disclosed as part of this report are:

| Name | Position | Term as KMP |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Wayne Spanner | Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director | From 19 November 2024 |
| | Independent Non-Executive Director | Until 19 November 2024 |
| Warren McLeland | Deputy Chairman, Non-Executive Director | From 19 November 2024 |
| | Chairman, Non-Executive Director | Until 19 November 2024 |
| Susan Hansen | Non-Executive Director | From 30 April 2025 |
| | Executive Director | 9 July 2024 to 29 April 2025 |
| | Independent Non-Executive Director | Until 8 July 2024 |
| Duncan Saville | Independent Non-Executive Director | Full Term |
| Caroline Waldron | Independent Non-Executive Director | Full Term |

On 9 July 2024, Mr. Scott McWilliam resigned from his role as the Chief Executive Officer of Resimac. Mr. Scott McWilliam took a period of leave before his employment contract ended on 1 September 2024. Non-Executive Director, Ms Susan Hansen, was appointed as interim CEO from 09 July and remained in this position till 29 April 2025. Mr. Lirantzis officially commenced his position as CEO from 30 April 2025.

## 4. KMP remuneration approach (excl. Non-Executive Directors)

The Board views the remuneration outcomes as being aligned to stakeholder interest, business performance and individual performance against KPIs and strategic goals. The Board's Remuneration & Nomination Committee assist with reviewing and recommending remuneration arrangements for KMP that is both consistent with, and competitive within, the relevant market. The total remuneration of the KMP comprise a fixed component and an at-risk variable component.

Remuneration is based on:

- role in which the person is performing (i.e. accountability, responsibility, qualifications, skills and experience required);
- periodic market benchmarking;
- performance against set Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);
- achievement of performance hurdles which includes tenure;
- regulatory compliance; and
- company performance.

### 4.1. KMP fixed remuneration (excl. Non-Executive Directors)

The fixed component of the KMP remuneration includes base salary plus any other fixed elements such as superannuation, salary sacrifice and benefits and is known as Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR). Annually the TFR for the role in which the KMPs are performing is considered by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee which then makes final recommendations to the Board.

### 4.2. KMP variable remuneration framework (excl. Non-Executive Directors)

Variable remuneration is a means to provide at-risk remuneration to reward executives for their performance against set criteria. The objectives and criteria are designed to align with near term, mid-term and long-term strategy, ensuring value creation for shareholders.

## 5. Short-term and long-term incentive plans

### 5.1. Short-term incentive plan (STI Plan)

**Chief Executive Officer STI Plan and KPI metrics**

During the performance period there were three CEOs who each had a specific STI Plan and KPI metrics:

**Scott McWilliam - up to 1 September 2024**

Mr. McWilliam was not eligible for an STI for FY25.

**Susan Hansen - 9 July 2024 to 29 April 2025**

Ms. Hansen was eligible to be considered for an STI at the conclusion of her term as the Interim CEO for Resimac. Any incentive was entirely discretionary and to be determined at the option of the Remuneration Committee and Board.

**Pete Lirantzis - from 30 April 2025**

Mr. Lirantzis is eligible for an annual STI of up to 100% of base salary, upon the achievement of agreed KPIs.

For the FY25 performance period, any incentive will be paid in full and covers his period as COPSO until 29 April 2025 and then as CEO from 30 April 2025. From FY26 performance period onwards, any incentive will be paid in 2 instalments, with 40% of the incentive being deferred for 12 months, which is only be payable on the following conditions:

- Mr. Lirantzis being employed by Resimac at the payment date (unless the Board determines otherwise);
- The Board being satisfied that the KPIs for the relevant financial year have been sustained or that there have been no material adverse changes in Resimac's financial performance and risk outcomes; and
- The Board being satisfied the Mr. Lirantzis has not breached his employment contract, code of conduct or statutory or regulatory obligations.

**Other KMP STI Plan and KPI metrics**

KMPs participate in the annual STI plan whereby they have an opportunity to earn a percentage of their TFR. The performance of KMPs is measured against KPIs by the CEO at the commencement of the performance period. The Remuneration & Nominations Committee measures KMP performance against the set KPI objectives and approves any STI awarded at the end of each performance period. The amount of an STI award will depend on whether and to what extent those objectives are achieved. The STI assessment is undertaken in July of each year and any award is payable in September of the same year.

KPIs considered in the assessment of any award include:

- Corporate strategy initiatives;
- Financial metrics including NPAT growth, cost to income ratio and demonstrated innovative cost initiatives;
- Innovation and technology initiatives and enhancements to allow for simplification, scale and digitalisation;
- Operational efficiency and effectiveness;
- People, strategic leadership and culture;
- Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG); and
- Governance through Resimac's Risk and Compliance frameworks which focuses on adherence to obligations, reduction of customer complaints, incidents and breaches.

## 5.2. Long-term incentive plan (LTI Plan)

**FY20 LTI Plan: KMPs and General Managers**

In 2019 the Board established a LTI Plan for the CEO, KMPs and eligible executives pursuant to the Resimac Group Ltd's Employee Share Option and Rights Plan Rules. Mr. Scott McWilliam (Ex-CEO), KMPs and eligible executives were offered options over ordinary shares, and a combined total cash component of up to $2,400,000. 3,900,000 options were granted on 15 August 2019 (900,000 allocated to the Ex-CEO and 375,000 for each eligible executive).

All options vested on 31 August 2022 after the Group achieved the following conditions:

- Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) growth hurdles;
- Digital transformation;
- Compliance hurdles; and
- Participant remaining employed with the Group until the vesting date.

The vested options are required to be exercised no later than 31 August 2025.

Cash component of $1,710,000 was paid in FY23. 1,275,000, 1,080,000 and 785,000 options were exercised in FY25, FY24 and FY23, respectively.

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**FY25 LTI Plan: KMPs and Senior Employees**

In FY25, the Board established an LTI plan for eligible senior employees pursuant to Resimac Group Ltd's LTI Share Options and Rights Plan Rules. A total of 2,180,000 rights over ordinary shares were granted on 1 July 2024.

The vesting date for all rights is 31 August 2027, subject to the Group achieving the following conditions:

- Participants remaining employed with the Group until the vesting date.
- Share Price performance condition;
- No material regulatory event has occurred during the vesting period;
- Technology strategy/innovation hurdles;
- Accelerated digitisation hurdles;
- Data security improvement hurdles; and
- AUM/new product growth hurdles.

350,000 rights were forfeited during FY25 and 1,830,000 unvested rights remain outstanding at 30 June 2025.

The table below provides the details of options issued under the Long-Term Incentive Plan:

**FY20 LTI Plan: KMPs and Executives (share options)**

| Granted to | Number of options | Tranche | Grant date | Fair value at grant date ($) | Exercise price of option ($) | Vesting date | Expiry date | Options forfeited/ exercised prior to 1/7/2024 | Number of options held at 1/7/2024 | Options forfeted/ exercised during the year | Number of options held at 30/6/2025 | Number of options vested at 30/6/2025 | Number of options unvested at 30/6/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex-CEO | 300,000 | Tranche 1 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | 300,000 | (300,000)[1] | - | - | - |
| Ex-CEO | 300,000 | Tranche 2 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | 300,000 | (300,000)[1] | - | - | - |
| Ex-CEO | 300,000 | Tranche 3 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | 300,000 | (300,000)[1] | - | - | - |
| Other KMPs | 1,000,000 | Tranche 1 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (750,000) | 250,000 | (125,000)[2] | 125,000 | 125,000 | - |
| Other KMPs | 1,000,000 | Tranche 2 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (750,000) | 250,000 | (125,000)[2] | 125,000 | 125,000 | - |
| Other KMPs | 1,000,000 | Tranche 3 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (740,000) | 260,000 | (125,000)[2] | 135,000 | 135,000 | - |
| | **3,900,000** | | | | | | | **(2,240,000)** | **1,660,000** | **(1,275,000)** | **385,000** | **385,000** | **-** |

1 $585,000 was paid by Mr. Scott McWilliam for the exercise of 900,000 options on 2 June 2025.
2 $243,750 was paid by a former executive for the exercise of 375,000 options on 3 June 2025.

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The table below provides the details of options issued under the Long-Term Incentive Plan:

**FY25 LTI Plan: KMPs and Senior Employees (share grants)**

| Granted to | Number of grants | Grant date | Fair value at grant date ($) | Vesting date | Expiry date | Number of options held at 1/7/2024 | Number of grants granted during the year | Grants forfeited/ exercised during the year | Number of grants held at 30/6/2025 | Number of grants vested at 30/6/2025 | Number of grants unvested at 30/6/2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pete Lirantzis | 250,000 | 1/7/2024 | 0.24 | 31/8/2027 | N/A | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 |
| Andrew Marsden | 250,000 | 1/7/2024 | 0.24 | 31/8/2027 | N/A | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 |
| James Spurway | 250,000 | 1/7/2024 | 0.24 | 31/8/2027 | N/A | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 | - | 250,000 |
| Other senior employees | 1,430,000 | 1/7/2024 | 0.24 | 31/8/2027 | N/A | - | 1,430,000 | (350,000) | 1,080,000 | - | 1,080,000 |
| | **2,180,000** | | | | | **-** | **2,180,000** | **(350,000)** | **1,830,000** | **-** | **1,830,000** |





## 6. Overview of company performance

The table below summarises details of Resimac's performance for key financial measures over the past four financial years. Note the Group undertook a buyback program and cancelled 4,745,988 shares in FY25 (FY24: 1,622,340 shares).

| Financial year ended 30 June | FY25 | FY24 | FY23 | FY22 | FY21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statutory NPAT ($'000)[1] | **34,584** | 34,590 | 66,446 | 102,147 | 107,557 |
| Total dividends per share (cents)[2] | **7.00** | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 4.20 |
| Dividend payout ratio (%)[2] | **80.9** | 87.0 | 48.4 | 32.0 | 15.9 |
| Basic earnings per share (cents) | **8.67** | 8.65 | 16.52 | 25.05 | 26.37 |
| Return on equity (ROE) (%)[3] | **8.9** | 8.3 | 16.4 | 29.9 | 36.9 |
| Return on assets (%)[4] | **2.1** | 2.3 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| Share price at 30 June ($) | **0.85** | 0.86 | 0.92 | 1.15 | 2.46 |

1 NPAT excludes non-controlling interest (FY25: nil, FY24: 201k).
2 Dividends per share and dividend payout ratio are calculated on ordinary dividends paid during the financial year. Special dividend of 12 cents per share paid during the year is excluded from this calculation.
3 ROE based on normalised NPAT and average shareholders' equity per consolidated statement of financial position.
4 ROA based on statutory NPAT and total assets. As a result of the requirement under AASB 10 - *Consolidated Financial Statements*, the parent company exercises control over the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and securitisation trusts, therefore significant assets have been added to the consolidated statement of financial position without any appreciable increase in net profit.

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## 7. Statutory remuneration

The table set out below provides a summary of the actual remuneration awarded to KMP in respect of the full year ended 30 June 2025.

| | SHORT-TERM BENEFITS | | | POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS | LONG-TERM BENEFITS | | SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS[4] | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current KMP | Salary ($) | STI awarded ($) | Non-monetary benefits ($) | Superannuation[1] ($) | Leave[2] ($) | Termination benefits[3] ($) | Share rights ($) | ($) | Percentage performance related[5] (%) | Percentage rights related (%) |
| **Pete Lirantzis[6]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **575,000** | **500,000** | **-** | **30,000** | **11,801** | **-** | **34,153** | **1,150,954** | **43.4** | **5.2** |
| FY24 | 193,589 | - | - | 14,420 | 3,227 | - | - | 211,236 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Susan Hansen[7]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **454,141** | **337,500** | **-** | **34,979** | **-** | **23,404** | **-** | **850,024** | **39.7** | **0.0** |
| FY24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Andrew Marsden** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **382,038** | **90,000** | **10,000** | **30,000** | **8,839** | **-** | **34,153** | **555,030** | **16.2** | **6.2** |
| FY24 | 354,288 | 60,000 | 10,000 | 27,500 | 9,749 | - | - | 461,537 | 13.0 | 0.0 |
| **James Spurway** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **397,500** | **75,000** | **-** | **30,000** | **6,625** | **-** | **34,153** | **543,278** | **13.8** | **6.3** |
| FY24 | 66,250 | - | - | 4,583 | 1,104 | - | - | 71,937 | 0.0 | 0.0 |



| | SHORT-TERM BENEFITS | | | POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS | LONG-TERM BENEFITS | | SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS[4] | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current KMP | Salary ($) | STI awarded ($) | Non-monetary benefits ($) | Superannuation[1] ($) | Leave[2] ($) | Termination benefits[3] ($) | Share rights ($) | ($) | Percentage performance related[5] (%) | Percentage rights related (%) |
| **Scott McWilliam[8]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **107,917** | **-** | **-** | **7,477** | **-** | **867,532** | **-** | **982,926** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| FY24 | 647,500 | 220,000 | - | 27,500 | 19,183 | - | - | 914,183 | 24.1 | 0.0 |
| **Majid Muhammad[9]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **173,923** | **-** | **-** | **14,978** | **-** | **359,889** | **-** | **548,790** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| FY24 | 412,500 | 60,000 | - | 27,500 | 8,784 | - | - | 508,784 | 11.8 | 0.0 |
| **Jason Azzopardi[10]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| FY24 | 278,590 | - | - | 17,667 | - | 40,247 | - | 336,504 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FY25** | **2,090,519** | **1,002,500** | **10,000** | **147,434** | **27,265** | **1,250,825** | **102,459** | **4,631,002** | | |
| FY24 | 1,952,717 | 340,000 | 10,000 | 119,170 | 42,047 | 40,247 | - | 2,504,181 | | |

1 Superannuation concessional contributions cap was subject to $30,000 (FY24: $27,500). Additional superannuation contribution was made for Susan Hansen with a corresponding adjustment made to her base salary.
2 Long-term benefits relate to long service leave accrued during the year.
3 Termination benefits reflect annual leave entitlements paid on termination or on completion of term.
4 Share based payment expense related to FY25 LTI share rights granted to KMP.
5 The percentage performance related column is the STI divided by the total remuneration, reflecting the actual percentage of remuneration at risk for the year.
6 Pete Lirantzis was appointed as Chief Executive Officer with effect from 30 April 2025.
7 Susan Hansen served as Interim CEO from 09 July 2024 to 29 April 2025.
8 Scott McWilliam resigned with effect from 1 September 2024.
9 Majid Muhammad resigned with effect from 30 November 2024.
10 Jason Azzopardi resigned with effect from 12 January 2024.

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## 8. Non-Executive Director remuneration

### 8.1. Overview of Non-Executive Directors' remuneration arrangements

#### 8.1.1. Policy objectives

- **To be market competitive:** aim to set Directors' fees competitive with Non-Executive Directors in comparable businesses with respect to product mix, market capitalisation, geographical market and employee size;
- **To ensure complementary skills:** aim to ensure that the mix of Directors at any one time is diverse and adequate to carry out the objectives of the business; and
- **To safeguard independence:** to exclude any performance related element in order to preserve the independence of the Non-Executive Directors.

#### 8.1.2. Aggregate fees approved by shareholders

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of shareholders held on 16 November 2021, the shareholders approved an increase to the maximum aggregate fee pool per annum for non-executives to $800,000.

#### 8.1.3. Regular reviews of Directors' fees

The Board reviews the level of Directors' fees annually to ensure the fees are in line with market and are suitable for the level of skill and expertise required to carry out the duties of Directors in a listed environment in conjunction with holding an Australian Financial Services Licence and several Australian Credit Licences.

The agreed fee structure is that a fee is paid to reflect the Chairman's responsibilities. Each Director receives a base fee and if a Director chairs a Board Committee, an additional fee is applied. Superannuation is payable in addition to the base fee where a Director is paid via the Resimac employee payroll system.

The Remuneration & Nominations Committee met in June 2024 to review the Directors fees and resolved to not increase fees in FY25. Refer to 8.1.6 for actual fees paid/payable to Directors for FY25.

#### 8.1.4. Board evaluation reporting

The Board is committed to transparency in determining Board membership and in assessing the performance of Directors. The Board undertook performance reviews in 2018 and 2020. The Board concluded a further independent evaluation in the second half of FY25 and is committed to the implementation of various recommendations.

By rotation a Director is also responsible for the assessment of each Board meeting and the collation of feedback and any change recommendations arising out of Board meetings. The purpose of this is to assess the performance of the Board as a whole with respect to time keeping, relevance, preparation and outcomes.

In addition the Board (with the assistance of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee) conducts a review of the performance of each Director seeking re-election at any Annual General Meeting.

The performance of a Director is assessed against a range of criteria including:

- Contribution at meetings;
- Understanding the major risks affecting the Group;
- Contributing to the development of the strategy;
- Committing the time required to fulfill the role and perform their responsibilities effectively;
- Listening and respecting the ideas of fellow Directors and management: and
- Consistently taking the perspective of creating shareholder value.

#### 8.1.5. Board skills and behaviours

In order to sustain strong corporate governance it is essential that the Board continues to assess its own skills and abilities and ensure that it can support the future state of Resimac, specifically around governance. Every two years the Board undertakes an assessment of the skills that each Director holds which is then summarised in a skills matrix.

Although it is not expected that all Directors will have the same skills and behaviours, the purpose of the matrix is to create a balance of perspectives and diversity of thought within the Board. The assessment of skills and behaviours ties into Board succession and selection of Directors. The skills matrix and behaviours include:

- Strategy, planning, monitoring and policy development
- ASX experience
- Governance
- Regulatory and stakeholder relations
- Risk and compliance management
- Relevant technical and industry knowledge
- Environment, Social and Governance practice experience
- Finance and audit
- Capital management
- People, culture and remuneration
- Health, safety and environment
- Marketing and business development
- Technology, digital and innovation

A new Board Skills Matrix assessment is scheduled to be completed during FY26.

#### 8.1.6. Non-Executive Director remuneration

The fees paid or payable to the Non-Executive Directors in relation to FY25 are set out below:

| | SHORT-TERM BENEFITS | POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT** | **Fees ($)** | **Superannuation[1] ($)** | **Total ($)** |
| **Wayne Spanner** | | | |
| **FY25** | **143,268** | **16,475** | **159,743** |
| FY24 | 101,833 | 11,202 | 113,035 |
| **Warren McLeland** | | | |
| **FY25** | **119,537** | **13,747** | **133,284** |
| FY24 | 149,888 | 16,488 | 166,376 |
| **Susan Hansen[2,3]** | | | |
| **FY25** | **47,854** | **4,203** | **52,057** |
| FY24 | 151,682 | 12,155 | 163,837 |
| **Duncan Saville** | | | |
| **FY25** | **74,900** | **-** | **74,900** |
| FY24 | 74,900 | - | 74,900 |
| **Caroline Waldron[2]** | | | |
| **FY25** | **117,808** | **12,104** | **129,912** |
| FY24 | 122,629 | 10,973 | 133,602 |
| **TOTAL REMUNERATION** | | | |
| **FY25** | **503,367** | **46,529** | **549,896** |
| FY24 | 600,932 | 50,818 | 651,750 |

1 Australian superannuation is paid where applicable. New Zealand Kiwisaver is not paid.
2 A portion of remuneration is paid in NZD.
3 Appointed as Interim CEO from 09 July 2024 to 30 April 2025. Was a Non-Executive Director until 09 July 2024 and since 30 April 2025, and an Executive Director from 09 July 2024 to 29 April 2025.

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## 9. Other remuneration information

### 9.1. Remuneration governance

#### 9.1.1. Remuneration governance and responsibility

The Resimac Board of Directors has responsibility for setting and overseeing the Company's remuneration policies, practices and structure. The Board considers recommendations made by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The remuneration framework and matters considered by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Board include:

- Review of Board size and composition (mix of skills, qualifications, experience, independence, diversity and other competencies);
- Identification and recommendation of candidates to the Board for nomination as members of the Board or its Committees;
- Development and implementation process for induction and orientation of new Directors;
- Review and approval of Company objectives and appropriate KPIs relevant to the KMP annual short-term incentive arrangement, and evaluate KMP performance in light of those KPIs;
- Review and approval of the remuneration of KMP, Directors and senior management (including total fixed remuneration, short-term incentives and long-term incentives);
- Approval of executive recruitment practices;
- Succession planning and talent management;
- Diversity, equity and inclusion in the workplace; and
- Oversight of the Resimac Code of Ethics.

