MACQUARIE

2027

Management discussion and analysis

Macquarie Group
Half year ended 30 September 2026



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Notice to readers

The purpose of this report is to provide information supplementary to the Macquarie Group Limited Interim Financial Report (the Financial Report) for the half year ended 30 September 2026, including further detail in relation to key elements of Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries' (Macquarie, the Consolidated Entity) financial performance and financial position. The report also outlines the funding and capital profile of the Consolidated Entity.

Certain financial information in this report is prepared on a different basis to that contained in the Financial Report, which is prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Where financial information presented within this report does not comply with Australian Accounting Standards, a reconciliation to the statutory information is provided.

Date of this report

This report has been prepared for the half year ended 30 September 2026 and is current as at 6 November 2026.

Cover image

Metcor Group, United Kingdom
Macquarie Capital's Private Equity team made a strategic investment in Metcor, a leading UK provider of specialist maintenance services, and is supporting its accelerated growth and transformation.



Qube, Asia-Pacific
Macquarie Asset Management led a consortium investing ~$A11.7 billion in Qube Holdings Limited, a leading ports and terminals business with an extensive asset footprint across Australia, New Zealand and Southeast Asia.

Macquarie Group Limited ABN 94 122 169 279

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Explanatory notes

Comparative information and conventions

Where necessary, comparative figures have been restated to conform to changes in current year financial presentation and group structures.

References to the prior corresponding period (pcp) are to the six months ended 30 September 2025.

References to the prior period are to the six months ended 31 March 2026.

References to the current period and current half year are to the six months ended 30 September 2026.

In the financial tables throughout this document '*' indicates that the absolute percentage change in the balance was greater than 300% or indicates the result was a gain in one period but a loss in another, or vice versa.

Independent Auditor's Review Report

This document should be read in conjunction with the Financial Report for the half year ended 30 September 2026, which was subject to independent review by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers' independent auditor's review report to the members of Macquarie Group Limited dated 6 November 2026 was unqualified.

Any additional financial information in this document which is not included in the Financial Report was not subject to independent review by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Disclaimer

The material in this document has been prepared by Macquarie Group Limited ABN 94 122 169 279 ("MGL") and is general background information about Macquarie's ("MGL and its subsidiaries") activities current as at the date of this document. This information is given in summary form and does not purport to be complete. The material in this document may include information derived from publicly available sources that have not been independently verified. Information in this document should not be considered as advice or a recommendation to investors or potential investors in relation to holding, purchasing or selling securities or other financial products or instruments and does not take into account your particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs. Before acting on any information you should consider the appropriateness of the information having regard to these matters, any relevant offer document and in particular, you should seek independent financial advice. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. All securities and financial product or instrument transactions involve risks, which include (among others) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial or political developments and, in international transactions, currency risk.

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Other than Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 ("MBL"), any Macquarie group entity noted in this document is not an authorised deposit-taking institution for the purposes of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth). That entity's obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of MBL and MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of that entity. Any investments are subject to investment risk including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and principal invested.

Contents

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01 Result Overview

1.1 Executive Summary 4

02 Segment Analysis

2.1 Basis of Preparation 18

2.2 MAM 22

2.3 BFS 26

2.4 CGM 28

2.5 Macquarie Capital 31

2.6 Corporate 33

2.7 Income by Region 35

2.8 Headcount 36

03 Funding and Liquidity

3.1 Liquidity Risk Governance and Management Framework 40

3.2 Management of Liquidity Risk 42

3.3 Funded Balance Sheet 44

3.4 Funding Profile for Macquarie 45

3.5 Funding Profile for the Bank Group 50

3.6 Funding Profile for the Non-Bank Group 53

3.7 Explanatory Notes Concerning Funding Sources and Funded Assets 55

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04 Capital

4.1 Overview 58

4.2 Bank Group Capital 60

4.3 Non-Bank Group Capital 63

05 Ten Year History

5.1 Ten Year History 68

06 Glossary

6.1 Glossary 72

01

Results Overview



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1.1 Executive Summary

1H27 net profit[1]

$A2,478m

↑ 50% on pcp

1H27 net operating income

$A9,568m

↑ 10% on pcp

1H27 operating expenses

$A6,317m

↑ 1% on pcp

1H27 annualised return on equity

13.8%

↑ from 9.6% in the pcp

1H27 annualised return on tangible equity

14.8%

↑ from 10.2% in the pcp

Diversity of income[2]



[1] Net profit is profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited.
[2] Reference to Macquarie's established, diverse income streams is based on 1H27 net operating income.

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1H27 net profit contribution by Operating Group

Summary of the Operating Groups' performance for the half year ended 30 September 2026.

Non-Banking Group

Macquarie Asset Management (MAM)

$A1,509m

↑ 28% on pcp due to

- higher net investment income primarily driven by the gain on sale of Macquarie AirFinance
- increased share of net profits from associates and joint ventures primarily driven by the sale of assets by the underlying equity accounted investments and funds.

Partially offset by:

- lower base fees and other fee and commission income, partially offset by lower total operating expenses following the sale of the North American and European Public Investments business ("divested business") in the prior period
- lower performance fees following a strong prior corresponding period reflecting timing of asset realisations.

Macquarie Capital

$A278m

↓ 61% on pcp due to

- lower net investment income primarily driven by timing of asset realisations
- lower net interest income primarily due to lower repayment income from the private credit portfolio
- lower fee and commission income driven mainly by lower mergers and acquisitions fee income, partially offset by higher brokerage income due to increased market activity, particularly in Asia.

Banking Group

Banking and Financial Services (BFS)

$A841m

↑ 6% on pcp due to

- higher net interest income mainly driven by growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios, partially offset by lower margins reflecting changes in portfolio mix and ongoing lending and deposit competition.

Partially offset by:

- higher credit provisions driven by changes in the Australian macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by the sale of the car loans portfolio
- higher expenses driven by higher average headcount and higher technology expenses to support business growth.

Commodities and Global Markets (CGM)[1]

$A2,034m

↑ 83% on pcp due to

- higher net interest and trading income across Commodities, Asset Finance, Equities and Foreign exchange, interest rates and credit
- higher net investment income driven by gains on sale of assets in Asset Finance.

Partially offset by:

- lower net operating lease income primarily driven by the divestment of the OnStream meters platform in the prior period
- higher net credit impairment charges mainly driven by specific impairments for a small number of counterparties.

Corporate

Net expenses of $A2,184m

↑ 2% on pcp due to

- higher total operating expenses mainly driven by higher performance-related profit share.

Partially offset by:

- lower net expenditure and impairments on Green Investments.

[1] Certain assets of the Financial Markets business and certain activities of the Commodity Markets and Finance business are undertaken from within the Non-Banking Group.

1.1 Executive Summary

Continued

Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders

$A2,478m

↑ 50% on pcp

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Am	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Financial performance summary					
Net interest income	**2,434**	2,085	2,066	*17*	*18*
Net trading income	**3,264**	3,563	2,445	*(8)*	*33*
Net interest and trading income	**5,698**	5,648	4,511	*1*	*26*
Fee and commission income	**2,784**	3,315	3,901	*(16)*	*(29)*
Net investment income	**889**	2,307	328	*(61)*	*171*
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	**108**	101	(50)	7	*
Net credit impairment charges	**(216)**	(461)	(17)	*(53)*	*
Net other impairment charges	**(4)**	(218)	(12)	*(98)*	*(67)*
Net other operating income					
Net operating lease income	**119**	317	219	*(62)*	*(46)*
Net other income/(charges)	**190**	(223)	(189)	*	*
Net other operating income	**309**	94	30	*229*	*
Net operating income	**9,568**	10,786	8,691	*(11)*	*10*
Compensation expenses	**(3,742)**	(4,052)	(3,734)	*(8)*	*<1*
Other employment expenses	**(241)**	(209)	(222)	*15*	*9*
Employment expenses	**(3,983)**	(4,261)	(3,956)	*(7)*	*1*
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	**(651)**	(595)	(628)	*9*	*4*
Non-salary technology expenses	**(616)**	(633)	(634)	*(3)*	*(3)*
Other operating expenses	**(1,067)**	(1,020)	(1,021)	*5*	*5*
Total operating expenses	**(6,317)**	(6,509)	(6,239)	*(3)*	*1*
Operating profit before income tax	**3,251**	4,277	2,452	*(24)*	*33*
Income tax expense	**(730)**	(1,089)	(771)	*(33)*	*(5)*
Profit after income tax	**2,521**	3,188	1,681	*(21)*	*50*
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**(43)**	4	(26)	*	*65*
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited	**2,478**	3,192	1,655	*(22)*	*50*
Key metrics					
Expense to income ratio (%)	**66.0**	60.3	71.8		
Compensation ratio (%)	**39.1**	37.6	43.0		
Effective tax rate	**22.5**	25.5	31.4		
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	**651.9**	840.7	436.7		
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	**649.3**	822.8	435.0		
Dividend per ordinary share (cents per share)	**325.0**	420.0	280.0		
Ordinary dividend payout ratio (%)	**50.3**	50.1	64.4		
Annualised return on equity (%)	**13.8**	18.3	9.6		
Annualised return on tangible equity (%)	**14.8**	19.4	10.2		

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Net operating income

Net operating income of $A9,568 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 10% from $A8,691 million in the prior corresponding period. The increase was primarily driven by higher net interest and trading income, net investment income and net other operating income, partially offset by lower fee and commission income.

Net interest and trading income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
5,698	5,648	4,511

↑26% on pcp

Largely driven by:
- higher net interest and trading income across Commodities, Asset Finance, Equities and Foreign exchange, interest rates and credit, in CGM
- higher net interest income mainly driven by growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios, partially offset by lower margins reflecting changes in portfolio mix and ongoing lending and deposit competition, in BFS.

Partially offset by:
- lower net interest income primarily due to lower repayment income from the private credit portfolio in Macquarie Capital.

Fee and commission income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
2,784	3,315	3,901

↓29% on pcp

Largely driven by:
- lower base fees and other fee and commission income following the sale of the divested business in the prior period in MAM
- lower performance fees reflecting timing of asset realisations in MAM
- lower mergers and acquisitions fee income in Macquarie Capital.

Partially offset by:
- higher fee and commission income driven by increased volumes in Equities and client activity in Futures, in CGM
- higher brokerage income due to increased market activity, particularly in Asia, in Macquarie Capital.

Net investment income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
889	2,307	328

↑ substantially on pcp

Largely driven by:
- the gain on sale of Macquarie AirFinance in MAM
- higher gains on sale of assets in Asset Finance in CGM.

Partially offset by:
- lower net investment income primarily driven by timing of asset realisations in Macquarie Capital.

Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
108	101	(50)

↑ substantially on pcp

Largely driven by:
- higher equity accounted income from the sale of assets by the underlying equity accounted investments and funds in MAM.

Credit and other impairment charges

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
(220)	(679)	(29)

↑ substantially on pcp

Largely driven by:
- specific impairments for a small number of counterparties in CGM
- higher credit provisions driven by changes in the Australian macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by the sale of the car loans portfolio in BFS
- higher reversals in the prior corresponding period driven by higher private credit repayments in Macquarie Capital.

Net other operating income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
309	94	30

↑ substantially on pcp

Largely driven by:
- lower net expenditure and impairments on Green Investments in Corporate
- higher net operating profits from subsidiaries held as seed investments in MAM.

Partially offset by:
- lower net operating lease income primarily driven by the divestment of the OnStream meters platform in the prior period in CGM.

1.1 Executive Summary

Continued

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A6,317 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 1% from $A6,239 million in the prior corresponding period. The increase was primarily driven by higher other operating expenses, employment expenses and brokerage, commission and fee expenses, partially offset by lower non-salary technology expenses.

Employment expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
3,983	4,261	3,956

↑1% on pcp

Largely driven by:

- higher performance-related profit share
- wage inflation.

Partially offset by:

- lower average headcount.

Brokerage, commission and fee expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
651	595	628

↑4% on pcp

Largely driven by:

- higher brokerage expenses driven by increased activity in equities markets in CGM.

Partially offset by:

- lower brokerage, commission and fee expenses following the sale of the divested business in the prior period in MAM.

Non-salary technology expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
616	633	634

↓3% on pcp

Largely driven by:

- lower technology expenses following the sale of the divested business in the prior period in MAM.

Other operating expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
1,067	1,020	1,021

↑5% on pcp

Largely driven by:

- higher general administrative expenses.

Partially offset by:

- lower expenses following the sale of the divested business in the prior period in MAM
- lower expenses primarily driven by significant transaction-related costs in the prior corresponding period in CGM.

Income tax expense and Effective tax rate

Income tax expense

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
$Am	$Am	$Am
730	1,089	771

↓5% on pcp

Effective tax rate

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 26	31 Mar 26	30 Sep 25
%	%	%
22.5	25.5	31.4

↓8.9% on pcp

This movement was largely driven by the geographic composition and nature of earnings.

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1.1 Executive Summary

Continued

Statement of financial position

	AS AT			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	**21.6**	23.4	23.5	*(8)*	*(8)*
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	**92.2**	83.0	71.5	*11*	*29*
Trading assets	**52.1**	42.8	47.0	*22*	*11*
Margin money and settlement assets	**30.7**	28.5	27.3	*8*	*12*
Derivative assets	**43.0**	43.5	25.4	*(1)*	*69*
Financial investments	**33.3**	31.0	26.2	*7*	*27*
Held for sale assets	**1.9**	5.4	11.5	*(65)*	*(83)*
Other assets	**14.8**	14.3	11.2	*3*	*32*
Loan assets	**272.7**	253.5	224.0	*8*	*22*
Interests in associates and joint ventures	**7.2**	6.3	7.0	*14*	*3*
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	**4.3**	4.2	6.1	*2*	*(30)*
Intangible assets	**2.8**	2.2	1.8	*27*	*56*
Deferred tax assets	**1.7**	2.0	1.7	*(15)*	*–*
Total assets	**578.3**	540.1	484.2	*7*	*19*
Liabilities					
Deposits	**244.2**	221.5	198.8	*10*	*23*
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	**12.6**	7.4	8.4	*70*	*50*
Trading liabilities	**13.7**	12.5	11.6	*10*	*18*
Margin money and settlement liabilities	**37.5**	35.9	28.3	*4*	*33*
Derivative liabilities	**39.8**	37.7	23.5	*6*	*69*
Held for sale liabilities	**0.1**	1.4	2.6	*(93)*	*(96)*
Other liabilities	**22.7**	18.5	14.1	*23*	*61*
Issued debt securities and other borrowings	**150.0**	150.0	144.4	*<1*	*4*
Deferred tax liabilities	**0.4**	0.4	0.3	*–*	*33*
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	**521.0**	485.3	432.0	*7*	*21*
Loan capital	**20.0**	17.9	17.0	*12*	*18*
Total liabilities	**541.0**	503.2	449.0	*8*	*20*
Net assets	**37.3**	36.9	35.2	*1*	*6*
Equity					
Contributed equity	**11.8**	11.2	11.2	*5*	*5*
Reserves	**2.3**	3.1	3.8	*(26)*	*(39)*
Retained earnings	**22.6**	21.8	19.6	*4*	*15*
Total capital and reserves attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited	**36.7**	36.1	34.6	*2*	*6*
Non-controlling interests	**0.6**	0.8	0.6	*(25)*	*–*
Total equity	**37.3**	36.9	35.2	*1*	*6*

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Statement of financial position

Assets

Total assets of $A578.3 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 7% from $A540.1 billion as at 31 March 2026.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- loan assets of $A272.7 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 8% from $A253.5 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by volume growth in BFS home loans
- trading assets of $A52.1 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 22% from $A42.8 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by an increase in debt and listed equity securities holdings in CGM
- cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements of $A92.2 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 11% from $A83.0 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by an increase in holdings of reverse repurchase agreements as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- financial investments of $A33.3 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 7% from $A31.0 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by an increase in debt investments in CGM and MAM.

These increases were partially offset by:

- held for sale assets of $A1.9 billion as at 30 September 2026 decreased 65% from $A5.4 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by the disposal of businesses and assets held for sale across MAM and Corporate.

Liabilities

Total liabilities of $A541.0 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 8% from $A503.2 billion as at 31 March 2026.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- deposits of $A244.2 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 10% from $A221.5 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by volume growth in BFS
- cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements of $A12.6 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 70% from $A7.4 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by an increase in trading activity in CGM
- other liabilities of $A22.7 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 23% from $A18.5 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by higher commodity-related payables in CGM
- loan capital of $A20.0 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 12% from $A17.9 billion as at 31 March 2026, driven by net issuance of Tier 2 capital in Corporate.

Equity

Total equity of $A37.3 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 1% from $A36.9 billion as at 31 March 2026.

The principal driver for the increase was:

- $A2.5 billion of earnings generated during the current period.

This increase was partially offset by:

- $A1.6 billion dividend payment
- $A0.4 billion decrease in the foreign currency translation reserve, largely driven by the appreciation of the Australian Dollar against the United States Dollar.

