



MACQUARIE BANK ANNUAL REPORT

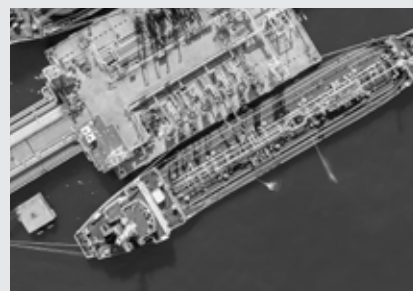
Year ended 31 March 2020

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Financial Report

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Operating and Financial Review

Deanna and Chi – I bank with Macquarie

To demonstrate Macquarie's support as a committed partner to the broker channel, Canberra based broker Deanna Ezzy and her client Chi featured in our new home loan campaign "Great home loans for good borrowers".

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Operating and Financial Review

Review of performance and financial position

Performance

Macquarie Bank's consolidated net profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder of \$A1,461 million for the year ended 31 March 2020 decreased 28% from \$A2,022 million in the previous year.

	FULL-YEAR TO		
	31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am	Movement %
Net operating income	6,172	5,911	4
Operating expenses	(4,277)	(4,432)	(3)
Income tax expense	(586)	(394)	49
Profit from discontinued operations after income tax	164	956	(83)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	–	(4)	(100)
Distribution paid or provided for on Macquarie Income Securities	(12)	(15)	(20)
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder	1,461	2,022	(28)

Discontinued operations

During the previous year, as part of an internal restructure by Macquarie Group Limited (refer Note 39 *Discontinued operations* of the Financial Report), the Company transferred the Corporate and Asset Finance (CAF) Principal Finance and Transportation Finance businesses to Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Limited (MFHPL) and its subsidiaries (entities under common control).

The agreement for the sale of the Transportation Finance business to MFHPL in the prior year required an adjustment to be paid to the Company, if:

- a binding third-party sale agreement of certain transferred assets was entered into within 18 months of 10 December 2018, being the original transfer effective date, and
- a premium to the amount paid by MFHPL under the original transfer is paid by the third-party to MFHPL.

The adjustment amount to be paid to the Company is determined based on the third-party sale price to the extent it reflects what reasonably would have been expected to have been paid by a third-party had it acquired the relevant assets on the original transfer effective date. In February 2020, a sale and purchase agreement was signed by MFHPL with a third party for the sale of certain assets and for which the Company has recognised a sales adjustment receivable from MFHPL at a fair value of \$A102 million. This gain is presented as part of its discontinued operations. The actual adjustment will be determined and paid subsequent to the completion of the third-party sale transaction in accordance with the contractual provisions of the original sales agreement.

As part of the original sales agreement, MFHPL agreed to transfer to the Company any benefit that arose on the remeasurement of certain tax balances within 18 months of the original transfer date. Accordingly, the Company recorded a \$A62 million tax benefit at 31 March 2020.

Operating Group updates

In the first half, all businesses of the CAF Operating Group were aligned to other Operating Groups, where they have the greatest opportunities in terms of shared clients and complementary offerings as follows:

- CAF Asset Finance moved to Commodities and Global Markets (CGM), reflecting a longstanding, shared focus on innovative financing solutions for corporates, some of which are already shared clients
- in addition, certain fiduciary businesses, such as the infrastructure debt business (MIDIS), moved from CAF Asset Finance in the Bank Group to Macquarie Asset Management in the Non-Bank Group.

Comparatives have been reclassified to reflect this reorganisation between Operating Groups. The financial information disclosed relates to the Consolidated Entity's continuing operations.

Operating and Financial Review

Review of performance and financial position continued

FY2020 net profit⁽¹⁾

\$A1,297m

↑ 22% on prior year



FY2020 net operating income⁽¹⁾

\$A6,172m

↑ 4% on prior year



FY2020 operating expenses⁽¹⁾

\$A4,277m

↓ 3% on prior year

Operating Groups

Banking and Financial Services

\$A767m⁽²⁾

↑ 2% on prior year

- Growth in BFS deposits, loan portfolio and funds on platform average volumes
- Lower employment expenses due to a reduction in average headcount mainly due to the realignment of the wealth advice business to focus on the high net worth segment.

Partially offset by:

- increased specific provision in Business banking and Vehicle Finance, together with increased credit impairment charges on the performing portfolios related to a deterioration in current and expected macroeconomic conditions as a result of COVID-19
- margin compression on deposits
- lower wealth management fee income associated with realigning the wealth advice business to focus on the high net worth segment
- increased costs associated with investment in technology to support business growth and to meet regulatory requirements.