#### 9.1.2. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nomination Committee. This Committee has a formal charter and is available on the Company's website www.resimac.com.au.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee members are:

- Wayne Spanner - Chair; and
- Susan Hansen
- Warren McLeland
- Caroline Waldron

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on remuneration governance, policies, practices and structure which will apply to the KMP, senior management and the non-executive Directors. The Committee also makes recommendations to the Board on the Company's overall remuneration framework. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee receives regular reports from Human Resources and ensures it is abreast of all regulatory change. The Committee meets at least 4 times per year.

#### 9.1.3. Services from remuneration consultants

The Company did not engage remuneration consultants for any services in FY25.

#### 9.1.4. KMP share ownership

The table below sets out the number of shares held directly, indirectly or beneficially by the current and former KMP (including their related parties):

| | Held at 1 July 2024 | Net change | Held at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Executive Directors** | | | |
| Wayne Spanner | 15,732 | - | **15,732** |
| Warren McLeland | 12,130,165 | - | **12,130,165** |
| Susan Hansen | 212,738 | - | **212,738** |
| Duncan Saville | 254,586,353 | - | **254,586,353** |
| Caroline Waldron | - | - | **-** |
| | 266,944,988 | - | **266,944,988** |
| **Senior Executives** | | | |
| Pete Lirantzis | 9,316 | - | **9,316** |
| Scott McWilliam[1] | 1,151,468 | **798,532** | **1,950,000** |
| Andrew Marsden | - | - | **-** |
| James Spurway | - | - | **-** |
| Majid Muhammad[2] | 325,000 | **(325,000)** | **-** |
| | 1,485,784 | **473,532** | **1,959,316** |
| **TOTAL** | 268,430,772 | **473,532** | **268,904,304** |

1 Scott McWilliam resigned with effect from 1 September 2024.
2 Majid Muhammad resigned with effect from 30 November 2024.

### 9.1.5. Share trading restrictions

Resimac Securities Trading Policy reflects the *Corporations Act 2001* prohibition on KMP and their closely related parties entering into any arrangement that would have the effect of limiting the KMP's exposure to risk relating to an element of their remuneration that remains subject to restrictions on disposal.

Resimac Directors, management team, and members of their immediate family and controlled entities are also required to obtain written consent and clearance for security trading during trading windows from the Chair. All other employees must adhere to the Securities Trading Policy and are restricted from trading within the blackout periods.

The policy is available on the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website at www.resimac.com.au. Breaches of the policy are subject to disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment.

### 9.1.6. Further information on remuneration

#### 9.1.6.1. Service agreements

Each KMP has entered into an employment contract with Resimac Limited. These contracts have unlimited duration however may be terminated with relevant notice as set out below unless in the case of serious misconduct in which the KMP may be terminated immediately.

All KMPs are entitled to receive payment in lieu of notice of any accrued statutory entitlement (i.e. annual and long service leave) on cessation of their employment.

| Name | Notice period / termination payment |
|---|---|
| **Pete Lirantzis**[1] | • Six months' notice (or payment in lieu)<br>• May be terminated immediately for serious misconduct |
| **Scott McWilliam**[2] | • Six months' notice (or payment in lieu)<br>• May be terminated immediately for serious misconduct |
| **Andrew Marsden** | • Three months' notice (or payment in lieu)<br>• May be terminated immediately for serious misconduct |
| **James Spurway** | • Three months' notice (or payment in lieu)<br>• May be terminated immediately for serious misconduct |
| **Majid Muhammad**[3] | • Three months' notice (or payment in lieu)<br>• May be terminated immediately for serious misconduct |

1 Pete Lirantzis was the COPSO until 29 April 2025 and appointed CEO with effect from 30 April 2025.
2 Scott McWilliam resigned with effect from 1 September 2024.
3 Majid Muhammad resigned with effect from 30 November 2024.

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### 9.1.7. Related party transactions

Loans to KMP and their related parties are secured residential mortgage loans provided in the ordinary course of the Group's mortgage lending business. All loans have normal commercial terms. No amounts have been written down or recorded as specific provisions as the balances are considered fully collectable.

Details regarding loans outstanding to KMP and their related parties during the reporting period, are outlined below.

| | Balance 1 July 2024 | Balance 30 June 2025 | Interest payable for the year[1] | Highest balance during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Executive Directors** | ($) | ($) | ($) | ($) |
| Duncan Saville | 18,618,655 | **18,206,687** | **1,159,037** | **18,717,481** |
| **Senior Executives** | | | | |
| Scott McWilliam[2] | 2,000,000 | **2,000,000** | **69,263** | **2,007,874** |
| Andrew Marsden | 113,032 | **171,564** | **13,423** | **249,349** |
| | 20,731,687 | **20,378,251** | **1,241,723** | **20,974,704** |

1 Interest is charged on an arm's-length basis.
2 Scott McWilliam resigned with effect from 1 September 2024.

#### 9.1.7.1. Other transactions and balances with KMP

From time to time, Directors of the Company or its controlled entities, or their Director-related entities may obtain loans or ad hoc services from the Group, on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other group employees or customers.

In FY25, Director-related entities, Somers Limited, Pan Pacific Petroleum Pty Ltd and UIL Limited obtained short term loans amounting to $10,000,000, $11,000,000 and NZ$10,000,000, respectively on market terms from the Group. These loans were fully repaid during FY25 and there were no balances outstanding at 30 June 2025.

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This Directors' report, including the remuneration report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.298 (2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors of Resimac Group Ltd.

**Wayne Spanner**
Chairman
Sydney
27 August 2025

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

# Financial statements.

## Consolidated statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

| | NOTE | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest income | 1 | **1,057,994** | 995,320 |
| Interest expense | 2 | **(887,484)** | (835,730) |
| **Net interest income** | | **170,510** | 159,590 |
| Fee and commission income | 1 | **15,359** | 6,598 |
| Fee and commission expense | 2 | **(16,488)** | (16,053) |
| Fair value gains on derivatives | 1 | **-** | 426 |
| Fair value losses on derivatives | 2 | **(4,115)** | (12,081) |
| Fair value gains on unlisted equity investment | 1 | **1,290** | - |
| Other income | 1 | **3,104** | 671 |
| Employee benefits expense | 2 | **(56,661)** | (51,881) |
| Other expenses | 2 | **(41,711)** | (29,220) |
| Loan impairment expense | 2 | **(22,560)** | (7,939) |
| **Profit before tax** | | **48,728** | 50,111 |
| Income tax expense | 3 | **(14,144)** | (15,320) |
| **PROFIT AFTER TAX** | | **34,584** | 34,791 |

**Attributable to:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Owners of the parent | **34,584** | 34,590 |
| Non-controlling interest | **-** | 201 |
| | **34,584** | 34,791 |

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | NOTE | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PROFIT AFTER TAX** | | **34,584** | 34,791 |
| **Other comprehensive income/(expense), net of income tax** | | | |
| ***Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:*** | | | |
| Realised gain/loss on equity investment in listed companies through OCI, net of tax | | **6,432** | (2,382) |
| ***Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:*** | | | |
| Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges | | **(17,863)** | (728) |
| Tax effect | | **5,321** | 205 |
| Currency translation differences | | **743** | (219) |
| **Other comprehensive expense, net of tax** | | **(5,367)** | (3,124) |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR** | | **29,217** | 31,667 |
| **Attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | **29,217** | 31,466 |
| Non-controlling interest | | **-** | 201 |
| | | **29,217** | 31,667 |

| Earnings per share | | FY25 cents per share | FY24 cents per share |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basic | 21 | **8.67** | 8.65 |
| Diluted | 21 | **8.63** | 8.64 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 50 to 127.

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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | **775,737** | 870,999 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | **4,933** | 5,061 |
| Current tax receivable | 3 | **-** | 6,309 |
| Loans and advances | 6 | **15,975,308** | 14,097,505 |
| Contract assets | 1 | **7,638** | 9,569 |
| Other financial assets | 7 | **4,800** | 18,655 |
| Derivative financial assets | 23 | **25,569** | 47,597 |
| Right-of-use assets | 8 | **13,307** | 5,554 |
| Plant and equipment | 9 | **406** | 735 |
| Other assets | 10 | **780** | 870 |
| Deferred tax assets | 3 | **15,154** | 3,472 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 11 | **32,917** | 28,379 |
| | | **16,856,549** | 15,094,705 |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 12 | **26,648** | 27,192 |
| Current tax payable | 3 | **4,009** | - |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | 13 | **16,296,205** | 14,415,581 |
| Lease liabilities | 14 | **13,266** | 7,368 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | **89,810** | 85,864 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 23 | **54,786** | 135,639 |
| Other liabilities | 16 | **520** | 596 |
| Provisions | 17 | **6,157** | 6,104 |
| | | **16,491,401** | 14,678,344 |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **365,148** | 416,361 |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Share capital | 20 | **170,522** | 173,916 |
| Reverse acquisition reserve | 20 | **(61,541)** | (61,541) |
| **Total issued capital** | 20 | **108,981** | 112,375 |
| Reserves | 20.3 | **(30,437)** | (23,686) |
| Retained earnings | 20.3 | **286,505** | 327,361 |
| **Equity attributable to owners of the parent** | | **365,049** | 416,050 |
| Non-controlling interest | | **99** | 311 |
| | | **365,148** | 416,361 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 50 to 127.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| | Share capital | Reverse acquisition reserve[1] | Total issued capital | Reserves[2] | Retained earnings | Attributable to owners of the parent | Non-controlling interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Balance as at 1 July 2024** | 173,916 | (61,541) | 112,375 | (23,686) | 327,361 | 416,050 | 311 | 416,361 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | 34,584 | 34,584 | - | 34,584 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of income tax | - | - | - | (5,367) | - | (5,367) | - | (5,367) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | - | - | - | (5,367) | 34,584 | 29,217 | - | 29,217 |
| **Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners** | | | | | | | | |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interest | - | - | - | (1,210) | - | (1,210) | (212) | (1,422) |
| Share buyback | (4,070) | - | (4,070) | - | - | (4,070) | - | (4,070) |
| Issuance of shares | 261 | - | 261 | - | - | 261 | - | 261 |
| Equity dividends | - | - | - | - | (75,440) | (75,440) | - | (75,440) |
| Treasury shares | 415 | - | 415 | - | - | 415 | - | 415 |
| Share-based payments | - | - | - | (174) | - | (174) | - | (174) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | 170,522 | (61,541) | 108,981 | (30,437) | 286,505 | 365,049 | 99 | 365,148 |

1 As a result of reverse acquisition accounting on the Resimac/Homeloans merger, an equity account was created as a component of equity. This account called 'Reverse acquisition reserve' is similar in nature to share capital. The Reverse acquisition reserve is not available for distribution.
2 Comprises cash flow hedge reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, fair value reserve, share-based payment reserve and other reserve. Refer to Note 20 for more detail.

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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| | Share capital | Reverse acquisition reserve[1] | Total issued capital | Reserves[2] | Retained earnings | Attributable to owners of the parent | Non-controlling interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Balance as at 1 July 2023** | **173,531** | **(61,541)** | **111,990** | **(19,589)** | **322,872** | **415,273** | **110** | **415,383** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | 34,590 | 34,590 | 201 | 34,791 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of income tax | - | - | - | (3,124) | - | (3,124) | - | (3,124) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(3,124)** | **34,590** | **31,466** | **201** | **31,667** |
| **Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners** | | | | | | | | |
| Share buyback | (1,475) | - | (1,475) | - | - | (1,475) | - | (1,475) |
| Equity dividends | - | - | - | - | (30,101) | (30,101) | - | (30,101) |
| Treasury shares | 1,860 | - | 1,860 | - | - | 1,860 | - | 1,860 |
| Share-based payments | - | - | - | (973) | - | (973) | - | (973) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | **173,916** | **(61,541)** | **112,375** | **(23,686)** | **327,361** | **416,050** | **311** | **416,361** |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 50 to 127.

1 As a result of reverse acquisition accounting on the Resimac/Homeloans merger, an equity account was created as a component of equity. This account called 'Reverse acquisition reserve' is similar in nature to share capital. The Reverse acquisition reserve is not available for distribution.

2 Comprises cash flow hedge reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, fair value reserve, share-based payment reserve and other reserve. Refer to Note 20 for more detail.



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Interest received | | **1,098,026** | 1,036,123 |
| Interest paid | | **(886,847)** | (834,680) |
| Receipts from loan fees and other income | | **25,218** | 28,715 |
| Payments to suppliers and employees | | **(181,780)** | (168,888) |
| (Payments)/receipts of net loans to/from borrowers | | **(472,068)** | (152,967) |
| Income tax paid | | **(13,658)** | (15,764) |
| **Net cash used in operating activities** | 4 | **(431,109)** | (107,461) |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Net payment for plant and equipment | | **(176)** | (68) |
| Payment for acquisition of loan portfolio/subsidiary | | **(1,420,937)** | (14,799) |
| Cash acquired on acquisition of subsidiary | | **216** | 6,773 |
| Payments for new investments | | **(1,989)** | (1,471) |
| Proceeds on disposal of investments | | **8,480** | - |
| Dividend income from listed equity investments | | **269** | 277 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | | **(1,414,137)** | (9,288) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | | **12,213,542** | 11,245,868 |
| Repayment of borrowings | | **(10,408,306)** | (11,334,096) |
| Proceeds from exercise of options | | **829** | 702 |
| Payment of lease liabilities | | **(1,375)** | (1,852) |
| Swap receipts | | **5,464** | 15,156 |
| (Draw down)/repayment of loan to related party | | **(10,995)** | 8,000 |
| Payment of dividends | | **(44,872)** | (30,101) |
| Payment for share buybacks | | **(4,070)** | (1,475) |
| Payments for acquisition of treasury shares | | **(1,024)** | - |
| Proceeds from issuance of shares | | **261** | - |
| **Net cash from/(used in) financing activities** | | **1,749,454** | (97,798) |
| **Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents** | | **(95,792)** | (214,547) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year (1 July) | | **870,999** | 1,085,417 |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash balances held in foreign currencies | | **530** | 129 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of year** | 4 | **775,737** | 870,999 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 50 to 127.

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# Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended 30 June 2025


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# About this report.

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Resimac Group Ltd ("Resimac" or "the Company") is a for-profit company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of Resimac and entities that it controls (referred to as "the Group") are described in the segment information.

The consolidated general purpose financial report of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2025 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 27 August 2025. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which:

- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- has been prepared on a historical cost basis, and with certain financial instruments measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are the hedged items in fair value hedge relationships, which are otherwise carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged;
- is presented in Australian dollars with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated, in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191;
- adopts all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group and effective for reporting periods beginning on 1 July 2024. Refer to Note 32 for further details; and
- certain comparative figures have been amended to conform with the financial statement's presentation adopted in the current year.

## Key judgements and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgements and estimates which are material to the financial report are found in the following notes:

| Note | Relates to |
|---|---|
| 11 | Goodwill impairment |
| 15 | Net present value of expected future trail commission payable for on balance sheet loans |
| 22&23 | Impairment of financial assets |

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## Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group. A list of controlled entities (subsidiaries) at year end is contained in Note 24.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained to the date on which control is disposed.

The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its return.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-company balances and transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions have been eliminated.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method.

Refer to Note 24 for detail on the consolidation of special purpose vehicles.

### Foreign currency

As at the reporting date, assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries are translated into Australian dollars at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date and the income statements are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. The exchange differences arising on the retranslation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the application of these procedures are taken to the income statement, with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity, which are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, and then recognised in the income statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

### Reclassification of recoveries - change in accounting policy

For the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group has changed its accounting policy for the presentation of recoveries on impaired loans from Other Income to presenting in Loan Impairment Expense within the Statement of Profit or Loss. The change provides more relevant and reliable information for users of the financial statements by providing information in a more comparable manner to other market participants.

As a result, the comparative period loan recoveries of $3.7 million has been reclassified from Other Income to Loan Impairment Expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and accompanying Notes.

This reclassification has had no impact on the Statement of Financial Position or to the Statement of Cashflows.

### Other accounting policies

Material and other accounting policies that summarise the recognition and measurement basis relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements.

### The notes to the financial statements

The notes include information required to understand the financial statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Group. Information is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount in question is significant because of its size or nature;
- it is important for understanding the results of the Group;
- it helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group's business – for example, acquisitions and impairment write-downs; or
- it relates to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance.

The notes are organised into the following sections:

**Key numbers:** provides a breakdown of individual line items in the financial statements that the Directors consider most relevant and summarises the accounting policies, judgements and estimates relevant to understanding these line items;

**Capital:** provides information about the capital management practices of the Group and shareholder returns for the year;

**Risk:** details the Group's exposure to various financial risks, explains how these affect the Group's financial position and performance, and what the Group does to manage these risks;

**Group structure:** explains the Group structure and how changes have affected the financial position and performance of the Group;

**Unrecognised items:** provides information regarding items not recognised in the financial statements but could potentially have an impact on the Group's financial position and performance; and

**Other:** provides information on items which require disclosure to comply with AAS and other regulatory pronouncements, however, are not considered critical in understanding the financial performance or position of the Group.

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# Segment information.

## For the year ended 30 June 2025

The Group has identified three reportable segments based on the nature of the products and services provided, the type of customers for those products and services, the geographies where the business operates and the existence of discrete and separate reporting and management teams. The internal reports of the reportable segments are regularly reviewed by the Board and executive management team (the Chief Operating Decision Makers) in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The Group's reportable segments under AASB 8 *Operating Segments* are therefore as follows:

### Home Loan Lending business

Represents the mortgage distribution and lending businesses currently captured under the Resimac and homeloans.com.au brands.

The segment contains the Australian mortgage based income and expense. It incorporates the new business settled through the Australian distribution channels, the margin net of funding costs of the on balance sheet home loan portfolios, and the upfront and trail commission relating to both Resimac's mortgage portfolio and from funders of the non-principally funded loans (white label loan portfolio).

### New Zealand Lending business

Whilst the nature of the customers and products are similar to the Australian Home Loan Lending segment, given the different jurisdiction and market conditions, management believe it is appropriate to distinguish the result of New Zealand (NZ) from Australia.

Separating the Australian and NZ trading business is supported by the NZ segment monthly management reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Makers and separate regulatory requirements/oversight.

On 1 July 2024 the Group ceased to accept new home loan applications in New Zealand. Resimac continues to fully service its existing New Zealand customers, and transitioned to a servicing business model in the financial year ended 30 June 2025. Management anticipate that the New Zealand Lending business segment will reduce overtime with the underlying portfolio in runoff. Going forward, the importance of this segment to the Group will reduce.

### Asset Finance Lending business

The Group's fully owned subsidiary Resimac Asset Finance (RAF) specialises in Australian based lending solutions that span across auto finance, equipment finance, secured business loans and insurance premium loans.

Separating the Home Loan and Asset Finance Lending businesses is supported by RAF segment monthly management reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Makers and the recent business growth in this segment.

The Asset Finance Lending business segment also includes the financial results and position of the Westpac auto and novated lease portfolio acquired on 28 February 2025.

Corporate costs relating to this segment (i.e. employment costs) are incurred by the Group. For the purposes of segment reporting these corporate costs are allocated to this segment.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable operating segments:

| | Home Loan Lending | | New Zealand Lending | | Asset Finance Lending | | Consolidated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| Revenue from external customers | **875,503** | 855,334 | **38,226** | 53,158 | **164,018** | 94,522 | **1,077,747** | 1,003,015 |
| **Total segment revenue** | **875,503** | 855,334 | **38,226** | 53,158 | **164,018** | 94,522 | **1,077,747** | 1,003,015 |
| **Segment results before fair value (losses)/gains on derivatives, interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, finance costs and impairment** | **800,540** | 793,315 | **35,547** | 47,753 | **145,646** | 82,305 | **981,733** | 923,373 |
| Fair value (losses)/gain on derivatives | **(1,765)** | (9,786) | **(1,181)** | (3,168) | **(1,169)** | 873 | **(4,115)** | (12,081) |
| Interest expense | **(746,616)** | (727,627) | **(31,309)** | (45,625) | **(109,559)** | (62,478) | **(887,484)** | (835,730) |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **(2,397)** | (2,196) | **(64)** | (83) | **(524)** | (1) | **(2,985)** | (2,280) |
| Loan impairment | **5,505** | 5,291 | **(2,707)** | (467) | **(25,358)** | (12,763) | **(22,560)** | (7,939) |
| Financing costs | **(9,045)** | (10,777) | **(490)** | (828) | **(6,326)** | (3,627) | **(15,861)** | (15,232) |
| **Segment results before income tax** | **46,222** | 48,220 | **(204)** | (2,418) | **2,710** | 4,309 | **48,728** | 50,111 |
| Income tax expense[1] | | | | | | | **(14,144)** | (15,320) |
| **PROFIT AFTER TAX** | | | | | | | **34,584** | 34,791 |

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by reportable operating segment:

| | Home Loan Lending | | New Zealand Lending | | Asset Finance Lending | | Consolidated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| Segment assets excl. tax | **13,720,238** | 13,302,511 | **437,726** | 634,641 | **2,683,431** | 1,147,772 | **16,841,395** | 15,084,924 |
| | **13,720,238** | 13,302,511 | **437,726** | 634,641 | **2,683,431** | 1,147,772 | **16,841,395** | 15,084,924 |
| Segment liabilities excl. tax | **(13,457,795)** | (12,950,325) | **(411,986)** | (584,503) | **(2,617,611)** | (1,143,516) | **(16,487,392)** | (14,678,344) |
| **Net assets/(liabilities) excl. tax** | **262,443** | 352,186 | **25,740** | 50,138 | **65,820** | 4,256 | **354,003** | 406,580 |
| Tax assets[2] | | | | | | | **15,154** | 9,781 |
| Tax liabilities[2] | | | | | | | **(4,009)** | - |
| **NET ASSETS** | | | | | | | **365,148** | 416,361 |

1 Income tax expense is disclosed on a consolidated basis, not by reportable operating segment.
2 Tax assets and liabilities are disclosed on a consolidated basis, not by reportable operating segment.