1.1 Executive Summary

Continued

Loan assets

Loan assets by Operating Group per the funded balance sheet are shown in detail below:

		AS AT			MOVEMENT	
		Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	Notes	**$Ab**	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
BFS						
Home loans[1]	1	**200.0**	183.0	161.7	*9*	*24*
Business banking	2	**19.0**	18.1	17.3	*5*	*10*
Car loans	3	**0.1**	0.1	0.3	*-*	*(67)*
Other	4	**0.3**	0.3	0.4	*-*	*(25)*
Total BFS		**219.4**	201.5	179.7	*9*	*22*
CGM						
Asset Finance	5	**6.1**	5.0	4.6	*22*	*33*
Resources and commodities	6	**5.1**	4.8	3.7	*6*	*38*
Foreign exchange, interest rate and credit	7	**14.5**	12.8	11.5	*13*	*26*
Other	8	**0.1**	3.4	0.4	*(97)*	*(75)*
Total CGM		**25.8**	26.0	20.2	*(1)*	*28*
Macquarie Capital						
Corporate and other lending	10	**25.7**	24.7	23.4	*4*	*10*
Total Macquarie Capital		**25.7**	24.7	23.4	*4*	*10*
MAM						
Credit & Insurance	9	**1.8**	1.3	0.7	*38*	*157*
Total MAM		**1.8**	1.3	0.7	*38*	*157*
Total[2]		**272.7**	253.5	224.0	*8*	*22*

[1] Includes capitalised cost and unearned income on loans.
[2] Total loan assets per funded balance sheet includes self-securitised assets and excludes loan assets classified as held for sale.

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Explanatory notes concerning asset security of funded loan asset portfolio

1. Home loans

Loans secured by mortgages over residential property.

2. Business banking

Loan portfolio secured largely by working capital, business cash flows and real property.

3. Car loans

Secured by motor vehicles.

4. BFS Other

Includes credit cards.

5. Asset Finance

Predominantly secured by underlying financial assets.

6. Resources and commodities

Diversified loan portfolio primarily to the resources sector that is secured by the underlying assets with associated price hedging to mitigate risk.

7. Foreign exchange, interest rate and credit

Diversified lending predominantly consisting of loans which are secured by other loan collateral, assets including rights and receivables and warehoused security from mortgages and auto loans.

8. CGM Other

Predominantly short-term transaction funding.

9. Credit & Insurance

Secured by underlying financial assets.

10. Corporate and other lending

Diversified corporate and real estate lending portfolio, predominantly consisting of loans which are senior, secured, covenanted and with a hold to maturity horizon.

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1.1 Executive Summary

Continued

Equity investments

Equity investments include:

- interests in associates, joint ventures and other assets classified as held for sale;
- subsidiaries and certain other assets held for investment purposes; and
- financial investments excluding trading equities.

The classification is driven by a combination of the level of influence Macquarie has over the investee and Macquarie's business intention with respect to the holding of the investment.

For the purpose of analysis, equity investments have been re-grouped into the following categories:

- investments in Macquarie-managed funds; and
- other investments.

Equity investments reconciliation

	AS AT			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
Equity investments					
Statement of financial position					
Equity investments at fair value	**2.1**	2.2	2.1	*(5)*	*–*
Interest in associates and joint ventures[1]	**8.5**	8.9	8.8	*(4)*	*(3)*
Total equity investments per statement of financial position	**10.6**	11.1	10.9	*(5)*	*(3)*
Adjustments for equity investment analysis					
Subsidiaries and certain other assets held for investment purposes[2]	**1.3**	2.2	2.4	*(41)*	*(46)*
Non-controlling interests[3]	**(0.3)**	(0.3)	(0.2)	*–*	*50*
Total adjusted equity investments[4]	**11.6**	13.0	13.1	*(11)*	*(11)*

[1] Includes total interests in associates and joint ventures as per the Statement of Financial Position, and interests in associates and joint ventures classified as held for sale as per Note 16 *Held for sale and other assets* in Macquarie's Interim Report for the half year ended 30 September 2026.
[2] Subsidiaries and certain other assets held for investment purposes are consolidated entities that are held with the ultimate intention to sell as part of Macquarie's investment activities.
[3] These represent the portion of ownership in equity investments not attributable to Macquarie.
[4] The adjusted value represents the total net exposure to Macquarie.

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Equity investments by category

	AS AT			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
Category	**$Ab**	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
MAM					
Macquarie Asset Management managed funds	**3.6**	3.0	2.8	*20*	*29*
Industrial, real estate, infrastructure and technology	**0.7**	2.0	1.8	*(65)*	*(61)*
Investments acquired to seed new products and mandates	**0.6**	0.7	0.5	*(14)*	*20*
Total MAM	**4.9**	5.7	5.1	*(14)*	*(4)*
Macquarie Capital					
Growth & Technology and Venture Capital	**2.2**	2.1	1.8	*5*	*22*
Infrastructure Principal	**1.6**	1.7	2.1	*(6)*	*(24)*
Principal Finance	**1.6**	1.6	1.9	*–*	*(16)*
Total Macquarie Capital	**5.4**	5.4	5.8	*–*	*(7)*
Green Energy	**0.2**	0.7	1.2	*(71)*	*(83)*
Corporate and Other[1]	**1.1**	1.2	1.0	*(8)*	*10*
Total Other	**1.3**	1.9	2.2	*(32)*	*(41)*
Total equity investments	**11.6**	13.0	13.1	*(11)*	*(11)*

[1] Includes BFS and CGM.

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02

Segment Analysis



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2.1 Basis of Preparation

Operating Segments

AASB 8 *Operating Segments* requires the 'management approach' to disclosing information about the Consolidated Entity's reportable segments. The financial information is reported on the same basis as used internally by the Chief Operating Decision Maker for evaluating Operating Segment performance and for deciding how to allocate resources to Operating Segments. Such information may be produced using different measures to that used in preparing the statutory income statement.

For internal reporting, performance measurement and risk management purposes, the Consolidated Entity is divided into Operating Groups and a Corporate segment (reportable segments).

Internally, Macquarie uses net profit contribution as a measure of performance of its reportable segments.

The financial information disclosed relates to the Consolidated Entity's continuing operations.

Reportable segments

These segments have been set up based on the different core products and services offered. The Operating Groups comprise:

- **MAM** which is a leading global asset manager that provides a diverse range of investment solutions including real assets, real estate, credit and insurance, secondaries and systematic investments
- **BFS** which provides a diverse range of personal banking, wealth management and business banking products and services to retail clients, advisers, brokers and business clients across Australia
- **CGM** which is a global business offering capital and financing, risk management, market access, physical execution and logistics solutions to its diverse client base across Commodities, Financial Markets and Asset Finance
- **Macquarie Capital** which has global capability in advisory and capital raising services, providing clients with specialist expertise and flexible capital solutions across a range of sectors. It also has global capability in specialist investing across private credit, private equity, real estate, growth equity, venture capital, infrastructure and energy. Macquarie Capital's Equities brokerage business provides clients with access to equity research, sales, execution capabilities and corporate access with a focus on Asia-Pacific.

The **Corporate** segment comprises head office and Central Service Groups, and holds certain legacy and strategic investments, assets and businesses that are not allocated to any of the Operating Groups.

Items of income and expense within the Corporate segment include the net result of managing Macquarie's liquidity and funding requirements, earnings on capital and the residual accounting volatility relating to economically hedged positions where hedge accounting is applied, as well as accounting volatility for other economically hedged positions where hedge accounting is not applied.

Corporate segment also includes earnings from certain legacy investments transferred to Corporate for strategic management, changes in central overlays for credit and other impairments or asset valuations, provisions for uncertain or legacy matters, unallocated head office and Central Service Groups costs, performance-related profit share and share-based payment expenses, and income tax expense. Legacy assets managed by Corporate will be divested strategically as and when opportunities arise.

Policies

Below is a selection of key policies applied in determining the Operating Segment results.

Internal funding arrangements

Group Treasury has the responsibility for managing wholesale funding for the Consolidated Entity, and Operating Groups primarily obtain their required funding from Group Treasury. The Operating Groups are assumed to be fully debt funded for the purposes of internal funding charges. The interest rates charged by Group Treasury are determined by the currency and term of the funding.

With the exception of deposit funding, Operating Groups may only source funding directly from external sources where the funding is secured by the Operating Group's assets or where they have specific capabilities that support Group Treasury in raising unsecured funding. In such cases, Operating Groups generally bear the funding costs directly and Group Treasury may levy additional charges, where appropriate.

Transactions between Operating Segments

Operating Segments that enter into arrangements with other Operating Segments must do so on commercial terms or as agreed by the Consolidated Entity's Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

Internal transactions are recognised in each of the relevant categories of income and expense and eliminated on consolidation as appropriate.

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Inter-Segment allocation arrangements for strategic platform acquisitions

Effective 1 April 2026, for strategic platform acquisitions, segment results and reportable segment assets reflect internal allocations between the relevant Operating Group and Corporate that are consistent with the information used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to assess segment performance. For strategic platform acquisition the acquired goodwill, intangible assets, and contingent consideration liabilities, together with related acquisition accounting impacts, are included in Corporate, while the relevant Operating Group includes an internal goodwill balance representing the capital and funding invested in the acquisition and associated funding costs. Corresponding internal balances are eliminated on consolidation. These allocations affect only segment reporting and do not impact the Consolidated Entity's statutory financial results or financial position.

Accounting for economic interest rate risk hedging derivatives and presentation of interest and trading income

With respect to businesses that predominantly earn income from lending activities, derivatives that hedge interest rate risk are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Changes in the fair value are presented in net trading income and give rise to income statement volatility unless designated in hedge accounting relationships. If designated in fair value hedge accounting relationships, the carrying value of the hedged items are adjusted for changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged risks to reduce volatility in the income statement. If designated in cash flow hedge accounting relationships, the effective portion of the derivatives' fair value gains or losses are deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve as part of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and subsequently recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged items affect the income statement for the hedged risks.

For segment reporting, derivatives are accounted for on an accrual basis in the results of the Operating Groups to the extent that the Corporate segment manages the derivative volatility, either through the application of hedge accounting or where the derivative volatility may offset the volatility of other positions managed within the Corporate segment.

Net interest income and net trading income are presented and discussed below in aggregate for each Reportable Segment, which management believes presents a more consistent overview of business performance and allows for a better analysis of the underlying activities and drivers.

Central Service Groups

The Central Service Groups provide a range of functions supporting MGL's Operating Groups, ensuring that they have the appropriate workplace support and systems to operate effectively and the necessary resources to meet their regulatory, compliance, financial, legal and risk management requirements.

Central Service Groups recover their costs from Operating Groups generally on either a time and effort allocation basis or a fee for service basis. Central Service Groups include the Corporate Operations Group (COG), Financial Management, People and Engagement (FPE), Risk Management Group (RMG), Legal and Governance Group (LGG) and Central Executive.

Performance-related profit share and share-based payments expenses

Performance-related profit share and share-based payments expenses relating to the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (MEREP) are recognised in the Corporate segment and are not allocated to Operating Groups.

Income tax

The income tax expense and benefit is recognised in the Corporate segment and is not allocated to the Operating Groups. However, to recognise an Operating Group's contribution to permanent income tax differences, the internal management revenue/(charge) category is used. In circumstances where the final tax expense or benefit of a transaction is not known at period end, the timing of recognition of any benefit or impact is subject to Chief Financial Officer approval.

This internal management revenue/(charge) category, which is primarily used for permanent income tax differences generated by the Operating Groups, is offset by an equal and opposite amount recognised in the Corporate segment such that they are eliminated on consolidation.

Presentation of segment income statements

The income statements on the following pages for each of the reported segments are in some cases summarised to provide users with information relevant to the understanding of the Consolidated Entity's financial performance. Where appropriate, all material or key balances have been reported separately.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

Continued

	MAM $Am	BFS $Am
Half year ended 30 September 2026		
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	**(185)**	**1,635**
Fee and commission income/(expense)	**1,281**	**337**
Net investment income/(losses)	**751**	**(23)**
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	**244**	**-**
Other operating income and charges		
Net credit and other impairment (charges)/reversals	**(2)**	**(77)**
Net other operating income and charges	**142**	**-**
Internal management revenue/(charge)	**130**	**1**
Net operating income	**2,361**	**1,873**
Total operating expenses	**(792)**	**(1,032)**
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	**1,569**	**841**
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**(60)**	**-**
Net profit/(loss) contribution	**1,509**	**841**
Half year ended 31 March 2026		
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	(96)	1,443
Fee and commission income/(expense)	1,905	339
Net investment income/(losses)	352	4
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	139	-
Other operating income and charges		
Net credit and other impairment charges	(29)	(12)
Net other operating income and charges	35	1
Internal management revenue/(charge)	39	-
Net operating income	2,345	1,775
Total operating expenses	(925)	(958)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	1,420	817
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss/(Profit) attributable to non-controlling interests	7	-
Net profit/(loss) contribution	1,427	817
Half year ended 30 September 2025		
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	(193)	1,456
Fee and commission income/(expense)	2,415	329
Net investment income/(losses)	(1)	(3)
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	44	-
Other operating income and charges		
Net credit and other impairment reversals/(charges)	3	(24)
Net other operating income and charges	79	(1)
Internal management revenue/(charge)	40	1
Net operating income	2,387	1,758
Total operating expenses	(1,197)	(965)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	1,190	793
Income tax expense	-	-
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(15)	-
Net profit/(loss) contribution	1,175	793

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CGM $Am	Macquarie Capital $Am	Corporate $Am	Total $Am
3,005	**427**	**816**	**5,698**
435	**747**	**(16)**	**2,784**
181	**14**	**(34)**	**889**
33	**(102)**	**(67)**	**108**
(115)	**(38)**	**12**	**(220)**
187	**(24)**	**4**	**309**
131	**(5)**	**(257)**	**-**
3,857	**1,019**	**458**	**9,568**
(1,824)	**(760)**	**(1,909)**	**(6,317)**
2,033	**259**	**(1,451)**	**3,251**
-	**-**	**(730)**	**(730)**
1	**19**	**(3)**	**(43)**
2,034	**278**	**(2,184)**	**2,478**
3,349	426	526	5,648
341	752	(22)	3,315
1,189	792	(30)	2,307
38	(102)	26	101
(274)	(296)	(68)	(679)
291	(16)	(217)	94
(15)	6	(30)	-
4,919	1,562	185	10,786
(1,824)	(758)	(2,044)	(6,509)
3,095	804	(1,859)	4,277
-	-	(1,089)	(1,089)
13	(24)	8	4
3,108	780	(2,940)	3,192
2,321	497	430	4,511
318	850	(11)	3,901
40	292	-	328
22	(116)	-	(50)
(68)	(13)	73	(29)
248	(11)	(285)	30
2	(3)	(40)	-
2,883	1,496	167	8,691
(1,771)	(774)	(1,532)	(6,239)
1,112	722	(1,365)	2,452
-	-	(771)	(771)
1	(11)	(1)	(26)
1,113	711	(2,137)	1,655

2.2 MAM

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Am	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Net interest and trading expense	**(185)**	(96)	(193)	*93*	*(4)*
Fee and commission income					
Base fees	**907**	1,086	1,465	*(16)*	*(38)*
Real Assets, Real Estate and Private Credit	**675**	704	749	*(4)*	*(10)*
Liquid Credit, Solutions and divested business[1]	**232**	382	716	*(39)*	*(68)*
Performance fees	**289**	625	756	*(54)*	*(62)*
Other fee and commission income	**85**	194	194	*(56)*	*(56)*
Total fee and commission income	**1,281**	1,905	2,415	*(33)*	*(47)*
Net investment income/(losses)	**751**	352	(1)	*113*	*
Share of net profits from associates and joint ventures	**244**	139	44	*76*	*
Other operating income and charges					
Net credit and other impairment (charges)/ reversals	**(2)**	(29)	3	*(93)*	*
Other income	**142**	35	79	*	*80*
Total other operating income and charges	**140**	6	82	*	*71*
Internal management revenue	**130**	39	40	*233*	*225*
Net operating income	**2,361**	2,345	2,387	*1*	*(1)*
Operating expenses					
Employment expenses	**(298)**	(317)	(401)	*(6)*	*(26)*
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	**(104)**	(146)	(222)	*(29)*	*(53)*
Other operating expenses	**(390)**	(462)	(574)	*(16)*	*(32)*
Total operating expenses	**(792)**	(925)	(1,197)	*(14)*	*(34)*
Non-controlling interests[2]	**(60)**	7	(15)	*	*300*
Net profit contribution	**1,509**	1,427	1,175	*6*	*28*
Non-GAAP metrics					
Assets under management ($Ab)	**742.9**	722.1	959.1	*3*	*(23)*
Fee-paying assets under management ($Ab)	**530.0**	498.3	741.9	*6*	*(29)*
Headcount	**1,831**	1,735	2,279	*6*	*(20)*

Net profit contribution of $A1,509 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 28% from $A1,175 million in the prior corresponding period due to:

- higher net investment income primarily driven by the gain on sale of Macquarie AirFinance
- increased share of net profits from associates and joint ventures primarily driven by the sale of assets by the underlying equity accounted investments and funds.

Partially offset by:

- lower base fees and other fee and commission income, partially offset by lower total operating expenses following the sale of the divested business in the prior period
- lower performance fees following a strong prior corresponding period reflecting timing of asset realisations.

[1] Includes base fees from the divested business (2H26: $A177 million and 1H26: $A527 million).
[2] Non-controlling interests represent the share of the reported consolidated profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests, adjusted to present the net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie.

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Net interest and trading expense

Net interest and trading expense includes interest income on financial investments, funding costs, foreign exchange movements and hedging impacts related to investments and receivables.

