

## 1H23 Result Preview

### 1H23 result briefing 9am, Monday 27 Feb 2023

We are forecasting NPAT of A\$13.4m, EPS of 30.1cps, and a dividend of 22cps, which might again be underwritten.

Key metrics we forecast include an average loan book of A\$3.95bn, 1H23 NIM of 2.05%, loan impairment costs of just 1bp for the half, operating income growth of 11.6%, expense growth of 11.3%, leading to positive jaws of 0.4%. We are expecting ABA's CET1 ratio to improve to 10.6% following the bank's underwritten DRP from FY22 and strong mortgage growth through the half.

Perhaps more importantly, the company may comment on the likely positive impact that APRA's recent changes to capital adequacy requirements which came into effect from 1 January 2023 will have, revealing the extent of any capital relief from these changes, and the impact this has on its CET1 ratio.

### A strong half of lending growth now slowing

APRA's Monthly Authorised Deposit Institution Statistics ("MADIS") for December reveal for ABA strong mortgage lending balance growth of 6.0% over the half for owner-occupied borrowers (vs system at 3.0%), and 6.8% over the half for total housing (vs system at 2.6%). This is stronger than ABA's resident deposit growth of 6.1% of the half, suggesting that the loan to deposit ratio has again ticked up very slightly by perhaps half a percent. While there may be some definitional and accounting differences between the APRA statistics and ABA's accounts, they provide a good insight as to what we should expect.

### Competition to see growth slow further in 2H

The AFR has reported how aggressively Westpac and ANZ have been incentivising refinancers to switch banks, offering cash incentives of \$4000, effectively cutting the NIM on their products. This competition appears set to intensify as the large number of fixed rate mortgages induced by the RBA's term funding facility expire over the course of the next year. Given ABA's intention to preserve its NIM, we expect to see its mortgage lending balance growth continue to slow into 2H23.

### Still attractive on valuation and yield

Reflecting the latest MADIS statistics, we lower our asset growth by 1%, leading to a 1% decrease in our forecasts across most P&L line items and across future years. We value Auswide Bank at A\$6.50, 1x its rounded FY22 book value, referencing peer multiples to validate for reasonableness. Full details are within, including a discussion of risks and sensitivities to our valuation.



Auswide Bank Ltd (ABA) is Australia's 24<sup>th</sup> largest bank, and 54<sup>th</sup> largest bank operating in the Australian market. It was established in 1966 in regional Queensland, listed on the ASX in 1994, and rebranded when converting into a bank in 2015.

ABA has established an Australia-wide lending presence supported through branches, business bankers, accredited mortgage brokers and online.

ABA has a strong presence in Queensland and is growing across the rest of Australia. The Company boasts a high-quality loan book with over \$4.0b in assets, representing a market share of around 12 basis points (0.12%).

Stock	ABA.ASX
Market cap	A\$288m
Price	A\$5.77
Valuation	A\$6.50 (unchanged)

Company data	
Shares on issue	45.4m

Recent Events	
AGM	23 November 2022

Next steps	
1H23 result	27 February 2023
Monthly APRA ADI statistics	Last business day of the following month



Glen Wellham, Senior Analyst

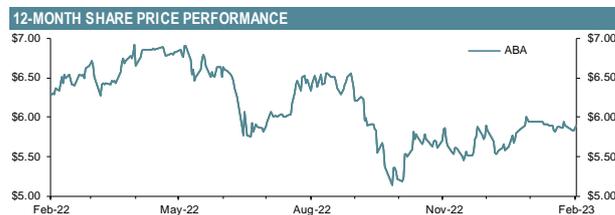
## Financials

### AUSWIDE BANK LTD

ABA-AX

Year end 30 June, A\$

MARKET DATA		
Price	A\$	\$5.87
Valuation	A\$	\$6.50
52 week low - high	A\$	5.10 - 7.19
Market capitalisation	A\$m	267
Shares on issue (basic)	m	45.5
Options / rights (currently antidilutive)	m	
Other equity	m	
Shares on issue (fully diluted)	m	45.5