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# Key numbers & policies.

For the year ended 30 June 2025

## 1. Revenue

### 1.1. Revenue streams

The Group generates revenue primarily from interest income and fee and commission income.

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income** | $'000 | $'000 |
| Loans and advances | **1,034,268** | 966,022 |
| Bank deposits | **23,217** | 28,602 |
| Discount unwind on NPV of trail commission on white label loans | **509** | 696 |
| | **1,057,994** | 995,320 |
| Fee and commission income (Revenue from contracts with customers) | **15,359** | 6,598 |
| **Fair value gains on derivatives** | | |
| Fair value gains on overnight index swaps | **-** | 426 |
| | **-** | 426 |
| **Fair value gains on other financial assets** | | |
| Fair value gains on unlisted equity investment | **1,290** | - |
| | **1,290** | - |
| **Other income** | | |
| Dividend income | **384** | 377 |
| Other | **2,720** | 294 |
| | **3,104** | 671 |
| **Total revenue** | **1,077,747** | 1,003,015 |





### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

#### Interest income - loans and advances

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method over the estimated actual (but not contractual) life of the mortgage, taking into account all income and expenditure directly attributable to the loan.

Interest income on loans and advances is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method. The rate at which revenue is recognised is referred to as the effective interest rate and is equivalent to the rate that effectively discounts estimated future cash flows throughout the estimated life.

Acquisition costs representing upfront broker commissions related to originating loans and advances, as well as the expected value of ongoing trailing commission costs are capitalised on the statement of financial position of the Group. These costs are amortised to the statement of profit or loss across the expected life of the loan in interest income as part of the effective interest rate along with any premium or discount on acquisition.

Loans and advances in arrears or hardship at 30 June 2025 continue to accrue interest income. Consideration for potential future credit losses on loans in arrears or hardship is reflected in Note 23.

#### Interest income - bank deposits

This comprises interest income on cash held with Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) predominantly in securitisation trusts. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

#### Fee and commission income

Revenue is based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Fee and commission income include fees other than those that are an integral part of loans and advances measured using effective interest rate method, and which are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers.*

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, and the related revenue recognition policies.

#### Classification and measurement of revenue

| Timing | Type of service | Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations | Revenue recognition policy under AASB 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At a point in time** | Loan management revenue | Trail commission income on white label loans, based on the individual monthly loan balance outstanding each month. Trail ceases once the loan is discharged.<br><br>The contracts with the originators include performance obligations which must be satisfied in order to be paid trail commission. | Revenue is recognised at the point in time the loan is being settled and performance obligations are satisfied according to the contracts with the lenders.<br><br>The present value of the trailing commission receivable is recognised as a contract asset and measured using the expected value method with variable consideration at a point in time. |
| **At a point in time** | Lending fee income | Loan fees paid by the borrower such as application, settlement, discharge, insurance, dishonour fee, etc. The performance obligation for these fees is met at a point in time (settlement, discharge etc) when the fee is charged to the borrower. | Revenue is recognised when the transaction is completed, and the performance obligations are met. |

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### Fair value gains on other financial assets

The policy relating to fair value gains on other financial assets is set out in Note 7.

### Other income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

Other income includes various items including but not limited to gain on modification of office lease term, payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease (office sub-lease) and insurance rebate income.

## 1.2. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major service lines and timing of revenue recognition. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's reportable segments (see "Segment Information" on page 54).

| | HOME LOAN LENDING | | NEW ZEALAND LENDING | | ASSET FINANCE LENDING | | CONSOLIDATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| **Fee and commission income** | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| Mortgage origination | **(4)** | (31) | **-** | - | **189** | 143 | **185** | 112 |
| Loan management | **1,560** | 29 | **-** | - | **-** | - | **1,560** | 29 |
| Lending fee income | **4,223** | 2,595 | **474** | 481 | **8,917** | 3,381 | **13,614** | 6,457 |
| | **5,779** | 2,593 | **474** | 481 | **9,106** | 3,524 | **15,359** | 6,598 |
| **Timing of revenue recognition** | | | | | | | | |
| Service transferred at a point in time | **5,779** | 2,593 | **474** | 481 | **9,106** | 3,524 | **15,359** | 6,598 |
| **Revenue from contracts with customers** | **5,779** | 2,593 | **474** | 481 | **9,106** | 3,524 | **15,359** | 6,598 |
| Interest income | **865,589** | 852,057 | **37,821** | 52,665 | **154,584** | 90,598 | **1,057,994** | 995,320 |
| Fair value gains on other financial assets | **1,290** | - | **-** | - | **-** | - | **1,290** | - |
| Fair value gains on derivatives | **-** | 426 | **-** | - | **-** | - | **-** | 426 |
| Other income | **2,845** | 259 | **(69)** | 12 | **328** | 400 | **3,104** | 671 |
| **External revenue as reported in segment information** | **875,503** | 855,334 | **38,226** | 53,158 | **164,018** | 94,522 | **1,077,747** | 1,003,015 |

## 1.3. Assets related to contract with customers

The Group has recognised the following assets related to contracts with customers.

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Contract assets - present value of future trail commission receivable** | $'000 | $'000 |
| Current | **2,973** | 3,548 |
| Non-current | **4,665** | 6,021 |
| | **7,638** | 9,569 |

### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

#### Contract assets - present value of future trail commission receivable

The contract assets relate to the Group's rights to receive trail commissions from lenders on white label settled loans, over the life of the loan based on the monthly loan balance outstanding. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. White label loans ceased origination in FY19, and the portfolio remains in runoff.

#### Measurement

The future trail commission receivable is measured at expected value. The carrying amounts of the trail commission receivable are adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows by computing the present value of estimated future cash flows at the effective interest rates. The resulting adjustment is recognised as income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income (disclosed as loan management under fee and commission income in Note 1.2).

A remeasurement of the underlying cash flows relating to the trail commission receivable occurs at each reporting date.

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## 2. Expenses

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest** | $'000 | $'000 |
| Bond and warehouse facilities | **873,601** | 822,601 |
| Amortisation – facility issuance costs | **10,850** | 10,077 |
| Discount unwind on NPV of trail commission liability | **772** | (2,369) |
| Corporate facility | **2,899** | 5,115 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | **(638)** | 306 |
| | **887,484** | 835,730 |
| **Fee and commission** | | |
| Loan management | **627** | 921 |
| Borrowing commitment costs | **3,467** | 4,851 |
| RMBS/ABS costs | **12,394** | 10,381 |
| Discharge fee refund provision release | **-** | (100) |
| | **16,488** | 16,053 |
| **Employee benefits** | | |
| Remuneration, superannuation and on-costs | **56,223** | 51,683 |
| Share-based payments | **438** | 198 |
| | **56,661** | 51,881 |
| **Fair value losses on derivatives** | | |
| Fair value losses on interest rate swaps | **4,115** | 12,081 |
| | **4,115** | 12,081 |
| **Other** | | |
| Audit and other professional fees | **9,764** | 3,267 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **993** | 654 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | **1,992** | 1,626 |
| Insurance | **2,723** | 2,512 |
| Marketing | **3,007** | 2,028 |
| Rent and occupancy costs | **1,284** | 1,099 |
| Technology expenses | **14,927** | 12,323 |
| Unrecoverable GST | **3,383** | 2,846 |
| Other | **3,638** | 2,865 |
| | **41,711** | 29,220 |
| **Loan impairment expense** | | |
| Loan impairment provision (see Note 6) | **27,505** | 11,602 |
| Loan recoveries | **(4,945)** | (3,663) |
| | **22,560** | 7,939 |
| | **1,029,019** | 952,904 |



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### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

#### 2.1. Interest

**Bond and warehouse facilities and corporate facility**

Recognised in the profit or loss as it accrues using the effective interest rate method. Bond and warehouse facilities interest expense include coupon payments on notes issued, and interest paid on non-securitised funding facilities.

**Amortisation - facility issuance costs**

Transaction costs incurred by the Group incremental to the issue of debt securities by the securitisation trusts, are capitalised on the statement of financial position of the parent entity as facility issuance costs. These costs are amortised to the statement of profit or loss over the average expected life of the debt securities using the effective interest rate method.

#### 2.2. Fee and commission

**Loan management**

Includes trail commission payable expense on white label loans based on individual loan balances outstanding and the loan continuing to perform.

**Borrowing commitment costs**

Commitment fees directly related to the Group's global funding program.

**RMBS / ABS costs**

Other financing costs include trustee and servicer fees, liquidity fees, rating agency fees, and other fees related to the ongoing operation of the bond and warehouse facilities.

#### 2.3. Employee benefits

Employee benefits expense includes fixed and variable remuneration, superannuation, and associated on-costs.

The policy relating to share-based payments is set out in Note 31.

#### 2.4. Fair value losses on derivatives

The Group's funding structures contractually require the Group to enter into interest rate swaps on the origination of fixed rate loans to customers, to ensure the Group's special purpose vehicles maintain sufficient cash flows by eliminating interest rate risk exposure.

At 30 June 2025, the fair value of future cash flows of each swap that was not designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge was determined in line with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### 2.5. Other

This mainly comprises bank and regulatory fees, and general administration expenses. These items are expensed when incurred.

#### 2.6. Loan impairment

Loan impairment expenses relate to the movement in the:

- specific and collective provisions; and
- direct loan write-offs net of any recoveries recognised during the year.

See Note 6 for detail on impairment of loans and advances.

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## 3. Income tax

### 3.1. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current tax** | $'000 | $'000 |
| In respect of the current year | **23,905** | 17,097 |
| In respect of prior years | **(604)** | 225 |
| | **23,301** | 17,322 |
| **Deferred tax** | | |
| In respect of the current year | **(9,161)** | (1,906) |
| In respect of prior years | **4** | (96) |
| | **(9,157)** | (2,002) |
| **Total income tax expense recognised in the current year** | **14,144** | 15,320 |

**The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before tax | **48,728** | 50,111 |
| Income tax expense calculated at 30% (FY24: 30%) | **14,619** | 15,033 |
| Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit | **44** | 233 |
| Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions | **52** | 111 |
| Employee share scheme | **(2)** | (44) |
| Other items | **31** | (142) |
| | **14,744** | 15,191 |
| Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the deferred tax of prior years | **4** | (96) |
| Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years | **(604)** | 225 |
| **Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss** | **14,144** | 15,320 |

The tax rate used for FY25 and FY24 reconciliations is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by corporate entities in Australia, and 28% in New Zealand.

**RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### 3.2. Current tax balances

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 |
| Current tax (payable)/receivable | **(4,009)** | 6,309 |
| | **(4,009)** | 6,309 |

### 3.3. Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets (DTA) and deferred tax liabilities (DTL) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 |
| Deferred tax assets | **15,154** | 3,472 |
| | **15,154** | 3,472 |

| FY25 | Opening balance | Current year recognised in profit or loss | Previously unrecognised in profit or loss | Recognised directly in equity / recoup loss against tax liability | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)** | | | | | |
| Provision for expected credit loss | 14,214 | **2,093** | **-** | **7** | **16,314** |
| Plant, equipment and software | 1,570 | **(1,162)** | **-** | **-** | **408** |
| Employee entitlements | 1,580 | **(230)** | **-** | **-** | **1,350** |
| Provision for lease make good | 58 | **(31)** | **-** | **-** | **27** |
| Provision for discharge fee refund | 717 | **(1)** | **-** | **-** | **716** |
| Trail commission payable | 30,164 | **1,184** | **(4,400)** | **-** | **26,948** |
| Loans and advances – Novated Leases | - | **7,700** | **-** | **-** | **7,700** |
| Lease liability | 479 | **(397)** | **-** | **-** | **82** |
| Capitalised upfront commission | (16,476) | **(198)** | **-** | **(5)** | **(16,679)** |
| Capitalised trail commission | (24,247) | **(1,498)** | **-** | **-** | **(25,745)** |
| Deferred bond issue cost | (3,251) | **379** | **-** | **(1)** | **(2,873)** |
| Derivatives | 1,307 | **880** | **-** | **5,323** | **7,510** |
| Trail commission receivable | (7,230) | **565** | **4,400** | **-** | **(2,265)** |
| Others | 4,587 | **(123)** | **(4)** | **(2,799)** | **1,661** |
| | 3,472 | **9,161** | **(4)** | **2,525** | **15,154** |

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| FY24 | Opening balance $'000 | Current year recognised in profit or loss $'000 | Previously unrecognised in profit or loss $'000 | Recognised directly in equity / recoup loss against tax liability $'000 | Closing balance $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)** | | | | | |
| Provision for expected credit loss | 12,749 | **1,467** | **-** | **(2)** | **14,214** |
| Plant, equipment and software | 1,376 | **194** | **-** | **-** | **1,570** |
| Employee entitlements | 1,546 | **35** | **(1)** | **-** | **1,580** |
| Provision for lease make good | 59 | **-** | **(1)** | **-** | **58** |
| Provision for discharge fee refund | 1,182 | **(465)** | **-** | **-** | **717** |
| Trail commission payable | 29,457 | **707** | **-** | **-** | **30,164** |
| Lease liability | 627 | **(148)** | **-** | **-** | **479** |
| Capitalised upfront commission | (15,031) | **(1,450)** | **3** | **2** | **(16,476)** |
| Capitalised trail commission | (24,280) | **33** | **-** | **-** | **(24,247)** |
| Deferred bond issue cost | (3,208) | **(42)** | **(3)** | **2** | **(3,251)** |
| Derivatives | (1,441) | **2,546** | **(3)** | **205** | **1,307** |
| Trail commission receivable | (7,229) | **-** | **(1)** | **-** | **(7,230)** |
| Others | 4,227 | **(971)** | **102** | **1,229** | **4,587** |
| | 34 | **1,906** | **96** | **1,436** | **3,472** |

## RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### a. Current tax

Tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to a mix of timing and non-assessable items. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

### b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets (DTAs) are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such DTAs and DTLs are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

In addition, DTLs are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

DTLs are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

DTAs arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of DTAs is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

DTLs and DTAs are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of DTLs and DTAs reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

### c. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

### d. Tax consolidation and tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

Resimac Group Ltd and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. The head entity Resimac Group Ltd, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The Group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes and deferred taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group. The current and deferred tax amounts are measured in a systematic manner that is consistent with the broad principles in AASB 112 *Income Taxes*.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognised current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the Resimac tax consolidated group. Unused tax losses at 30 June 2025 is $nil (FY24: $0.7 million).

### e. Nature of the tax funding agreement

Members of the Group have entered into a tax funding agreement. The tax funding agreement requires payments to/from the head entity to be recognised via an inter-entity receivable (payable) which is at call.

The allocation of taxes under the tax funding agreement is recognised as an increase or decrease in the subsidiaries' intercompany accounts with the tax consolidated group head company, Resimac Group Ltd. The amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are due upon receipt of the funding advice from the head entity, which is issued as soon as practical after the end of each financial year.

## 4. Cash and cash equivalents

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Cash at bank and on hand | | **9,915** | 53,904 |
| Cash collections accounts (restricted cash)[1] | | **765,822** | 817,095 |
| | 22 | **775,737** | 870,999 |
| **Reconciliation of profit after tax to the net cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Profit after tax | | **34,584** | 34,791 |
| **Adjustments for** | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2 | **993** | 654 |
| Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets | 2 | **1,992** | 1,626 |
| Amortisation of bond issue costs | 2 | **10,850** | 10,077 |
| Fair value movement on swaps | | **(1,349)** | (3,501) |
| Loan impairment expense | 2 | **27,505** | 11,602 |
| Net loss on disposal of non-current assets | | **31** | - |
| Movement in present value of future trail commission income | | **1,931** | 4,308 |
| Movement in present value of future trail commission expense | | **(1,048)** | (1,808) |
| Share-based payments expense | 2 | **438** | 198 |
| Discount unwind on portfolio acquisition | | **(5,560)** | - |
| Fair value gain on financial assets | | **(1,290)** | - |
| Gain on modification of lease | | **(1,592)** | - |
| Dividend income from listed equity investments | | **(269)** | (277) |
| **(Increase) / Decrease in assets** | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | | **4,742** | (1,182) |
| Loans and advances | | **(467,808)** | (151,476) |
| Other assets | | **(5,035)** | (44) |
| Allowance for expected credit losses | | **(15,968)** | (7,437) |
| Current tax receivable/payable | | **9,055** | (799) |
| Deferred tax assets | | **(8,684)** | 254 |
| **Increase / (Decrease) in liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | | **4,509** | (1,536) |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | | **(16,270)** | (1,675) |
| Provisions | | **(2,866)** | (1,235) |
| **Net cash used in operating activities** | | **(431,109)** | (107,461) |

1 Cash collections account includes monies in the Special Purpose Vehicles and securitisation trusts on behalf of members in those trusts and various clearing accounts. These funds are not available for operational use.

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**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

| | Issued capital | Share-based payment reserve | Interest-bearing liabilities | Lease liabilities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Balance at 1 July 2024** | **173,916** | **(1,918)** | **14,415,581** | **7,368** | **14,594,947** |
| Operating cashflows | **-** | **-** | **(16,263)** | **(700)** | **(16,963)** |
| Financing cashflows | **(4,833)** | **829** | **1,805,228** | **(1,375)** | **1,799,849** |
| Non-cash movements | **1,439** | **(1,003)** | **91,659** | **7,973** | **100,068** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **170,522** | **(2,092)** | **16,296,205** | **13,266** | **16,477,901** |
| **Balance at 1 July 2023** | 173,531 | (945) | 14,471,071 | 9,369 | 14,653,026 |
| Operating cashflows | - | - | (1,675) | - | (1,675) |
| Financing cashflows | (1,475) | 702 | (88,226) | (1,852) | (90,851) |
| Non-cash movements | 1,860 | (1,675) | 34,411 | (149) | 34,447 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | 173,916 | (1,918) | 14,415,581 | 7,368 | 14,594,947 |

### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Cash comprises cash deposits and cash equivalents that are short-term, liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash, not subject to significant risk of changes in value, and have a maturity of three months or less.

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

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## 5. Trade and other receivables

| Current | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Fee and commission receivable | **245** | 339 |
| Prepayments | **4,646** | 3,286 |
| GST receivable | **-** | 1,056 |
| Sundry receivables | **42** | 380 |
| | **4,933** | 5,061 |

### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

All receivables are derived in the ordinary course of business. No maturity dates are specified as they are normally settled within twelve months. There are no long-term outstanding receivables as at the reporting date and no material impairment recognised.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for expected credit losses. The credit risk of trade receivables is considered immaterial as they are due from Australian financial institutions with high credit ratings.

#### Fee and commission receivable

Comprises trail commission receivables on settlement terms of 30 days. This is initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments are recognised when the costs are incurred and amortised over the period in which the economic benefits from these assets are received.

#### Sundry receivables

Sundry receivables are receivables arising from various immaterial transactions in the ordinary course of business. The Group has assessed these receivables as fully recoverable at balance date.