Commodities and Global Markets

\$A1,822m⁽²⁾

↑ 8% on prior year

- Strength of global client contribution across all products and sectors including:
 - strong results across the commodities platform from client hedging activity
 - increased contribution in structured foreign exchange and interest rate products across all regions
 - improved equities performance, primarily due to increased contribution from client activity in Asia.

Partially offset by:

- reduction in inventory management and trading income driven by reduced opportunities in North American Gas markets which were partially offset by the timing of income recognition, that increased revenue relating to transport agreements. The prior year included significant gains linked to supply and demand imbalances across natural gas markets in specific North American regions which were not repeated
- increased impairment charges on a small number of counterparties in Futures and FI&C, together with increased credit impairment charges on the performing loan and lease portfolio related to a small number of loan facilities in the debt portfolio and a deterioration in current and expected macroeconomic conditions as a result of COVID-19.

(1) From continuing operations only.

(2) Net profit contribution is management accounting profit before unallocated corporate costs, profit share and income tax.

Net operating income

Net operating income of \$A6,172 million for the year ended 31 March 2020 increased 4% from \$A5,911 million in the prior year mainly driven by higher Other operating income and charges and Net interest and trading income. This was partially offset by higher Credit and other impairment charges.

Net interest and trading income

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
4,655	4,504

↑ **3%**
on prior year

- Increased contributions from client hedging activity, structured foreign exchange, interest rate and credit products as well as equities in CGM
- Growth in BFS deposits and loan portfolio average volumes in BFS.

Partially offset by:

- reduced contributions from Inventory management and trading following a strong prior year and the impact of fair value adjustments in CGM
- margin compression on deposits and the sale of an investment in Macquarie Pacific Funding (MPF) in BFS.
- lower earnings on capital driven by lower Australian dollar and United States dollar interest rates in Corporate.

Fee and commission income

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
1,185	1,231

↓ **4%**
on prior year

- Lower wealth management fee income associated with realigning the wealth advice business to focus on the high net worth segment in BFS
- Lower base fee income in the Bank Group from the infrastructure debt business (MIDIS) which moved to the Non-Bank Group during the year.

Partially offset by:

- higher commissions in futures products due to increased client activity on the prior year in CGM.

Net operating lease income

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
371	289

↑ **28%**
on prior year

- Higher secondary income from the Technology, Media and Telecoms (TMT) portfolio within CGM.

Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
27	28

↓ **4%**
on prior year

- Decrease reflecting performance of underlying investments.

Credit and other impairment charges

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
(472)	(247)

↑ **91%**
on prior year

- Higher impairment charges recognised across the Consolidated Entity primarily driven by a deterioration in current and expected macroeconomic conditions as a result of COVID-19.

Other operating income and charges

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
406	106

↑
significantly
on prior year

- The recognition of a gain in Corporate on the sale of Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions (MSIS) fiduciary businesses to Macquarie Asset Management Holdings Pty Limited (MAMHPL), a related party of MBL, owned 100% by MGL.

Operating and Financial Review

Review of performance and financial position *continued*

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of \$A4,277 million for the year ended 31 March 2020 decreased 3% from \$A4,432 million in the prior year mainly driven by lower Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses as well as lower Employment expenses. This was partially offset by higher Other operating expenses.

Employment expenses

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
1,347	1,448

↓ **7%**
on prior year

- Lower expenses due to a reduction in average headcount mainly due to the realignment of the wealth advice business to focus on the high net worth segment in BFS
- Lower performance-related profit share as a result of higher retention rates being applied.

Partially offset by:

- Higher share-based payments expense mainly driven by the accelerated amortisation of prior years' equity awards to retiring Key Management Personnel.

Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
596	777

↓ **23%**
on prior year

- Reduced brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses in CGM
- The sale of an investment in MPF in BFS.

Non-salary technology expenses

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
170	167

↑ **2%**
on prior year

- Broadly in line with the prior year.

Other operating expenses and Occupancy

FULL YEAR TO

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
2,164	2,040

↑ **6%**
on prior year

- Increased support services due to higher business activity in the Bank Group.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense from continuing operations for the year ended 31 March 2020 of \$A586 million increased 49% from \$A394 million in the prior year. The effective tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2020 was 30.9%, up from 26.7% in the prior year.

