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FY19 REVIEW

Company summary

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (CLH.ASX)

Share price (28 August 2019)	\$1.10
Shares on issue	139.3 million
Market Capitalisation	\$153.2 million
Net Debt (30 June 2019)	\$210.6 million
Enterprise Value	\$362.2million

BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Leigh Berkley	Independent Chairman
Anthony Rivas	Managing Director & CEO
Michael Knox	Indep. Non-executive Director
Sandra Birkensleigh	Indep. Non-executive Director
Catherine McDowell	Indep. Non-executive Director
Doug McAlpine	Chief Financial Officer and Co Sec
Jonathon Idas	Chief Legal Officer
Anand Adusumilli	Chief Data Scientist Officer
Denica Saunders	Chief Operating Officer



Debt collection services and receivables management for third parties



Debt purchasing and recovery



Legal services including insolvency administration



Nationally recognised training provider in financial services and leadership

New Zealand supplier of receivables and

debt management.



Customer service outsourcing for third



parties



Tailored debt collection services, specialising in Local Government

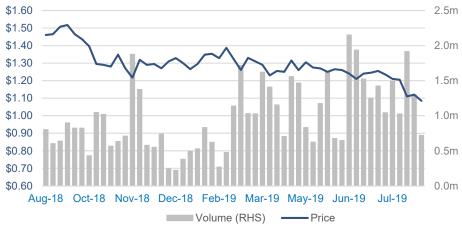


Licensed specialist finance broker for the provision of credit



Provision of financial hardship services for third parties

PRICE & VOLUME (WEEKLY)





FY19 ACHIEVEMENTS

Strong late growth, building for the future

- Group revenue of \$161.1 million up 12% on pcp. Normalised Group NPAT of \$21.7m up 8% on pcp.
- Purchase Debt Ledger (PDL) segment reported revenue of \$93.7 million, up 25% boosted by PDL growth and a positive revenue recognition change under AASB 9. Segment EBIT enjoyed the same benefits, and increased 42% to \$52.1 million.
- Active repayment Arrangements continued their uptrend to \$439.0m from \$334.8m at the end of FY18. We expect this
 improvement to continue.
- Collection Services reported revenue of \$67.6m, a 2% decrease on FY18. The Financial Services Royal Commission and the timing of the Federal Election impacted demand during the period but we expect an improvement in FY20, with current run rate tracking 8% above FY19.
- Completed the acquisition of Receivables Management (NZ) Limited ("RML") and the assets of ACM Group both of which are performing to expectations.
- EPS (ex PEP) was 15.8cps versus 15.5cps (guidance) with delays to some of our expected Cash Collection initiatives and a lower than expected result in Collection Services, offset by near term favourable changes to amortisation expenses from the adoption of AASB 9.
- A final FY19 dividend of 4.1 cps was declared, taking the full year to 8.2 cps, a small improvement on pcp (FY18: 7.8cps) and the DRP is once again available to shareholders, this year at a 5% discount.
- Due to the various investments made over recent years in PDL, technology, people and processes our Cash Collection rate will improve materially in FY20 and we are forecasting FY20 PDL Cash Collections of \$145m \$155m (ex PEP).



FY19 RESULTS SUMMARY

A decent result, with room for improvement

Year to June (\$m)	FY17	FY18	FY19	∆% рср
Reported (post reallocation)				
PDL Cash Collections	104.6	126.8	135.7	7.0%
Amortisation of PDL*	(39.6)	(51.8)	(42.0)	-18.9%
Collection Services Revenue	68.2	69.0	67.6	-2.1%
Unallocated	0.1	(0.2)	(0.2)	18%
Total Revenue	133.4	143.9	161.1	12.0%
EBITDA	75.0	100.0	97.9	-2.1%
Net Profit After Tax	17.4	26.1	30.7	17.5%
EPS (cents)	12.9	19.2	22.3	16.0%
Dividend (cents)	7.8	7.8	8.2	5.1%
Normalised				
Normalised EBITDA	77.7	91.5	85.1	-7.0%
Normalised Net Profit After Tax	20.0	20.2	21.7	7.7%
Normalised EPS (cents)	14.8	14.9	15.8	6.3%

^{*} With the full adoption of AASB 9 there is no longer an amortisation charge. We have included it for the purpose of comparisons. The FY19 number represents an implied amortisation amount only.