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## 6. Loans and advances

| Gross loans and advances | NOTE | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances | | **15,924,397** | 14,022,237 |
| Capitalised upfront commissions | | **62,168** | 55,003 |
| Capitalised trail commissions | | **85,815** | 80,822 |
| Deferred mortgage fees | | **(6,138)** | (3,363) |
| Unamortised discount on portfolio acquisition | | **(12,733)** | - |
| Unallocated customer repayments/advances | | **(21,677)** | (7,185) |
| | | **16,031,832** | 14,147,514 |
| Less: allowance for expected credit losses | | **(56,524)** | (50,009) |
| | 22 | **15,975,308** | 14,097,505 |
| Current | | **5,619,780** | 4,244,254 |
| Non-current | | **10,412,052** | 9,903,260 |
| | | **16,031,832** | 14,147,514 |

| | FY25 $'000 | | | FY24 $'000 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Home Loan and NZ lending | Asset Finance lending | Total group | Home Loan and NZ lending | Asset Finance lending | Total group |
| **Allowances for expected credit losses** | | | | | | |
| Collective allowance | **32,160** | **20,732** | **52,892** | 36,676 | 9,434 | 46,110 |
| Specific allowance | **3,147** | **485** | **3,632** | 1,688 | 2,211 | 3,899 |
| | **35,307** | **21,217** | **56,524** | 38,364 | 11,645 | 50,009 |
| **Movement in allowance for ECL** | | | | | | |
| **Balance at 1 July** | **38,364** | **11,645** | **50,009** | 42,466 | 3,378 | 45,844 |
| **Provided for/(written back) for during the year** | | | | | | |
| • Specific | **1,960** | **18,763** | **20,723** | 943 | 7,836 | 8,779 |
| • Collective | **(4,516)** | **11,298** | **6,782** | (3,995) | 6,818 | 2,823 |
| | **(2,556)** | **30,061** | **27,505** | (3,052) | 14,654 | 11,602 |
| Write-offs | **(501)** | **(20,489)** | **(20,990)** | (1,050) | (6,387) | (7,437) |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **35,307** | **21,217** | **56,524** | 38,364 | 11,645 | 50,009 |

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### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

All loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the loans and advances.

Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the loans and advances are derecognised or impaired.

#### Unallocated customer repayments/advances

Relates to loan payments received from borrowers on the last day of the reporting period that reside in clearing accounts to be allocated to a loan on the following day at balance date.

#### Impairment and provisioning

AASB 9 requires an Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the loans and advances. Impairment policy of loans and advances are included in Note 22.

#### Security properties repossessed

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had exercised their right to foreclose on 11 residential properties (FY24: 6) being the security for loans and advances. The Group intends to sell these properties with the proceeds to go towards clearing the outstanding balance of the underlying loans. Mortgages in possession are held as part of loans and advances, until sold.

## 7. Other financial assets

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-current** | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Equity in ASX Listed Companies | 22 | - | 15,145 |
| Equity in Unlisted Companies | 22 | **4,800** | 3,510 |
| | | **4,800** | 18,655 |

#### Equity in ASX Listed Companies

Equity investments in ASX listed companies were investments the Group held for long term strategic purposes. As permitted by AASB 9, the Group designated these investments at the date of initial application as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The accumulated fair value reserve related to these investments will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends were recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payment was established.

In June 2025, the Group disposed its investment in ASX listed companies to a Director related company. This asset sale was entered into at commercial arm's length terms. The resulting gain/loss on the disposal of these investments have been recognised through other comprehensive income.

#### Equity in Unlisted Companies

Investments that are not traded in an active market, however classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are disclosed at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The fair value assessment conducted on the unlisted shares, included assessing other market conditions on the current and future operating models. The fair value assessments include comparisons against forecasted operating performance at time of investment and recent capital raises completed. The valuation methodology for these investments is disclosed in Note 22.

In FY25, the Group increased the fair value of the investment in unlisted companies and the resulting gain is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.



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## 8. Right-of-use assets

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Lease - Buildings** | $'000 | $'000 |
| Balance at 1 July | **5,554** | 7,323 |
| Additions | **14,257** | - |
| Modifications | **(4,512)** | (156) |
| Depreciation | **(1,992)** | (1,626) |
| Foreign exchange | **-** | 13 |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **13,307** | 5,554 |

| **Lease - Buildings** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right-of-use assets at cost | **14,257** | 14,100 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | **(950)** | (8,546) |
| **Total right-of-use assets** | **13,307** | 5,554 |

#### Right-of-use assets

The Group leases offices with lease term of 1-7 years. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and comprise the following:

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Depreciation of right-of-use asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

On 24 July 2024, the Group signed a new office lease agreement to relocate its Sydney office premises from Level 2 & 9 of 45 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000 to Level 21 & 22 of 201 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000. After successful completion of the office fit out works and occupational certificates, Resimac relocated its Sydney operations to the new premises on 13 January 2025.

The Group recognised a gain on the modification of the lease term of $1.6m on termination of the prior office lease contract on 45 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

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## 9. Plant and equipment

| Carrying amounts of | Computer equipment $'000 | Office furniture $'000 | Operating lease equipment $'000 | Leasehold improvement $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2024** | **382** | **44** | **127** | **182** | **735** |
| Additions | **165** | **-** | **-** | **21** | **186** |
| Disposals | **-** | **(36)** | **-** | **-** | **(36)** |
| Depreciation expense | **(229)** | **(8)** | **(73)** | **(174)** | **(484)** |
| Foreign exchange | **5** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **5** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **323** | **-** | **54** | **29** | **406** |
| | | | | | |
| **Balance at 1 July 2023** | 561 | 60 | 258 | 441 | 1,320 |
| Additions | 68 | - | - | - | 68 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation expense | (248) | (16) | (131) | (259) | (654) |
| Foreign exchange | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | 382 | 44 | 127 | 182 | 735 |

### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is recognised to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

| | Years |
|---|---|
| Computer equipment | **3-4** |
| Office furniture | **10** |
| Operating lease equipment | **3-7** |
| Leasehold improvement | **For life of the lease** |

#### Derecognition

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Impairment

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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## 10. Other assets

| | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Reinsurance claim receivable | **520** | 596 |
| Other | **260** | 274 |
| | **780** | 870 |
| | | |
| Current | **260** | 274 |
| Non-current | **520** | 596 |
| | **780** | 870 |

#### Reinsurance claim receivable

Prime Insurance Group Limited was purchased as part of the RHG Mortgage Corporation Limited (RHG) acquisition in 2014. Its sole purpose is to provide mortgage insurance and reinsurance facilities for the RHG mortgage assets and process any shortfall claims received. RHG loans ceased origination in FY14, and the portfolio is in run-off.

The reinsurance claim receivable is available to utilise against the reinsurance claim reserve amount in Note 16.

## 11. Goodwill and intangible assets

| Goodwill | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July** | **28,379** | 28,379 |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **28,379** | 28,379 |
| | | |
| **Other intangible assets** | | |
| **Balance at 1 July** | **-** | - |
| Additions - Cost incurred for the development of on-premise systems and software | **5,047** | - |
| Amortisation during the year | **(509)** | - |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **4,538** | - |
| | | |
| **Total goodwill and intangible assets** | **32,917** | 28,379 |

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### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (less accumulated impairment losses, if any).

### Impairment testing

At 30 June 2025, the Group has performed goodwill impairment testing, which included consideration of the impact of the macroeconomic environment. Goodwill of $21.7 million has been allocated for impairment assessment purposes to the Home Loan Lending Business (HLLB) cash-generating unit (CGU). This CGU is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination to which that goodwill relates and is the lowest level at which goodwill is allocated. RAF goodwill of $6.7 million, including the goodwill recognised from RAF's investment in 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd, is considered a separate CGU (Asset Finance Lending Business or AFLB) and has been separately assessed for impairment testing.

No goodwill was recognised on the acquisition of the WBC auto portfolio as it did not meet the recognition requirement of AASB 3 *Business Combination*.

A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

### Recoverable amount of the asset

The recoverable amount is equal to the greater of:

- fair value less costs to sell; and
- value in use ('VIU').

The management have used the VIU methodology to estimate the recoverable amount as there is no readily available market information for specific business sales of an equivalent sized business to the HLLB and AFLB CGUs to estimate the fair value less cost to sell.

The VIU calculation requires management to estimate future cash flows expected to arrive from the CGU and a suitable discount rate to calculate present value.

### Indicators of impairment

The minimum indicators of impairment have been considered by management. These include both internal and external sources of information such as:

- significant changes (historical and future) in the market, economic, legal or technological environment which would have an adverse impact on the Group;
- decline in market capitalisation below the carrying value of net assets;
- interest rate changes which impact the discount rate used in modelling;
- evidence of a worsening financial position;
- plans to discontinue operations; and
- macro economic conditions.

As at 30 June 2025, Management observed the market capitalisation of the Group being lower than the carrying amount of the Group's net assets. Whilst this is considered an indicator of impairment, the impairment assessment performed by management indicates the recoverable amounts of all CGU's remains higher than the carrying amounts resulting in no impairment in FY25.

There were no other indicators of impairment as at 30 June 2025.

### Inputs to impairment calculations

**Cash flow projections**
For VIU calculations, cash flow projections are based on strategic objectives and business forecasts prepared by management and approved by the Board. Cash flow projections are five years in length and a terminal growth rate beyond this has been applied.

**Impairment assessment**
In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

Furthermore, each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated shall:

- represent the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- not exceed the operating segments.

The allocation of goodwill to these CGU's is considered appropriate.

**Key judgements and assumptions**
The Group assesses whether goodwill is impaired at least annually in accordance with the accounting policy and AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*. The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined based on value in use calculations that utilise cash flow projections based on financial forecasts approved by senior management which cover a 5-year time horizon. In determining these detailed cash flow projections, management considers:

- current and expected performance of each CGU;
- Board and management approved budgets and strategic plans; and
- changes in economic and market environments.

The relevant assumptions in deriving the value in use of each CGU are as follows:

- the budgeted net profit after tax for each CGU for each year within the cash flow projection period;
- the discount rate; and
- growth rates.

The detailed cash flow projections determined by management are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The determination of the discount rate is a matter of judgement and is based on a number of factors, including a theoretical calculation, observation of third party reports and discount rates used by comparable financial services companies. Management have determined that the appropriate discount rate to apply is the cost of equity of 12.6% for both HLLB and AFLB CGUs.

A long-term growth rate of 2.5% is applied to the last year's projected cash flow and into the terminal period. The terminal growth rate is based on the expected long-term performance for the industry in which the CGU's operate and expectations regarding inflation as determined by consumer price index ("CPI").

The key assumptions used for assessing the recoverable amount of the CGUs are as below:

| | FY25 | | FY24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HLLB | AFLB | HLLB | AFLB |
| Discount rate (post-tax) | **12.6%** | **12.6%** | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| Terminal growth rate | **+2.5%** | **+2.5%** | +2.0% | +2.0% |

In evaluating the VIU for goodwill impairment, management conducts sensitivity analysis on the cost of equity by applying a discount rate range of 11.6% to 15.6%. Further sensitivity analysis is carried out by reducing the underlying cash flow forecasts by 15% to account for potential macroeconomic downturns as would be experienced in a stress scenario. The complete sensitivity range is presented as follows:

**HLLB Headroom ($ millions)**

| Discount rate | 11.6% | 12.6% | 13.6% | 14.6% | 15.6% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Base Case | 202 | 150 | 107 | 71 | 41 |
| Stress Scenario | 125 | 81 | 45 | 15 | (10) |

**AFLB Headroom ($ millions)**

| Discount rate | 11.6% | 12.6% | 13.6% | 14.6% | 15.6% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Base Case | 82 | 70 | 60 | 52 | 45 |
| Stress Scenario | 57 | 46 | 38 | 31 | 25 |

The post-tax discount rates which would result in zero headroom / impairment are 17.3% (HLLB CGU) and 29.3% (AFLB CGU).

**Impairment charge**
Management is of the opinion that potential impacts that could be introduced from a change in the economic environment have been adequately considered for goodwill impairment testing purposes at 30 June 2025. Based upon the impairment testing performed, there is no impairment charge for FY25 (FY24: Nil).

## 12. Trade and other payables

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Commissions payable | | **4,726** | 5,799 |
| Accruals | | **11,319** | 9,793 |
| GST Payable | | **4,415** | - |
| Other creditors | | **6,188** | 11,600 |
| | 22 | **26,648** | 27,192 |

### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Trade creditors and other payables are generally settled within 30 day terms and are unsecured. Trade creditors and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year, are unpaid, and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

#### Commissions payable

Relates to upfront and trail commission payable to aggregators and brokers.

#### GST payable

Relates to GST payable to the tax authorities at the balance sheet date.

#### Accruals and other creditors

Accruals and other creditors are accrued fees and expenses and unsecured payables relating to expenses arising in the ordinary course of business.

## 13. Interest-bearing liabilities

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Debt securities on issue | | **16,115,888** | 14,082,694 |
| Corporate debt facilities | | **14,000** | 39,000 |
| Issuance facilities | | **166,317** | 293,887 |
| | 22 | **16,296,205** | 14,415,581 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current | | **5,485,132** | 4,324,674 |
| Non-current | | **10,811,073** | 10,090,907 |
| | | **16,296,205** | 14,415,581 |

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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### RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

All borrowings are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts on acquisition, over the period to maturity.

Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

For further detail on the amortised cost basis of accounting see Note 1 and 2. Details of the Group's interest-bearing liabilities are set out in Note 22.

#### 13.1. Debt securities on issue

#### Warehouse facilities

The warehouse facilities, referenced as Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), provide the initial duration financing of loans and advances to customers. The security for advances under these facilities is a combination of fixed and floating charges over all assets of the warehouse SPVs, including the mortgage security. If a warehouse facility is not renewed or should there be a default under the existing terms and conditions, the warehouse facility funder will, generally, not have a right of recourse against the remainder of the Group.

The total capacity for the 19 warehouse facilities at 30 June 2025 was AUD 10.3 billion (equivalent) (FY24: 16 warehouse facilities; AUD 8.5 billion (equivalent)), of which AUD 1.9 billion (equivalent) was undrawn at 30 June 2025.

During the financial year there were no material breaches to the warehouse agreements. All warehouse facilities were renewed, on or before their maturity date.

#### Bonds (RMBS and ABS)

Bonds issued by the securitisation trusts provide duration funding for loans and advances originated by the Group. The bond notes generally have a legal final maturity of 31 years from issue, and a call option of up to 5 years post issuance.

The bondholder's security is a combination of fixed and floating charges over all assets of the securitisation trust. Credit losses arising from the bonds will not result in the bondholders having a right of recourse against the Group (as Originator, Manager or Servicer).

During the year ended 30 June 2025, AUD 4.3 billion (equivalent) of new bonds were issued (FY24: AUD 2.5 billion (equivalent)). These bond issuances paid down warehouse facilities creating capacity to fund new loans and new portfolio acquisition. During the financial year, there were no breaches to the terms of the bonds.

#### 13.2. Corporate debt facility

At 30 June 2025, the Group had $14 million (FY24: $39 million) in corporate debt securities (Secured Capital Note) maturing in January 2026. The $14 million liability is disclosed under corporate debt facilities.

As at 30 June 2025, the Company had a $30 million revolving corporate facility maturing in November 2025. The Group had an undrawn balance of $30 million at 30 June 2025 (FY24: $30 million). In accordance with the terms of the Group's corporate debt facilities, the Group is required to comply with certain covenants. During the entire year and as at 30 June 2025, the Group was compliant with these covenants.

The corporate debt facilities are secured by a first-ranking charge over the beneficial rights to the trust's residual income of the Group. See Note 23.7 for further detail.

#### 13.3. Issuance facilities

The Group maintains a series of subsidiary SPV's for the purpose of raising financing for its RMBS-related credit risk retention ("CRR") obligations. CRR is a mandatory requirement for the Group's RMBS issuance activities in the U.S., European, Japanese and U.K. jurisdictions where, in general, the Group is required to hold an economic interest of at least 5% in value of an RMBS issuance. The subsidiary SPV's hold a 5% vertical strip of bonds of an individual RMBS issuance and raises secured financing from banks and credit investors.

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## 14. Lease liabilities

| Lease liabilities included in the Statement of Financial Position | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 July | **7,368** | 9,369 |
| Addition | **13,912** | - |
| Modifications | **(5,926)** | (156) |
| Interest (recognised)/incurred | **(638)** | 306 |
| Payment of lease liabilities | **(1,437)** | (2,158) |
| Foreign exchange | **(13)** | 7 |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **13,266** | 7,368 |
| | | |
| Current | **1,177** | 1,751 |
| Non-current | **12,089** | 5,617 |
| | **13,266** | 7,368 |

| Amounts recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income | | |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets | **1,992** | 1,626 |
| Interest (income)/expense on lease liabilities | **(638)** | 306 |

| Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest paid | **(62)** | (306) |
| Payment of lease liabilities | **(1,375)** | (1,852) |

### 14.1. Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments to penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate.
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group made adjustments during the year presented to reflect the modification of lease term and expiry of the previous office lease at 45 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in "Other expenses" in profit or loss (see note 2).

The Group has applied judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

## 15. Other financial liabilities

| Present value of future trail commission payable | NOTE | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| White label loans | | **3,995** | 5,042 |
| On balance sheet loans | | **85,815** | 80,822 |
| | 22 | **89,810** | 85,864 |
| | | | |
| Current | | **23,722** | 22,342 |
| Non-current | | **66,088** | 63,522 |
| | | **89,810** | 85,864 |

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**RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT**

The Group makes trail commission and service provider fee payments to brokers and mortgage originators for originating on balance sheet and white label loans based on individual loan balances outstanding and the loan continuing to perform.

**White label loans**

Fair value of future trail commission payable was recognised on the origination of white label loans. This represents the NPV of the expected future trail commission payable under the origination and management agreement, less ongoing servicing costs not covered by transaction fees.

**On balance sheet loans**

On initial recognition of a mortgage loan at origination the Group recognises a trail commission financial liability which is recognised based on net present value of expected future trailing commission payable to brokers.

The Group's estimate of net present value requires judgement as to the assumptions including expected run off rate and discount rate. Subsequent to initial recognition the trail commission liability is measured at amortised cost.

A corresponding trail commission asset is capitalised to the loan as a transaction cost.

**Key judgements and assumptions**

Trailing commissions are paid to brokers over the life of loans based on the loan book balance outstanding, if the respective loans are in good order and not in default. The discounted cash flow valuation of trail commission liabilities is classified as level 3 in the fair value measurement hierarchy.

The key assumptions underlying the valuation or trail commission payable to brokers as at 30 June 2025 are summarised below:

| | FY25 | FY24 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Average loan life (range) / Annualised run-off** | | | |
| Prime / Near Prime | **17% - 22%** | 17% - 22% | Run-off is a combination of discharges, prepayments and scheduled loan repayments. |
| Non-conforming | **26% - 32%** | 26% - 32% | |
| NZ | **26% - 32%** | 26% - 32% | |
| **Discount rate** | | | |
| Discount rate | **9.3%** | 9.1% | This is the rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the estimated future cash flows. |

**Exposure to run-off rate risk - Sensitivity analysis**

Management does not expect the run-off rate to change in excess of 10% positive or 10% negative of the rates revealed through an analysis of the Group's historical loan data. The change estimate is calculated based on historical movements of the prepayment rate. The effect from changes in prepayment rates, with all other variables held consistent, is as follows:

| Impact on trail commission liability - Increase / (Decrease) | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| + 10% | **(6,382)** | (6,139) |
| - 10% | **7,269** | 7,027 |

## 16. Other liabilities

| Non-current | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Reinsurance claim reserve | **520** | 596 |
| | **520** | 596 |

The reinsurance claim reserve offsets with the reinsurance claim receivable amount in Note 10. Reinsurance claim reserve is measured at the value that is expected to be paid for incurred claims.

## 17. Provisions

| | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Employee benefits | **4,258** | 5,053 |
| Office make good | **346** | 447 |
| Other | **1,553** | 604 |
| | **6,157** | 6,104 |
| Current | **5,207** | 5,542 |
| Non-current | **950** | 562 |
| | **6,157** | 6,104 |

| | Employee benefits $'000 | Make good $'000 | Other $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2024** | 5,053 | 447 | 604 | 6,104 |
| Provision recognised | **1,510** | **699** | **950** | **3,159** |
| Provision utilised / released | **(2,305)** | **(800)** | **(1)** | **(3,106)** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **4,258** | **346** | **1,553** | **6,157** |

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## RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

### 17.1. Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees where the liability can be measured reliably and payment is probable, in respect of:

- wages and salaries;
- annual leave;
- long service leave; and
- on-costs relating to the above.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to settle within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. It is measured as the present value of expected future payments for the services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

### 17.2. Office make good

Where a condition of the Group's lease premises is to return the property in its original condition at the end of a lease term. The Group recognises a provision for the expected cost of the refurbishment at the end of the lease.