The higher effective tax rate compared to prior year was mainly driven by the geographic composition and nature of earnings.

Note on adoption of new Australian Accounting Standards

The FY2020 financial results reflect the adoption of AASB 16 *Leases* (AASB 16) on 1 April 2019. As permitted by AASB 16, the Consolidated Entity has not restated previously reported financial periods.



Refer to Note 1 *Summary of significant accounting policies* in the Financial Report for details regarding the Consolidated Entity's transition to AASB 16. No material transition adjustments arose following the adoption of AASB 16

Balance sheet

Macquarie Bank's statement of financial position has mainly been impacted by changes in business activities and treasury management initiatives during the year ended 31 March 2020.

Total assets

AS AT

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
226,136	163,999

↑ 38%
on prior year

- Derivative assets of \$A44.8 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 220% from \$A14.0 billion as at 31 March 2019 following an increase in client trade volumes and mark to market movements in energy markets, interest rate and foreign exchange products in CGM largely driven by recent volatility in financial markets
- Loan assets of \$A87.7 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 20% from \$A73.2 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to growth in Home Loans and Business Banking Loans in BFS and US Debt Capital Markets' positions in Macquarie Capital
- Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements of \$A37.7 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 27% from \$A29.7 billion as at 31 March 2019 following increased client flows and positions to maintain the Group's HQLA requirements
- Margin money and settlement assets of \$A12.2 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 34% from \$A9.1 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to an increase in call margin placed with financial institutions
- Financial investments of \$A7.5 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 36% from \$A5.5 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to the acquisition of liquid investments as part of Treasury's liquidity management activities
- Other assets of \$A3.3 billion as at 31 March 2020 decreased 28% from \$A4.6 billion as at 31 March 2019 following a decrease in commodity-related receivables in CGM.

Total liabilities

AS AT

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
211,909	152,759

↑ 39%
on prior year

- Derivative liabilities of \$A37.8 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 202% from \$A12.5 billion as at 31 March 2019 following an increase in client trade volumes and mark to market movements in energy markets, interest rate and foreign exchange products in CGM largely driven by recent volatility in financial markets
- Debt issued of \$A46.9 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 35% from \$A34.8 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to the issue of long-term debt by Treasury to manage the Group's funding and liquidity, securitisation issuances in BFS and foreign exchange movements following the depreciation of the Australian dollar against major currencies
- Deposits of \$A67.3 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 20% from \$A56.1 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to an increase in customer deposits in BFS
- Margin money and settlement liabilities of \$A19.1 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 57% from \$A12.2 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to an increase in call margin placed by financial institutions and commodity trade settlement balances in CGM
- Borrowings of \$A3.0 billion as at 31 March 2020 increased 88% from \$A1.6 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily driven by oil finance transactions in CGM and Treasury's liquidity management activities
- Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements of \$A2.3 billion as at 31 March 2020 decreased 45% from \$A4.2 billion as at 31 March 2019 primarily due to a decrease in repurchase agreements executed and stock lending trades in CGM.

Total equity

AS AT

31 Mar 20 \$Am	31 Mar 19 \$Am
14,227	11,240

↑ 27%
on prior year

- The increase in the Consolidated Entity's equity was attributable to the issuance of Contributed equity of \$A1.0 billion, earnings of \$A1.5 billion generated during the period, and an increase in the foreign currency and net investment hedge reserve of \$A0.6 billion.

Operating and Financial Review

Review of performance and financial position *continued*

Funding

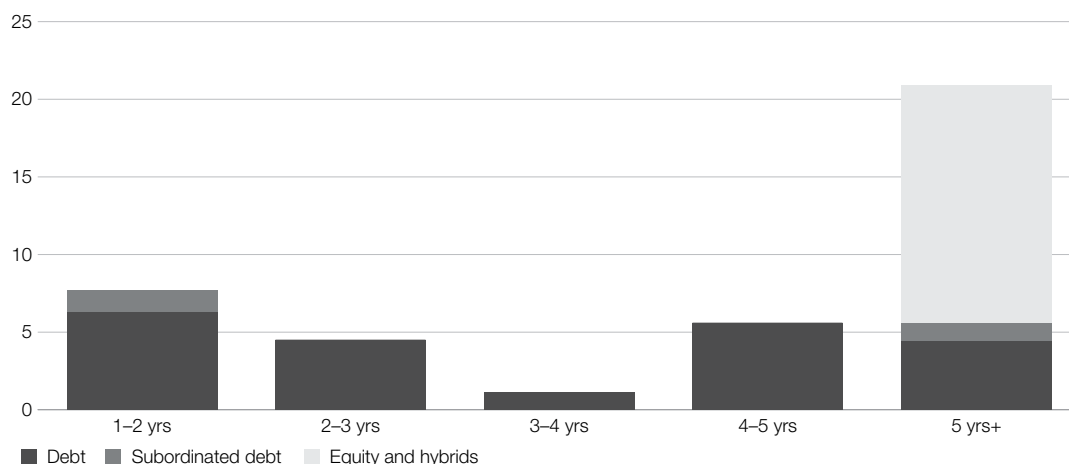
Macquarie Bank's liquidity risk management framework is designed to ensure that it is able to meet its funding requirements as they fall due under a range of market conditions.