- We enjoyed 7% growth in PDL Cash Collections including the Portfolio Enhancement Programme ("PEP").
- Lower implied amortisation under the new AASB 9
 accounting standard meant that the period saw 12%
 Revenue growth, despite a 2% decline from our
 Collection Services operations.
- We had expected PDL Collections to improve further in FY19, but the step-up did not begin until after the period end due to timing of bedding down portfolio acquisitions.
- NPAT was \$30.7m resulting in EPS of 22.3cps (+16%) enhanced by the profit under PEP and a one off favourable change in accounting from AASB 9.
- Normalised EPS were 15.8cps marginally above guidance of 15.5cps excluding the contribution from PEP and \$1.2m (pre-tax) in one off costs associated with the acquisitions of ACM and RML.
- The Board declared a second half dividend of 4.1 cps taking the full year payout to 8.2 cps. The DRP remains active at a 5% discount.



BALANCE SHEET AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Strong growth and now planning for the future

Year to June (\$m)	2H17	1H18	2H18	1H19	2H19	$\Delta\%$
Cash	1.2	0.3	0.5	5.9	1.6	
Purchased debt ledgers	47.3	54.9	52.7	61.0	52.5	
Other	12.4	15.3	22.0	21.7	13.0	
Current Assets	60.9	70.5	75.1	88.6	67.1	-24%
Purchased debt ledgers	236.3	245.6	259.2	265.2	357.8	
Intangibles	36.3	35.7	34.0	33.8	42.3	
Other	4.4	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	
Non Current Assets	277.1	284.9	295.8	301.4	403.4	34%
Borrowings	0.0	10.6	2.6	0.0	14.7	
Other	17.3	19.4	23.1	19.7	24.1	
Current Liabilities	17.3	30.0	25.7	19.7	38.8	97%
Borrowings	123.2	125.0	131.9	153.0	195.9	
Other	8.9	8.4	6.8	6.0	6.7	
Non Current Liabilities	132.1	133.4	138.7	159.0	202.6	27%
Net Assets	188.6	192.0	206.6	211.3	229.1	8%
Net borrowings/PDL carrying value %	43.0%	45.0%	43.0%	45.1%	50.9%	
Gearing (ND / ND+E)	39.3%	41.3%	39.3%	41.1%	47.7%	

- The Group has senior debt facilities of \$225.0m plus a \$12.5m overdraft.
- At period end drawn debt was \$210.6m leaving limited headroom under existing facilities.
- Net gearing at 48% to support PDL growth and acquisitions.
- Due to forecast improvement in cash collections, we expect to be able to fund FY20 PDL growth without further debt draw down.
- The Company has developed a new capital management plan to support future growth and acquisitions.
- Our relationship with Balbec provides access to further \$100m capital to purchase PDLs through an off balance sheet structure.



CASHFLOW

A year of investment

Year to June (\$m)	FY17	FY18	FY19	$\Delta\%$
Cash Collections	174.9	191.3	213.4	12%
Operating expenses	(112.9)	(105.4)	(126.6)	20%
Operating cash flow	62.0	85.9	86.8	1%
PDL acquisitions	(58.3)	(81.3)	(132.6)	63%
Equity Instrument	-	-	(8.5)	n/a
Capex	(1.8)	(1.4)	(4.7)	238%
Investing cash flow	(60.1)	(82.7)	(145.8)	76%
Net proceeds from borrowings	5.0	11.2	75.8	n/a
Net proceeds from equity	(9.5)	(9.0)	(8.4)	-7%
Other	(5.1)	(6.0)	(7.2)	20%
Financing cash flow	(9.6)	(3.9)	60.1	n/a
Change in cash	(7.7)	(0.7)	1.1	n/a
Cash at year end	1.2	0.5	1.6	n/a

- Group Cash Collections (Lion Finance & Collection Services) increased by 12%.
- Cash Operating expenses temporarily elevated due to acquisitions and one-off costs.
- The increase in capital expenditure was in part due to investments in Trust & Billing enhancements and software including: Workforce Management, Portal and Artificial Intelligence.
- We also invested \$8.5m in a Australian neo-bank Volt, with whom we are building a commercial relationship.
- Earlier this year we acquired the assets of two smaller competitors RML (NZ) and ACM which together with ongoing investment in PDLs lifted total acquisition expenditure by 63% to \$132.6m.
- Operating cashflow post year-end has been strong and should continue to trend higher.