Net interest and trading expense of $A185 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 4% from $A193 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to lower funding costs following the sale of the divested business in the prior period and Macquarie AirFinance in the current period, partially offset by higher funding costs to support new investments and business growth.

Base fees

Base fee income of $A907 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 38% from $A1,465 million in the prior corresponding period primarily driven by the sale of the divested business in the prior period and unfavourable foreign exchange movements in the current period.

Excluding these factors, base fees increased primarily due to investments, positive net flows and acquisitions, partially offset by asset realisations.

Performance fees

Performance fees are typically generated from Macquarie-managed funds and assets that have outperformed pre-defined benchmarks.

Performance fees of $A289 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 62% from $A756 million in the prior corresponding period, following a strong prior corresponding period reflecting timing of asset realisations.

The half year ended 30 September 2026 included performance fees from MIP IV, MIP III, MAIF2 and other Macquarie-managed funds including funds managed on behalf of wealth investors, managed accounts and co-investors.

The prior corresponding period included performance fees from MAIF2, Aligned Data Centers co-investors and other Macquarie-managed funds, managed accounts and co-investors.

Other fee and commission income

Other fee and commission income includes fees related to distribution and marketing services, transfer agent oversight services and commission income.

Other fee and commission income of $A85 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 56% from $A194 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by the sale of the divested business in the prior period.

Net investment income/(losses)

Net investment income of $A751 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 compared to net investment losses of $A1 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by the gain on sale of Macquarie AirFinance.

Share of net profits from associates and joint ventures

Share of net profits from associates and joint ventures of $A244 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A44 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by higher equity accounted income following the sale of assets by the underlying equity accounted investments and funds.

Other income

Other income of $A142 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 80% from $A79 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by net operating profits from subsidiaries held as seed investments (partially offset in non-controlling interests).

Internal management revenue

Internal management revenue of $A130 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A40 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by sale of Macquarie AirFinance.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A792 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 34% from $A1,197 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by the sale of the divested business in the prior period. This was partially offset by higher underlying costs primarily reflecting investment in growth and strategic initiatives.

2.2 MAM: Assets Under Management

	AS AT			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
AUM by division					
Real Assets	**347.1**	351.2	352.6	*(1)*	*(2)*
Real Estate	**27.3**	26.0	24.1	*5*	*13*
Credit & Insurance	**248.3**	234.9	232.1	*6*	*7*
Private Credit	**33.2**	37.9	38.9	*(12)*	*(15)*
Liquid Credit	**215.1**	197.0	193.2	*9*	*11*
Solutions	**120.2**	110.0	109.6	*9*	*10*
Divested Business	**–**	–	240.7	–	*(100)*
Total AUM	**742.9**	722.1	959.1	*3*	*(23)*
AUM by region					
Americas	**132.4**	150.0	362.0	*(12)*	*(63)*
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**207.2**	199.7	218.3	*4*	*(5)*
Australia	**355.9**	325.9	319.2	*9*	*11*
Asia	**47.4**	46.5	59.6	*2*	*(20)*
Total AUM	**742.9**	722.1	959.1	*3*	*(23)*

	Real Assets	Real Estate	Credit & Insurance	Solutions	**Total AUM**
AUM	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	**$Ab**
AUM as at 31 Mar 26	351.2	26.0	234.9	110.0	**722.1**
Investments and Other Inflows[1]	21.7	1.3	43.4	13.1	**79.5**
Divestments and Other Outflows[2]	(32.3)	(0.7)	(26.7)	(12.2)	**(71.8)**
Valuation Changes[3]	9.3	1.0	(2.6)	9.2	**16.9**
Foreign Exchange	(2.9)	(0.3)	(0.7)	–	**(3.8)**
AUM as at 30 Sep 26	**347.1**	**27.3**	**248.3**	**120.2**	**742.9**

MAM's AUM of $A742.9 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 3% from $A722.1 billion as at 31 March 2026, primarily driven by investments, positive net flows[4] and valuation changes, partially offset by divestments including the completed sale of Aligned Data Centers managed within Real Assets. Investments and other inflows included $A8.4 billion AUM pursuant to the acquisition of Spire Management Limited in Credit & Insurance.

[1] Investments and other inflows include capital raised and investments (including equity committed to assets but not yet deployed), together with gross inflows into liquid credit and systematic investments strategies and AUM transferred pursuant to the acquisition of Spire Management Limited.
[2] Divestments and other outflows include capital returned to investors following divestments and realisations of underlying assets, client redemptions and withdrawals and assets no longer managed, together with gross outflows from liquid credit and systematic investments strategies and annual distributions from Australian registered vehicles.
[3] Valuation changes include movements in the value of underlying investments, including changes arising from distributions and asset valuations and market movements across liquid credit and systematic investments strategies.
[4] Positive net flows across Liquid Credit and Solutions of $A16.1 billion.

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2.2 MAM: Fee-Paying Assets Under Management

Fee-paying AUM represents AUM on which management fees and/or performance fees are earned. Depending on the applicable fee terms, Fee-Paying AUM is measured as committed capital, invested capital, fair value, net asset value or par value of assets.

Fee-paying Assets under Management by division

	AS AT[1,2]			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Ab	$Ab	$Ab	*%*	*%*
Fee-paying AUM by division					
Real Assets, Real Estate and Private Credit	**196.4**	191.4	198.5	*3*	*(1)*
Liquid Credit, Solutions and Divested Business[3]	**333.6**	306.9	543.4	*9*	*(39)*
Total Fee-paying AUM	**530.0**	498.3	741.9	*6*	*(29)*

MAM's Fee-paying AUM of $A530.0 billion as at 30 September 2026 increased 6% from $A498.3 billion as at 31 March 2026, primarily driven by capital raising, positive net flows and valuation changes, partially offset by capital returned to investors.

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[1] Excludes equity invested by Macquarie.
[2] Where Fee-paying AUM is denominated in a foreign currency, amounts are translated to Australian dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the measurement date.
[3] Includes Fee-paying AUM from the divested business (1H26: $A240.7 billion).

2.3 BFS

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Am	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Net interest and trading income	**1,635**	1,443	1,456	*13*	*12*
Fee and commission income					
Wealth management fee income	**231**	237	224	*(3)*	*3*
Banking and lending fee income	**106**	102	105	*4*	*1*
Total fee and commission income	**337**	339	329	*(1)*	*2*
Other operating income and charges					
Net credit and other impairment charges	**(77)**	(12)	(24)	*	*221*
Investment and other (charges)/income	**(23)**	5	(4)	*	*
Total other operating income and charges	**(100)**	(7)	(28)	*	*257*
Internal management revenue	**1**	–	1	*	–
Net operating income	**1,873**	1,775	1,758	*6*	*7*
Operating expenses					
Employment expenses	**(277)**	(232)	(234)	*19*	*18*
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	**(109)**	(95)	(92)	*15*	*18*
Technology expenses[1]	**(407)**	(375)	(387)	*9*	*5*
Other operating expenses	**(239)**	(256)	(252)	*(7)*	*(5)*
Total operating expenses	**(1,032)**	(958)	(965)	*8*	*7*
Net profit contribution	**841**	817	793	*3*	*6*
Non-GAAP metrics					
Funds on platform ($Ab)[2]	**161.3**	159.2	169.8	*1*	*(5)*
Loan portfolio ($Ab)[3]	**217.8**	199.9	178.4	*9*	*22*
BFS deposits ($Ab)[4]	**236.2**	215.3	192.5	*10*	*23*
Headcount	**4,325**	4,252	4,132	*2*	*5*
Headcount (excluding Technology)	**2,944**	2,806	2,649	*5*	*11*

Net profit contribution of $A841 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 6% from $A793 million in the prior corresponding period due to:

- higher net interest income mainly driven by growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios, partially offset by lower margins reflecting changes in portfolio mix and ongoing lending and deposit competition.

Partially offset by:

- higher credit provisions driven by changes in the Australian macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by the sale of the car loans portfolio
- higher expenses driven by higher average headcount and higher technology expenses to support business growth.

[1] Technology expenses include employment costs (1H27: $A151 million, 2H26: $A134 million and 1H26: $A142 million), other staff related costs, infrastructure and support and licences.
[2] Prior comparatives have been restated to include additional Wrap related deposits.
[3] The loan portfolio comprises home loans (excluding offset accounts), loans to businesses, credit cards and car loans.
[4] BFS deposits include home loan offset accounts.

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Net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income relates to interest income earned from the loan portfolio that primarily comprises home loans, loans to businesses, car loans and credit cards. BFS also generates income from deposits, which are used as a source of funding.

Net interest and trading income of $A1,635 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 12% from $A1,456 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to 22% growth in the average loan portfolio[1] and 24% growth in the average deposit portfolio[1], partially offset by lower margins reflecting changes in portfolio mix and ongoing lending and deposit competition.

Wealth management fee income

Wealth management fee income relates to fees earned on a range of BFS' products and services including Wrap administration fees and Private Bank advice fees.

Wealth management fee income of $A231 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

Banking and lending fee income

Banking and lending fee income relates to fees earned on a range of BFS' products including home loans, car loans, credit cards, business loans and deposits.

Banking and lending fee income of $A106 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

Net credit and other impairment charges

Net credit and other impairment charges of $A77 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were substantially up from $A24 million in the prior corresponding period, driven by changes in the Australian macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by the sale of the car loans portfolio.

Investment and other (charges)/ income

Investment and other charges of $A23 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were substantially up from $A4 million in the prior corresponding period, mainly driven by the sale of the car loans portfolio and the revaluation of equity investments.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A1,032 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 7% from $A965 million in the prior corresponding period.

Employment expenses of $A277 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 18% from $A234 million in the prior corresponding period, largely due to wage inflation and higher average headcount to support portfolio growth.

Brokerage, commission and fee expenses of $A109 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

Technology expenses of $A407 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 5% from $A387 million in the prior corresponding period, mainly to support business growth.

Other operating expenses of $A239 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

[1] Calculations based on average volumes net of offset accounts.

2.4 CGM

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	*Mar 26*	*Sep 25*
	$Am	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Net interest and trading income					
Commodities					
Risk management	**1,062**	1,359	923	*(22)*	*15*
Lending and financing	**251**	296	160	*(15)*	*57*
Inventory management and trading	**487**	602	297	*(19)*	*64*
Total commodities	**1,800**	2,257	1,380	*(20)*	*30*
Foreign exchange, interest rates and credit	**733**	774	658	*(5)*	*11*
Equities	**323**	259	229	*25*	*41*
Asset Finance	**149**	59	54	*153*	*176*
Net interest and trading income	**3,005**	3,349	2,321	*(10)*	*29*
Fee and commission income					
Brokerage and other trading-related fees	**229**	204	177	*12*	*29*
Other fee and commission income	**206**	137	141	*50*	*46*
Total fee and commission income	**435**	341	318	*28*	*37*
Net investment income	**181**	1,189	40	*(85)*	*
Share of net profits from associates and joint ventures	**33**	38	22	*(13)*	*50*
Other operating income and charges					
Net credit and other impairment charges	**(115)**	(274)	(68)	*(58)*	*69*
Net operating lease income	**116**	312	216	*(63)*	*(46)*
Other income/(charges)	**71**	(21)	32	*	*122*
Total other operating income and charges	**72**	17	180	*	*(60)*
Internal management revenue/(charge)	**131**	(15)	2	*	*
Net operating income	**3,857**	4,919	2,883	*(22)*	*34*
Operating expenses					
Employment expenses	**(452)**	(484)	(438)	*(7)*	*3*
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	**(356)**	(279)	(248)	*28*	*44*
Other operating expenses	**(1,016)**	(1,061)	(1,085)	*(4)*	*(6)*
Total operating expenses	**(1,824)**	(1,824)	(1,771)	–	*3*
Non-controlling interests[1]	**1**	13	1	*(92)*	–
Net profit contribution	**2,034**	3,108	1,113	*(35)*	*83*
Non-GAAP metrics					
Headcount	**2,751**	2,727	2,791	*1*	*(1)*

Net profit contribution of $A2,034 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 83% from $A1,113 million in the prior corresponding period due to:

- higher net interest and trading income across Commodities, Asset Finance, Equities and Foreign exchange, interest rates and credit
- higher net investment income driven by gains on sale of assets in Asset Finance.

Partially offset by:

- lower net operating lease income primarily driven by the divestment of the OnStream meters platform in the prior period
- higher net credit impairment charges mainly driven by specific impairments for a small number of counterparties.

[1] Non-controlling interests represent the share of the reported consolidated profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests, adjusted to present the net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie.

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Net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income of $A3,005 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 29% from $A2,321 million in the prior corresponding period.

Commodities net interest and trading income

(i) Risk management

Income from risk management is driven by assisting clients to manage their exposure to commodity price volatility, which is supported by our strong internal risk management framework.

Risk management income of $A1,062 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 15% from $A923 million in the prior corresponding period, driven by increased client hedging activity across Global Gas and Power businesses and Resources.

(ii) Lending and financing

Lending and financing activities include interest income from the provision of loans and working capital finance to clients across a range of commodity sectors including metals, energy and agriculture. Commodities lending and financing activities are primarily secured against underlying assets and typically have associated hedging to protect against downside risk.

Lending and financing income of $A251 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 57% from $A160 million in the prior corresponding period, due to increased client activity across energy sectors.

(iii) Inventory management and trading

CGM enters into financial and physical contracts including exchange traded derivatives, OTC derivatives, storage contracts and transportation agreements as part of its commodities platform. These arrangements enable CGM to facilitate client transactions and provide CGM with trading opportunities where there is an imbalance between the supply and demand for commodities. Revenue is dependent on a number of factors including the volume of transactions, the level of risk assumed and the volatility of price movements across commodity markets and products.

Storage and transportation contracts, which are managed on a fair value basis for financial and risk management purposes, are required to be accounted for on an accruals basis for statutory reporting purposes, which may result in some variability in the timing of reported income.

Inventory management and trading income of $A487 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 64% from $A297 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by oil trading.

Foreign exchange, interest rates and credit net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income from foreign exchange, interest rates and credit related activities are generated from the provision of trading and hedging services to a range of corporate and institutional clients globally, in addition to making secondary markets in corporate debt securities, syndicated bank loans and middle market loans and providing specialty lending.

Net interest and trading income from foreign exchange, interest rates and credit related activities of $A733 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 11% from $A658 million in the prior corresponding period, reflecting increased contributions from financing origination.

Equities net interest and trading income

Equities net interest and trading income is generated from the issue of derivative products, the provision of equity finance solutions to institutional clients and the conduct of risk management and trading activities.

Equities net interest and trading income of $A323 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 41% from $A229 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to increased client and trading activity.

Asset Finance net interest and trading income

Asset Finance net interest and trading income predominantly relates to net income from the loan and finance lease portfolios (including shipping finance, equipment and technology financing) and the funding costs associated with the operating lease portfolios (including energy, telecommunication and mining assets).

Asset Finance net interest and trading income of $A149 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A54 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to reduced funding costs associated with the operating lease portfolio and increased volumes across shipping and technology sectors.

2.4 CGM

Continued

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income of $A435 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 37% from $A318 million in the prior corresponding period, driven by increased volumes in Equities and increased client activity in Futures.

Net investment income

Net investment income of $A181 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A40 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by gains on sale of assets in Asset Finance.

Net credit and other impairment charges

Net credit and other impairment charges of $A115 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 69% from $A68 million in the prior corresponding period, mainly driven by specific impairments for a small number of counterparties.

Net operating lease income

Net operating lease income of $A116 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 46% from $A216 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by the divestment of the OnStream meters platform in the prior period.

Other income/(charges)

Other income of $A71 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A32 million in the prior corresponding period, driven by inventory sales in Asset Finance.

Internal management revenue/ (charge)

Internal management revenue of $A131 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A2 million in the prior corresponding period, driven by asset sales.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A1,824 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 3% from $A1,771 million in the prior corresponding period.

Employment expenses of $A452 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

Brokerage, commission and fee expenses of $A356 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 44% from $A248 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by increased activity in equities markets.

Other operating expenses of $A1,016 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 6% from $A1,085 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by significant transaction-related costs in the prior corresponding period.

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2.5 Macquarie Capital

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 26	Sep 25
	$Am	$Am	$Am	%	%
Net interest and trading income	**427**	426	497	*<1*	*(14)*
Fee and commission income	**747**	752	850	*(1)*	*(12)*
Net investment income	**14**	792	292	*(98)*	*(95)*
Share of net losses from associates and joint ventures	**(102)**	(102)	(116)	*-*	*(12)*
Other operating income and charges					
Net credit and other impairment charges	**(38)**	(296)	(13)	*(87)*	*192*
Other charges	**(24)**	(16)	(11)	*50*	*118*
Total other operating income and charges	**(62)**	(312)	(24)	*(80)*	*158*
Internal management (charge)/revenue	**(5)**	6	(3)	*	*67*
Net operating income	**1,019**	1,562	1,496	*(35)*	*(32)*
Operating expenses					
Employment expenses	**(281)**	(272)	(293)	*3*	*(4)*
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	**(80)**	(75)	(65)	*7*	*23*
Other operating expenses	**(399)**	(411)	(416)	*(3)*	*(4)*
Total operating expenses	**(760)**	(758)	(774)	*<1*	*(2)*
Non-controlling interests[1]	**19**	(24)	(11)	*	*
Net profit contribution	**278**	780	711	*(64)*	*(61)*
Non-GAAP metrics					
Headcount	**1,496**	1,515	1,491	*(1)*	*<1*

Net profit contribution of $A278 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 61% from $A711 million in the prior corresponding period due to:

- lower net investment income primarily driven by timing of asset realisations
- lower net interest income primarily due to lower repayment income from the private credit portfolio
- lower fee and commission income driven mainly by lower mergers and acquisitions fee income, partially offset by higher brokerage income due to increased market activity, particularly in Asia.