Macquarie Bank has diversity of funding by both source and maturity. The weighted average term to maturity of term funding maturing beyond one year (excluding equity which is a permanent source of funding, and securitisations) was 3.8 years at 31 March 2020.

Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year

\$A billion



Macquarie Bank has a liability driven approach to balance sheet management, where funding is raised prior to assets being taken on to the balance sheet. Since 1 April 2019, Macquarie Bank has continued to raise term wholesale funding across various products and currencies.

Details of term funding raised between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020:

		Total \$Ab
Secured funding	Term securitisation and other secured finance	11.1
Issued paper	Senior unsecured	12.4
Total		23.5

Macquarie Bank has continued to develop its major funding markets and products during the year ended 31 March 2020.

3.8

years

The weighted average term to maturity of term funding maturing beyond one year at 31 March 2020

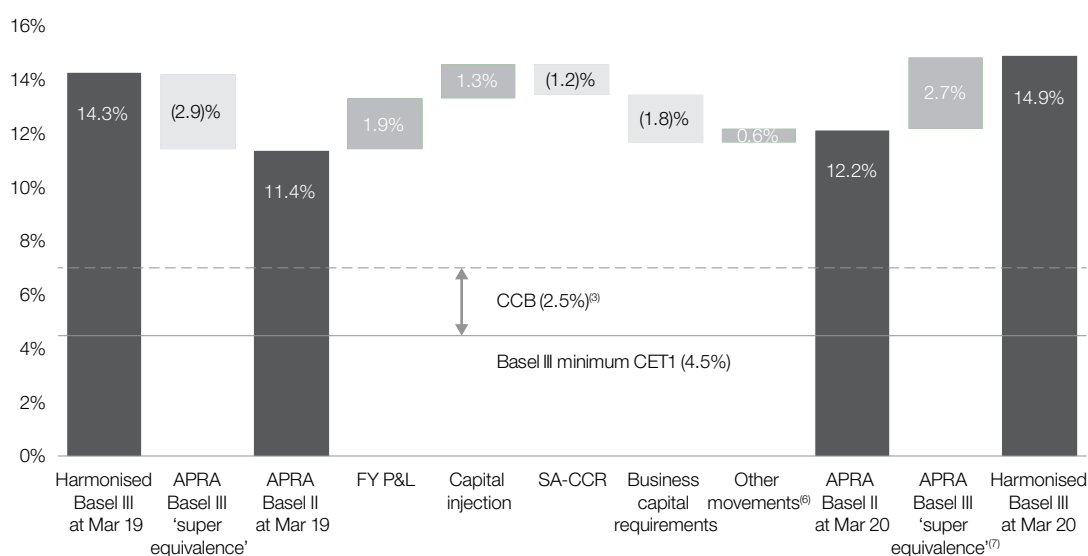
Capital

Under Basel III rules, APRA requires authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) to have a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.5% including the 2.5% capital conservation buffer, with at least 7.0% in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, per APRA ADI Prudential Standard 110.⁽³⁾ In addition, APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum capital ratios which may be higher than these levels. The minimum Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Basel III leverage ratio requirement of 3% was effective from 1 January 2018.⁽⁴⁾

Macquarie Bank is well capitalised, with the following capital adequacy ratios as at 31 March 2020.

Macquarie Bank Basel III ratios as at 31 March 2020	Harmonised Basel III ⁽⁶⁾	APRA Basel III
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	14.9%	12.2%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.4%	13.6%
Leverage Ratio	6.3%	5.7%

The change in the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio between 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020 is shown below.