PDL SEGMENT: RESULTS

Strong profit growth creates new higher base level

Segment EBIT results (before group overhead)



- Following an 18% improvement in the 1H19 EBIT, the full year results have been very strong, supported by the change to AASB 9 accounting. Additional details are available in the Appendix.
- 2H19 is the final period from which we were still meaningfully exposed to under investment in prior years, and FY20 will see a substantial improvement in Cash Collections and revenues.
- In January 2019, we announced the acquisition of Receivables Management (NZ) Limited (RML) for NZ\$14.1m. RML has NZ\$22.0m in expected recoveries and is expected to contribute A\$2.8m EBIT in FY20.
- In March 2019 we announced the acquisition of assets from ACM Group Limited for \$40.3m. ACM has \$75.0m in expected future recoveries and is expected to contribute \$5.5m EBIT in FY20.
- As the PDL portfolio matures, the average implied amortisation rate will increase (refer slide 18)



LION FINANCE - PDL SEGMENT: OPERATIONAL

Growth in volume across the board

Year to June (\$m)	1H16	2H16	1H17	2H17	1H18	2H18	1H19	2H19
Total portfolio								
Face value	\$1.6bn	\$1.5bn	\$1.5bn	\$1.6bn	\$1.7bn	\$1.7bn	\$2.1bn	\$2.2bn
Number of Accounts	296,000	262,000	262,000	258,000	253,000	260,000	295,000	471,000
Average balance	\$5,302	\$5,576	\$5,819	\$6,154	\$6,554	\$6,577	\$7,051	\$4,671
Arrangement book								
Face value	\$387.0m	\$357.0m	\$319.0m	\$317.0m	\$320.0m	\$334.8m	\$431.0m	\$439.0m
Number of accounts	55,000	49,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	50,000	57,000
Average balance	\$7,036	\$7,286	\$7,250	\$7,548	\$7,680	\$7,786	\$8,620	\$7,702
% of PDL collections	77%	77%	76%	68%	74%	76%	74%	77%

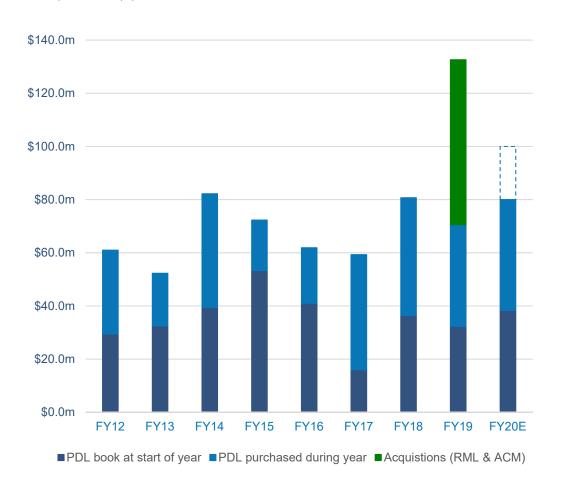
- We have grown the number of active accounts by ~50% over the last two years.
- The acquisition of assets from ACM Group included a significant number of accounts but many have lower balances, which has reversed the uptrend in Average Balances of recent years, but we believe a mixed portfolio is desirable.
- We now have 57,000 accounts under a payment Arrangement, 32% growth on pcp. This growth has been achieved despite the FY19 PEP transaction, which saw \$59m in face value transitioning out of the book, and the proceeds reinvested in new PDLs.
- FY18 and FY19 PEP transactions are both performing to plan.