[1] Non-controlling interests represent the share of the reported consolidated profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests, adjusted to present the net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie.

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2.5 Macquarie Capital

Continued

Net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income includes the interest income earned from private credit lending and debt investments and the funding costs associated with both the debt and equity investment portfolios.

Net interest and trading income of $A427 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 14% from $A497 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to lower repayment income from the private credit portfolio. Excluding repayment income, underlying net interest income increased, benefitting from growth in average drawn loan assets.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income of $A747 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 12% from $A850 million in the prior corresponding period.

Mergers and acquisitions fee income was down 24% following a strong prior corresponding period which benefitted from several significant transactions.

Brokerage income was up 20% on the prior corresponding period due to increased market activity, particularly in Asia.

Net investment income

Net investment income of $A14 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 95% from $A292 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by timing of asset realisations.

Share of net losses from associates and joint ventures

Share of net losses from associates and joint ventures of $A102 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 12% from $A116 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by changes in the composition and performance of the investment portfolio.

Net credit and other impairment charges

Net credit and other impairment charges of $A38 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were higher compared to $A13 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to higher reversals in the prior corresponding period driven by higher private credit repayments.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A760 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 were broadly in line with the prior corresponding period.

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2.6 Corporate

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 26	Sep 25
	$Am	$Am	$Am	%	%
Net interest and trading income	**816**	526	430	*55*	*90*
Fee and commission expense	**(16)**	(22)	(11)	*(27)*	*45*
Net investment (losses)/income	**(34)**	(30)	–	*13*	*
Share of net (losses)/profits from associates and joint ventures	**(67)**	26	–	*	*
Other operating income and charges					
Net credit and other impairment reversals/ (charges)	**12**	(68)	73	*	*(84)*
Other income/(charges)	**4**	(217)	(285)	*	*
Total other operating income and charges	**16**	(285)	(212)	*	*
Internal management charge	**(257)**	(30)	(40)	*	*
Net operating income and charges	**458**	185	167	*148*	*174*
Operating expenses					
Employment expenses	**(2,524)**	(2,822)	(2,448)	*(11)*	*3*
Recoveries (net of other operating expenses)	**615**	778	916	*(21)*	*(33)*
Total operating expenses	**(1,909)**	(2,044)	(1,532)	*(7)*	*25*
Income tax expense	**(730)**	(1,089)	(771)	*(33)*	*(5)*
Non-controlling interests[1]	**(3)**	8	(1)	*	*200*
Net loss contribution	**(2,184)**	(2,940)	(2,137)	*(26)*	*2*
Non-GAAP metrics					
Headcount	**8,958**	8,895	9,128	*1*	*(2)*

Net loss contribution of $A2,184 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 2% from $A2,137 million in the prior corresponding period due to:

- higher total operating expenses mainly driven by higher performance-related profit share.

Partially offset by:

- lower net expenditure and impairments on Green Investments.

[1] Non-controlling interests represent the share of the reported consolidated profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests, adjusted to present the net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie.

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2.6 Corporate

Continued

Net interest and trading income

Net interest and trading income in the Corporate segment includes the net result of managing Macquarie's liquidity and funding requirements, with the Operating Groups assumed to be fully debt funded for the purposes of the internal funding charges.

The Corporate segment also includes earnings on capital, funding costs associated with investments held centrally, and accounting volatility arising from movements in underlying rates relating to economically hedged positions where hedge accounting is not applied.

Net interest and trading income of $A816 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 90% from $A430 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily due to higher earnings on capital.

Other income/(charges)

Other income of $A4 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 compared to charges of $A285 million in the prior corresponding period, driven mainly by lower net expenditure and impairments on Green Investments.

Internal management charge

Internal management charge of $A257 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was substantially up from $A40 million in the prior corresponding period driven by transactions completed during the current period.

Employment expenses

Employment expenses relate to the Consolidated Entity's Central Service Groups including COG, FPE, RMG, LGG, and Central Executive, as well as expenses associated with the Consolidated Entity's profit share and retention plans.

Employment expenses of $A2,524 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 3% from $A2,448 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by higher performance-related profit share.

Recoveries (net of other operating expenses)

Recoveries (net of other operating expenses) in the Corporate segment include the recovery of Central Service Groups' costs (including employment-related costs[1]) from the Operating Groups, partially offset by non-employment related operating costs of the Corporate segment.

Recoveries (net of other operating expenses) of $A615 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 33% from $A916 million in the prior corresponding period, mainly due to lower central cost recoveries driven by lower average headcount and higher general administrative expenses.

[1] Performance-related profit share and share-based payments expenses related to Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (MEREP) are not allocated to the Operating Groups.

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2.7 Income by Region

Income[1] by region

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	Mar 26	Sep 25
	$Am	$Am	$Am	%	%
Americas	**1,915**	3,268	2,667	*(41)*	*(28)*
Asia	**873**	907	897	*(4)*	*(3)*
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**2,651**	3,423	1,852	*(23)*	*43*
Total international income	**5,439**	7,598	5,416	*(28)*	*<1*
Australia[2]	**3,414**	2,973	3,068	*15*	*11*
Total income (excluding Corporate items)	**8,853**	10,571	8,484	*(16)*	*4*
Corporate items	**715**	215	207	*233*	*245*
Net operating income (as reported)	**9,568**	10,786	8,691	*(11)*	*10*
International income (excluding Corporate items) ratio (%)	**61**	72	64		

Income by Operating Group and region

	HALF YEAR TO SEP 26						
	Americas	Asia	Europe, Middle East and Africa	**Total International**	Australia[2]	**Total Income**	**Total International**
	$Am	$Am	$Am	**$Am**	$Am	**$Am**	**%**
MAM	712	151	1,125	**1,988**	243	**2,231**	**89**
BFS	–	–	–	**–**	1,872	**1,872**	**–**
CGM	953	403	1,346	**2,702**	1,024	**3,726**	**73**
Macquarie Capital	250	319	180	**749**	275	**1,024**	**73**
Total	**1,915**	**873**	**2,651**	**5,439**	**3,414**	**8,853**	**61**

Total international income of $A5,439 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 was broadly in line with the prior corresponding period. Total international income represented 61% of total income (excluding Corporate items), which decreased from 64% in the prior corresponding period.

Income from the Americas of $A1,915 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 28% from $A2,667 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by lower base and performance fees in MAM and lower net investment and mergers and acquisitions fee income, in Macquarie Capital. This was partially offset by higher share of net profits from associates and joint ventures in MAM.

In Asia, income of $A873 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 decreased 3% from $A897 million in the prior corresponding period. The decrease was primarily driven by lower performance fees in MAM, largely offset by increased contributions from Commodities, primarily across Oil, Gas and Power businesses in CGM, and higher brokerage income in Macquarie Capital.

Income from Europe, Middle East and Africa of $A2,651 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 43% from $A1,852 million in the prior corresponding period. The increase was primarily driven by higher net investment income mainly driven by the gain on sale of Macquarie AirFinance in MAM, as well as increased contributions from Commodities, Asset Finance and Financial Markets in CGM. This was partially offset by lower net investment income, lower net interest income from the private credit portfolio and lower mergers and acquisitions fee income in Macquarie Capital.

In Australia, income of $A3,414 million for the half year ended 30 September 2026 increased 11% from $A3,068 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily driven by growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios in BFS and increased contributions from Asset Finance, Financial Markets and Commodities in CGM.

[1] Income reflects net operating income excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items, as well as internal management revenue/(charge) and non-controlling interests.
[2] Includes New Zealand.

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2.8 Headcount

	AS AT			MOVEMENT	
				Mar 26	Sep 25
	Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25	%	%
Headcount by Operating Group[1]					
MAM	**1,831**	1,735	2,279	*6*	*(20)*
BFS	**4,325**	4,252	4,132	*2*	*5*
CGM	**2,751**	2,727	2,791	*1*	*(1)*
Macquarie Capital	**1,496**	1,515	1,491	*(1)*	*<1*
Total headcount – Operating Groups	**10,403**	10,229	10,693	*2*	*(3)*
Total headcount – Corporate	**8,958**	8,895	9,128	*1*	*(2)*
Total headcount	**19,361**	19,124	19,821	*1*	*(2)*
Headcount by region					
Australia[2]	**9,644**	9,556	9,461	*1*	*2*
International:					
Americas	**2,323**	2,328	3,029	*(<1)*	*(23)*
Asia	**4,538**	4,412	4,395	*3*	*3*
Europe, Middle East and Africa	**2,856**	2,828	2,936	*1*	*(3)*
Total headcount – International	**9,717**	9,568	10,360	*2*	*(6)*
Total headcount	**19,361**	19,124	19,821	*1*	*(2)*
International headcount ratio (%)	**50**	50	52		

Total headcount of 19,361 as at 30 September 2026 decreased 2% from 19,821 as at 30 September 2025, mainly driven by the sale of the divested business in MAM in the prior period and operational efficiency savings enabled through investment in technology and transformation initiatives. This was partially offset by higher headcount in BFS to support business growth.

[1] Headcount numbers in this document include staff employed in certain operationally segregated subsidiaries (OSS).
[2] Includes New Zealand.

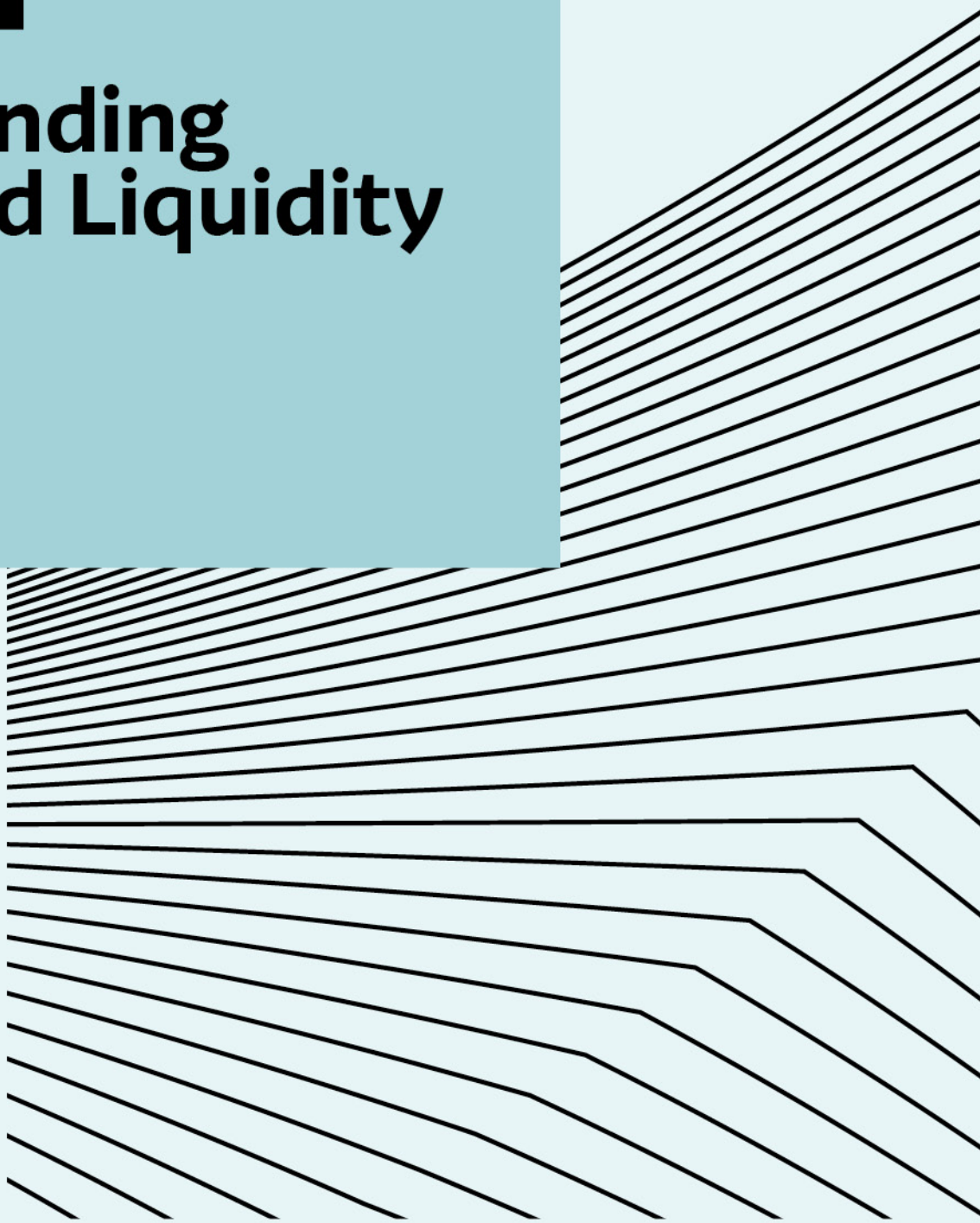
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03

Funding and Liquidity



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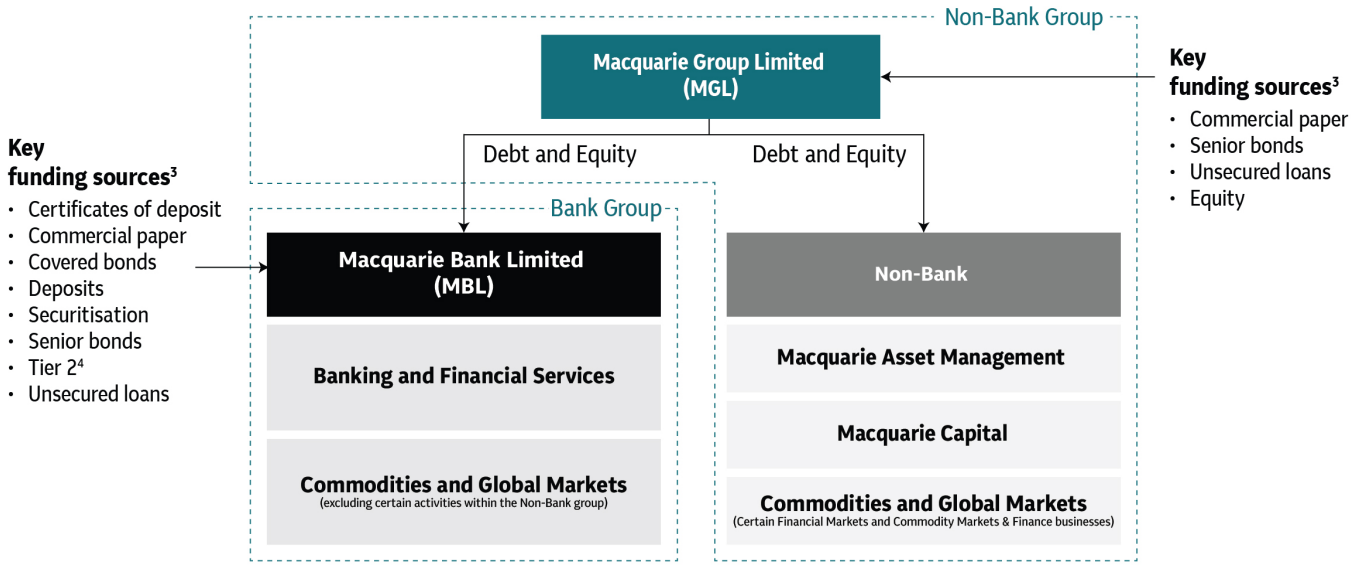
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3.1 Liquidity Risk Governance and Management Framework

Governance and oversight

MGL and MBL are Macquarie's two primary external funding vehicles which have separate and distinct funding, capital and liquidity management arrangements. MGL provides funding predominantly to the Non-Bank Group[1].
MBL provides funding to the Bank Group[2].

The high level funding structure of the Group is shown below:



Macquarie's liquidity risk management framework is designed to ensure that it is able to meet its obligations as they fall due under a range of market conditions.

Liquidity management is performed centrally by Group Treasury, with oversight from the MGL and MBL ALCO, the MGL and MBL Boards and RMG. Macquarie's liquidity policies are approved by the MGL and MBL Boards after endorsement by the respective ALCO and liquidity reporting is provided to the Boards on a regular basis. The MGL and MBL ALCO members include the MGL Chief Executive Officer, MBL Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Group General Counsel, Group Treasurer and relevant Operating Group Heads.

RMG provides independent oversight of liquidity risk management, including ownership of liquidity policies and key limits and approval of material liquidity scenario assumptions.

Liquidity policy and risk appetite

The MGL and MBL liquidity policies are designed so that each of Macquarie, the Bank Group and the Non-Bank Group maintains sufficient liquidity to meet their obligations as they fall due. The MBL liquidity policy outlines the standalone framework for the Bank Group and its principles are consistent with the MGL liquidity policy. In some cases, other entities within Macquarie may also be required to have a standalone liquidity policy. In these cases, the principles applied within the entity-specific liquidity policies are also consistent with those applied in the broader MGL liquidity policy.