INVESTMENT FUNDAMENTALS						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
EPS - diluted reported	cps	56.66	60.48	59.94	64.59	68.72
EPS - diluted cash	cps	56.66	60.48	59.94	64.59	68.72
EPS growth	%	29%	7%	-1%	8%	0.064
PE	x	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.1	8.5
DPS	A\$	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.48
Franking	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dividend yield	%	6.8%	7.2%	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%
Payout ratio	%	71%	70%	76%	73%	70%

PROFIT AND LOSS						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
Interest Revenues	A\$m	111.0	106.0	189.1	224.8	246.1
Interest Expense	A\$m	-32.8	-23.9	-96.8	-122.7	-135.8
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>110.3</b>
Non-Interest Income	A\$m	10.4	12.4	11.7	12.2	12.7
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>123.0</b>
Provision For Loan Losses	A\$m	-0.6	0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>122.0</b>
Non-Interest Expense	A\$m	-53.2	-57.7	-64.4	-70.3	-75.2
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Income tax expense	A\$m	-10.5	-11.4	-11.7	-13.0	-14.2
<b>Reported NPAT</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Cash NPAT	A\$m	24.2	26.1	27.0	30.0	32.6
Weighted average diluted shares	m	42.6	43.2	45.1	46.5	47.5

Operating cash flow per share	cps	260.7	99.7	328.5	353.4	379.7
Free cash flow to equity per share	cps	39.6	183.4	50.0	54.9	59.2
FCF yield	%	6.7%	31.2%	8.5%	9.4%	10.1%

Enterprise value	\$m	4,143	4,448	4,730	5,132	5,697
EV/Total Revenue	x	47.1	46.7	45.8	45.3	46.7

NAV per share	A\$	6.00	6.49	6.81	7.11	7.45
Price / NAV	x	0.98	0.90	0.86	0.83	0.79

NTA per share	A\$	4.88	5.36	5.74	6.07	6.43
Price / NTA	x	1.20	1.09	1.02	0.97	0.91

KEY RATIOS						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
CET1 ratio	%	10.84%	10.63%	10.96%	10.89%	10.78%
Capital ratio	%	13.31%	12.90%	12.89%	12.65%	12.38%
Leverage ratio	%	6.70%	6.57%	6.54%	6.40%	6.26%

Operating income growth	%	10.0%	6.7%	10.2%	9.9%	7.6%
Expense growth	%	6.2%	8.3%	11.7%	9.2%	6.9%
Jaws	%	3.8%	-1.6%	-1.5%	0.7%	0.7%

ROE - reported	%	9.7%	9.7%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%
ROE - cash	%	9.7%	9.7%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%
Net debt	A\$m	3,876	4,181	4,463	4,865	5,430

Leverage (net debt / invested capital)	x	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.7
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DUPONT ANALYSIS						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
Net Profit Margin	%	27%	27%	26%	26%	27%
Asset Turnover	%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Return on Assets	%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Financial Leverage	x	15.93	16.08	15.67	15.55	16.02
Return on Equity	%	9.7%	9.7%	9.1%	9.3%	9.4%

HALF YEARLY DATA						
	1H22A	2H22A	1H23E	2H23E	1H24E	
Net Interest Income	A\$m	41.3	40.7	45.8	46.5	50.4
Total Revenue	A\$m	48.5	46.7	51.3	51.9	56.1
Profit before income tax	A\$m	19.7	17.8	19.2	19.5	21.2
Reported NPAT	A\$m	13.7	12.4	13.4	13.6	14.8
Cash NPAT	A\$m	13.7	12.4	13.4	13.6	14.8