### 17.4. Other

Other provision includes various items including but not limited to organisational restructuring costs, legal costs and customer fee refund.



Resimac's mission is to be a customer focused organisation, leveraging technology and data analytics coupled with expansion of our sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) footprint.

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# Capital.

For the year ended
30 June 2025

## 18. Capital management

### The Group's capital management objectives

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group operates a warehouse for securitisation funding model for its lending business and as such makes decisions on the amount of capital invested in the notes or warehouses based on alternate sources of funding and the expected return on amounts invested and with regard to the Company's cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings net of cash balances) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings).

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Board is responsible for monitoring and approving the capital management framework within which management operates. The purpose of the framework is to prudently manage capital whilst optimising the debt and equity structure.

| Equity | NOTE | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Issued capital | 20 | **108,981** | 112,375 |
| Reserves | 20 | **(30,437)** | (23,686) |
| Retained earnings | 20 | **286,505** | 327,361 |
| | | **365,049** | 416,050 |





## 19. Dividends

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Declared and paid during the period (fully-franked at 30 percent)** | $'000 | $'000 |
| Final dividend for FY24: $0.035 (FY23: $0.04) | **13,983**[1] | 16,027[1] |
| Interim dividend for FY25: $0.035 (Interim FY24: $0.035) | **13,994**[2] | 14,074[2] |
| Special dividend for FY25: $0.12 | **47,463**[3] | - |
| | **75,440** | 30,101 |
| **Proposed and unrecognised as a liability (fully-franked at 30 percent)** | | |
| Final dividend for FY25: $0.035 (FY24: $0.035) | **13,844** | 14,000 |
| | **13,844** | 14,000 |
| **Franking credit balance** | | |
| Franking credits available for future years at 30% adjusted for the payment of income tax and dividends receivable or payable. | **117,892** | 123,304 |
| Impact on the franking account of dividends proposed before the financial report was issued but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period. | **(5,933)** | (6,000) |

1 The final FY24 dividend paid is net of: $17,404 (final FY23: $72,466) dividend paid to treasury shares held by the Group, eliminated on consolidation and dividend paid in relation to non-controlling interest of $nil (FY23: $34,300).
2 The interim FY25 dividend paid is net of: $5,877 (interim FY24: $33,062) dividend paid to treasury shares held by the Group, eliminated on consolidation and dividend paid in relation to non-controlling interest of $nil (FY24: $107,114).
3 A special dividend was declared and paid in June 2025 post the strategic review of non-core listed equity investments and the return of capital to shareholders via the payment of a special dividend of $0.12 per share.

## 20. Issued capital and reserves

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 |
| Issued capital | **170,522** | 174,331 |
| Treasury shares | **-** | (415) |
| **Share capital** | **170,522** | 173,916 |
| Reverse acquisition reserve[1] | **(61,541)** | (61,541) |
| | **108,981** | 112,375 |

1 As a result of reverse acquisition accounting in the Resimac/Homeloans merger, an account was created as a component of equity. This account called 'Reverse acquisition reserve' is similar in nature to share capital. The Reverse acquisition reserve is not available for distribution.

Issued capital as at 30 June 2025 was $170,523,335 (395,529,012 ordinary shares).

Movements in issued capital during the year relate to the acquisition of 4,745,988 shares for $4,069,859 (average price of $0.86 per share) under the Group's on market share buyback scheme and the issue of 275,000 new shares (average price of $0.95 per share) for $261,250. Shares purchased through the on market share buyback scheme were cancelled prior to 30 June 2025.

### 20.1. Issued capital

| | No. of shares - Thousands | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2023** | 401,622 | 175,806 |
| Share buyback cancelled shares (average price: $0.91 per share) | (1,622) | (1,475) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | 400,000 | 174,331 |
| | | |
| Issue of new shares (average price: $0.95 per share) | **275** | **261** |
| Share buyback cancelled shares (average price: $0.86 per share) | **(4,746)** | **(4,070)** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **395,529** | **170,522** |

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CAPITAL

### 20.2. Treasury shares

Treasury shares held in Resimac Group Ltd by Resimac EST Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Resimac Group Limited Employee Share Trust, are for the benefit of eligible employees of the Resimac Group Employee Share Option and Rights Plan. Shares issued to employees are recognised on a first-in-first-out basis.

| | No. of shares - Thousands | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 July 2023** | 1,640 | 2,275 |
| Allocation of shares under LTI#2 | (1,080) | (1,535) |
| Allocation of shares under Employee Share Plan | (227) | (325) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | 333 | 415 |
| | | |
| Acquisition of new treasury shares during the year | **1,158** | **1,024** |
| Allocation of shares under LTI#2 | **(1,275)** | **(1,169)** |
| Allocation of shares under Employee Share Trust | **(216)** | **(270)** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **-** | **-** |

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## 20.3. Reserves (net of income tax) and retained earnings

| | | RESERVES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Retained earnings | Cash flow hedge reserve | Foreign currency translation reserve | Fair value reserve | Share-based payment reserve | Other reserve | Non-controlling interest |
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Balance at 1 July 2024** | **327,361** | **(5,013)** | **(721)** | **(8,052)** | **(1,918)** | **(7,982)** | **311** |
| Profit after tax | **34,584** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax | **-** | **(12,542)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Currency translation differences | **-** | **-** | **743** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Fair value movement on investment through OCI, net of tax | **-** | **-** | **-** | **6,432** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Equity dividends | **(75,440)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| Share-based payments | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(174)** | **-** | **-** |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interest | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(1,210)** | **(212)** |
| **Balance at 30 June 2025** | **286,505** | **(17,555)** | **22** | **(1,620)** | **(2,092)** | **(9,192)** | **99** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Balance as at 1 July 2023** | 322,872 | (4,490) | (502) | (5,670) | (945) | (7,982) | 110 |
| Profit after tax | 34,590 | - | - | - | - | - | 201 |
| Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax | - | (523) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Currency translation differences | - | - | (219) | - | - | - | - |
| Fair value movement on investment through OCI, net of tax | - | - | - | (2,382) | - | - | - |
| Equity dividends | (30,101) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Share-based payments | - | - | - | - | (973) | - | - |
| **Balance at 30 June 2024** | 327,361 | (5,013) | (721) | (8,052) | (1,918) | (7,982) | 311 |

The cash flow in fair value of cash flow hedges (net of tax) includes:

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 |
| Gross change in fair value | **11,631** | 168,607 |
| Reclassification from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss | **(29,494)** | (169,335) |
| Tax impact | **5,321** | 205 |
| **Balance at 30 June** | **(12,542)** | (523) |





## 20.4. Nature and purpose of reserves

### Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the Group's accounting policy.

### Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's New Zealand operations from its functional currency to the Group's presentation currency are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

### Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including KMP, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 31 for further details of these plans.

### Other reserve

Other reserves represent the recognition made directly in equity for the difference between the amount by which the Non-Controlling Interest (NCI) was adjusted, and the fair value of consideration paid on Resimac's acquisition of the remaining 40% shares of RAF on 1 February 2021 and remaining 49% shares of 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd on 1 July 2024.

# 21. Earnings per share

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent ($'000)** | **34,584** | 34,590 |
| WANOS[1] used in the calculation of basic EPS (shares, thousands) | **398,797** | 399,664 |
| Dilutive effect of share options | **1,936** | 563 |
| **WANOS[1] used in the calculation of diluted EPS (shares, thousands)** | **400,733** | 400,227 |
| | | |
| **Earnings per share** | | |
| Basic (cents per share) | **8.67** | 8.65 |
| Diluted (cents per share) | **8.63** | 8.64 |

1 Weighted average number of shares.

### Calculation of earnings per share

### 21.1. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the WANOS adjusted for any bonus element.

### 21.2. Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by:

- dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent; by the
- WANOS outstanding during the year; plus
- the WANOS that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary options or rights into ordinary shares.

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# Risk.

For the year ended
30 June 2025

## 22. Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

| | Basis of measurement | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | Amortised cost | 4 | **775,737** | 870,999 |
| Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) | Amortised cost | 5 | **287** | 1,775 |
| Loans and advances | Amortised cost | 6 | **15,975,308** | 14,097,505 |
| Equity in ASX Listed Companies | FVOCI | 7 | **-** | 15,145 |
| Equity in Unlisted Companies | FVTPL | 7 | **4,800** | 3,510 |
| Derivative financial assets – Cross currency swaps | FVCHR | 23 | **25,400** | 41,545 |
| Derivative financial assets – Interest rate swaps | FVCHR | 23 | **83** | 2,153 |
| Derivative financial assets – Interest rate swaps | FVTPL | 23 | **86** | 3,899 |
| | | | **16,781,701** | 15,036,531 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | Amortised cost | 12 | **26,648** | 27,192 |
| Interest-bearing liabilities | Amortised cost | 13 | **16,296,205** | 14,415,581 |
| Lease liabilities | Amortised cost | 14 | **13,266** | 7,368 |
| Present value of trail commission payable | Amortised cost | 15 | **89,809** | 85,864 |
| Derivative financial liabilities – Cross currency swaps | FVCHR | 23 | **33,530** | 135,029 |
| Derivative financial liabilities – Interest rate swaps | FVCHR | 23 | **20,948** | 610 |
| Derivative financial Liabilities – Interest rate swaps | FVTPL | 23 | **308** | - |
| | | | **16,480,714** | 14,671,644 |

### 22.1. Fair values measurements and valuation processes

#### 22.1.1. Fair value hierarchy

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following assets and liabilities are measured at fair value by the Group for financial reporting purposes:

| | Fair value hierarchy | Valuation technique(s) and key input(s) | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Equity in ASX Listed Companies | Level 1 | Most recent traded price and other available market information. | **-** | 15,145 |
| Equity in Unlisted Companies | Level 3 | Acquisition value and financial performance since acquisition adjusted for changes in market and macroeconomic factors. | **4,800** | 3,510 |
| Interest rate swaps | Level 2 | Discounted cash flow.<br>Forward interest rates, contract interest rates. | **169** | 6,052 |
| Cross currency swaps | Level 2 | Discounted cash flow.<br>Forward interest rates, contract interest rates. | **25,400** | 41,545 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Interest rate swaps | Level 2 | Discounted cash flow.<br>Forward interest rates, contract interest rates. | **21,256** | 610 |
| Cross currency swaps | Level 2 | Discounted cash flow.<br>Forward interest rates, contract interest rates. | **33,530** | 135,029 |

In the year to 30 June 2025 there has been no change in the fair value hierarchy or the valuation techniques applied to any of the balances above.

For further information on the use of derivatives refer to Note 23 Financial risk management.

#### 22.1.2. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

With the exception of future trail commission payable and fixed interest rate loans that are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost, management consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

The fair value of future trail commission payable will be approximately $3.7 million lower and the fair value of the fixed interest rate loans will be approximately $20 million higher than their carrying values at amortised cost at 30 June 2025.

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## 22.2. Financial assets and liabilities

### 22.2.1. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or finance liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

### 22.2.2. Classification and subsequent measurement

#### 22.2.2.1. Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt instrument
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity instrument
- fair value through cash flow hedge reserve (FVCHR) – cash flow hedges
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

See Note 23.3 for recognition and measurement of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI or FVCHR as described above are measured as FVTPL. This includes majority of the Group's interest rate swaps derivative financial assets and investment securities. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVCHR as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or subsequently reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

#### 22.2.2.2. Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group determines the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed. In determining the business model, all relevant evidence that is available at date of assessment is used including:

- how the performance of the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Group's KMP;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

#### 22.2.2.3. Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amounts of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

#### 22.2.2.4. Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

| | |
|---|---|
| **Financial assets at FVTPL** | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. |
| **Financial assets at amortised cost** | These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by expected impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. |
| **Debt investments at FVOCI** | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. |
| **Equity investments at FVOCI** | These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. On disposal or derecognition of investment the cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss, instead it is transferred to retained earnings. |
| **Derivatives at FVCHR** | See Note 23.3 for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. |

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**22.2.2.5. Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPTL or other financial liabilities.

#### Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the liability is either held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings, trade and other payables and trail commission liability) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

### 22.2.3. Derecognition

**22.2.3.1. Financial assets**

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantively all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

**22.2.3.2. Financial liabilities**

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

### 22.2.4. Modification of financial instruments

A financial instrument is modified when its original contractual cash flows are renegotiated or modified. A financial asset that is renegotiated is derecognised if the rights to receive cash flows from the existing agreement have expired, either through replacement by a new agreement or the existing terms are modified to that effect. A financial liability that is renegotiated is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms or if that existing terms are modified such that the renegotiated financial instrument is a substantially different financial instrument.

Where the modification results in derecognition of the original financial instrument, the new financial instrument is recorded initially at its fair value and the resulting difference is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the nature of the financial instrument as described in the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities policy.

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, and for debt financial assets measured at FVOCI, when modification does not result in derecognition, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the nature of the financial instrument as described in the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities policy. The gain or loss is measured as the adjustment of the gross carrying amount to reflect the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate.

### 22.2.5. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on:

- Trade and other receivables
- Loans and advances measured at amortised cost
- Contract assets
- Lease receivables

The Group applies the following approach for measuring credit provisions:

- Specific Provisions (Stage 3);
- ECL modelled Collective Provision in line with AASB 9 requirements; and
- Post model overlays including macroeconomic, model and management overlays.

ECL's are monitored regularly in conjunction with monthly hardship and arrears metrics provided to the Group's Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO). The Group takes a tailored loan by loan approach to managing credit risk.

#### Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). The Group's ECL model is segmented by portfolio and products as appropriate, and all parameters are considered for each segment of the book individually to ensure the credit risk is accurately captured. This has been a point of emphasis for the Group as the portfolio mix shifts towards asset finance.

During the third quarter, an independent actuarial firm was engaged to review the Group's ECL models. This engagement constituted a comprehensive assessment of the collective provisioning model, including key assumptions such as probability of default, loss given default, and macroeconomic overlays.

#### WBC Auto Portfolio

On 28 February 2025 the Group completed the acquisition of the WBC auto portfolio comprising of novated leases and consumer auto products. Due to limited performance history available to the Group, management have applied benchmarks for the ECL provisioning process for the 30 June 2025 reporting period, using data from comparable market transactions and issuances. In addition to the base ECL coverage, management has incorporated macroeconomic, model risk, and management overlays as appropriate.

The key inputs used in measuring ECL include:

**(a) probability of default:** the PD is the likelihood of default, applied to each individual underlying exposure.

**(b) loss given default:** the LGD is an estimate of the severity of loss following a default event, taking into consideration the mitigating effect of mortgage insurance if applicable, collateral and time value of money. Mortgage insurance is reflected indirectly in the LGD, as mortgage insured loans are not expected to incur loss following default.

Given the low number of historic observed losses in the Groups home loan portfolio, historically, an external benchmark has been used in the Groups home loan ECL loss calculation. The benchmark has been determined through analysis of actual loss history benchmarked against both major and non-bank peers for residential mortgages. The benchmark LGD remains significantly above the Groups observed LGD. Based on current conditions and the resilience of the Australian housing market, management have decided that a 50 basis point reduction in the LGD appropriately reflects the anticipated losses for future defaulted loans. This adjustment accounted for 3 basis points of the 6 basis point reduction in overall coverage for the home loans portfolio. Management maintain that both the LGD values and the portfolio remain adequately provisioned to withstand any unexpected economic downturn.

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**(c) exposure at default:** the EAD represents the estimated exposure in the event of a default.

**(d) Significant increase in credit risk:** An credit risk is identified before the exposure has defaulted and at the latest when exposure becomes 31 days past due. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and readily available, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience (e.g. a client experiencing hardship).

**(e) Post model overlays:** Management apply various overlays to ensure the Group has sufficient Balance Sheet coverage for known and potential credit risk factors that are not modelled in the above assumptions including:

***Model risk overlay*** – applied by management to the base ECL model for potential errors in development and implementation of any of the quantitative elements underpinning the model. Model risk overlay is applied at 10% of modelled ECL (base ECL and macroeconomic model overlay) for the home loans portfolio. Following a comprehensive model review and rebuild in the second half of 2025, management adjusted the model risk overlay on the Asset Finance portfolio from 20% to 10% aligning it with the home loans portfolio. This change in assumptions resulted in a $2.1 million reduction in total expected credit losses (ECL).

***Macroeconomic overlay*** – overlaid to the base ECL model to account for potential macroeconomic factors not captured by the model's output (such as rising unemployment, declining house prices, and subdued wage growth). In conducting its forward-looking assessment, the Group evaluated a range of factors including macroeconomic forecasts, inflation rates, GDP growth, unemployment trends, and interest rates. Both home loans and asset finance portfolios maintained overlay levels at approximately 15% of the base modelled ECL.

***Management overlay*** – applied by management when a higher Balance Sheet provision coverage is considered appropriate. For FY25, an additional management overlay of $1.5 million has been allocated to the asset finance portfolio, supplementing the modelled collective provisions. This decision reflects the lack of data available to the Group for the WBC Auto portfolio since acquisition.

The collective provision coverage of the Group has been increased by modelling three hypothetical macroeconomic scenarios. Credit risk factors of PD and LGD used in the ECL calculation are point-in-time estimates based on current conditions and adjusted to include the impact of probability-weighted future forecast economic scenarios. Forward looking PD and LGD factors are modelled based on macroeconomic scenarios, in addition to the base ECL model which uses the preceding 60 months of arrears and loss history for the home loans portfolio and 36 months for the asset finance portfolio.

Macroeconomic scenarios consider the impacts of key forward-looking variables that are likely to affect the ability of borrowers to service their loan obligations in the future. Data in relation to inflation, GDP (QoQ growth), unemployment and cash rates have been factored in line with forecasts published by the RBA and RBNZ.

Each scenario is allocated a weighting and applied to aggregate a macroeconomic overlay for inclusion in the Group's total collective provision. The scenario weightings applied at 30 June 2025 are in the table below:

| | Scenario | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scenario probability weighting | Upside | Base | Downside |
| **FY25** | **15.00%** | **60.0%** | **-25.00%** |
| FY24 | 25.00% | 50.0% | -25.00% |

The Group segments the base ECL model to account for differing risk profiles and historical experiences across various portfolios (such as home loans and asset finance) and, where relevant, across different product lines within each portfolio (e.g. Prime and Specialist loans).

The Group aligns its approach to credit risk in line with the segmentation of AASB 9.





As such, the ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost is determined with reference to the following stages:

**Stage 1: 12 month ECL**

At initial recognition, for financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk (SICR), or for financial assets where an increase in credit risk is considered to be low, ECL is determined based on PD over the next 12 months and the LGD, adjusted for forward looking estimates (FLE).

**Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired**

Where there has been a SICR, the ECL is determined with reference to the financial asset's lifetime PD, the lifetime losses associated with that PD and LGD, adjusted for FLE. The Group assesses whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition based on qualitative, quantitative, and reasonable and supportable FLE that includes management judgement. Use of more alternative criteria could result in significant changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised. Lifetime ECL is generally determined based on the average maturity of the financial asset. For the home loans portfolio, the Group also classifies certain loans that have a resolved hardship status as stage 2 for an observation period after the cessation of the hardship arrangement. For the asset finance portfolio, any loans currently in hardship have been captured and held at an elevated credit risk while the hardship arrangement is ongoing.

**Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired**

Financial assets are classified as stage 3 where they are determined to be credit impaired, which generally matches the Group's definition of default which includes exposures that are at least 90 days past due, and where the obligor is unlikely to pay without recourse against available collateral.

The ECL for credit impaired financial assets is generally measured as the difference between the discounted contractual and discounted expected cash flows from the individual exposure. For credit impaired exposure that are modelled collectively, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD, and EAD, adjusted for FLE. Interest income is determined with reference to the financial asset's amortised cost carrying value, being the financial asset's net carrying value after the ECL provision.

**Stage 3: Impaired assets (specific)**

Outside of the ECL, where assets are more than 90 days past due and a shortfall between the loan balance and the underlying security has been identified, a specific provision is raised for the shortfall.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since recognition (stage 2), or are credit impaired (stage 3), or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset (stage 3). If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to a 12 month ECL for stage 1 assets.

### Credit-impaired financial assets

The movement between stage 2 and 3 will be based on whether financial assets are credit-impaired at the reporting date. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- becoming apparent that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- past experience of collecting payments; or
- an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period; or
- observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

See Note 23.6 for further details on credit-impaired financial assets.

### Definition of default

The Group considers that default has occurred at 90 days past due. Loans are also specially provisioned for any other material information that comes to light (e.g. bankruptcy).

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## 23. Financial risk management

### 23.1. Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Corporate Treasury function:

- implements and executes the treasury and funding strategy;
- co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets; and
- monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal monitoring tools which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

These risks include:

- market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk);
- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk.