Macquarie establishes a liquidity risk appetite, which is approved by the MGL and MBL Boards, and represents an articulation of the nature and level of liquidity risk that is acceptable in the context of achieving Macquarie's strategic objectives. Macquarie's liquidity risk appetite is intended to ensure that Macquarie is able to meet all of its liquidity obligations during a period of liquidity stress: a twelve month period with constrained access to funding markets for MBL, no access to funding markets for MGL while preserving the capabilities of Macquarie's franchise businesses.

[1] The Non-Bank Group comprises MAM, Macquarie Capital and certain activities in the Financial Markets and Commodity Markets and Finance businesses of CGM. MGL is the primary external funding vehicle for the Non-Bank Group.
[2] The Bank Group comprises BFS and CGM (excluding certain activities in the Financial Markets and Commodity Markets and Finance businesses, which are undertaken from within the Non-Bank Group). MBL is the primary external funding vehicle for the Bank Group. MGF and MBE also operate as external funding vehicles for certain subsidiaries within the Bank Group.
[3] Refer to Section 3.4 to 3.6 for breakdowns of total funding sources.
[4] Tier 2 to meet APRA's Loss-Absorbing Capacity (LAC) requirements.

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Liquidity risk tolerance and principles

Macquarie's liquidity risk appetite is supported by a number of risk tolerances and principles applied to mitigating and managing liquidity risk in both MGL and MBL.

Risk tolerances

- Term assets must be funded by term liabilities and short-term assets must exceed short-term wholesale liabilities
- Cash and liquid assets must be sufficient to cover the expected outflows under a twelve month stress scenario and meet minimum regulatory requirements
- Cash and liquid assets held to cover stress scenarios and regulatory minimums must be high quality unencumbered liquid assets and cash
- Diversity and stability of funding sources is a key priority
- Balance sheet currency mismatches are managed within set tolerances
- Funding and liquidity exposures between entities within Macquarie are monitored and constrained where required.

Liquidity management strategy

- Macquarie has a centralised approach to liquidity management
- Funding and liquidity risk is managed through stress scenario analysis and setting limits on the composition and maturity of assets and liabilities, including funding concentration limits
- A global liquidity framework is maintained that outlines Macquarie's approach to managing funding and liquidity requirements in offshore subsidiaries and branches
- The liquidity position is managed to ensure all obligations can be met as required on an intraday basis
- A liquidity contingency plan for MGL and a liquidity contingency plan for MBL is maintained, which provides an action plan in the event of a liquidity 'crisis'
- A funding strategy for MGL and a funding strategy for MBL is prepared annually and monitored on a regular basis
- Internal pricing allocates liquidity costs, benefits and risks to areas responsible for generating them
- Strong relationships are maintained to assist with managing confidence and liquidity
- The MGL Board, MBL Board and Senior Management receive regular reporting on Macquarie's liquidity position, including compliance with liquidity policies and regulatory requirements.

Liquidity contingency plan

Group Treasury maintains a liquidity contingency plan for MGL and a liquidity contingency plan for MBL, which outline how a liquidity crisis would be managed for the Group and Bank, respectively. The plans define roles and responsibilities and actions to be taken in a liquidity event, including identifying key information requirements and appropriate communication plans with both internal and external parties.

Specifically, the plan details:

- factors that may constitute a crisis
- the officers responsible for invoking each plan
- a committee of senior executives responsible for managing a crisis
- the information required to effectively manage a crisis
- a communications strategy
- a high level checklist of possible actions to conserve or raise additional liquidity for the Group or Bank; and
- contact lists to facilitate prompt communication with all key internal and external stakeholders.

The MBL plan also incorporates a retail run operational plan that outlines the Bank's processes and operational plans for managing a significant increase in customer withdrawals during a potential deposit 'run' on Macquarie.

In addition, Macquarie monitors a range of early warning indicators on a daily basis that might assist in identifying emerging risks in Macquarie's liquidity position. These indicators are reviewed by Senior Management and are used to inform any decisions regarding invoking the plan.

The liquidity contingency plans are subject to regular review by both Group Treasury and RMG. They are submitted annually to the MGL and MBL ALCO and respective Boards for approval.

Macquarie is a global financial institution, with branches and subsidiaries in a variety of countries. Regulations in certain countries may require some branches or subsidiaries to have specific local contingency plans. Where that is the case, the liquidity contingency plans contain either a supplement or a reference to a separate document providing the specific information required for those branches or subsidiaries.

Funding strategy

Macquarie prepares centralised funding strategies for both MGL and MBL on an annual basis and monitors progress against the strategies throughout the year.
The funding strategies aim to:

- maintain diversity of funding sources for MGL and MBL, across a range of tenors, currencies and products; and
- ensure ongoing compliance with all liquidity requirements and facilitate forecast asset growth.

The funding strategies are reviewed by the MGL and MBL ALCO and approved by the respective Boards.

3.2 Management of Liquidity Risk

Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis is central to Macquarie's liquidity risk management framework. In addition to regulatory defined scenarios, Group Treasury models additional liquidity scenarios covering both market-wide and Macquarie name-specific crises. Scenario analysis performs a range of functions within the liquidity risk management framework, including being a basis for:

- monitoring compliance with internal liquidity risk appetite statements by ensuring all liquidity obligations can be met in the corresponding scenarios
- determining a minimum level of cash and liquid assets
- determining an appropriate minimum tenor of funding for Macquarie's assets; and
- determining the overall capacity for future asset growth.

The scenarios separately consider the requirements of the Bank Group and the Non-Bank Group. These scenarios use a range of assumptions, which Macquarie intends to be conservative, regarding the level of access to capital markets, deposit outflows, contingent funding requirements and asset sales.

As an example, one internal scenario projects the expected cash and liquid asset position during a combined market-wide and Macquarie name-specific crisis over a twelve month time frame. This scenario assumes no access to wholesale funding markets, a significant loss of deposits and contingent funding outflows resulting from undrawn commitments, market moves impacting derivatives and other margined positions combined with a multiple notch credit rating downgrade. Macquarie's cash and liquid asset portfolio must exceed the minimum requirement as calculated in this scenario at all times.

Liquid asset holdings

Group Treasury centrally maintains a portfolio of highly liquid unencumbered assets which are intended to ensure adequate liquidity is available under a range of market conditions. The minimum level of cash and liquid assets is calculated with reference to internal scenario analysis and regulatory requirements.

The cash and liquid asset portfolio contains only unencumbered assets that can be relied on to maintain their liquidity in a crisis scenario. Specifically, cash and liquid assets held to meet minimum internal and regulatory requirements must be cash balances (including central bank reserves and overnight lending to financial institutions), qualifying HQLA and other RBA repo-eligible securities. Composition constraints are also applied to ensure appropriate diversity and quality of the assets in the portfolio.

The cash and liquid asset portfolio is held in a range of currencies consistent with the distribution of liquidity needs by currency, allowing for an acceptable level of currency mismatches. Certain other Operating Segments also hold cash and liquid assets as part of their operations. Macquarie had $A107.5 billion cash and liquid assets as at 30 September 2026 (31 March 2026: $A95.1 billion), of which $A95.8 billion was held by Macquarie Bank (31 March 2026: $A83.9 billion).

Funds transfer pricing

An internal funds transfer pricing framework is in place that has been designed to produce appropriate incentives for business decision making by reflecting the funding costs arising from business actions and the separate funding tasks and liquidity requirements of the Bank and Non-Bank Groups. Under this framework, each business is allocated the appropriate cost of the funding required to support its products and business lines, recognising the actual and contingent funding-related exposures their activities create. The Operating Groups are assumed to be fully debt funded for the purposes of internal funding charges.

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Credit ratings[1]

	Macquarie Bank Limited		Macquarie Group Limited	
	Long-term rating	Short-term rating	Long-term rating	Short-term rating
Moody's Ratings	Aa2/Stable	P-1	A1/Stable	P-1
Standard and Poor's	A+/Stable	A-1	BBB+/Stable	A-2
Fitch Ratings	A+/Stable	F-1	A/Stable	F-1

Regulatory liquidity metrics

APRA's liquidity standard (APS 210) details the local implementation of the Basel III liquidity framework for Australian banks. In addition to a range of qualitative requirements, the standard incorporates the LCR and the NSFR. The LCR and NSFR apply specifically to Macquarie Bank as a regulated ADI. As an APRA authorised and regulated Non-Operating Holding Company, MGL is required to manage liquidity in compliance with APS 210's qualitative requirements. Separate quantitative requirements are imposed internally by the MGL and MBL ALCOs and the Boards.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The LCR requires unencumbered liquid assets be held to cover expected net cash outflows under a combined 'idiosyncratic' and market-wide stress scenario lasting 30 calendar days. Under APS 210, the eligible stock of HQLA includes notes and coins, balances held with central banks, Australian dollar Commonwealth government and semi-government securities, as well as certain HQLA-qualifying foreign currency securities.

Macquarie Bank's three month average LCR to 30 September 2026 was 187% (average based on daily observations)[2]. For a detailed breakdown of Macquarie Bank's LCR, please refer to Macquarie's regulatory disclosures.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The NSFR is a twelve month structural funding metric, requiring that available stable funding be sufficient to cover required stable funding, where stable funding has an actual or assumed maturity of greater than twelve months. Macquarie Bank's NSFR as at 30 September 2026 was 116%. For a detailed breakdown of Macquarie Bank's NSFR, please refer to Macquarie's regulatory disclosures.

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[1] A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by an assigning rating agency and any rating should be evaluated independently of any other information.
[2] APRA imposed a 25% add-on to the Net Cash Outflow (NCO) component of the LCR calculation, effective from 1 May 2022. APRA has partially removed the add-on to the NCO component reducing it from 25% to 15% effective from 5 February 2026.

3.3 Funded Balance Sheet

Macquarie's statement of financial position is prepared based on Australian Accounting Standards. The funded balance sheet is a representation of Macquarie's funding requirements once certain items (e.g., derivative revaluation and self-funded trading assets) have been netted from the statement of financial position. The funded balance sheet is not a liquidity risk management tool, as it does not consider the granular liquidity profiling of all on and off-balance sheet components considered in both Macquarie's internal liquidity framework and the regulatory liquidity metrics.

The table below reconciles the reported assets of Macquarie to the net funded assets as at 30 September 2026. The following pages split this between the Bank Group and the Non-Bank Group to assist in the analysis of each of the separate funding profiles of the respective entities.

		AS AT		
		Sep 26	Mar 26	Sep 25
	Notes	**$Ab**	$Ab	$Ab
Total assets per Macquarie's statement of financial position		**578.3**	540.1	484.2
Netted items:				
Derivative revaluation	1	**(39.8)**	(37.7)	(23.5)
Segregated funds	2	**(11.0)**	(11.3)	(9.2)
Other	3	**(14.9)**	(14.2)	(11.2)
Self-funded trading assets	4	**(52.7)**	(44.3)	(39.0)
Net funded assets		**459.9**	432.6	401.3

Explanatory notes concerning net funded assets

1. Derivative revaluation

Offsetting derivative positions do not generally require funding. For presentation purposes, the total gross derivative balances are netted in the funded balance sheet with the resulting funding requirement included as part of net trading assets.

2. Segregated funds

These represent the assets and liabilities that are recognised where Macquarie holds segregated client monies. The client monies will be matched by assets held to the same amount. Any excess client funds placed with Macquarie are netted down against cash and liquid assets.

3. Other

Macquarie through its day-to-day operations generates working capital (other assets includes receivables and prepayments and other liabilities includes creditors and accruals) that produce a 'net balance' that either requires or provides funding.

4. Self-funded trading assets

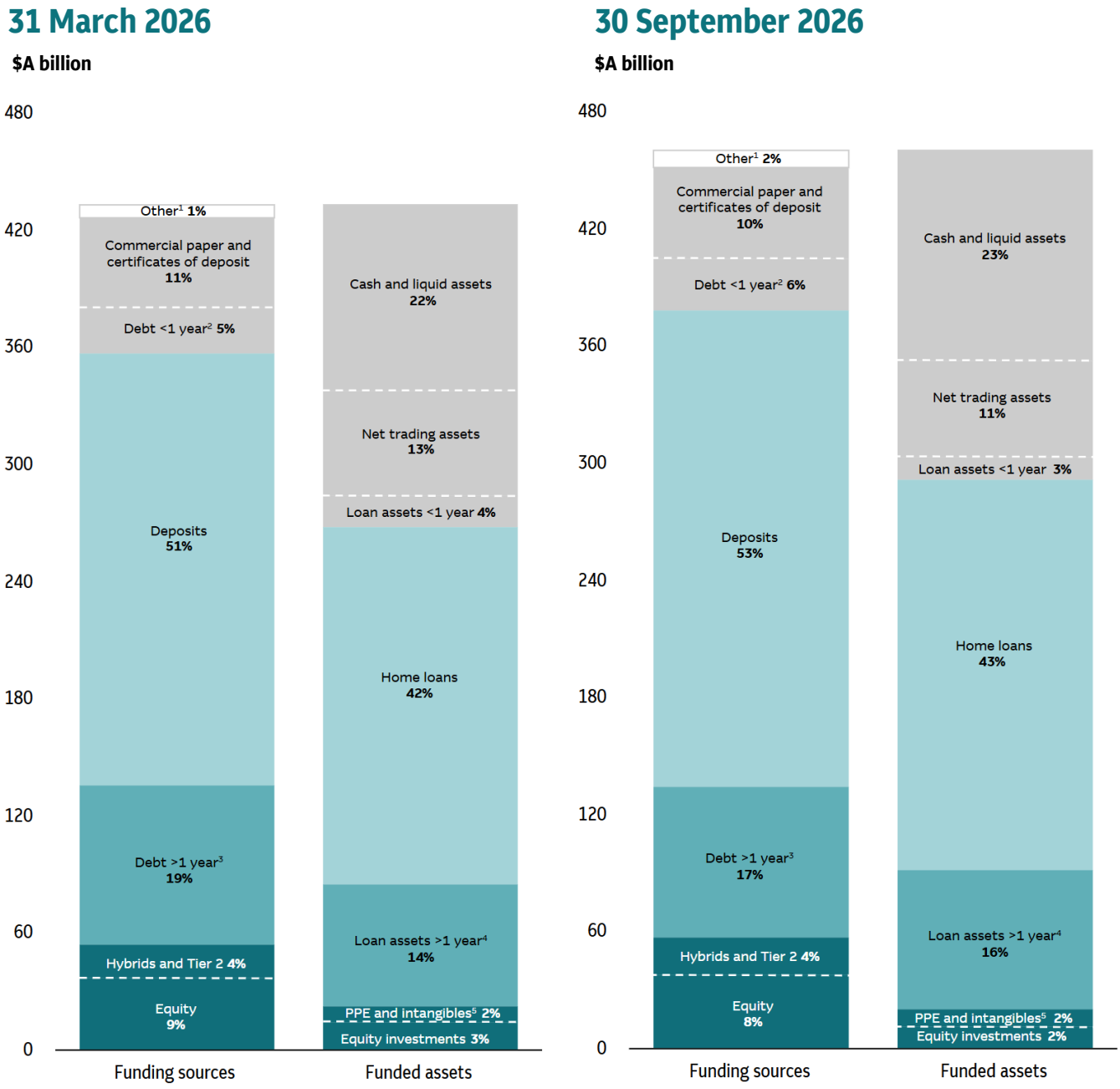
Macquarie enters into stock borrowing and lending as well as repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements in the normal course of trading activity that it conducts with its clients and counterparties. Also as part of its trading activities, Macquarie pays and receives margin collateral on its outstanding derivative positions. These trading and liquidity management related asset and liability positions are viewed as being self-funded to the extent that they offset one another and, therefore, are presented net in the funded balance sheet.

These adjustments do not indicate the existence of an enforceable netting arrangement. For further information about balances which are subject to enforceable netting arrangements, please refer to Note 35 *Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities* in Macquarie's Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

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3.4 Funding Profile for Macquarie

The change in composition of the funded balance sheet is illustrated in the chart below.



[1] Includes net other assets/liabilities, provisions, held for sale liabilities, current tax and deferred tax liabilities.
[2] Debt <1 year includes Tier 2 ($A0.9 billion at 30 September 2026), Secured funding, Bonds, Structured notes and Unsecured loans.
[3] Debt >1 year includes Secured funding, Bonds, Structured notes and Unsecured loans.
[4] Loan assets >1 year includes Debt investments.
[5] Includes deferred tax assets.

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3.4 Funding Profile for Macquarie

Continued

Funded balance sheet

	Notes	AS AT Sep 26 $Ab	Mar 26 $Ab	Sep 25 $Ab
Funding sources				
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	1	**46.7**	46.1	47.5
Structured notes	2	**2.3**	2.1	2.1
Secured funding	3			
Securitisation		**12.4**	11.9	11.1
Other secured funding		**10.5**	8.6	5.3
Bonds	4	**55.9**	55.6	57.4
Unsecured loans	5	**21.8**	25.5	20.5
Deposits	6	**244.2**	221.5	198.8
Hybrids and Tier 2	7	**20.0**	17.9	17.1
Equity	8	**37.3**	36.9	35.2
Other	9	**8.8**	6.5	6.3
Total		**459.9**	432.6	401.3
Funded assets				
Cash and liquid assets	10	**107.5**	95.1	82.6
Net trading assets	11	**49.2**	53.6	57.5
Loan assets less than one year	12	**12.3**	16.2	10.9
Home loans[1]	13	**200.0**	183.0	161.7
Loan assets greater than one year[1]	12	**60.4**	54.3	51.4
Debt investments	14	**10.7**	8.1	7.0
Equity investments[2]	15	**11.2**	13.9	20.6
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles		**8.6**	8.4	9.6
Total		**459.9**	432.6	401.3

See section 3.7 for Notes 1-15.