EPS - diluted cash	A\$	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32
EPS - diluted reported	A\$	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32
DPS	A\$	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
Average loans and advances	\$m	3,438	3,739	4,068	4,491	4,940
Net Interest Margin	%	2.00%	1.94%	2.03%	2.06%	2.03%
Total Revenue / Average loans and advances	%	2.56%	2.54%	2.54%	2.52%	2.47%
Cost to income ratio	%	60.1%	61.1%	61.9%	61.5%	61.1%
ECL allowance as a % of gross loans	%	0.17%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%
Growth in loans and advances	%	10.9%	7.7%	11.8%	10.0%	10.0%

BALANCE SHEET						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
Cash and cash equivalents	A\$m	112.6	178.5	31.0	18.6	90.9
Loans and advances	A\$m	3,555.0	3,827.6	4,279.8	4,706.9	5,178.6
Other financial assets	A\$m	398.8	412.1	420.3	428.8	472.7
Property, plant and equipment	A\$m	21.3	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6
Goodwill and other intangibles	A\$m	47.8	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
Other assets	A\$m	20.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>4,155.8</b>	<b>4,504.6</b>	<b>4,817.5</b>	<b>5,240.7</b>	<b>5,828.6</b>

Deposits and short term borrowings	A\$m	3,349.3	3,617.3	4,099.4	4,602.4	5,167.3
Loans under management	A\$m	333.7	370.8	220.8	220.8	220.8
Other borrowings	A\$m	150.8	150.8	101.0	0.0	0.0
Subordinated capital notes	A\$m	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Other liabilities	A\$m	23.4	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>3,899.2</b>	<b>4,222.5</b>	<b>4,504.7</b>	<b>4,906.7</b>	<b>5,471.6</b>

<b>Net assets</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>357.0</b>
<b>Net tangible assets</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>232.9</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>284.7</b>	<b>307.8</b>
<b>Invested capital</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>704.8</b>	<b>730.3</b>	<b>761.0</b>	<b>782.1</b>	<b>805.2</b>
<b>Tangible invested capital</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>656.9</b>	<b>681.1</b>	<b>711.8</b>	<b>732.9</b>	<b>756.0</b>

Contributed equity	A\$m	195.2	199.8	211.9	218.4	225.1
Treasury shares	A\$m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves	A\$m	15.5	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4
Retained earnings/accumulated losses	A\$m	45.8	53.8	72.5	87.1	103.5
Non-controlling interests	A\$m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>357.0</b>

Basic shares on issue	m	42.8	43.4	45.9	46.9	47.9
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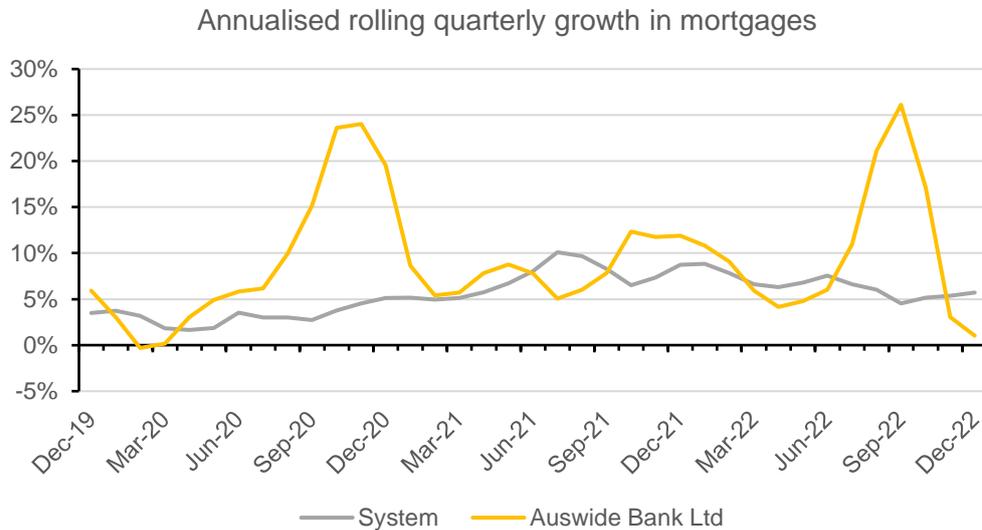
CASH FLOW						
	FY21A	FY22A	FY23E	FY24E	FY25E	
<b>Operating</b>						
<b>Net operating cashflow</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>180.4</b>
<b>Investment</b>						
Capital expenditure	A\$m	-1.9	-2.7	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Acquisitions and divestments	A\$m	-17.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net investment cashflow</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>