LION FINANCE - PDL SEGMENT: PURCHASING

A record year for PDL purchasing

PDL purchase pipeline

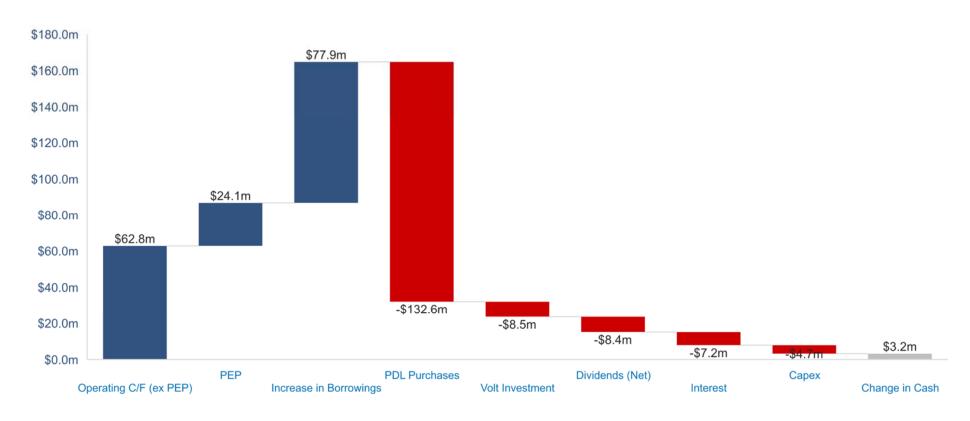


- In FY19, we invested \$132.6m in new PDL acquisitions, a record for the group.
- This included investments in two corporate acquisitions of PDL books (ACM & RML). We are pleased with how they are performing.
- The market for PDL purchases is anticipated to remain favourable.
- We continue to see opportunities in the market due to the dynamics of both supply and demand.
- Our PDL purchase guidance for FY20 is \$80-100m, of which \$38m has already been committed.



OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Managing cashflow to grow our assets



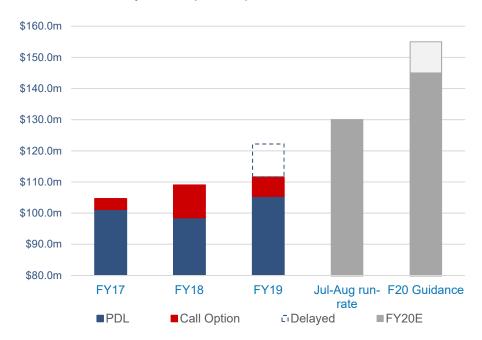
- In FY19 we invested \$132.6m in PDLs and \$8.5m in Volt Bank shares, and distributed \$8.4m in Dividends (Net of DRP) to shareholders.
- This was funded with just a net \$77.9m in new debt, due to an improvement in Operating Cashflow and the Portfolio Enhancement Programme (PEP).
- The result of these portfolio investments will produce a step-change in Cashflow in FY20.



LION FINANCE - PDL SEGMENT: POSITIVE TRENDS

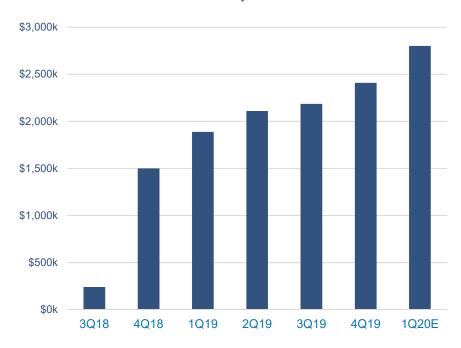
FY20 will see a step-change in our Cash Collections

PDL Collections by source (ex PEP)



- We enjoyed incremental growth in FY19 but it was below our expectations with several initiatives not gaining traction until late in the period.
- Post year end, July and August have been much improved and we are tracking to FY20 guidance of \$145-155m Cash Collections in FY20 (ex PEP).
- FY20 Cash Collections guidance equates to 30-39% growth on FY19.

Online Self-serve Portal Quarterly Collections



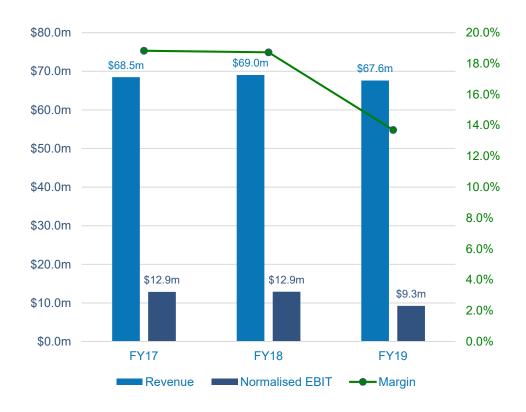
- Our online self-service Portal, launched in December 2017 has provided a consistent source of Collections and accounted for 8% of all Collections during 2H19.
- We continue to invest in developing the product including new humanlike avatars soon to be launched.