For further information relating to the capital adequacy of Macquarie Bank, refer to section 6 Capital of the Management Discussion and Analysis available at [macq.co/FY20MDA](https://www.macq.co/FY20MDA)



Macquarie's capital management strategy is outlined in Note 22 *Capital management strategy* to the financial statements contained in the Financial Report

(3) Based on materiality, the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of 3bps has not been included.

(4) APRA has released draft prudential standards on its implementation of a minimum requirement for the leverage ratio of 3.5% expected to be effective from January 2023.

(5) 'Harmonised' Basel III estimates are calculated in accordance with the BCBS Basel III framework.

(6) Other movements include the foreign currency translation reserve.

(7) APRA Basel III 'super-equivalence' includes the impact of changes in capital requirements in areas where APRA differs from the BCBS Basel III framework. Differences include the treatment of mortgages 1.5%; capitalised expenses 0.5%; equity investments 0.3%; investment into deconsolidated subsidiaries 0.1%; DTAs and other impacts 0.3%.

Operating and Financial Review

Our strategy

What We Stand For



Opportunity



Accountability



Integrity

These long-held principles form the basis of Macquarie's expectations of our staff and adherence to them is required under the *Code of Conduct*.

The balance between opportunity and accountability, while operating with integrity within a strong risk management framework, is a feature of Macquarie's success and a key factor in our long record of unbroken profitability.



The *Code of Conduct* is available at macquarie.com/what-we-stand-for

Our business strategy

Consistent with our *What We Stand For* principles, Macquarie Bank's business strategy is focused on the medium-term with the following key aspects:

Risk management approach

Adopting a conservative approach to risk management underpinned by a sound risk culture. Macquarie Bank's robust risk management framework and risk culture are embedded across all Bank Group entities.

Strong balance sheet

Maintaining a strong and conservative balance sheet.

This is consistent with Macquarie Bank's longstanding policy of holding a level of capital which supports its business and managing its capital base ahead of ordinary business requirements. Macquarie Bank remains well funded, with diversified funding sources, including deposits.

We continue to pursue the strategy of diversifying funding sources by growing our deposit base and accessing different funding markets.

Business mix

Conducting a mix of annuity-style and markets-facing businesses that deliver solid returns in a range of market conditions.

Macquarie Bank has progressively developed its annuity-style businesses, providing steady returns to the business and our stakeholders, and stability to clients.

Diversification

Operating a diversified set of businesses across different locations and service offerings: asset finance, lending, banking, and risk and capital solutions across debt, equity and commodities.

Macquarie Bank offers a range of services to government, institutional, corporate and retail clients. This diversity in services and clients mitigates concentration risk and provides resilience to Macquarie Bank.

Proven expertise

Utilising proven deep expertise has allowed Macquarie Bank to establish leading market positions as a global specialist in sectors including resources and commodities, energy and financial institutions.

Adjacencies

Expanding progressively by pursuing adjacencies through organic opportunities and selective acquisitions.

These include products and geographies adjacent to our established areas of expertise. This results in sustainable evolutionary growth.

Pursuit of growth opportunities

Targeting continued evolution and growth through innovation. We start with knowledge and skill, and we encourage ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit coupled with accountability.

Ideas for new businesses are typically generated in the Operating Groups. Additionally, there are no specific businesses, markets or regions in which our strategy dictates that we operate. This means we retain operational flexibility and can adapt the portfolio mix to changing market conditions within the boundaries of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) approved by the Board.

Risk management

Macquarie Bank recognises that a sound risk culture is a fundamental requirement of an effective risk management framework.

Risk culture

Macquarie Bank's risk culture is well established, grounded in the long-held principles of *What We Stand For* – Opportunity, Accountability and Integrity.

Macquarie Bank's approach to maintaining an appropriate risk culture is based on the following three components:

- **setting behavioural expectations:** Senior Management, with oversight from the Board, set behavioural expectations. Staff are made aware that Macquarie's principles of *What We Stand For: Opportunity, Accountability and Integrity* must form the basis of all behaviours and actions. These behavioural expectations are specified in the *Code of Conduct*, which is actively promoted by management and cascaded through the organisation
- **leading and executing:** Management implements behavioural expectations through leadership actions and communication, organisational governance, incentives and consequence management and organisational and individual capability
- **monitoring, measuring and reporting:** Macquarie monitors and measures its risk culture to gauge effectiveness while promoting continuous improvement.