<b>Financing</b>						
Equity	A\$m	-10.7	-13.3	-19.1	-21.7	-22.2
Debt	A\$m	-73.7	36.3	-121.2	-134.3	-147.7
Leases	A\$m	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
<b>Net financing cashflow</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>-85.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-141.8</b>	<b>-157.5</b>	<b>-171.4</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Free cash flow to equity	A\$m	16.9	79.3	22.5	25.5	28.1

Source: ABA reports, MST Access estimates

## APRA market share statistics show growth spike in 1H23

Figure 1 – Annualised rolling quarterly growth in mortgages



Source: APRA Monthly ADI Statistics, MST Access

Rising interest rates are curtailing demand for mortgages. Most banks, and several non-bank mortgage lenders seem to be salivating at the opportunity for capturing churn in the refinance market as fixed rate mortgages expire over the next 18 months or so and the customers with these mortgages shop around in a bid to reduce the interest rate rise they face. However, with so many institutions running a similar strategy, some may be disappointed, as not all can grow above market with the same strategy used by most in the market.

This is why Auswide Bank's variable growth strategy, growing when it is profitable, makes so much sense to us. Step back when the market gets a little crazy and gives away margin, as it did in the first half of this calendar year, and then step in when margins are attractive to grow aggressively. Plus, if they can maintain their existing customers, rather than lose them to churn, even better.

## Earnings revisions

Following APRA's MADIS statistics through to December, we make the following changes to our earnings estimates for ABA:

Figure 2 – Earnings estimates for Auswide Bank

		FY23E			FY24E			FY25E		
		Old	New	% chg	Old	New	% chg	Old	New	% chg
Net Interest Income	A\$m	93.3	92.3	-1%	103.3	102.1	-1%	111.5	110.3	-1%
Non-Interest Income	A\$m	11.7	11.7	0%	12.2	12.2	0%	12.7	12.7	0%
Total operating income	A\$m	105.1	104.0	-1%	115.5	114.3	-1%	124.2	123.0	-1%
Provision For Loan Losses	A\$m	(0.9)	(0.8)	3%	(0.9)	(0.9)	3%	(1.0)	(1.0)	3%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Non-Interest Expense	A\$m	(65.1)	(64.4)	1%	(71.0)	(70.3)	1%	(75.9)	(75.2)	1%
Profit before income tax	A\$m	39.2	38.8	-1%	43.5	43.1	-1%	47.3	46.8	-1%
<b>Reported NPAT</b>	<b>A\$m</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Cash NPAT	A\$m	27.3	27.0	-1%	30.3	30.0	-1%	33.0	32.6	-1%
EPS diluted reported	cps	60.9	59.9	-1%	65.7	64.6	-2%	69.9	68.7	-2%
<b>EPS diluted cash</b>	<b>cps</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>-2%</b>
DPS	cps	45.0	45.0	0%	45.0	45.0	0%	49.0	48.0	-2%

Source: Company reports, MST Access estimates

These changes reflect:

- Lowering our assumed growth rate for mortgage balances.
- Adjusting our deposit growth rate.
- Adjusting our shares on issue for the additional shares on issue following the underwritten DRP.

Full details of our revised earnings appear in the financial summary on page 2.