COLLECTION SERVICES: RESULTS

Market disruption impacted both halves

Segment EBIT results (before group overhead)



- We flagged in the first half as our banking and finance clients were reviewing collection procedures and governance oversight ahead of The Financial Services Royal Commission report.
- This impacted the 1H19 result, which we had expected to recover from in 2H19, but the half was also impacted by the federal election.
- The anticipated rebound did not transpire, but in recent months, we have seen an 8% increase on FY19 run rate revenue.
- New client acquisition in FY20 will further diversify risk through growth outside of the banking sector, expanding both New Zealand market share and our international client base.
- Businesses within segment:
 - Collection House Limited (including NZ, Government Services and Philippines)
 - CLH Lawyers
 - Midstate CreditCollect
 - Collective Learning and Development
 - CLH Business Services



FY20 - Significantly improved cash realisation ahead

PDL Cash Collections Guidance

30-39% growth on FY19

A strong upturn since year end with targeted collections now \$145-155 million (ex PEP)

PDL Purchasing Outlook

The market continues to offer ample opportunity to deploy capital in both Australia and New Zealand, with both supply and demand mechanics favourable.

PDL Purchase Guidance

\$80-100 million

PDL Pricing

Remains stable and favourable

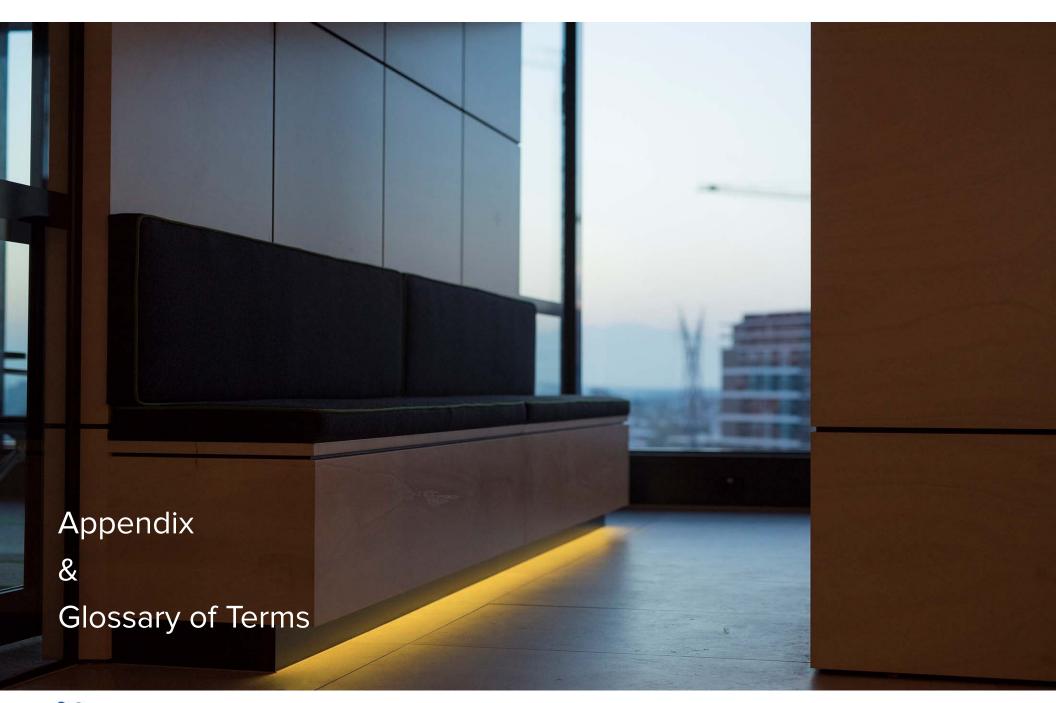
Collection Services

Some recovery from a very disrupted year likely to be augmented by new clients and an expansion of our services base in New Zealand. Post year-end trading has improved.