### 23.2. Derivative financial instruments

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of currency risks on bonds issued in foreign currencies and interest rate risks on floating rate borrowings by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's Interest Rate Risk Management Policy approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on:

- foreign exchange risk;
- interest rate risk;
- credit risk;
- the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments; and
- the investment of excess liquidity.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Board on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative or proprietary purposes.





The table below summarises the Group's exposure to financial risks and how these risks are managed.

| Risk | Exposure arising from | Measurement | Management |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Market risk - currency** | Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Australian dollars.<br>Foreign currency denominated profit or losses. | Cash flow forecasting<br>Sensitivity analysis | Cross currency interest rate swaps.<br>Cash flow management and matching. |
| **Market risk - interest rate** | Mismatch in interest rates between assets and liabilities. | Sensitivity analysis | Interest rate swaps and overnight index swaps. |
| **Market risk - equity investment valuation** | Investments in equity securities. | Sensitivity analysis | Equity investments not held for trading. |
| **Credit risk** | Loan portfolio and bond exposures, counterparty risk. | Credit risk analysis<br>Rating agency criteria and analyses | Diversification, adaptive capital structures, strong collections/ portfolio management, quality of collateral, rating agency provisions in transactions documents. |
| **Liquidity risk** | Borrowings, derivative financial liabilities. | Rolling cash flow forecasts | Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities, securitisation, capital relief transactions, structuring terms of obligations, diversification of funders. |

**RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT**

### 23.3. Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which includes derivatives in respect of foreign currency and interest rate risks, as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions.

Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument that is used in a hedging relationship is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio is 1:1.

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### 23.3.1. Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item.

Some of the Group's interest rate swaps are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss for these interest rate swaps.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when:

- the hedge strategy and objective is no longer met;
- the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or
- the Group no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The following table details the amounts relating to items designated as cash flow hedges:

| 30 June 2025 (Disclosed in AUD) | USD CCS $'000 | JPY CCS $'000 | GBP CCS $'000 | IRS $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Notional amount** | 52,935 | 350,000 | 316,239 | 2,484,660 |
| Average pay fixed contract rate (FX rate per AUD) | 0.70 | 86.00 | 0.51 | - |
| Average pay fixed interest rate | - | - | - | 3.85% |
| **Carrying amount of the hedging instrument** | | | | |
| • Assets | 3,850 | - | 21,550 | 83 |
| • Liabilities | - | (33,530) | - | (20,948) |
| **Total carrying amount of the hedging instrument** | 3,850 | (33,530) | (21,550) | (20,865) |
| Change in value of hedging instrument | (37,695) | 94,309 | 28,740 | (22,407) |
| Change in value of hedged item | 38,535 | (91,548) | (27,796) | 22,407 |
| Change in value of hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedge reserve | 840 | 2,761 | 943 | (22,407) |
| Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss | - | - | - | - |
| **Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss due to:** | | | | |
| • FX spot movement | 3,848 | (30,670) | 22,732 | - |
| • Hedging gain/loss recognised on settlement | (1,922) | (9,665) | (10,621) | (3,195) |

| 30 June 2024 (Disclosed in AUD) | USD CCS $'000 | JPY CCS $'000 | GBP CCS $'000 | IRS $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Notional amount** | 365,632 | 533,998 | 245,805 | 899,732 |
| Average fixed contract rate (FX rate per AUD) | 0.74 | 82.21 | 0.51 | - |
| Average fixed interest rate | - | - | - | 4.19% |
| **Carrying amount of the hedging instrument** | | | | |
| • Assets | 41,545 | - | - | 2,153 |
| • Liabilities | - | (127,839) | (7,190) | (610) |
| **Total carrying amount of the hedging instrument** | 41,545 | (127,839) | (7,190) | 1,543 |
| Change in value of hedging instrument | (61,224) | (29,544) | (7,190) | (3,216) |
| Change in value of hedged item | 60,882 | 34,499 | 5,065 | 3,216 |
| Change in value of hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedge reserve | (342) | 4,955 | (2,125) | (3,216) |
| Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss | - | - | - | - |
| **Amount reclassified from hedge reserve to profit or loss due to:** | | | | |
| • FX spot movement | 42,383 | (122,218) | (5,065) | - |
| • Hedging gain/loss recognised on settlement | (38,130) | (29,592) | (12,474) | (4,238) |

### 23.3.2. Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values are as follows:

| Derivative financial assets | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Cross currency swaps | 25,400 | 41,545 |
| Interest rate swaps | 169 | 6,052 |
| | 25,569 | 47,597 |
| **Derivative financial liabilities** | | |
| Cross currency swaps | 33,530 | 135,029 |
| Interest rate swaps | 21,256 | 610 |
| | 54,786 | 135,639 |

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The Group seeks to minimise the effects of foreign currency and some interest rate exposures by using derivative instruments to hedge these positions. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date derivative contracts are entered into, and subsequently measured at their fair value at each reporting period.

During the period, currency movements drove changes in valuation of the Groups' cross currency swaps hedged to the Group's US RMBS bonds. These movements in the derivative balances are matched with the USD, GBP and JPY bond liabilities, with the profit/(loss) on swaps recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

## 23.4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact on the Group's earnings resulting from changes in market factors, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates.

### 23.4.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Group will experience deterioration in its financial position as interest rates change over time.

Interest rate exposure is driven by interest rate mismatches between assets and liabilities (i.e. borrowing at floating interest rates and lending with fixed interest rates). Interest rate risk is managed by entering into interest rate and overnight index swaps subject to the Group's hedging and derivatives policies.

### 23.4.2. Interest rate risk – Sensitivity analysis

The majority of the Group's liabilities are issued through warehouse facilities and securitisation trusts. Under such arrangements, the repayment profile of the bonds is matched to the repayments collected from the loan assets.

The Group has calculated the impact of a potential increase or decrease in borrowing costs in limited recourse entities for the year in the event of a +/- 10bps change in interest rates as shown in the table below:

| 10bps +/- | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances | **15,908** | 14,015 |
| Debt securities on issue and issuance facilities | **16,232** | 14,322 |

In relation to the Group's interest rate swaps, if interest rates had been 10bps higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Groups:

- profit for the year ended 30 June 2025 would decrease/increase by $73 thousand (FY24: $200 thousand).
- cash flow hedge reserves would decrease/increase by $3.1 million (FY24: $1.8 million).





### 23.4.3. Interest rate swap contracts

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract and is disclosed below.

| Fair value | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Derivative financial assets | **169** | 6,052 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | **(21,256)** | (610) |

The following table details the notional principal amounts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

| Notional principal value | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 year | **116,446** | 105,815 |
| 1 to 2 years | **112,968** | 98,199 |
| 2 to 5 years | **2,355,772** | 1,013,435 |
| | **2,585,186** | 1,217,449 |

The interest rate swaps settle and reset on a monthly basis. The floating rate on the interest rate swaps is the Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW) local interbank rate. The Group will settle the difference between the fixed and floating interest rate on a net basis.

### 23.4.4. Corporate interest – Sensitivity analysis

The remainder of the Group's loan portfolio and liabilities are held in corporate entities. The impact of a potential +/- 10bps change in interest rates on interest revenue and borrowing costs on balances held by the Group for the year is set out in the table below:

| | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Impact on corporate interest revenue** | | |
| Interest rate + 10bps | **776** | 871 |
| Interest rate - 10bps | **(776)** | (871) |
| **Impact on corporate funding costs** | | |
| Interest rate + 10bps | **(14)** | (39) |
| Interest rate - 10bps | **14** | 39 |

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### 23.4.5. Equity price risk

Equity investments shares are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group does not actively trade these investments.

### 23.4.6. Equity investment valuation risk – sensitivity analysis

If fair value assessments on unlisted shares had been 10% higher / lower:

- Net profit for the year ended 30 June 2025 would increase/decrease by $0.5 million as a result of the changes in fair value of the investments in unlisted shares (FY24: $0.3 million).

## 23.5. Foreign currency risk

### 23.5.1. Accounting translation

As at reporting date the Group held cash assets and loans denominated in New Zealand dollars (NZD).

Fluctuations in the NZD are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss or the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and equity of the Group.

### 23.5.2. Market risk - foreign exchange on monetary items

The Group obtains funding denominated in foreign currencies, consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. These currencies include USD, GBP and JPY. The Group manages foreign currency risk through the use of currency derivatives.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 23.3.1. The following table details the notional principal amounts outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| Notional principal value | $'000 | $'000 |
| 1 to 2 years | **150,000** | - |
| 2 to 5 years | **569,174** | 1,145,435 |
| | **719,174** | 1,145,435 |

### 23.5.3. Foreign currency risk - sensitivity analysis

In relation to the Group's foreign currency swaps, if foreign exchange rates had been 10% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant the Groups cash flow hedge reserves would decrease/increase by $0.7 million.

## 23.6. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to complete its contractual obligations when they fall due. The consequential loss is the amount of the financial obligation not paid back, or the loss incurred in replicating a trading contract with a new counterparty.

The Group's primary credit risk exposures relate to its lending activities in its principally funded mortgage portfolio and asset finance portfolio. The Group's primary lending activities are concentrated in the Australian and New Zealand market. The underlying credit risk in the Group's lending activities is commensurate with a geographically-diverse residential mortgage portfolio and asset finance portfolio.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining the Group's overall appetite for credit risk and monitoring the quality and performance of the mortgage portfolio. The credit risk management operational framework and policy is governed and managed by the Credit Committee.

The Group does not have any direct counterparty credit exposure arising from its financing and securitisation activities. Counterparty risk is governed, and mitigated where required, by ratings agency criteria within the securitisation trusts including exposures to banks, lender's mortgage insurance providers and derivative counterparties.

### 23.6.1. Credit risk in lending

The Group has established lending policies and procedures to manage the credit risk inherent in lending. The extent of credit risk in the Group's lending activities is managed within its origination and funding programmes. The Group maintains separate credit policies for each programme and regularly reviews and amends policies in line with economic, operating and funding conditions.

The Group's approach to credit management utilises a credit risk framework to ensure that the following principles are adhered to:

- independence from brokers;
- recognition of the different risks in the various Group businesses;
- credit exposures are systematically controlled and monitored;
- credit exposures are regularly reviewed in accordance with up-to-date credit procedures; and
- credit exposures include such exposures arising from derivative transactions.

The asset finance portfolio has seen considerable growth in the last couple of financial years. The credit risk profile of the asset finance portfolio diverges noticeably from the home loans segment. The underlying collateral for asset finance depreciates over time and, unlike real estate, is relocatable which raises risks of loss or theft. Over the past 18 months, the following additional risk management activities were introduced by the Group to address the increased risk:

- set up of a dedicated collection and recoveries function for each product line;
- alignment of write off policy with industry best practices, by recognising write-offs at 120 days in arrears instead of the previous 180 days; and
- introduction of an enhanced hardship program.

Each of the Group's business units are responsible for managing credit risks that arise in their own areas with oversight from a Group Credit Committee. The Group Credit Committee monitors the policies of all divisions to ensure that the risk of the Group is monitored appropriately and within risk appetite.

The Group Credit Committee will continually monitor the credit policy taking into account internal and external factors, to ensure credit policy aligns with the risk appetite of the Group.

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### 23.6.2. Exposure to credit risk

Loans and advances consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse demographic and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of loans and advances, accounts receivable and other financial assets.

There is no significant concentration of risk to any single counterparty.

The credit risk on derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

### 23.6.3. Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

| | NOTE | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $'000 | $'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | **775,737** | 870,999 |
| Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments) | 5 | **287** | 1,775 |
| Contract assets | 1 | **7,638** | 9,569 |
| Other financial assets | 7 | **4,800** | 18,655 |
| Derivative financial assets | 23 | **25,569** | 47,597 |
| | | **814,031** | 948,595 |
| Loans and advances at amortised cost (subject to credit risk) | 6 | **15,902,720** | 14,015,052 |
| | | **16,716,751** | 14,963,647 |

As at 30 June 2025, 100% of the Group's cash and cash equivalents are held with banks or financial institutions with a credit rating of AA- or better (FY24: 100%).

#### 23.6.3.1. Loan borrowers

The Group manages credit risk by obtaining security over the loan asset and mortgage insurance for loans, where required.

In monitoring the credit risk, loans are segregated according to their credit characteristics using credit risk classification systems. This includes the use of the Loan to Value Ratio (LVR) to assess its exposure to credit risk from loans originated through the securitisation programme.

### 23.6.4. Financial guarantees

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks. The Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantees are called on. Refer to Note 26.2 for the guarantees in respect of the leases.



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RISK

### 23.6.5. Credit risk management

The following table summarises the loans and advances and the expected credit loss by stage and risk category:

| Maximum exposure to credit risk | Stage 1 Collective | Stage 2 Collective | Stage 3 Collective | Stage 3 Specific | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2025** | | | | | |
| **Loans and advances** | | | | | |
| • Mortgage lending | **12,464,017** | **596,386** | **306,308** | **12,074** | **13,378,785** |
| • Asset finance lending | **2,444,735** | **81,188** | **17,191** | **2,276** | **2,545,390** |
| • Commercial lending | **222** | **-** | **-** | **–** | **222** |
| **Total** | **14,908,974** | **677,574** | **323,499** | **14,350** | **15,924,397** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2024** | | | | | |
| **Loans and advances** | | | | | |
| • Mortgage lending | 12,167,811 | 633,662 | 106,590 | 5,049 | 12,913,112 |
| • Asset finance lending | 1,091,178 | 11,032 | 1,111 | 5,559 | 1,108,880 |
| • Commercial lending | 245 | - | - | – | 245 |
| **Total** | 13,259,234 | 644,694 | 107,701 | 10,608 | 14,022,237 |

| Expected credit loss | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 30 June 2025** | | | | | |
| **Loans and advances** | | | | | |
| • Mortgage lending | **6,536** | **10,939** | **14,685** | **3,147** | **35,307** |
| • Asset finance lending | **8,993** | **5,631** | **6,108** | **485** | **21,217** |
| • Commercial lending | **-** | **-** | **-** | **–** | **-** |
| **Total** | **15,529** | **16,570** | **20,793** | **3,632** | **56,524** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2024** | | | | | |
| **Loans and advances** | | | | | |
| • Mortgage lending | 9,269 | 20,264 | 7,143 | 1,688 | 38,364 |
| • Asset finance lending | 5,499 | 3,263 | 672 | 2,211 | 11,645 |
| • Commercial lending | - | - | - | – | - |
| **Total** | 14,768 | 23,527 | 7,815 | 3,899 | 50,009 |

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The majority of the Group's exposure to loans and advances is limited, as they are legally owned by securitisation trusts with limited recourse to the Group. Losses on loans in these entities are therefore limited to the Group's investment in notes in these trusts and the residual income rights of trusts. The trust structures are designed such that losses are covered by the income generated from the assets within the trust before the investment notes are impaired.

**Collateral held**

The value of the collateral held as security for loans in stage 2 and stage 3 collective at 30 June 2025 is $1,599.2 million (30 June 2024: $1,374.5 million).

The value of the collateral held as security for loans in stage 3 specific loans at 30 June 2025 is $14.9 million (30 June 2024: $4.9 million).

Loans are secured by the Group by having the property titles registered as a financial interest that provide the Group first priority over any proceeds becoming available from the sale of the property. For Prime insured loans, LMI policies exist to cover 100% of the principal amount at default plus interest. At 30 June 2025, 99% (FY24: 98%) of the Australian mortgage lending portfolio is either mortgage insured or originated at an LVR of below 80%.

### 23.6.6. Credit risk concentrations

An analysis of the Group's credit risk concentrations on loans and advances is provided in the following table. The amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts:

| Loans and advances at amortised cost | FY25 | | FY24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Concentration by region | $'000 | %[1] | $'000 | %[1] |
| New South Wales | **5,612,547** | **35%** | 5,155,638 | 37% |
| Victoria | **3,893,943** | **24%** | 3,626,654 | 25% |
| Queensland | **3,151,723** | **20%** | 2,629,575 | 19% |
| Western Australia | **1,190,790** | **8%** | 953,890 | 7% |
| South Australia | **1,353,539** | **9%** | 980,239 | 7% |
| Tasmania | **115,164** | **1%** | 101,786 | 1% |
| Northern Territory | **216,834** | **1%** | 58,574 | 0% |
| New Zealand | **389,857** | **2%** | 515,881 | 4% |
| **Total** | **15,924,397** | **100%** | 14,022,237 | 100% |

| Expected credit loss | FY25 | | FY24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Concentration by region | $'000 | %[1] | $'000 | %[1] |
| New South Wales | **18,101** | **32%** | 19,817 | 40% |
| Victoria | **15,374** | **27%** | 14,294 | 28% |
| Queensland | **10,606** | **19%** | 7,643 | 15% |
| Western Australia | **4,025** | **7%** | 3,165 | 6% |
| South Australia | **3,132** | **6%** | 2,697 | 5% |
| Tasmania | **494** | **1%** | 292 | 1% |
| Northern Territory | **793** | **1%** | 336 | 1% |
| New Zealand | **3,999** | **7%** | 1,765 | 4% |
| **Total** | **56,524** | **100%** | 50,009 | 100% |

1 Rounded to nearest 100bps.

### 23.6.7. Analysis of loans and advances by past due status

Under the Group's monitoring procedures, a significant increase in credit risk is identified at the latest when exposure becomes 30 days past due. The table below provides an analysis of the gross carrying amount of loans and advances by past due status that are over 30 days past due.

| Loans and advances at amortised cost[1] | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 days and less than 30 days | **15,568,969** | 13,506,625 |
| 30 days and less than 60 days | **135,867** | 123,010 |
| 60 days and less than 90 days | **64,062** | 277,242 |
| 90 days and less than 180 days | **55,562** | 58,220 |
| 180 days and less than 270 days | **25,460** | 26,407 |
| 270 days and less than 365 days | **35,064** | 13,587 |
| 365 days and over | **39,413** | 17,146 |
| **Total** | **15,924,397** | 14,022,237 |

1 Includes loans that are collectively and specifically provided for.

| Expected credit loss | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| 0 days and less than 30 days | **34,653** | 24,293 |
| 30 days and less than 60 days | **5,542** | 4,148 |
| 60 days and less than 90 days | **5,527** | 10,813 |
| 90 days and less than 180 days | **5,489** | 6,975 |
| 180 days and less than 270 days | **1,608** | 1,867 |
| 270 days and less than 365 days | **1,543** | 878 |
| 365 days and over | **2,162** | 1,035 |
| **Total** | **56,524** | 50,009 |

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### 23.6.8. Movement in credit exposures

| Provision for impairment losses | Stage 1 Collective $'000 | Stage 2 Collective $'000 | Stage 3 Collective $'000 | Stage 3 Specific $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 30 June 2024** | **14,768** | **23,527** | **7,815** | **3,899** | **50,009** |
| Net transfer between stages | **11,648** | **(15,477)** | **3,730** | **99** | **-** |
| Stage 1 - Collective | **-** | **(9,606)** | **(1,841)** | **(201)** | **(11,648)** |
| Stage 2 - Collective | **9,606** | **-** | **5,577** | **294** | **15,477** |
| Stage 3 - Collective | **1,841** | **(5,577)** | **-** | **6** | **(3,730)** |
| Stage 3 - Impaired | **201** | **(294)** | **(6)** | **-** | **(99)** |
| Net re-measurement on transfers between stages | **(17,749)** | **6,740** | **6,050** | **1,511** | **(3,448)** |
| **Impact of transfers between stages and re-measurement** | **8,667** | **14,790** | **17,595** | **5,509** | **46,561** |
| Net financial assets originated | **6,810** | **2,594** | **5,968** | **36** | **15,408** |
| Write-offs | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(20,990)** | **(20,990)** |
| Discharges/Other | **52** | **(814)** | **(2,770)** | **19,077** | **15,545** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2025** | **15,529** | **16,570** | **20,793** | **3,632** | **56,524** |

| Credit exposure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 July 2024 | **13,259,234** | **644,694** | **107,701** | **10,608** | **14,022,237** |
| Acquisition of loan portfolio | **1,345,251** | **66,054** | **6,900** | **-** | **1,418,205** |
| Net transfers between stages and financial assets originated | **304,489** | **(33,174)** | **208,898** | **24,732** | **504,945** |
| Write-offs | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(20,990)** | **(20,990)** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2025** | **14,908,974** | **677,574** | **323,499** | **14,350** | **15,924,397** |





| Provision for impairment losses | Stage 1 Collective $'000 | Stage 2 Collective $'000 | Stage 3 Collective $'000 | Stage 3 Specific $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 30 June 2023** | 17,294 | 14,007 | 11,993 | 2,550 | **45,844** |
| Net transfer between stages | (7,563) | (905) | 8,554 | (86) | **-** |
| Stage 1 - Collective | - | 2,587 | 5,016 | (2) | **7,601** |
| Stage 2 - Collective | (2,204) | - | 3,537 | 6 | **1,339** |
| Stage 3 - Collective | (4,946) | (3,531) | - | (90) | **(8,567)** |
| Stage 3 - Impaired | (413) | 39 | 1 | - | **(373)** |
| Net re-measurement on transfers between stages | (5,348) | 7,019 | (13,742) | 360 | **(11,711)** |
| **Impact of transfers between stages and re-measurement** | 4,383 | 20,121 | 6,805 | 2,824 | **34,133** |
| Net financial assets originated | 6,511 | 3,853 | 856 | 2,552 | **13,772** |
| Write-offs | (2,469) | (1,092) | (99) | (3,777) | **(7,437)** |
| Discharges/Other | 6,343 | 645 | 253 | 2,300 | **9,541** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2024** | 14,768 | 23,527 | 7,815 | 3,899 | **50,009** |

| Credit exposure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 July 2023 | 13,244,819 | 371,247 | 126,673 | 7,312 | **13,750,051** |
| Net transfers between stages and financial assets originated | 16,884 | 274,539 | (18,873) | 7,073 | **279,623** |
| Write-offs | (2,469) | (1,092) | (99) | (3,777) | **(7,437)** |
| **Balance as at 30 June 2024** | 13,259,234 | 644,694 | 107,701 | 10,608 | **14,022,237** |

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## 23.7. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Group's funding platform currently comprises a mix of:

- warehouse facilities;
- securitisation trusts;
- secured corporate debt facilities; and
- cash.