## Valuation

We consider a range of valuation approaches to estimate Auswide Bank’s valuation, including:

- Multiple intrinsic valuation methods and scenarios of its potential future growth profiles.
- peer multiples and growth rates.

Figure 3 –MST Access valuation of Auswide Bank Limited

Method	Metric A\$	Multiple x	per share A\$	Comments
FY23 earnings	0.599	10.5	6.29	
Midcycle ROE earnings	0.611	10.5	6.42	Estimated 9.8% midcycle ROE multiplied by current book value
FY23 dividend yield	0.450	6%	7.50	
Dividend Discount Model			8.46	DDM with a cost of equity of 10.0% and terminal growth of 3.0%
General Residual Income Model			5.33	GRIM with a cost of equity of 10.0% and terminal growth of 3.0%
Theoretical book	6.49	1.0	6.49	assumes 10.0% ROE, 10.0% COE, 70% dividend payout
FY22 book	6.49	1.0	6.49	
FY22 tangible book	5.36	1.2	6.49	
<b>Composite</b>			<b>6.50</b>	<b>Range of A\$5.33 - A\$8.46</b>

Source: Company reports, MST Access estimates

Other equity market considerations such as short sales; any likely forthcoming changes in index inclusion; depth of stock research coverage; composition of and change in the mix of investors (such as founders, board and staff, domestic institutions, foreign institutions, and retail investors) are not incorporated in our valuation; however investors should consider such factors if they seek to develop a price target for the company.

For our intrinsic valuation models, including our dividend discount model and general residual income model, we use a two-stage model, using our explicit forecasts over the next five years, followed by a terminal value, to which we add current net assets per share. We continue to assume a risk free rate of 4.0% and equity risk premium of 6.0%. We estimate ABA’s equity beta to be 1.0, and retain our terminal growth assumption of 3%. This leads us to estimate ABA’s cost of equity at 10%. We present our dividend discount model below.

Figure 4 –MST Access dividend discount model valuation of Auswide Bank Limited

		3-Feb-23									
		31-Dec-22									
Current date		Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Dec-25	Jun-26	Dec-26	Jun-27
Next balance date											
Dividends	A\$	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22
Franking rate	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Total dividend value</b>	<b>A\$</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>Discounted cash flow</b>	<b>A\$</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Sum of discount streams	A\$	2.43	<b>CAPM</b>								
Future value into perpetuity	A\$	9.18	Risk free rate				4.00%				
NPV of terminal value	A\$	6.04	Equity beta				1				
<b>Equity value</b>	<b>A\$</b>	<b>8.46</b>	Equity risk premium				6.00%				
			Cost of equity				10.0%				
Upside/downside	%	44%	Terminal growth				3.0%				

Source: Company reports, MST Access estimates

Auswide Bank's listed Australian banking peers range from one of the largest listed companies on the ASX (CBA), to some of the smallest. The multiples it trades on likely reflect its relative profitability – and we think as the bank's ROE continues to improve, the multiples it trades on should continue to re-rate higher. Investors are clearly rewarded for investing in ABA given it has the highest prospective dividend yield of the listed Australian banks, while trading on the second lowest P/E multiple.

Figure 5 –Peer comparative multiples for Auswide Bank, sorted by ROE

Identifier (RIC)	Company Name	P/E	P/CF	P/B	P/NTA	Dividend Yield %	ROE %
CBA.AX	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	18.2	25.0	2.5	2.9	4.0%	13.7%
NAB.AX	National Australia Bank Ltd	12.7	18.7	1.6	2.0	5.4%	13.2%
ANZ.AX	ANZ Group Holdings Ltd	10.8	15.9	1.1	1.2	6.1%	11.0%
WBC.AX	Westpac Banking Corp	11.2	17.4	1.1	1.4	5.9%	10.7%
MYS.AX	MyState Ltd	11.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6%	9.4%
<b>ABA.AX</b>	<b>Auswide Bank Ltd</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
BOQ.AX	Bank of Queensland Ltd	9.2	11.5	0.7	0.9	7.1%	8.3%
BEN.AX	Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd	11.1	14.9	0.8	1.1	5.9%	8.1%
JDO.AX	Judo Capital Holdings Ltd	25.4	16.5	1.1	1.2	0.0%	4.4%