[1] Comparative balances have been restated to reflect the reclassification of certain balances from Home loans to Loan assets greater than one year.
[2] Includes held for sale assets.

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Term funding initiatives

Macquarie has a liability-driven approach to balance sheet management, where funding is raised prior to assets being taken on to the balance sheet. Macquarie continues to develop its presence across different funding markets and products, raising $A16.3 billion[1] of term funding from 1 April 2026 to 30 September 2026, including:

		Bank Group $Ab	Non-Bank Group $Ab	**Total** $Ab
Issued paper	- Senior unsecured	6.4	2.3	8.7
Secured funding	- Term securitisation, covered bond and secured facilities	3.3	0.3	3.6
Loan capital	- Tier 2	3.2	–	3.2
Loan facilities	- Unsecured loan facilities	0.8	–	0.8
Total		**13.7**	**2.6**	**16.3**

[1] Issuances cover a range of tenors, currencies and product types and are Australian dollar equivalent based on foreign exchange rates at the time of issuance. Includes refinancing of loan facilities.

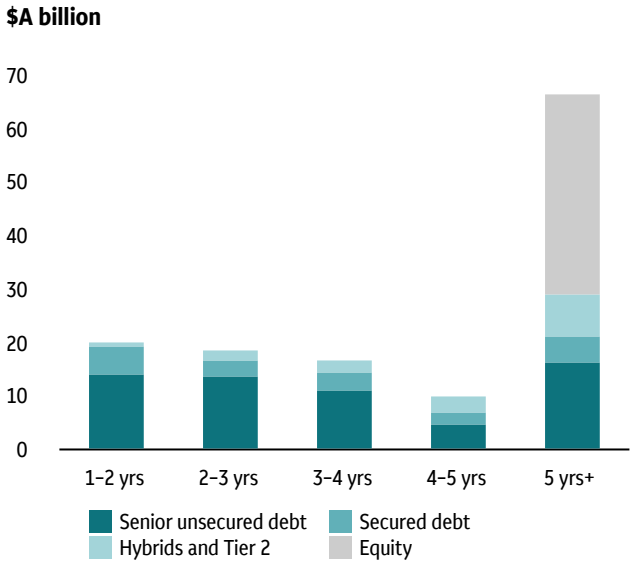
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3.4 Funding Profile for Macquarie

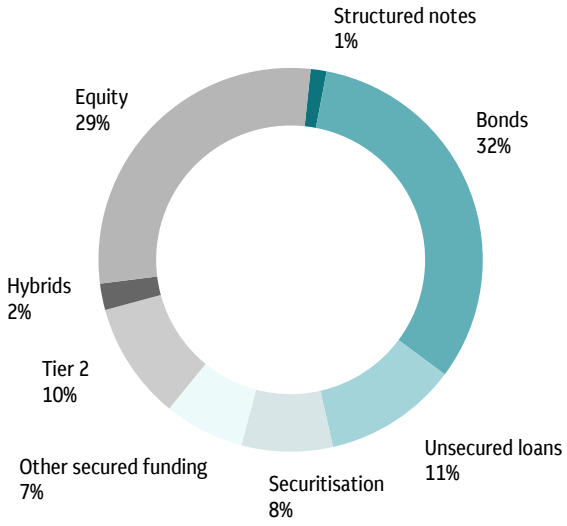
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Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year



Diversity of funding sources



	AS AT SEP 26					
	1–2 yrs $Ab	2–3 yrs $Ab	3–4 yrs $Ab	4–5 yrs $Ab	5 yrs+ $Ab	**Total $Ab**
Structured notes[1]	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	**2.0**
Bonds	12.0	9.7	5.6	3.9	10.7	**41.9**
Unsecured loans	1.2	3.6	4.6	0.3	5.0	**14.7**
Senior unsecured debt	**13.7**	**13.5**	**10.8**	**4.4**	**16.2**	**58.6**
Securitisation[1]	3.4	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.5	**10.0**
Other secured funding	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.4	3.4	**8.8**
Secured debt	**5.4**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**2.3**	**4.9**	**18.8**
Hybrids[2]	0.7	0.7	–	–	1.5	**2.9**
Tier 2[2]	–	1.3	2.2	3.0	6.4	**12.9**
Hybrids and Tier 2	**0.7**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**7.9**	**15.8**
Equity	–	–	–	–	37.3	**37.3**
Total term funding sources drawn	**19.8**	**18.3**	**16.4**	**9.7**	**66.3**	**130.5**
Undrawn[3]	0.8	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	**5.9**
Total term funding sources drawn and undrawn	**20.6**	**22.0**	**16.7**	**9.8**	**67.3**	**136.4**

Macquarie has a funding base that is stable with short-term wholesale funding covered by cash, liquids and other short-term assets.

As at 30 September 2026, Macquarie's term assets were covered by term funding >1 year, stable deposits, hybrids, tier 2 and equity.

The weighted average term to maturity of term funding >1 year (excluding deposits, equity and securitisations) was 4.1 years as at 30 September 2026.

As at 30 September 2026, in addition to drawn term funding in the table above, deposits represented $A244.2 billion (53% of Macquarie's total funding), commercial paper and certificates of deposit represented $A46.7 billion (10% of total funding), debt <1 year represented $A26.4 billion (6% of total funding), hybrids with first call date <1 year represented $A3.3 billion and other represented $A8.8 billion (2% of total funding).

[1] Structured notes and securitisation are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile.
[2] Included in this balance are securities with conditional repayment obligations. These securities are disclosed using the earlier repricing dates instead of contractual maturity.
[3] Includes securitisations which are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile and subject to eligible collateral being available.

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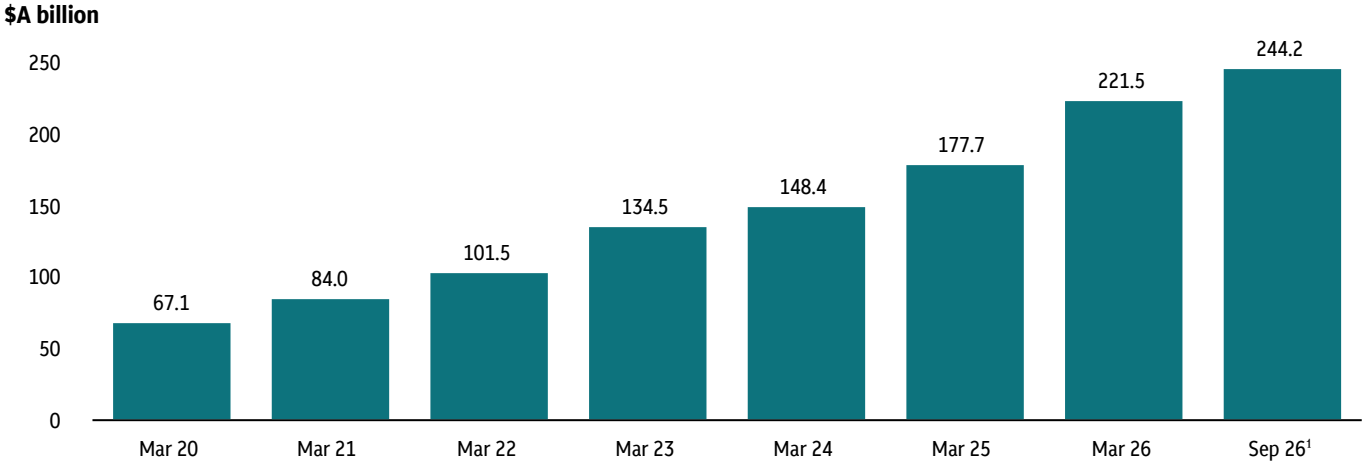
Deposit strategy

MBL continues to pursue a deposit strategy that is consistent with the core liquidity management strategy of achieving diversity and stability of funding sources. The strategy is focused on growing the BFS deposit base, which represents a stable and reliable source of funding and reduces Macquarie's reliance on wholesale funding markets.

In particular, MBL is focused on the quality and diversification of the deposit base, targeting transactional, savings and relationship-based deposits. MBL is covered by the Financial Claims Scheme (FCS), an Australian Government scheme that provides protection to depositors up to a limit of $A250,000 per account holder per ADI.

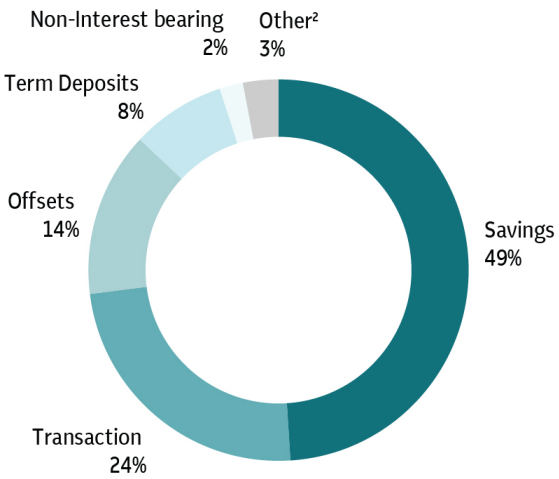
The chart below illustrates the deposit growth since 31 March 2020.

Deposits

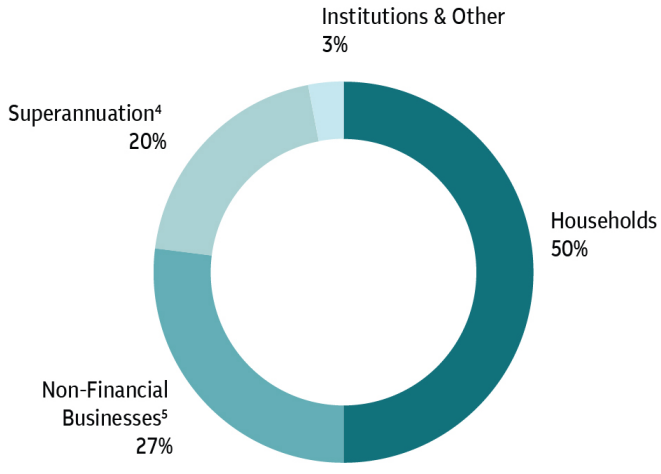


Composition of deposits

By Type[1]



By Counterparty[3]



[1] Total deposits include BFS deposits of $A236.2 billion and $A8.0 billion of corporate/wholesale deposits, including those taken by MBE as at 30 September 2026.
[2] Includes corporate/wholesale deposits.
[3] As at 30 September 2026 for Total Residents Deposits on Australian books per APRA Monthly Authorised Deposit Taking Institution Statistics (MADIS).
[4] Predominantly Self-Managed Super Funds.
[5] Predominantly Private Enterprises and Trusts.

3.5 Funding Profile for the Bank Group

Funded balance sheet

	Notes	AS AT Sep 26 $Ab	Mar 26 $Ab	Sep 25 $Ab
Funding sources				
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	1	**43.5**	41.8	43.3
Structured notes	2	**0.9**	0.7	0.7
Secured funding	3			
Securitisation		**10.4**	9.9	9.0
Other secured funding		**5.9**	4.3	2.7
Bonds	4	**28.3**	27.4	25.6
Unsecured loans	5	**10.9**	10.3	9.1
Deposits	6	**244.2**	221.5	198.8
Hybrids and Tier 2	7	**16.2**	14.1	13.2
Equity	8	**24.9**	24.6	22.7
Other	9	**4.6**	3.2	2.6
Total		**389.8**	357.8	327.7
Funded assets				
Cash and liquid assets	10	**95.8**	83.9	72.0
Net trading assets	11	**44.6**	48.4	50.9
Loan assets less than one year	12	**9.6**	12.9	9.9
Home loans	13	**200.0**	183.0	161.7
Loan assets greater than one year	12	**35.5**	30.3	28.2
Debt investments	14	**5.5**	4.3	3.8
Non-Bank Group balances with the Bank Group		**(6.1)**	(10.2)	(7.5)
Equity investments[1]	15	**0.4**	0.4	2.4
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles		**4.5**	4.8	6.3
Total		**389.8**	357.8	327.7

See section 3.7 for Notes 1–15.

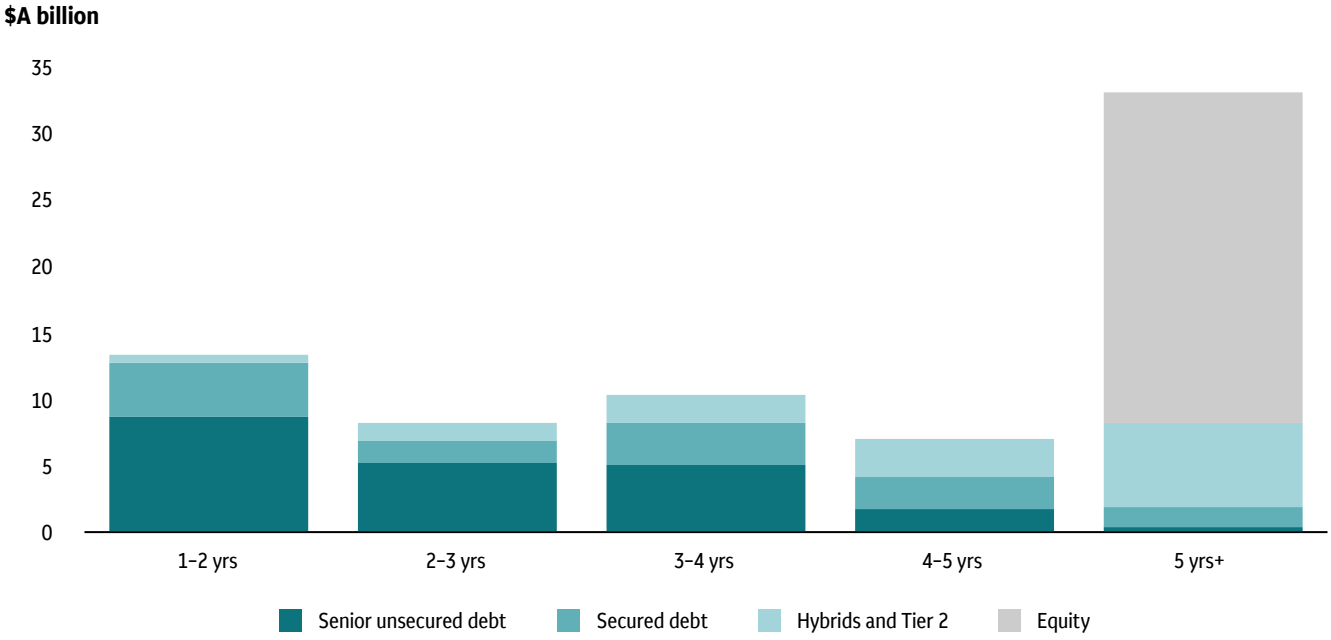
[1] Includes held for sale loan assets.

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Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year



	AS AT SEP 26					
	1–2 yrs $Ab	2–3 yrs $Ab	3–4 yrs $Ab	4–5 yrs $Ab	5 yrs+ $Ab	**Total $Ab**
Structured notes[1]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	**0.7**
Bonds	7.6	4.2	2.5	1.6	0.1	**16.0**
Unsecured loans	0.9	0.8	2.3	–	–	**4.0**
Senior unsecured debt	**8.6**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**20.7**
Securitisation[1]	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	**8.2**
Other secured funding	1.4	–	1.6	1.4	–	**4.4**
Secured debt	**4.0**	**1.7**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**12.6**
Hybrids[2]	0.7	–	–	–	–	**0.7**
Tier 2[2]	–	1.3	2.2	3.0	6.4	**12.9**
Hybrids and Tier 2	**0.7**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**6.4**	**13.6**
Equity	–	–	–	–	24.9	**24.9**
Total term funding sources drawn	**13.3**	**8.1**	**10.3**	**7.0**	**33.1**	**71.8**
Undrawn[3]	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	**1.0**
Total term funding sources drawn and undrawn	**13.6**	**8.3**	**10.5**	**7.1**	**33.3**	**72.8**

Macquarie Bank has diversity of funding across a range of tenors, currencies and products. The weighted average term to maturity of term funding >1 year (excluding deposits, equity and securitisations) was 3.8 years as at 30 September 2026.

As at 30 September 2026, in addition to drawn term funding in the table above, deposits represented $A244.2 billion (63% of the Bank Group's total funding), commercial paper and certificates of deposit represented $A43.5 billion (11% of total funding), debt <1 year represented $A24.0 billion (6% of total funding), hybrids with first call date <1 year represented $A1.7 billion and other represented $A4.6 billion (1% of total funding).

[1] Structured notes and securitisation are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile.
[2] Included in this balance are securities with conditional repayment obligations. These securities are disclosed using the earlier repricing dates instead of contractual maturity.
[3] Includes securitisations which are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile and subject to eligible collateral being available.