The majority of the Group's liabilities represent bonds issued by SPVs through warehouse facilities and securitisation trusts. Under such arrangements, bondholder recourse is limited to the assets of the relevant SPVs to which the liability relates and the repayment profile of the bonds is matched to the repayments collected from the loan assets. Given the limited recourse nature of these borrowings, $16.1 billion at 30 June 2025 (FY24: $14.1 billion), they have not all been included in the table below.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Note 23.7.2 below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Group has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

### 23.7.1. Liquidity risk tables

The following table shows the Group's remaining expected maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the expected cashflows from underlying assets and hence will not necessarily reconcile with the amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position.

The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

| Financial liabilities | <6 months or on demand $'000 | 6-12 months $'000 | 1-3 years $'000 | 3-5 years $'000 | >5 years $'000 | Total cash flows $'000 | Carrying amount $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FY25** | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | **26,648** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **26,648** | **26,648** |
| ***Interest-bearing liabilities*** | | | | | | | |
| • Issuance facilities | **-** | **35,190** | **85,241** | **45,886** | **-** | **166,317** | **166,317** |
| • Corporate debt | **14,000** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **14,000** | **14,000** |
| Present value of future trail commissions payable | **13,938** | **10,621** | **32,603** | **21,864** | **46,800** | **125,826** | **89,810** |
| Lease liabilities | **1,214** | **1,203** | **5,034** | **5,501** | **6,020** | **18,972** | **13,266** |
| **Total non-derivatives** | **55,800** | **47,014** | **122,878** | **73,251** | **52,820** | **351,763** | **310,041** |
| Derivatives - CCS (Inflow) | **(171,878)** | **(894)** | **(153,749)** | **-** | **-** | **(326,521)** | **33,530** |
| Derivatives - CCS (Outflow) | **208,579** | **3,559** | **151,751** | **-** | **-** | **363,889** | |
| Derivatives - IRS (Net) | **3,561** | **6,804** | **11,567** | **286** | **-** | **22,218** | **21,256** |
| **Total derivatives** | **40,262** | **9,469** | **9,569** | **286** | **-** | **59,586** | **54,786** |
| | **96,062** | **56,483** | **132,447** | **73,537** | **52,820** | **411,349** | **364,827** |
| **FY24** | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 27,192 | - | - | - | - | 27,192 | 27,192 |
| ***Interest-bearing liabilities*** | | | | | | | |
| • Issuance facilities | 2,899 | 25,000 | 159,534 | 106,454 | - | 293,887 | 293,887 |
| • Corporate debt | 39,000 | - | - | - | - | 39,000 | 39,000 |
| Present value of future trail commissions payable | 13,193 | 9,977 | 30,446 | 20,245 | 43,707 | 117,568 | 85,864 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,048 | 1,112 | 4,498 | 1,526 | - | 8,184 | 7,368 |
| **Total non-derivatives** | 83,332 | 36,089 | 194,478 | 128,225 | 43,707 | 485,831 | 453,311 |
| Derivatives | 135,639 | - | - | - | - | 135,639 | 135,639 |
| | 218,971 | 36,089 | 194,478 | 128,225 | 43,707 | 621,470 | 588,950 |

### 23.7.2. Financing facilities

| Secured corporate debt facility which may be extended by mutual agreement | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Amount used | **-** | - |
| Amount unused | **30,000** | 30,000 |
| | **30,000** | 30,000 |

# Group structure.

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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## 24. Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

| Name of subsidiary | Principal activity | Place of incorporation and operation | Proportion of ownership interest held & voting power held by the Group FY25 % | FY24 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Controlled companies** | | | | |
| Access Network Management Pty Ltd | Mortgage manager | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Auspak Financial Services Pty Ltd | Mortgage broker | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Finance Pty Ltd | Holder of commission agreements | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.1 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.2 Pty Ltd | Participation unit holder | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.3 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.4 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.6 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.7 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.8 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.9 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.10 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.11 Pty Ltd | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.12 Pty Ltd[1] | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.13 Pty Ltd[1] | Special purpose vehicle | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| FAI First Mortgage Pty Ltd | Trust manager and servicer | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Homeloans.com.au Pty Ltd | Mortgage lender | Australia | 100 | 100 |

1 Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.





| Name of subsidiary | Principal activity | Place of incorporation and operation | Proportion of ownership interest held & voting power held by the Group FY25 % | FY24 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Controlled companies** | | | | |
| Housing Financial Services Pty Ltd | Mortgage originator | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Independent Mortgage Corporation Pty Ltd | Mortgage broker | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Resimac Asset Finance Pty Ltd | Asset finance originator and manager | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RAF Structured Finance Pty Ltd | Consumer and commercial lending | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| SF Mortgage Pty Ltd | Lender of record | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Parnell Road Funding No.1 Limited | Special purpose vehicle | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| Parnell Road Funding No.2 Limited | Special purpose vehicle | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| Prime Insurance Group Limited | LMI captive insurer | Bermuda | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Capital Markets Pty Ltd | Trust manager | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Financial Services Limited | NZ Holding company | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Financial Securities Limited | NZ Trust manager and servicer | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Home Loans Limited | NZ Lender of record and trustee | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Limited | Non-bank lender | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC NZ Home Loans Limited | NZ Holding company | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Premier Warehouse No.1 Pty Ltd[1] | Unit Holder | Australia | - | - |
| RMC Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd[1] | Mortgage trustee | Australia | - | - |
| RHG Mortgage Corporation Pty Ltd[1] | Lender of record | Australia | - | - |
| RHG Mortgage Securities Pty Ltd[1] | Mortgage trustee | Australia | - | - |
| RHG Home Loans Pty Ltd | Mortgage Originator | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| The Servicing Company Pty Ltd | Trust servicer | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC EST PTY LTD | Initial Trustee | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd[2] | Asset finance wholesaler | Australia | 100 | 51 |
| 0508 Home Loans Limited[3] | Dormant | New Zealand | - | 100 |
| 0800 Home Loans Limited[3] | Dormant | New Zealand | - | 100 |
| Clarence Street Funding No.5 Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| National Mutual Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Financial Securitisation Limited | Dormant | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |

1 Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.
2 Ownership interest increased to 100% on 1 July 2024.
3 Deregistered on 10 January 2025.

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| Name of subsidiary | Principal activity | Place of incorporation and operation | Proportion of ownership interest held & voting power held by the Group FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Controlled companies** | | | % | % |
| RESIMAC Financial Services Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Leasing Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Homeloans Pty Ltd | Dormant | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| **Controlled trusts** | | | | |
| Avoca Master Trust | Issuer of RMBS | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| NZF Mortgages Warehouse A Trust[4] | Warehouse mortgages | New Zealand | - | 100 |
| RESIMAC Bastille Master Trust[5] | Issuer of RMBS | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Triomphe Master Trust[5] | Issuer of RMBS | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Versailles Master Trust | Issuer of RMBS | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| RESIMAC Victoire Trust | Warehouse mortgages | New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| NZ Prime 2021-1[6] | Issuer of RMBS | New Zealand | - | 100 |
| RMC Enhanced Income Fund[7] | Managed Investment Trust | Australia | 99.3 | 100 |
| RAF Trust | Consumer and commercial lending | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Thorn ABS Warehouse Series No.1 | Issuer of ABS | Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Resimac Group Limited Employee Share Trust[8] | Employee share trust | Australia | - | - |

4 Deregistered on 23 December 2024.
5 This does not represent holding in capital units, percentage ownership represents control of these Trusts.
6 Deregistered on 18 September 2024.
7 Ownership interest decrease to 99.3% on 1 April 2025.
8 Ownership interest is 0% however a 100% owned subsidiary (RESIMAC EST PTY LTD) acts as trustee.

**Special purpose entities - securitised trusts and funding warehouses**

The Group has established special purpose entities to support the specific funding needs of the Group's securitisation programme with the aim to:

- conduct securitisation activities funded by short term warehouse facilities provided by reputable lenders; and
- hold securitised assets and issue bonds.

The special purpose entities meet the criteria of being controlled entities under AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and therefore are included in these consolidated financial statements.





## 25. Acquisitions

### 25.1. Acquisition of subsidiary

On 25 January 2024 Resimac entered in a sale and purchase agreement to acquire the remaining 49% shares in 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd (operating as Sonder) on 1 July 2024. This increased Resimac's interest in 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd from 51% to 100%.

The total fair value of the purchase consideration for the 100% ownership in 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd consists of the following:

- $150,000 paid for the acquisition of 15% on 10 August 2021;
- $900,000 paid for the acquisition of an additional 36% on 1 August 2022; and
- $1,522,000 paid for the acquisition of the remaining 49% on 1 July 2024.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

| | Fair value |
|---|---|
| **Assets** | $'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 436 |
| Other assets | 204 |
| **Total assets** | 640 |
| **Liabilities** | |
| Provisions | (42) |
| Other liabilities | (276) |
| **Total liabilities** | (318) |
| **Fair value of identified net assets** | 322 |
| Add: Goodwill recognised on gaining 51% ownership control on 1 August 2022 | 1,040 |
| Add: Reserves on acquisition of remaining 49% ownership on 1 July 2024 | 1,210 |
| **Purchase consideration** | 2,572 |

### 25.2. Portfolio acquisition

On 3 October 2024, Resimac entered into an Asset Sale Agreement to purchase the back book portfolio of commercial and consumer auto loan receivables from Westpac Banking Corporation. This portfolio transaction supported the strategic growth objectives of Resimac's Asset Finance division.

This acquisition was completed on 28 February 2025 and the fair value of the acquired auto loan receivables of $1.418 billion was onboarded onto Resimac's books as at that date. These loans receivables are presented within Loans and Advances in Note 6. No ECL was recognised at the acquisition date as the loan receivables are carried at fair value at initial recognition.

Concurrently with the purchase, Resimac was appointed as the servicer for the remaining Westpac Banking Corporation's auto loan receivables portfolio which are held in an unconsolidated SPV. Resimac received a servicing fee on this portfolio which is immaterial to the Group.

No goodwill was recognised on this portfolio acquisition as it did not meet the recognition requirement of AASB 3 *Business Combination*.

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# Unrecognised items.

For the year ended 30 June 2025

## 26. Commitments and contingencies

### 26.1. Commitments

The Directors were not aware of any commitments (including capital commitments) as at the end of the financial year or arising since balance date.

### 26.2. Contingencies

**Lease guarantees**

The Group has provided guarantees in respect of the leases over its premises of $3,456,682 (FY24: $3,456,682).

**Other**

From time to time, the Group has interactions and matters under review with regulatory bodies overseeing the industry in which the Group operates.

In May 2025, following the commencement of proceedings in relation to hardship practices against other lenders, ASIC commenced civil penalty proceedings against Resimac alleging contraventions in relation to hardship notices under the National Consumer Credit Protection Act (NCCP Act). The proceedings involve claims that during the period from 1 January 2022 to 15 February 2024, Resimac contravened its conduct obligations under section 47 of the NCCP Act principally in relation to its systems and procedures concerning vulnerable customers in assessing hardship notices.

Since becoming aware of the issue, and before ASIC initiated legal proceedings, the Group undertook a comprehensive review and enhanced its hardship processes. We have acknowledged that our past practices could have been better and have apologised that this has occurred. We continue to be committed to providing support to customers facing financial difficulty.

Resimac is developing a Financial Contribution Program for affected customers, including refunds of fees and interest, which it proposes to implement.

As this matter is now before the court, no further disclosures have been made or included in this report.

Any potential liability resulting from this engagement, or any other matter, is only provided for when it is probable that an outflow will occur, and a reliable estimate of the outflow can be made. As these criteria are not met, no specific contingent liability amounts have been disclosed in relation to the Group's engagement with ASIC.

The Directors were not aware of any other contingent liabilities as at the end of the financial year or arising since balance date.

## 27. Subsequent events

### 27.1. Final dividend declared

The Board of Resimac Group Ltd declared a fully-franked final dividend of $0.035 per share. The record date will be 5 September 2025. The payment date will be 19 September 2025. The dividend has not been provided for in this financial report.

Other than the above events, there have been no circumstances arising since 30 June 2025 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect:

(a) The operations;

(b) The results of those operations; or

(c) The state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.





# Other.

For the year ended 30 June 2025

## 28. Auditor's remuneration

| Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Audit or review of financial reports** | | |
| • Group | **588,232** | 429,608 |
| • Subsidiaries | **784,864** | 729,417 |
| | **1,373,096** | 1,159,025 |
| Statutory assurance services required by legislation to be provided by the auditor | **103,281** | 100,273 |
| Other assurance and agreed-upon procedures under other legislation or contractual arrangements | **62,265** | 87,150 |
| **Other services** | | |
| • Tax consulting services | **-** | 4,935 |
| • Technology consulting services | **94,300** | 194,480 |
| | **94,300** | 199,415 |
| **Total remuneration of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu** | **1,632,942** | 1,545,863 |
| **Non-Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu audit firms** | | |
| **Other services** | | |
| • Tax compliance services | **138,122** | 186,760 |
| • Tax consulting services | **187,899** | 52,889 |
| • Other advisory services | **1,084,102** | 67,708 |
| **Total remuneration of Non-Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu audit firms** | **1,410,123** | 307,357 |

### 28.1. Non-audit services

The auditor of the Group is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (Deloitte). It is the Group's policy to employ Deloitte on assignments additional to its statutory audit duties, in compliance with the Group's independence policies, where Deloitte's expertise and experience with the Group are important.

The total non-audit services fees of $156,565 represents 9.6% of the total fees paid or payable to Deloitte and network firms for the year ended 30 June 2025 (FY24: $286,565 or 18.5%).

## 29. Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

### 29.1. Income received and expenses paid to related parties

During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties that are not members of the Group:

| | Income received | | Expenses paid | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| Director's related entity | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| Interest income on related party loans[1] | 1,340 | 947 | - | - |
| Interest income on loans and advances[2] | 1,159 | 1,148 | - | - |
| Insurance premium expense[3] | - | - | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| | 2,499 | 2,095 | 2,000 | 1,800 |

Sales to related parties occur at arm's length on commercial terms in the ordinary course of business in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in the relevant commercial agreements with each party.

### 29.2. Amount owed by/to related parties

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

| | Amounts owed by related parties | | Amounts owed to related parties | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 | $'000 |
| Other related parties of Resimac Group Ltd[4] | 18,207 | 18,619 | - | - |
| | 18,207 | 18,619 | - | - |

1 Interest received on related party loans to Somers Limited and UIL Limited. These loans were entered into at commercial arm's length terms and have been fully repaid as at 30 June 2025 including any interest that was owing to the Group.
2 Interest received/receivable on loans and advances provided to a Director.
3 Professional Indemnity and Directors & Officers Liability insurance premiums paid to General Provincial Insurance Ltd. This insurance policy was entered into at commercial arm's length terms.
4 Includes residential mortgages to related parties lent in ordinary course of business at arm's length.

Amounts owed by related parties are secured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amount owed by related parties.

### 29.3. Other transactions with related parties

In FY25, Director-related entities, Somers Limited, Pan Pacific Petroleum Pty Ltd and UIL Limited obtained short term loans amounting to $10,000,000, $11,000,000 and NZ$10,000,000, respectively on market terms from the Group. These loans were fully repaid during FY25 and there were no balances outstanding at 30 June 2025.

### 29.4. Compensation of KMP

The remuneration disclosures of Directors and other members of KMP during the year are provided in sections 1 to 9 of the remuneration report on pages 28 to 43 of this financial report designated as audited and forming part of the Directors' report.

The remuneration disclosures are for Resimac KMP only as presented in the Remuneration report.

| | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| KMP compensation | $'000 | $'000 |
| Short-term benefits | 3,103,019 | 2,302,717 |
| Post-employment benefits | 147,434 | 119,170 |
| Long-term benefits | 27,265 | 42,047 |
| Termination benefits | 1,250,825 | 40,247 |
| Share-based payments | 102,459 | - |
| | 4,631,002 | 2,504,181 |

The remuneration of Directors and KMP is determined by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, $4.3b of new RMBS and ABS were issued.

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## 30. Parent disclosures

The parent company of the Group, as at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2025, was Resimac Group Ltd.

Presented below is supplementary information about the parent entity.

| Statement of financial position | FY25 $'000 | FY24 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Current | **9,133** | 17,011 |
| Non-current | **402,404** | 371,029 |
| | **411,537** | 388,040 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Current | **6,520** | 5,191 |
| Non-current | **31,515** | 26,539 |
| | **38,035** | 31,730 |
| **Net assets** | **373,502** | 356,310 |
| **Equity** | | |
| Issued capital | **185,908** | 185,646 |
| Reserves | **3,896** | 3,124 |
| Retained earnings | **183,698** | 167,540 |
| | **373,502** | 356,310 |
| **Attributable to members of the parent:** | | |
| Profit/(Loss) after tax | **91,623** | (3,515) |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | **91,623** | (3,515) |

### 30.1. Guarantees, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

At 30 June 2025, there are no financial guarantees, contingent assets or contingent liabilities with respect to the parent company. (FY24: Nil).

### 30.2. Accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown above, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.



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## 31. Share-based payments

### 31.1. Employee share option plan of the Company

The Company has a share option scheme (pursuant to the Resimac Group Ltd Employee Share Option and Rights Plan) for senior employees of the Company. In accordance with the terms of the Plan, senior employees may be granted options to purchase ordinary shares.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share of the Company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

**FY20 LTI Share Options - Scott McWilliam (Ex-CEO) and General Managers (GMs)**

Under the Group's LTI share options and rights plan, the Ex-CEO and members of the senior management team receive options over ordinary shares and a potential cash component of $2.4 million. The options were granted on 15 August 2019 and the vesting date for all options was 31 August 2022, subject to the Group achieving Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) growth hurdles, digital transformation hurdles, compliance hurdles and remaining employed with the Group until the vesting date.

A cash component LTI of $1.7 million was paid to the Ex-CEO and senior management in September 2022. Furthermore 785,000, 1,080,000 and 1,275,000 share options were exercised in FY23, FY24 and FY25, respectively.

At 30 June 2025 385,000 vested options remain outstanding to be exercised on or before the expiry date of 31 August 2025.

**FY25 LTI Share Grants - KMPs and Senior Employees**

Under the Group's LTI share options and rights plan, a number of KMPs and senior employees received a total of 2,180,000 rights over ordinary shares.

The rights were granted on 1 July 2024 and the vesting date for all rights is 31 August 2027, subject to the Group achieving a Share Price performance condition, technology strategy/innovation hurdles, accelerated digitisation hurdles, data security improvement hurdles, AUM/new product growth hurdles and remaining employed with the Group until the vesting date.

350,000 rights were forfeited during FY25 and 1,830,000 unvested rights remain outstanding at 30 June 2025.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, share-based payment expense relating to FY25 LTI Share Grants totalled $250,000.