Source: IBES FY1 (i.e. FY23) mean consensus, Refinitiv, MST Access FY23 estimates for ABA

## Investment Thesis

Auswide Bank offers a variety of attractions to investors:

- Stronger growth prospects than the major banks, with an ability to grow home loans unimpeded at multiples of system when it is profitable to do so, and increasing operational efficiency.
- One of the highest quality loan books in the industry, reflected in its low asset impairment charges.
- Return on equity metrics that put the regional banks and some major banks to shame.
- Cheaper exposure to the Australian banking sector than the major banks, given the lower multiples (both PE and P/B) the stock trades on.
- A higher, fully franked, dividend yield than the major and regional banks.
- A strong capital position (a FY22 CET1 ratio of 10.63%), which may be set to be further enhanced from the underwriting of its FY22 DRP and with APRA's capital adequacy changes taking effect from 1 January 2023.

Auswide Bank have realised that scale and complexity in today's banking environment is not the advantage it once was. Simplicity and nimbleness backed by good value products that are distributed efficiently via multiple channels (proprietary and partner) has been identified by management as Auswide Bank's opportunity.

## Risks and sensitivities

Auswide Bank's risks and sensitivities can be categorised under the categories of strategic, financial and operational risks and sensitivities:

### Strategic

Auswide Bank is subject to a significant number of regulatory requirements, and could suffer from adverse changes to the requirements, including in Australia:

- Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing requirements administered by Austrac as well as the recently introduced autonomous (Magnitsky style) sanctions administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;
- Privacy requirements administered by the Privacy Commissioner;
- Prudential regulations administered by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority;
- Financial Service licencing and Credit licencing administered by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC);
- Australian Consumer Law and unfair contract terms contained in the Corporations Act administered by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC);
- Taxation legislation administered by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO);
- Accounting standards required under the Corporations Act administered by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and ASIC;
- Design and distribution obligations, several of which will be governed by contract law

Similar requirements apply in other jurisdictions where Auswide Bank or its customers may have counterparties.

The personal lending sector is becoming increasingly crowded, with banks and specialist lenders all targeting a shrinking market. Auswide Bank operates in a competitive environment in which systems and practices are subject to continual development and improvement and new or rival offerings emerge periodically. At some stage consolidation is likely to occur, which could lead to changes the scale required to be profitable. This could present itself to investors in the form of both strategic M&A risks and general market risks.

Any strategic initiative from Auswide Bank may lead to a competitive response by traditional credit providers such as banks, credit card providers and personal loan providers, while Auswide Bank may itself need to deliver a competitive response to its competitors strategic initiatives. There is a risk that the growing number of fintechs or existing

competitors may deliver a superior proposition and customer experience offering to that currently offered by Auswide Bank.

Combined, these market dynamics create dynamic brand strategy risks (as well as the operational equivalent of this risk, marketing execution).

## Financial

Being a finance company, Auswide Bank has a range of risks and sensitivities applicable to most companies in the financial sector. These include:

- **Macroeconomic conditions** – many of the following risks vary through the economic cycle. Loose monetary conditions, such as those currently being experienced, suppress many of these risks which can then emerge suddenly as macroeconomic policy tightens, and conditions deteriorate. COVID-19 variants have caused rapid swings in macroeconomic conditions, restricting supply and demand at various times.
- **Liquidity and funding risks** – As a payment or finance provider, Auswide Bank is subject to a range of liquidity and funding risks. It can only extend funding to customers if it has the capacity to do so, which means having sufficient deposit funding and liquidity buffers.
- **Credit risk** – For organisations providing loans, advances or instalments, credit risk is usually thought of in terms of customer delinquencies or bad and doubtful debts which need to be impaired. However, there is also credit risk on the funding side, where the cost of debt funding could rapidly increase or become unavailable should lenders become uncomfortable with Auswide Bank's counterparty risk – something that might happen should there be a large rise in customer delinquencies. For banks, this is typically expressed as a “depositor run on the bank”. This impact led to several banks overseas failing during the global financial crisis.
- **Fraud** – Any payments or credit provider can also be defrauded by customers, staff or third parties.
- **Compliance risks** – There are many regulations that companies in the finance sector need to follow, outlined above in strategic risks, including anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing know your customer requirements, where failure to comply with the regulatory requirements can lead to material financial penalties or litigation.

## Operational

Most companies, including Auswide Bank, have a range of operational risks. These include:

- **Governance** – Increasingly an investment focus as part of ESG, governance risks include all matters of agency costs within the business, including delegated responsibilities and authorisations, internal controls and how conflicts of interest are addressed.
- **Key personnel** – Auswide Bank's ability to scale its business assumes availability of suitably qualified staff and a reliance on key personnel.
- **Information technology** – Should Auswide Bank's key technology infrastructure become corrupted such as from hardware failure or malware it would be highly disruptive to Auswide Bank's operations. Furthermore IT hardware and software becomes obsolete after a few years and requires capital investments to be updated, otherwise the company is at high risk of becoming inefficient relative to the market and being superseded by its competitors.
- **Cybersecurity and data protection** – Like any other business providing ongoing services to customers, Auswide Bank collects a substantial amount of customer data that is classified as personal information and thus obtains certain confidentiality protections under the Privacy Act. Human or system errors exposing this data could breach these confidentiality requirements, and could expose Auswide Bank to penalties. Similarly, Auswide Bank is a digital business reliant on its IT systems. A cyberattack could disable these systems, inconveniencing merchants or customers, or result in the loss of customer data – and creating substantial damage to the firm's reputation.
- **Force majeure events** – Events such as system failures, disruptions to utilities, natural perils (both environmental and human health) and warlike hostilities which prevent Auswide Bank from operating have a severe impact on its overall business, which grows exponentially the longer the system failure lasts for. For an example of how severe system failures can impact a finance business vaguely related to Auswide Bank, investors could study Tyro issues in early 2021, which led to a drop in transaction volumes and an attack on the company by a short seller. As Tyro has experienced, a prolonged outage can lead to damaged relationships leading to a loss of merchant contracts.

- **Litigation, claims and disputes** - Like any business, Auswide Bank could be subject to disputes and claims, which may end up being litigated, as well as litigation brought by regulators or class action funders. Such disputes tend to be expensive to resolve, can also result in substantial brand damage, and usually follow the realisation of another risk event. Catalysts can be contractual disputes, intellectual property infringement claims, employment disputes or indemnity claims. Auswide Bank is a member of the AFCA, which goes some way towards minimising some of the costs of some of these risks.

## Company Description

Auswide Bank Ltd (ABA) is Australia's 24<sup>th</sup> largest bank, and 54<sup>th</sup> largest bank operating in the Australian market. It was established in 1966 in regional Queensland, listed on the ASX in 1994, and rebranded in 2015 shortly after converting into a bank.

ABA has established an Australia-wide lending presence supported through branches, business bankers, accredited mortgage brokers and online. ABA has a strong presence in Queensland and is growing across the rest of Australia.

The bank boasts a high-quality loan book with over \$4.0b in assets, representing a market share of around 12 basis points (0.12%).

Despite the impacts of COVID-19, ABA has maintained its four main medium-term financial targets, namely (1) a cost to income ratio of 60%; (2) a stable net interest margin targeted at 200bps; (3) return on net tangible assets of 10%, and (4) above system loan growth.

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