3.5 Funding Profile for the Bank Group

Continued

The key tools used for raising debt funding, which primarily fund MBL and the Bank Group, are as follows[1]:

- $US25 billion Regulation S Debt Instrument Programme under which $US12.2 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US25 billion MBL Commercial Paper Program under which $US20.7 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US25 billion US Rule 144A/Regulation S Medium-Term Note Program, including senior and Tier 2 notes, under which $US12.7 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US10 billion European Commercial Paper Programme, including Euro Commercial Paper and Euro Certificates of Deposit, under which $US7.1 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $A15 billion Covered Bond Programme under which $A3.2 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $A10 billion Regulation S Tier 2 Notes Debt Programme under which $A6.4 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $A10.4 billion of external securitisation of which $A10.4 billion PUMA RMBS was drawn as at 30 September 2026
- $US5 billion Structured Note Programme under which $US0.6 billion of structured notes were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $A4.8 billion[2] of Unsecured Loan Facilities of which $A4.7 billion was drawn as at 30 September 2026
- $A0.9 billion of other Tier 2 unsecured debt outstanding as at 30 September 2026; and
- $US0.4 billion[3] Secured Trade Finance Facility of which $US0.3 billion was drawn as at 30 September 2026.

Macquarie Bank accesses the Australian capital markets through the issuance of Negotiable Certificates of Deposit. As at 30 September 2026, Macquarie Bank had $A3.4 billion of these securities outstanding.

Macquarie Bank as a RITS member is able to access the RBA daily market operations.

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[1] Funding outstanding excludes capitalised costs.
[2] Includes issuance out of MGF and MBE. Values are Australian dollar equivalent as at 30 September 2026.
[3] Values are US dollar equivalents as at 30 September 2026.

3.6 Funding Profile for the Non-Bank Group

Funded balance sheet

	Notes	AS AT Sep 26 $Ab	Mar 26 $Ab	Sep 25 $Ab
Funding sources				
Commercial paper and certificates of deposit	1	**3.2**	4.3	4.2
Structured notes	2	**1.4**	1.4	1.4
Secured funding	3			
Securitisation		**2.0**	2.0	2.1
Other secured funding		**4.6**	4.3	2.6
Bonds	4	**27.6**	28.2	31.8
Unsecured loans	5	**10.9**	15.2	11.4
Hybrids	7	**3.8**	3.8	3.9
Equity	8	**12.4**	12.3	12.5
Other	9	**4.2**	3.3	3.7
Total		**70.1**	74.8	73.6
Funded assets				
Cash and liquid assets	10	**11.7**	11.2	10.6
Non-Bank Group balances with the Bank Group		**6.1**	10.2	7.5
Net trading assets	11	**4.6**	5.2	6.6
Loan assets less than one year	12	**2.7**	3.3	1.0
Loan assets greater than one year	12	**24.9**	24.0	23.2
Debt investments	14	**5.2**	3.8	3.2
Equity investments[1]	15	**10.8**	13.5	18.2
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles		**4.1**	3.6	3.3
Total		**70.1**	74.8	73.6

See section 3.7 for Notes 1–15.

[1] Includes held for sale assets.

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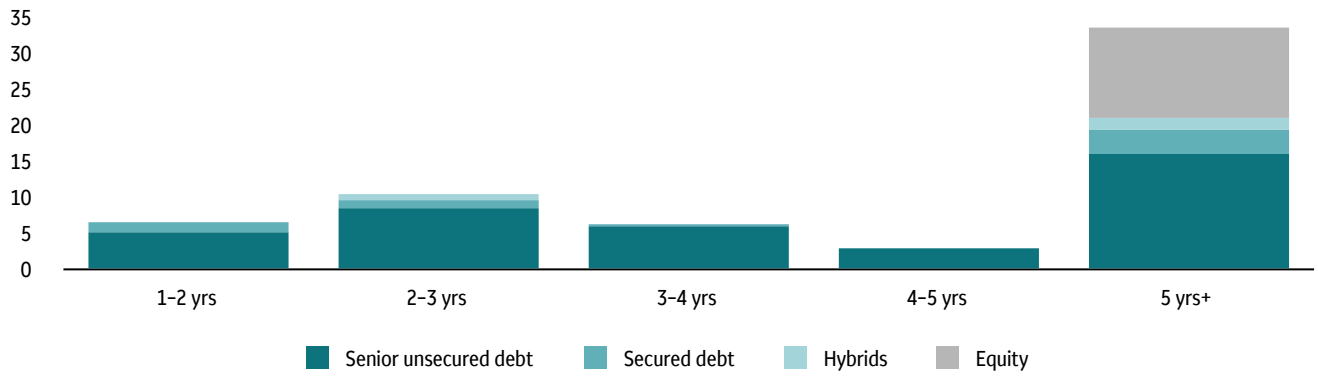
3.6 Funding Profile for the Non-Bank Group

Continued

Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year

$A billion



	AS AT SEP 26					
	1–2 yrs $Ab	2–3 yrs $Ab	3–4 yrs $Ab	4–5 yrs $Ab	5 yrs+ $Ab	**Total $Ab**
Structured notes[1]	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	**1.3**
Bonds	4.4	5.5	3.1	2.3	10.6	**25.9**
Unsecured loans	0.3	2.8	2.3	0.3	5.0	**10.7**
Senior unsecured debt	**5.1**	**8.4**	**5.8**	**2.7**	**15.9**	**37.9**
Securitisation[1]	0.8	0.7	0.3	–	–	**1.8**
Other secured funding	0.6	0.4	–	–	3.4	**4.4**
Secured debt	**1.4**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**–**	**3.4**	**6.2**
Hybrids[2]	–	0.7	–	–	1.5	**2.2**
Equity	–	–	–	–	12.4	**12.4**
Total term funding sources drawn	**6.5**	**10.2**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**33.2**	**58.7**
Undrawn[3]	0.5	3.5	0.1	–	0.8	**4.9**
Total term funding sources drawn and undrawn	**7.0**	**13.7**	**6.2**	**2.7**	**34.0**	**63.6**

The weighted average term to maturity of term funding >1 year (excluding equity and securitisations) was 4.4 years as at 30 September 2026. As at 30 September 2026, commercial paper and certificates of deposit represented $A3.2 billion (5% of total funding), debt <1 year represented $A2.4 billion (3% of total funding), hybrids with first call date <1 year represented $A1.6 billion (2% of total funding) and other represented $A4.2 billion (6% of total funding).

The key tools used for raising debt funding, which primarily fund MGL and the Non-Bank Group, are as follows[4]:

- $US25 billion US Rule 144A/Regulation S Medium-Term Note Program, under which $US8.8 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US20 billion Regulation S Debt Instrument Programme under which $US10.0 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US10 billion MGL Commercial Paper Programme under which $US2.3 billion of debt securities were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $A14.4 billion[5] of Unsecured Loan Facilities of which $A10.4 billion[5] was drawn as at 30 September 2026
- $US5 billion Structured Note Programme under which $US1 billion of structured notes were outstanding as at 30 September 2026
- $US2 billion of external securitisation of which $US1.4 billion was drawn as at 30 September 2026
- $US1.7 billion of Muni-gas Prepayment funding outstanding as at 30 September 2026; and
- $US0.8 billion Secured Trade Finance Facility of which $US0.5 billion was drawn as at 30 September 2026.

Macquarie Group as a RITS member is able to access the RBA open market operations.

[1] Structured notes and securitisation are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile.
[2] Included in this balance are securities with conditional repayment obligations. These securities are disclosed using the earlier repricing dates instead of contractual maturity.
[3] Includes securitisations which are profiled using a behavioural maturity profile and subject to eligible collateral being available.
[4] Funding outstanding excludes capitalised costs.
[5] Values are Australian dollar equivalents as at 30 September 2026.

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3.7 Explanatory Notes Concerning Funding Sources and Funded Assets

1. Commercial paper and certificates of deposit

Short-term wholesale funding.

2. Structured notes

Includes debt instruments on which the return is linked to a number of variables including interest rates, currencies, equities and credit. They are generally hedged with positions in underlying assets or derivative instruments.

3. Secured funding

Funding arrangements secured against an asset (or pool of assets) including securitisations.

4. Bonds

Unsecured long-term wholesale funding.

5. Unsecured loans

Loan facilities not secured by specific assets or collateral.

6. Deposits

BFS deposits and other corporate/wholesale deposits. The Australian Government Financial Claims Scheme covers eligible deposits in Macquarie Bank.

7. Hybrids and Tier 2

Includes Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to meet APRA's Loss-Absorbing Capacity (LAC) requirements.

8. Equity

Equity balances are comprised of issued capital, retained earnings and reserves.

9. Other

Includes net other assets/liabilities, provisions, held for sale liabilities, current tax and deferred tax liabilities.

10. Cash and liquid assets

Cash and liquid assets are held as cash balances (including central bank reserves and overnight lending to financial institutions), qualifying HQLA, and other RBA repo-eligible securities.

11. Net trading assets

The net trading asset balance consists of financial markets, commodities and equity trading assets including the net derivative position, any trading-related receivables or payables and margin or collateral balances.

12. Loan assets

This represents loans provided to retail and wholesale borrowers. Excludes home loans.

See section 1.1 for further information.

13. Home loans

Loans secured by mortgages over residential property.

14. Debt investments

These can include various categories of debt securities including asset backed securities, bonds, commercial mortgage backed securities and residential mortgage backed securities.

15. Equity investments

These include equity investments at fair value, interests in associates and joint ventures, including investments in Macquarie-managed funds and other assets classified as held for sale.

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04

Capital



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4.1 Overview

As an APRA authorised and regulated NOHC, MGL is required to hold adequate regulatory capital to cover the risks for Macquarie, including the Non-Bank Group. MGL and APRA have agreed on a capital adequacy framework based on APRA's capital standards for ADIs and Macquarie's Board-approved ECAM.

Macquarie's capital adequacy framework requires it to maintain minimum regulatory capital requirements calculated as the sum of:

- The Bank Group's minimum Tier 1 capital requirement, based on a percentage of RWA plus Tier 1 deductions using prevailing APRA ADI Prudential Standards; and
- The Non-Bank Group's capital requirement, calculated using Macquarie's ECAM[1].

Eligible regulatory capital of Macquarie consists of ordinary share capital, retained earnings and certain reserves plus eligible hybrid instruments. Eligible hybrid instruments as at 30 September 2026 include the MACS, BCN2, BCN3, MCN4, MCN5, MCN6, and MCN7. Information on eligible hybrid instruments is available in the Other Securities section of Macquarie's website.

On 8 July 2025, APRA announced its proposal to align individual Level 3 banking NOHCs, such as the Company, with the broader bank prudential framework and phase out hybrid instruments. APRA has confirmed that existing hybrid instruments issued by MGL will remain eligible hybrid capital for the purposes of MGL's NOHC authority until their first call date after 1 January 2027.

On 4 December 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to the ADI prudential standards to phase out Additional Tier 1 capital instruments as eligible regulatory capital. Large internationally active banks such as MBL will be permitted to replace the current 1.5% requirement with an additional 0.25% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 capital.

The changes to the ADI prudential standards will take effect from 1 January 2027, with transitional arrangements applying to existing instruments until 1 January 2032.

Pillar 3

The APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 *Public Disclosure* (APS 330) integrates the Pillar 3 public disclosure requirements from the Basel III framework, with some national specific modifications. The disclosures consist of key prudential metrics and information relating to risk management approach, regulatory capital, credit risk, counterparty credit risk, securitisation, market risk, operational risk, IRRBB, CCyB requirement, leverage ratio and liquidity metrics. MBL Pillar 3 documents are available on Macquarie's website.

[1] Transactions internal to Macquarie are eliminated in determining Macquarie Group capital requirements, where appropriate.

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Macquarie Basel III regulatory capital position calculation

	AS AT SEP 26	AS AT MAR 26	MOVEMENT
	APRA Basel III	APRA Basel III	*APRA Basel III*
	$Am	$Am	*%*
Macquarie eligible capital:			
Bank Group Gross Tier 1 capital	**27,478**	27,228	*1*
Non-Bank Group eligible capital	**15,945**	15,420	*3*
Eligible capital	**43,423**	42,648	*2*
Macquarie capital requirement:			
Bank Group capital requirement			
RWA[1]	**166,304**	165,553	–
Capital required to cover RWA[2]	**17,462**	17,383	–
Tier 1 deductions	**3,483**	3,474	–
Total Bank Group capital requirement	**20,945**	20,857	–
Total Non-Bank Group capital requirement	**12,844**	12,457	*3*
Total Macquarie capital requirement	**33,789**	33,314	*1*
Macquarie regulatory capital position above regulatory requirements	**9,634**	9,334	*3*

[1] In calculating the Bank Group's contribution to Macquarie's capital requirement, RWA internal to Macquarie are eliminated (Sep 26: $A1,592 million; Mar 26: $A1,735 million).
[2] The Bank Group regulatory requirements are calculated in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 110 *Capital Adequacy* (APS 110), at 10.5% of RWA (Mar 26: 10.5%). This includes the industry minimum Tier 1 requirement of 6.0%, CCB of 3.75% and a CCyB. The CCyB of the Bank Group at Sep 26 is 0.79% (Mar 26: 0.79%), which is rounded to 0.75% for presentation purposes. The individual CCyB varies by jurisdiction and the Bank Group CCyB is calculated as a weighted average based on exposures in different jurisdictions at period end.

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4.2 Bank Group Capital

The Bank Group is accredited by APRA to apply the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach for wholesale exposures and the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach for retail exposures in determining credit risk capital requirements, together with the Internal Model Approach for market risk and IRRBB. These advanced approaches place a higher reliance on a bank's internal capital measures and therefore require a more sophisticated level of risk management and risk measurement practices. Operational risk is subject to the Standardised Measurement Approach.

Capital disclosures in this section include APRA Basel III and Harmonised Basel III.[1] The former reflects Macquarie's regulatory requirements under APRA Basel III rules, whereas the latter is relevant for comparison with banks regulated by regulators other than APRA.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital

The Bank Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital under Basel III consists of ordinary share capital, retained earnings and certain reserves, less prescribed regulatory adjustments. MBL periodically assesses the payment of dividends to MGL. MGL may inject capital into MBL, for example to support projected growth in capital requirements.

Tier 1 Capital

Tier 1 capital consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Additional Tier 1 capital (hybrids). Additional Tier 1 capital as at 30 September 2026 consists of MACS, BCN2 and BCN3.

Information on Additional Tier 1 capital instruments on issue is available in the Regulatory Disclosures section of Macquarie's website.

On 4 December 2025, APRA finalised the consequential amendments to the ADI prudential standards to phase out Additional Tier 1 capital instruments as eligible regulatory capital. Large, internationally active banks such as MBL will be permitted to replace the current 1.5% requirement with an additional 0.25% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 capital.

The changes will take effect from 1 January 2027, with transitional arrangements applying to existing instruments until 1 January 2032.

[1] Harmonised Basel III estimates are calculated in accordance with the updated BCBS Basel III framework, noting that MBL is not regulated by the BCBS and therefore impacts shown are indicative only.

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Bank Group Basel III Tier 1 Capital

	AS AT SEP 26		AS AT MAR 26		MOVEMENT	
	APRA Basel III	**Harmonised Basel III**	APRA Basel III	Harmonised Basel III	*APRA Basel III*	*Harmonised Basel III*
	$Am	**$Am**	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Common Equity Tier 1 capital						
Paid-up ordinary share capital	**10,285**	**10,285**	10,264	10,264	–	–
Retained earnings	**14,134**	**13,845**	13,849	13,580	*2*	*2*
Reserves	**684**	**684**	731	731	*(6)*	*(6)*
Gross Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**25,103**	**24,814**	24,844	24,575	*1*	*1*
Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital:						
Other intangible assets	**13**	**13**	15	15	*(13)*	*(13)*
Deferred tax assets	**1,076**	**11**	1,122	13	*(4)*	*(15)*
Net other fair value adjustments	**50**	**50**	53	53	*(6)*	*(6)*
Capitalised expenses	**1,086**	**–**	1,004	–	*8*	–
Shortfall in provisions for credit losses	**434**	**313**	391	199	*11*	*57*
Equity exposures	**704**	**–**	789	–	*(11)*	–
Other Common Equity Tier 1 capital deductions	**120**	**31**	100	5	*20*	*
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital deductions	**3,483**	**418**	3,474	285	–	*47*
Net Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**21,620**	**24,396**	21,370	24,290	*1*	–
Additional Tier 1 capital						
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	**2,376**	**2,376**	2,384	2,384	–	–
Gross Additional Tier 1 capital	**2,376**	**2,376**	2,384	2,384	–	–
Deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Net Additional Tier 1 capital	**2,376**	**2,376**	2,384	2,384	–	–
Total Net Tier 1 capital	**23,996**	**26,772**	23,754	26,674	*1*	–

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4.2 Bank Group Capital

Continued

Bank Group Basel III RWA

	AS AT SEP 26		AS AT MAR 26		MOVEMENT	
	APRA Basel III	**Harmonised Basel III**	APRA Basel III	Harmonised Basel III	*APRA Basel III*	*Harmonised Basel III*
	$Am	**$Am**	$Am	$Am	*%*	*%*
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**94,147**	**69,519**	90,015	68,285	*5*	*2*
Counterparty credit risk	**42,670**	**37,359**	43,321	36,483	*(2)*	*2*
Credit risk RWA for securitisation exposures	**1,360**	**2,368**	1,191	2,229	*14*	*6*
Equity risk	**-**	**1,759**	-	1,973	-	*(11)*
Market risk	**7,636**	**7,636**	10,540	10,540	*(28)*	*(28)*
Interest rate risk in the banking book	**1,902**	**-**	2,040	-	*(7)*	-
Operational risk	**20,181**	**19,112**	20,181	19,112	-	-
Total Bank Group RWA	**167,896**	**137,753**	167,288	138,622	-	*(1)*
Capital Ratios						
Bank Group Level 2 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	**12.9**	**17.7**	12.8	17.5		
Bank Group Level 2 Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	**14.3**	**19.4**	14.2	19.2		

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4.3 Non-Bank Group Capital

The Non-Bank Group's capital requirement is calculated using Macquarie's Board-approved ECAM. The ECAM is based on similar principles and models as the Basel III regulatory capital framework for banks, with both calculating capital at a one year 99.9% confidence level. The table below shows a comparison of Basel III and ECAM methodologies for key risk types.