EPS Guidance

To be provided at the AGM due to emerging market opportunities







GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Industry lingo and financial terminology

INDUSTRY TERMS USED

- AASB 9 A change in the Australian Accounting Standard from AASB 139, effective 1 /1/2018 which determines where financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or amortised cost. http://www.aasb.gov.au/admin/file/content105/c9/AASB9_12-14.pdf
- Amortisation of PDLs The process of allocating the repayment of the PDL principal to pay down the cost of the PDL over a period of time, according to its expected price multiple.
- Collection Services The collection of consumer debts on a success fee basis by entities seeking to accelerate cash flow and minimise credit default risks.
- Customer Segmentation The practice of dividing a customer base into groups of individuals that are similar in specific ways relevant to marketing, such as age, gender, interests and spending habits.
- ECL's Expected Credit Losses. AASB 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in AASB 139 with the ECL model.
- EMR Expected Monthly Revenue is the average recurring monthly payments received from our Arrangement customers that have committed to a regular payment plan to extinguish their outstanding debt.
- FTE The hours worked by one employee on a full-time basis. Used to convert the hours worked by several part-time employees into the hours worked by full-time employees.
- Face Value Original balance of debt purchased
- Liquidations Percentage of face value recovered
- Non-Voice Collections A method of customer engagement without the use of employees. For example, fostering a customer interaction through an online self-service portal.
- POCI Purchased or originated credit impaired assets under AASB 9.
- Purchased Debt Ledgers (PDL) Purchased written-off, distressed consumer debt
- PDL carrying value Cost of the PDL book less the amortisation of the same PDLs
- PDL cash collection Gross recovery dollars on purchased debt
- Arrangement Book A group of customers currently engaged in formal commitments to repay their account in instalments over a period of time.
- Vintage The year the debt was purchased
- Portfolio Enhancement Programme (PEP) includes CLH developed programmes such as Call Options, Call and Put Options and other strategies involving PDL account management.
- Interactive Debt Collection Portal (IDCP) Ddigital experience that speeds up the process of engaging with customers by offering convenient methods to manage their account
- Omni-channel Approach to collections strategies involving non-voice, voice and other various methods to contact the consumer
- Kara Education Programme Consumer education programme utilising our portal character Kara, to engage through social media, videos and other channels

FINANCIAL TERMS USED

Reported (pre-reallocations) – The statutory results that were reported previously.

- Reported (post-reallocations) The statutory results adjusted for the change in the way the company's expenses are reported between the various segments. The change was implemented during 1H18 and included the transfer of ThinkMe and Safe Horizons. These changes have been backdated to provide a clearer picture of the trends.
- Normalised The earnings adjusted for items that are considered unusual and one-off, used to provide a clearer picture of the company's earnings. This is the key earnings information by which professional investors will assess the company's value and progress.
- Underlying The earnings before normalisation events and historically adjusted to show what the earnings would have been had the new more conservative amortisation policy been adopted in earlier periods.



RECONCILIATION

Normalisation adjustments

			EBI	Т					NPA	ΑT		
Year to June (\$'000)	1H17	2H17	1H18	2H18	1H19*	2H19*	1H17	2H17	1H18	2H18	1H19*	2H19*
Reported (post reallocation)	15,050	16,064	14,546	28,827	15,523	35,738	8,189	9,198	8,231	17,892	8,498	22,192
LESS: Profit on Balbec	0	0	0	-9,562	0	-13,959	0	0	0	-6,693	0	-9,771
LESS: Profit on PDL sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADD: Relocation costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADD: Restructuring costs	150	47	485	597	116	660	105	33	340	418	81	462
ADD: M&A and Other	0	0	0	0	347	52	0	0	0	0	243	36
ADD: C5 Software write off	0	2,497	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	0	0	0	0
ADD: CHIBI & NZ Tax adj.	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	190	0	0	0	0
Normalised	15,200	18,608	15,031	19,862	15,985	22,491	8,795	11,169	8,571	11,617	8,822	12,919