**Employee Share Plan (ESP)**

The Group commenced the Resimac Group Employee Share Scheme (ESS) in March 2021 whereby eligible employees are offered up to $1,000 worth of fully paid Resimac ordinary shares for no cash consideration.

Shares allocated under the ESS cannot be sold until the earlier of three years after allocation or the time when the participant is no longer employed by the Group.

The ESS offer for FY25 was made on 13 November 2024. A total of 190 (FY24: 205) staff participated in this offer. The participants were each allocated 1,136 (FY24: 1,106) fully allocated shares based on the offer amount of $1,000 and the 5 day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of $0.8799 (FY24: $0.9036), resulting in a total of 215,840 (FY24: 226,730) shares being allocated. The shares were allocated to staff for no cash consideration. For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, share-based payment expense relating to the ESS totalled $186,702 (FY24: $198,416).

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The table below provides the details of options issued:

| Acquired by | Number of options / grants | Tranche | Grand date | Fair value at grant date ($) | Exercise price ($) | Vesting date | Expiry date | Options / grants forfeited | Options / grants exercised | Number of options / grants held at 30 June 2025 | Number of options / grants vested at 30 June 2025 | Number of options / grants unvested at 30 June 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FY20 LTI – Ex-CEO** | 300,000 | Tranche 1 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | (300,000) | - | - | - |
| **FY20 LTI – Ex-CEO** | 300,000 | Tranche 2 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | (300,000) | - | - | - |
| **FY20 LTI – Ex-CEO** | 300,000 | Tranche 3 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | - | (300,000) | - | - | - |
| **FY20 LTI - GMs** | 1,000,000 | Tranche 1 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (125,000) | (750,000) | 125,000 | 125,000 | - |
| **FY20 LTI - GMs** | 1,000,000 | Tranche 2 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (125,000) | (750,000) | 125,000 | 125,000 | - |
| **FY20 LTI - GMs** | 1,000,000 | Tranche 3 | 15/8/2019 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 31/8/2022 | 31/8/2025 | (125,000) | (740,000) | 135,000 | 135,000 | - |
| **Employee Share Plan** | 87,478 | N/A | 12/4/2021 | 2.14 | N/A | 12/4/2021 | 12/4/2021 | - | (87,478) | - | - | - |
| **Employee Share Plan** | 99,560 | N/A | 22/10/2021 | 1.84 | N/A | 22/10/2021 | 22/10/2021 | - | (99,560) | - | - | - |
| **Employee Share Plan** | 199,875 | N/A | 10/10/2022 | 0.96 | N/A | 10/10/2022 | 10/10/2022 | - | (199,875) | - | - | - |
| **Employee Share Plan** | 226,730 | N/A | 10/10/2023 | 0.92 | N/A | 10/10/2023 | 10/10/2023 | - | (226,730) | - | - | - |
| **Employee Share Plan** | 215,840 | N/A | 13/11/2024 | 0.87 | N/A | 13/11/2024 | 13/11/2024 | - | (215,840) | - | - | - |
| **FY25 LTI - KMPs and Senior Employees** | 2,180,000 | N/A | 1/7/2024 | 0.24 | N/A | 31/8/2027 | N/A | (350,000) | - | 1,830,000 | - | 1,830,000 |
| | **6,909,483** | | | | | | | **(725,000)** | **(3,969,483)** | **2,215,000** | **385,000** | **1,830,000** |





### 31.2. Fair value of options

The primary valuation approaches adopted for the valuation of granted options and rights are the Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo Simulation methods, which entail the determination of the value of the options and rights using comparable market equivalent information. In determining the fair value of each of the share options and rights, a number of statistical and probability based calculations have been considered.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

#### FY20 LTI Share Options - Ex-CEO and GMs

| Grant date | Tranche | Grand date share price ($) | Exercise price ($) | Term (years) | Annual volatility | Risk-free interest rate | Dividend yield | Call option value | Issued options |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 1 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **300,000** |
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 2 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **300,000** |
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 3 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **300,000** |
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 1 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **1,000,000** |
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 2 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **1,000,000** |
| **15 August 2019** | Tranche 3 | 0.76 | 0.65 | 5.9 | 25-30% | 0.75% | 2% | $0.18-$0.21 | **1,000,000** |

#### FY25 LTI Share Grants - KMPs and Senior Employees

| Grant date | Grand date share price ($) | Exercise price ($) | Term (years) | Annual volatility | Risk-free interest rate | Dividend yield | Attrition | Issued options |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 July 2024** | 0.86 | - | 3 | 37.5% | Zero-Coupon AGS bond Curve | 8% | 5% | **2,180,000** |

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### 31.3. Movements in share options during the period

The following reconciles the share options outstanding at the beginning and the end of the period:

| | Number of FY20 LTI options | Number of FY25 LTI grants | Number of ESP options | Number of options total | Weighted average fair value$ - FY20 LTI | Weighted average fair value$ - ESP | Weighted average fair value$ - FY25 LTI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unvested options at 1/7/2024 | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| Vested options at 1/7/2024 | 1,660,000 | - | - | 1,660,000 | 0.20 | - | - |
| **Options held at 1/7/2024** | **1,660,000** | **-** | **-** | **1,660,000** | **0.20** | **-** | **-** |
| Granted during the year | - | 2,180,000 | 215,840 | 2,395,840 | - | - | 0.24 |
| Exercised during the year | (1,275,000) | - | (215,840) | (1,490,840) | 0.94 | 0.87 | - |
| Forfeited during the year | - | (350,000) | - | (350,000) | - | - | - |
| Unvested options at 30/6/2025 | - | 1,830,000 | - | 1,830,000 | 0.20 | - | 0.24 |
| Vested options at 30/6/2025 | 385,000 | - | - | 385,000 | 0.20 | - | - |
| **Options held at 30/6/2025** | **385,000** | **1,830,000** | **-** | **2,215,000** | **0.20** | **-** | **0.24** |

### 31.4. Share options exercised during the period

The Trustee for the Resimac Group Limited Employee Share Trust allocated 1,275,000 treasury shares to the Ex-CEO and GMs on their exercise of LTI#2 on 2 June 2025 and 4 June 2025. 215,840 shares allocated to employees in FY25 under the ESP are held in the Trust on behalf of the employees.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OTHER

## 32. Other accounting policies

### 32.1. Application of new and revised accounting standards

The Group has applied the required amendments to Standards and Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and mandatorily effective for the first time for the financial year commencing 1 July 2024. These amendments did not have any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

### 32.2. New and revised accounting standards and interpretations on issue but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2025 reporting periods and have not been adopted early by the Group.

| Standard / Amendment | Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after: |
|---|---|
| AASB 2023-5<br>*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lack of Exchangeability* | 1 January 2025 |
| AASB 2024-2<br>*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* | 1 January 2026 |
| AASB 18<br>*Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* | 1 January 2027 |
| AASB 2014-10<br>*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (as amended)* | 1 January 2028 |

The Group is currently undertaking its assessment of the impacts of the standards and interpretations listed above.

### 32.3. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the costs of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

# Consolidated entity disclosure statement

### Basis of preparation

The consolidated entity disclosure statement has been prepared in accordance with subsection 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The entities listed in the statement are Resimac Group Ltd and all the entities it controls in accordance with AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The percentage of share capital disclosed for bodies corporate included in the statement represents the economic interest consolidated in the consolidated financial statements.

In developing the disclosures in the statement, tax law in the country of incorporation has been used to support the determination of tax residency.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement as of 30 June 2025 is as follows:

| Entity name | Entity type | Place of incorporation/ formation | % of Share capital held | Tax residency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resimac Group Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | N/A | Australia |
| Access Network Management Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Auspak Financial Services Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Finance Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.1 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 99.9 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.2 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.3 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.4 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.5 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 99.9 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.6 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.7 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.8 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.9 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.10 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.11 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.12 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Clarence Street Funding No.13 Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| FAI First Mortgage Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Homeloans.com.au Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |

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TAX TRANSPARENCY DISCLOSURE
CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

| Entity name | Entity type | Place of incorporation/ formation | % of Share capital held | Tax residency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Financial Services Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Homeloans Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Independent Mortgage Corporation Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| National Mutual Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RAF Structured Finance Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Resimac Asset Finance Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC EST PTY LTD[1] | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC Capital Markets Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC Financial Services Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC Limited | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC Leasing Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RESIMAC Premier Warehouse No.1 Pty Ltd[2] | Body Corporate | Australia | - | Australia |
| RHG Home Loan Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| RHG Mortgage Corporation Pty Ltd[3] | Body Corporate | Australia | - | Australia |
| RHG Mortgage Securities Pty Ltd[4] | Body Corporate | Australia | - | Australia |
| RMC Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd[5] | Body Corporate | Australia | - | Australia |
| SF Mortgage Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| The Servicing Company Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| 23 Degrees Capital Partners Pty Ltd | Body Corporate | Australia | 100 | Australia |
| Prime Insurance Group Limited | Body Corporate | Bermuda | 100 | Bermuda |
| Parnell Road Funding No.1 Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| Parnell Road Funding No.2 Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| RESIMAC Financial Services Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| RESIMAC Financial Securities Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| RESIMAC Financial Securitisation Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| RESIMAC Home Loans Limited[6] | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| RESIMAC NZ Home Loans Limited | Body Corporate | New Zealand | 100 | NZ / Australia |
| Avoca Master Trust | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |

1 RESIMAC EST Pty Ltd is the trustee of Resimac Group Limited Employee Share Trust.
2 Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.
3 Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.
4 RHG Mortgage Securities Pty Ltd is the trustee for the Avoca Funding Series Master Trust. Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.
5 RMC Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd is the trustee for RAF Trust. Ownership interest is 0% however the Group have Board control.
6 RESIMAC Home Loans Limited is the trustee for NZF Mortgage Warehouse A Trust.

| Entity name | Entity type | Place of incorporation/ formation | % of Share capital held | Tax residency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAF Trust | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| Resimac Bastille Master Trust | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| Resimac Group Limited Employee Share Trust | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| Resimac Triomphe Master Trust | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| RMC Enhanced Income Fund | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| Thorn ABS Warehouse Series No.1 | Trust | Australia | - | Australia |
| Resimac Versailles Trust | Trust | New Zealand | - | New Zealand |
| Resimac Victoire Warehouse No.1 Trust | Trust | New Zealand | - | New Zealand |

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# Directors' declaration.

## Resimac Group Ltd and its controlled entities

The Directors declare that:

(a) in the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(b) in the Directors' opinion, the attached financial statements are in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in the financial statements;

(c) in the Directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity and the Company;

(d) the Directors have been given the declarations required by s295.A of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(e) in the Director's opinion, the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement on page 128 is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors pursuant to s295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

**Wayne Spanner**
Chairman

Sydney
27 August 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION

Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

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50 Bridge Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia

Tel: +61 2 9322 7000
www.deloitte.com.au

27 August 2025

The Board of Directors
Resimac Group Limited
Level 22, 201 Kent Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000

Dear Board Members,

**Auditor's Independence Declaration to Resimac Group Limited**

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Resimac Group Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Resimac Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the only contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit relate to;

as previously disclosed in our Auditor's Independence Declaration dated 24 February 2025 for the review of the half-year period ended 31 December 2024, the firm provided a permissible non-assurance service prior to receiving concurrence from the Audit Committee for the firm to provide the service. The Audit Committee agreed with the firm's conclusion that the service did not create a threat to the auditor's independence. There have been no other contraventions; accordingly, I consider the objectivity of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu for the audit of the financial statements of Resimac for the year ended 30 June 2025 has not been impaired.

Yours faithfully

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Heather Baister
Partner
Chartered Accountant

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Member of Deloitte Asia Pacific Limited and the Deloitte organisation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Deloitte.

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# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Resimac Group Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial report of Resimac Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of their financial performance for the year then ended; and
- Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

*Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

*Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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| Key Audit Matter | How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter |
|---|---|
| As at 30 June 2025, the Group has recognised $56.5m of expected credit loss ("ECL") on loans and advances held at amortised cost in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* ("AASB 9") as disclosed in Notes 6, 22 and 23.<br><br>Loans and advances are subject to AASB 9's impairment requirements including both the residential mortgages and asset finance portfolios.<br><br>Significant management judgement was necessary in determining expected credit losses, including:<br>• The application of the requirements of AASB 9 and the key assumptions as reflected in the Group's ECL model rebuild;<br>• The identification of indicators of a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR"); and<br>• Assumptions used in the ECL models including Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD") and forward-looking macroeconomic factors as disclosed in Notes 6, 22 and 23. | Our audit procedures performed in conjunction with our Credit risk specialists included, but were not limited to:<br>• Assessing whether management's models adequately addresses the requirements of the AASB 9;<br>• Obtaining an understanding of credit risk judgements made by management in the ECL models;<br>• Testing the design and implementation of relevant key controls, throughout the period, in relation to loan originations, collections and arrears management as well as controls over the use and review of AASB 9 ECL models;<br>• Assessing definitions and applications of assumptions used to determine PD, SICR, LGD and EAD;<br>• Assessing the movement in credit losses for the newly acquired portfolio between acquisition and reporting date; and<br>• Assessing the completeness of the credit loss provision.<br><br>We also assessed appropriateness of the disclosures in Notes 6, 22 and 23 to the financial statements. |
| On 28 February 2025, the Group acquired an auto finance portfolio consisting of $1.4b of loans and receivables, which were recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition in accordance with AASB 9.<br><br>A new instance of the Group's asset finance loan management system was established to manage the portfolio.<br><br>We identified this acquisition as a key audit matter due to the significant impact of the transaction on the Group, and the management judgement involved in:<br>• Assessing whether the transaction should be accounted for as a business combination under AASB 3 *Business Combinations* or as an asset acquisition under AASB 9, and recognising the associated rights and obligations acquired; and<br>• Determining the appropriateness of costs capitalised in relation to the implementation of the new loan management system. | Our audit procedures included, among others:<br>• Assessing management's evaluation of the acquisition against the requirements of AASB 3 and AASB 9, including whether the acquired activities met the definition of a business;<br>• Evaluating the recognition of rights and obligations transferred as part of the acquisition by inspecting underlying agreements and considering their consistency with the accounting treatment;<br>• Testing the initial recognition of the loans and receivables acquired and assessing against the requirements of AASB 9;<br>• Evaluating the subsequent measurement of the portfolio at the reporting date, including the treatment of any premium or discount at acquisition within the effective interest rate and the calculation of expected credit losses;<br>• Performing loan level transaction reconciliations between the new loan management system instance and cash received from borrowers to assess the integrity of system calculations for a sample of loans;<br>• Assessing the nature and appropriateness of capitalised costs in relation to the new loan management system, |





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|---|---|
| | testing these against the criteria for capitalisation under the relevant accounting standards; and<br>• Considering the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures in relation to the acquisition and subsequent remeasurement. Including Notes 4, 6, 22, 23 and 25 in the financial statements. |

*Other Information*

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

*Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report*

The Directors are responsible:

- For the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- For such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group, and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Deloitte.

**Report on the Remuneration Report**

*Opinion on the Remuneration Report*

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 14 to 31 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Resimac Group Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

*Responsibilities*

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Heather Baister
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Sydney, 27 August 2025

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# Shareholder information.

Additional information required by the ASX and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below. The information is current as at 12 September 2025.

## a) Number of holders of equity securities

Ordinary share capital: **395,529,012** paid ordinary shares are held by 2,600 individual shareholders.

## b) Voting rights

All issued ordinary shares carry one vote for each member present at the meeting on a show of hands and on a poll each member is entitled to one vote for every ordinary share held.

## c) Distribution of members and their holdings

The number of equity securities by size of holding is set out below:

| RANGE | Total holders | Units | % Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 1,000 | 609 | 308,214 | 0.08 |
| 1,001 to 5,000 | 853 | 2,240,238 | 0.57 |
| 5,001 to 10,000 | 293 | 2,247,775 | 0.57 |
| 10,001 to 100,000 | 707 | 23,633,634 | 5.98 |
| 100,001 and over | 138 | 367,099,151 | 92.80 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,600** | **395,529,012** | **100.00** |

| UNMARKETABLE PARCELS | Minimum parcel size | Holders | Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minimum $500.00 parcel at $1.0450 per unit | 479 | 287 | 58,225 |

## d) Substantial shareholders

The names of the substantial shareholders of the Company and the number of equity securities in which they have a relevant interest as disclosed in substantial shareholding notices given to the Company are set out below:

| SHAREHOLDER | No. of shares | % |
|---|---|---|
| Somers Limited, ICM Limited, UIL Limited, Permanent Investments Limited, Somers Isles Private Trustee Company Limited, and each other entity controlled by Duncan Saville | **254,586,353** | **63.56** |

## e) Twenty largest shareholders

The 20 largest shareholders of ordinary shares on the Company's register at 12 September 2025 were:

| SHAREHOLDER | No. of shares | % |
|---|---|---|
| JP Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited | 210,219,592 | 53.15 |
| Ingot Capital Investments Pty Ltd | 60,000,000 | 15.17 |
| Redbrook Nominees Pty Ltd | 15,793,019 | 3.99 |
| Motrose Pty Ltd (Thomas C Ford Super Fund A/C) | 14,500,000 | 3.67 |
| Warren John McLeland | 11,920,138 | 3.01 |
| Hartley Phillips Securities Pty Ltd (Hartley Phillips Inv Tst A/C) | 5,031,373 | 1.27 |
| Mrs Andrea Donne Forrest | 2,000,020 | 0.51 |
| Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited | 1,977,412 | 0.50 |
| Scanlon Capital Investments Pty Ltd | 1,791,131 | 0.45 |
| Jatam Investments Pty Limited | 1,757,371 | 0.44 |
| Mr Scott Bruce Charles McWilliam | 1,636,698 | 0.41 |
| Wanna Quickie Pty Ltd | 1,628,875 | 0.41 |
| HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited | 1,601,277 | 0.40 |
| Acres Holdings Pty Ltd | 1,496,881 | 0.38 |
| Moat Investments Pty Ltd (Moat Investment A/C) | 1,475,891 | 0.37 |
| KTAP Pty Ltd | 1,289,749 | 0.33 |
| Mr Sean Patrick Martin (The Avebury Family A/C) | 1,168,611 | 0.30 |
| Garmaral Pty Ltd | 1,100,000 | 0.28 |
| Mast Financial Pty Ltd (A To Z Investment A/C) | 1,000,000 | 0.25 |
| TICO Pty Ltd | 903,960 | 0.23 |
| **TOTAL** | **338,291,998** | **85.52** |

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# Managing your shareholding.

The Company's share registry is managed by Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited (Computershare).

The Investor Centre website is the fastest, easiest and most convenient way to view and manage your shareholding. Investor Centre enables a shareholder to:

- View the Company share price;
- Change your banking details;
- Change your address (for non-CHESS sponsored holdings);
- Update your dividend instruction;
- Update your Tax File Number (TFN), Australian Business Number (ABN) or exemption;
- Select your email and communication preferences; and
- View your transaction history.

When communicating with Computershare or accessing your holding online you will need your Securityholder Reference Number (SRN) or Holder Identification Number (HIN) as shown on your Issuer Sponsored / CHESS statements.

You can also contact Computershare by:

### Address

452 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, VIC 3067
**P.** 1300 850 505
**E.** web.queries@computershare.com.au
**W.** investorcentre.com.au

### Tax File Number

While it is not compulsory to provide a Tax File Number ('TFN'), if shareholders have not provided a TFN and Resimac pays an unfranked or partly franked dividend, the Company will be required to deduct tax from the unfranked portion of the dividend at the top marginal rate plus the Medicare Levy.

## Information on Resimac Group

### Resimac Group website

Up to date information on the Company can be obtained from the Company's website: **resimac.com.au**

### Securities exchange listing

The Company's shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and the Home Exchange is Sydney. Ordinary shares are traded under the code, ASX:RMC.

Share prices can be accessed from major Australian newspapers, the Resimac Group website or at: asx.com.au

# Corporate information.

### Registered office and Corporate office

Level 22, 201 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000
**P.** +61 2 9248 0300
**E.** info@resimac.com.au
**W.** resimac.com.au
ABN 55 095 034 003
Australian Credit Licence 247829
ASX:RMC

### Share registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited

### Non-Executive Directors

Wayne Spanner, Chairman
Warren McLeland
Susan Hansen
Duncan Saville
Caroline Waldron

### Company Secretaries

Peter Fitzpatrick
Katie Browne

To view the 2025 Annual Report, Shareholder and Company information, new announcements, background information on Resimac Group businesses and historical information, visit the Resimac website at **resimac.com.au**

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RESIMAC GROUP LTD

# 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Level 22, 201 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
ABN 55 095 034 003 | Australian Credit Licence 247829 | ASX:RMC

resimac