RISK[1]	BASEL III[2]	ECAM
Credit	Capital requirement generally determined by Basel III IRB formula, with some parameters specified by the regulator (e.g. loss given default estimates for wholesale counterparties)	Capital requirement generally determined by Basel III IRB formula, but with internal estimates of key parameters
Equity	Harmonised Basel III: 250% or 400% risk weight, depending on the type of investment. Deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 above a threshold APRA Basel III: 100% Common Equity Tier 1 deduction[3]	Capital requirement generally determined by extension of Basel III credit model to cover equity exposures. Capital requirement between 34% and 82% of face value; average 53%
Market	M[4] times 10-day 99% Value at Risk (VaR) plus M[4] times 10-day 99% Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR), plus a specific risk charge	Scenario-based approach
Operational	Standardised Measurement Approach	Scenario-based internal measurement approach

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[1] The ECAM also covers non-traded interest rate risk and the risk on assets held as part of business operations, including fixed assets, goodwill, intangible assets and capitalised expenses.
[2] Basel III requirements shown, with Market Risk per the revised BCBS Basel II Market Risk Framework. APRA has implemented the Basel III framework (APRA Basel III), and in some areas has introduced stricter requirements (APRA super equivalent).
[3] Includes all Banking Book equity investments, plus net long Trading Book holdings in financial institutions.
[4] M is the Market Risk capital multiplier, which is 3 plus any additions specified.

4.3 Non-Bank Group Capital

Continued

Non-Bank Group capital requirement

	AS AT SEP 26	AS AT MAR 26	*MOVEMENT*
	Capital Requirement	Capital Requirement	*Capital Requirement*
	$Am	$Am	*%*
Credit risk	**3,881**	3,641	*7*
Equity risk	**6,320**	7,047	*(10)*
Market risk	**261**	166	*57*
Operational risk	**653**	642	*2*
Other[1]	**1,729**	961	*80*
Total Non-Bank Group capital requirement	**12,844**	12,457	*3*

[1] Other includes capital requirements for non-traded interest rate risk, the risk on assets held as part of business operations and diversification offset. Assets held as part of business operations include: fixed assets, goodwill, intangible assets and capitalised expenses.

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05

Ten Year History



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5.1 Ten Year History

	FIRST HALF	YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH								
	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income statement ($Am)										
Net operating income	**9,568**	19,477	17,208	16,887	19,122	17,324	12,774	12,325	12,754	10,920
Total operating expenses	**(6,317)**	(12,748)	(12,140)	(12,061)	(12,130)	(10,785)	(8,867)	(8,871)	(8,887)	(7,456)
Operating profit before income tax	**3,251**	6,729	5,068	4,826	6,992	6,539	3,907	3,454	3,867	3,464
Income tax expense	**(730)**	(1,860)	(1,326)	(1,291)	(1,824)	(1,586)	(899)	(728)	(879)	(883)
Profit after income tax	**2,521**	4,869	3,742	3,535	5,168	4,953	3,008	2,726	2,988	2,581
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests[1]	**(43)**	(22)	(27)	(13)	14	(247)	7	5	(6)	(24)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited	**2,478**	4,847	3,715	3,522	5,182	4,706	3,015	2,731	2,982	2,557
Statement of financial position ($Ab)										
Total assets	**578.3**	540.1	445.2	403.4	387.9	399.2	245.7	255.8	197.8	191.3
Total liabilities	**541.0**	503.2	409.4	369.4	353.8	370.4	223.3	234.0	179.4	173.1
Net assets	**37.3**	36.9	35.8	34.0	34.1	28.8	22.4	21.8	18.4	18.2
Loan assets	**272.7**	253.5	205.6	176.4	158.6	134.7	105.0	94.1	77.8	73.5
Shareholders' equity[2]	**36.7**	36.1	35.4	33.5	33.2	28.6	22.0	21.1	17.8	16.4
Impaired loan assets (net of provisions)[3]	**2.1**	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.4
Share information										
Dividends per share (cents per share)										
Interim	**325**	280	260	255	300	272	135	250	215	205
Final	**NA**	420	390	385	450	350	335	180	360	320
Total	**325**	700	650	640	750	622	470	430	575	525
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	**651.9**	1,277.0	979.4	916.6	1,353.7	1,271.7	842.9	791.0	883.3	758.2
Share price at reporting date ($A)	**246.10**	201.93	196.64	199.70	175.66	203.27	152.83	85.75	129.42	102.90
Ordinary shares (million shares)	**383.6**	381.1	381.1	383.0	386.5	383.6	361.8	354.4	340.4	340.4
Market capitalisation at reporting date (fully paid ordinary shares) ($Am)	**94,412**	76,963	74,947	76,478	67,889	77,984	55,297	30,388	44,052	35,024
Net tangible assets per ordinary share ($A)	**88.30**	86.74	80.53	76.32	75.89	64.59	53.91	50.21	46.21	45.12
Ratios										
Return on equity (%)	**13.8**	14.0	11.2	10.8	16.9	18.7	14.3	14.5	18.0	16.8
Return on tangible equity (%)	**14.8**	14.8	12.7	12.4	19.4	22.0	16.6	16.9	19.9	18.0
Ordinary dividend payout ratio (%)[4]	**50.3**	55.0	66.7	69.7	55.9	50.2	56.4	55.8	65.6	69.8
Expense/income ratio (%)	**66.0**	65.5	70.5	71.4	63.4	62.3	69.4	72.0	69.7	68.3
Net loan losses as % of loan assets (excluding securitisation SPVs)	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3
Assets under Management ($Ab)[5]	**742.9**	722.1	941.0	938.3	878.6	802.4	598.1	631.0	582.3	516.0
Staff numbers[6]	**19,361**	19,124	19,735	20,666	20,509	18,133	16,459	15,849	15,602	14,810

[1] For financial years ended 31 March 2018–2020, includes Macquarie Income Securities distributions and Macquarie Income Preferred Securities distributions.
[2] Represents capital and reserves attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited.
[3] Represents the net exposure in credit impaired loan assets.
[4] The ordinary dividend payout ratio is calculated as the estimated number of eligible shares on the record date multiplied by the dividend per share, divided by the profit attributable to MGL shareholders.
[5] MAM Assets under Management (AUM) includes capital yet to deploy.
[6] Includes staff employed in certain operationally segregated subsidiaries (OSS).

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06

Glossary



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6.1 Glossary

Defined term	Definition
1H26	The six months ended 30 September 2025.
2H26	The six months ended 31 March 2026.
1H27	The six months ended 30 September 2026.
A	
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board.
ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institution.
Additional Tier 1 Capital	A capital measure defined by APRA comprising high quality components of capital that satisfy the following essential characteristics: • provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds • are freely available to absorb losses • rank behind the claims of depositors and other more senior creditors in the event of winding up of the issuer; and • provide for fully discretionary capital distributions.
ALCO	The Asset and Liability Committee.
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.
Asset Finance	Asset Finance is a global provider of specialist finance and asset management solutions across: Technology, Media and Telecoms; Energy, Renewables and Sustainability; Fund Finance; Resources; Structured Lending; and Shipping and Export Credit Agencies.
Assets under Management (AUM)	AUM, excluding Real Estate, is calculated as the proportional ownership interest in the underlying assets of funds and mandated assets that Macquarie actively manages or advises for the purpose of wealth creation, adjusted to exclude cross holdings in funds and reflects Macquarie's proportional ownership interest of the fund manager. AUM includes capital yet to deploy. Real Estate AUM represents the proportional gross asset value (including estimated total project costs for developments) of real estate assets owned by funds or managed by investee platforms.
Assets under Management by region	AUM by region is defined by the location of the underlying assets or, for public investments strategies by the region in which the product is registered.
Associates	Associates are entities over which Macquarie has significant influence, but not control. Investments in associates may be further classified as Held for Sale ('HFS') associates. HFS associates are those that have a high probability of being sold within 12 months to external parties. Associates that are not held for sale are carried at cost and equity-accounted. Macquarie's share of the investment's post-acquisition profits and losses is recognised in the income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised within equity.
B	
Bank Group	MBL and its subsidiaries.
Bank Group Capital	Level 2 regulatory group capital.
Banking Group	The Banking Group comprises BFS and most business activities of CGM.
Basel III IRB Formula	A formula to calculate RWA, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 113 *Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings-based Approach to Credit Risk*.
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
BCN2	On 2 June 2020, MBL issued 6.4 million Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 2 (BCN2) at a face value of $A100 each. BCN2 are unsecured, subordinated notes that pay discretionary, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 21 December 2026, 21 March 2027 or 21 June 2027 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. BCN2 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 21 December 2028; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MBL or MGL); where MBL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125%; or where APRA determines MBL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
BCN3	On 27 August 2021, MBL issued 6.5 million Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 3 (BCN3) at a face value of $A100 each. BCN3 are unsecured, subordinated notes that pay discretionary, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 7 September 2028, 7 March 2029 or 7 September 2029 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. BCN3 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 8 September 2031; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MBL or MGL); where MBL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125%; or where APRA determines MBL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).

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Defined term	Definition
BFS	Banking and Financial Services.
BFS deposits	BFS deposits are deposits by counterparties including individuals, self-managed super funds, and small-medium businesses. Deposit products include Cash Management Account, Term Deposits, Regulated Trust Accounts, and Transaction Accounts.
C	
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer.
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer.
Central Service Groups	The Central Service Groups consist of the Corporate Operations Group, Financial Management, People and Engagement, Risk Management Group, Legal and Governance Group and Central Executive.
CGM	Commodities and Global Markets.
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	A capital measure defined by APRA, comprising the highest quality components of capital that fully satisfy all the following essential characteristics: • provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds • are freely available to absorb losses • do not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings; and • rank behind the claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of winding up. Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises paid up capital, retained earnings, and certain reserves.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 capital net of Common Equity Tier 1 deductions expressed as a percentage of RWA.
Common Equity Tier 1 Deductions	An amount deducted in determining Common Equity Tier 1 capital, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 111 *Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital*.
Compensation ratio	The ratio of Compensation expense to Net operating income.
Consolidated Entity	Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries.
E	
Earnings per share	A performance measure that measures earnings attributable to each ordinary share, defined in AASB 133: *Earnings Per Share*.
ECAM	Economic Capital Adequacy Model.
Effective tax rate	The income tax expense as a percentage of the profit before income tax, both adjusted for amounts attributable to non-controlling interests. The effective tax rate differs from the Australian company tax rate due to permanent differences arising from the income tax treatment of certain income and expenses as well as tax rate differentials on some of the income earned offshore.
Expense/Income ratio	Total operating expenses expressed as a percentage of Net operating income.
F	
Fee-paying Assets under Management	Fee-Paying AUM represents AUM on which management fees and/or performance fees are earned. Depending on the applicable fee terms, Fee-Paying AUM is measured as committed capital, invested capital, fair value, net asset value or par value of assets.
Financial Report	Macquarie Group Limited Interim Financial Report.
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income.
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss.
H	
Headcount	Headcount represents Macquarie's active permanent and variable workforce, and includes Macquarie employees (permanent and casual) and its contingent workers (contractors, agency workers and secondees), as well as staff employed in certain operationally segregated subsidiaries (OSS). Macquarie's non-executive directors are not included.
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets.
I	
International income	Operating income is classified as 'international' with reference to the geographic location from which the operating income is reported from a management perspective. This may not be the same geographic location where the operating income is recognised for reporting purposes. For example, operating income generated by work performed for clients based overseas but recognised in Australia for reporting purposes could be classified as 'international' income. Income earned in the Corporate segment is excluded from the analysis of international income.
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book.
L	
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

6.1 Glossary

Continued

Defined term	Definition
M	
Macquarie, the Consolidated Entity	Macquarie Group Limited and its subsidiaries.
Macquarie Bank	MBL and its subsidiaries.
MACS	On 8 March 2017, MBL, acting through its London Branch, issued $US750 million of Macquarie Additional Capital Securities (MACS). MACS are subordinated, unsecured notes that pay discretionary, non-cumulative, semi-annual fixed rate cash distributions. Subject to certain conditions the MACS may be redeemed on 8 March 2027, or every fifth anniversary thereafter. MACS can be exchanged for a variable number of MGL ordinary shares on an acquisition event (where a person acquires control of MBL or MGL), where MBL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 5.125%, or where APRA determines MBL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
MAIF	Macquarie Asia Infrastructure Fund.
MAM	Macquarie Asset Management.
MAMHPL	Macquarie Asset Management Holdings Pty Ltd.
MBE	Macquarie Bank Europe.
MBL	Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542.
MCN4	On 27 March 2019, MGL issued 9.05 million Macquarie Group Capital Notes 4 (MCN4) at a face value of $A100 each. MCN4 are subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that pay discretionary, non-cumulative, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 10 March 2027 or 10 September 2027 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. MCN4 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 10 September 2029; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MGL); or where APRA determines MGL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
MCN5	On 17 March 2021, MGL issued 7.25 million Macquarie Group Capital Notes 5 (MCN5) at a face value of $A100 each. MCN5 are subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that pay discretionary, non-cumulative, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 18 September 2027, 18 March 2028 or 18 September 2028 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. MCN5 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 18 September 2030; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MGL); or where APRA determines MGL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
MCN6	On 15 July 2022, MGL issued 7.5 million Macquarie Group Capital Notes 6 (MCN6) at a face value of $A100 each. MCN6 are subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that pay discretionary, non-cumulative, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 12 September 2029, 12 March 2030 or 12 September 2030 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. MCN6 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 12 September 2032; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MGL); or where APRA determines MGL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
MCN7	On 16 September 2024, MGL issued 15.0 million Macquarie Group Capital Notes 7 (MCN7) at a face value of $A100 each. MCN7 are subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that pay discretionary, non-cumulative, quarterly floating rate cash distributions and may be redeemed at face value on 15 December 2031, 15 June 2032 or 15 December 2032 (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) or earlier in specified circumstances. MCN7 can be converted into a variable number of MGL ordinary shares (subject to certain conditions being satisfied) on these redemption dates; mandatorily exchanged on 15 December 2034; exchanged earlier upon an acquisition event (with the acquirer gaining control of MGL); or where APRA determines MGL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support).
MEREP	Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan.
MFL	Macquarie Financial Limited.
MGF	Macquarie Global Finance Pty Limited.
MGL, the Company	Macquarie Group Limited ABN 94 122 169 279.
MIFL	Macquarie International Finance Limited.
MIP	Macquarie Infrastructure Partners.

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Defined term	Definition
N	
Net loan losses	The impact on the income statement of loan amounts provided for or written-off during the period, net of the recovery of any such amounts which were previously written-off or provided for in the income statement.
Net profit contribution (NPC)	Net profit contribution is management accounting profit before unallocated corporate costs, profit share and income tax.
Net tangible assets per ordinary share	(Net assets attributable to ordinary equity shareholders less Intangible assets) divided by the number of ordinary shares on issue at the end of the period.
Net trading income	Income that comprises gains and losses related to trading assets and liabilities and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.
Non-Bank Group	MGL, MFL and its subsidiaries, MIFL and its subsidiaries and MAMHPL and its subsidiaries.
Non-Banking Group	The Non-Banking Group comprises Macquarie Capital, MAM and some business activities of CGM.
Non-GAAP metrics	Non-GAAP metrics include financial measures, ratios and other information that are neither required nor defined under Australian Accounting Standards.
NOHC	Non-Operating Holding Company.
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio.
O	
Operating Groups	The Operating Groups consist of MAM, BFS, CGM and Macquarie Capital.
OTC	Over-the-counter.
R	
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia.
Return on equity	The profit after income tax attributable to Macquarie's ordinary shareholders expressed as an annualised percentage of the average total capital and reserves attributable to ordinary equity holders over the relevant period.
Return on tangible equity	The profit after income tax attributable to Macquarie's ordinary shareholders expressed as an annualised percentage of the average total capital and reserves attributable to ordinary equity holders over the relevant period, less the average balances of intangible assets. These intangible assets do not include any balances classified as held for sale.
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	A risk-based measure of an entity's exposures, which is used in assessing its overall capital adequacy.
RITS	Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System.
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities.
S	
Senior Management	Members of Macquarie's Executive Committee and Executive Directors who have a significant management or risk responsibility in the organisation.
T	
Tier 1 Capital	Tier 1 Capital comprises of (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 1 Capital Deductions	Tier 1 Capital Deductions comprise of (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Deductions; and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Capital Deductions.
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital net of Tier 1 Capital Deductions expressed as a percentage of RWA.
U	
US	The United States of America.

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