^{*} Change to AASB 9 recognition policy



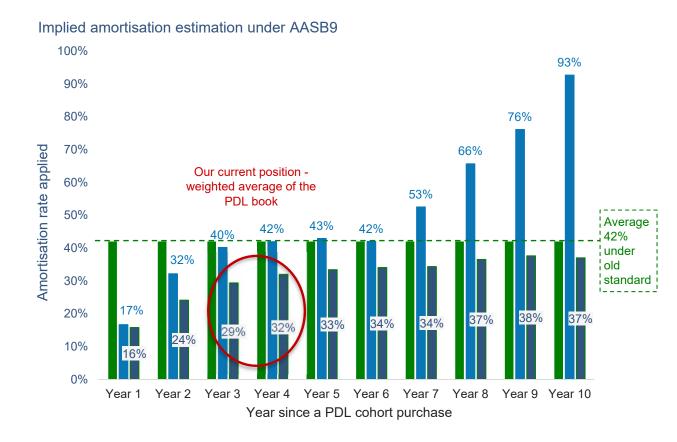
FY19 Results Presentation

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ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Understanding the new standards

- Prior to AASB 9 the Company applied a prudent approach to the amortisation rate across the whole PDL book.
- Under the old method, we applied amortisation to the principal portion of the cash collected, and the remaining cash was booked as interest revenue.
- Under AASB 9, interest revenue is first estimated using the "Effective Interest Rate" on asset value. This revenue is deducted from the cash collections and then the remaining portion of the cash collection is applied as a principal repayment of the PDL asset (in this sense, its an implied amortisation under the old standard).
- The chart is an illustration of the AASB 9 compared to the old method of flat amortisation. Under AASB 9 the implied amortisation varies each year depending on the age of the overall PDL book



- Amortisation of a cohort with 2.4x multiple (old accounting)
- Implied amortisation each year for a new cohort (under AASB 9)
- Implied amortisation each year for a mix of cohorts in various stages of cycle (under AASB 9)

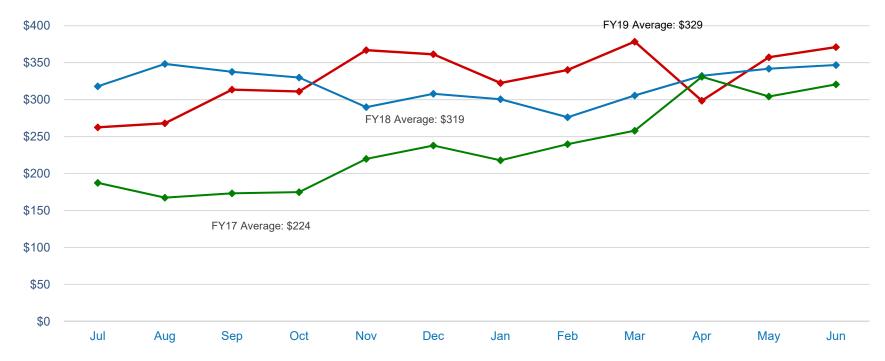
The Company's asset valuation model can accurately predict the amortisation for each cohort of purchased debt. Actual amortisation will be impacted by how closely actual cash receipts match the model.



OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Continuing to find ways to be more efficient and competitive

Lion Finance: PDL collections per FTE hour



- Having right sized and improved the Collection team we are now able to generate higher Cash Collections from a smaller Employee cost base.
- The Group finished the period with 921 employees including 135 employees in the Philippines.



GROUP STRUCTURE

Diversified business model



Purchased debt ledger (PDL)

Businesses include:

- Lion Finance
- ThinkMe Finance
- Safe Horizons
- RML (NZ) Limited

Lion Finance is the Group's purchased debt entity, responsible for the collection of PDLs the Group buys from Australian & NZ credit providers.

Collection Services segment

Businesses include:

- Collection House Limited (including NZ and Philippines)
- CLH Lawyers
- Midstate CreditCollect
- Collective Learning and Development
- CLH Business Services

The Collection Services segment is made up of a number of brands, providing services to businesses, Government organisations and individuals.

Group support services

Operations include:

- Finance
- Human Resources
- Technology
- · Risk management & compliance
- Analytics

Operations within the Collection House Group are supported by a number of specialist support services.

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