Risk management framework

Macquarie's risk management framework is embedded across all operations. The framework is the totality of systems, structures, policies, processes and people within Macquarie that identify, measure, monitor, report and control or mitigate internal external sources of material risk.

The risk management framework has been established on the premise that a disciplined approach to risk management is best maintained with a single risk management framework located within Macquarie Group that applies to all Macquarie Operating and Central Service Groups (including Bank Group entities). The framework is supported by a Macquarie-wide approach to policies and procedures. Macquarie Bank adopts policies, procedures and risk limits in accordance with the risk profile of each Bank Group entity.

The Risk Management Group (RMG) adopts the same level of rigour in relation to risk acceptance, monitoring and reporting for all Macquarie entities consistently.



Refer to the Risk Management section in the MGL Annual Report for details on Macquarie Group's risk management framework, risk culture and conduct risk management, which apply to all Macquarie Group businesses including the Bank Group entities

Macroeconomic factors

The key macroeconomic factors that impact Macquarie Bank are:

Market conditions

The general condition of markets, driven by both macroeconomic and geopolitical factors may have a bearing on Macquarie Bank's businesses. Changing market conditions influence the volume and timing of client and principal transactions across businesses and the value of various equity, credit and market risk exposures held by Macquarie Bank on its balance sheet.

During March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic. COVID-19, and the resulting pause in economic activity, have since had a significant impact on world equity, debt and commodity markets. The deterioration of market conditions in March 2020, together with the expected deterioration in macroeconomic conditions resulted in higher credit and other impairment charges for FY2020.

COVID-19 is the key driver of the macroeconomic outlook for Macquarie Bank at the reporting date.

The value of the Australian dollar

A significant proportion of Macquarie Bank's net income is denominated in foreign currency. Therefore, net income will be lower in Australian dollar terms if the Australian dollar appreciates against other foreign currencies, and net income will be higher in Australian dollar terms if the Australian dollar depreciates against other foreign currencies.

Potential regulatory changes

Macquarie Bank is affected by changes in regulation. Regulatory change continues to increase at both the global and Australian levels and has the potential to affect the regulatory capital and funding requirements and profitability of Macquarie Bank's businesses.

Funding and liquidity

Macquarie Bank uses deposits and debt markets, among other funding sources, to fund its assets. Macquarie Bank is therefore exposed to the risk of an increase in the cost of funding, or of reduced access to funding sources.

In addition, there are specific material risks which relate to the nature of Macquarie Bank's operations. Material risks are those that could have a material impact, financial or non-financial, on Macquarie or on the interests of the Banking Group depositors. These include aggregate, asset, conduct, credit, environmental and social (including climate change), equity, financial crime, legal, liquidity, market, operational (including cyber and information security), regulatory and compliance, reputational, strategic, tax, and work health and safety risks. These risks, including those mentioned above are monitored, mitigated and managed under Macquarie Bank's risk management framework.



Further details on the management of these risks are available at [macquarie.com/risk-management](https://www.macquarie.com/risk-management)

Operating and Financial Review

Our strategy continued

Macquarie Bank's approach to risk management is based on stable and robust core risk management principles.

- **Ownership of risk at the business level:**

Group Heads are responsible for ownership of material risks that arise in, or because of, the business' operations, including identification, measurement, control and mitigation of these risks. Before taking decisions, clear analysis of the risks is sought to ensure those taken are consistent with the risk appetite and strategy of the Bank Group entities.

- **Understanding worst case outcomes:**

Macquarie Bank's risk management approach is based on examining the consequences of worst case outcomes and determining whether these are acceptable and within Macquarie Bank's risk appetite. This approach is adopted for all material risk types and is often achieved by stress testing. Macquarie Bank operates a number of sophisticated quantitative risk management processes, but the foundation of the approach is the informed consideration of both quantitative and qualitative inputs by highly experienced professionals.

- **Requirement for an independent sign-off by RMG:**

Macquarie Bank places significant importance on having a strong, independent RMG charged with signing off all material risk acceptance decisions. It is essential that RMG has the capability to do this effectively. RMG has invested in recruiting skilled professionals, including those with trading or investment banking experience. The approval document submitted to Senior Management must include independent input from RMG on risk and return.

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Directors' Report

Macquarie wins 2019 Natural Gas/LNG House of the Year

Macquarie won the Natural Gas/LNG House of the Year in the highly regarded Energy Risk Awards, which recognise excellence across global commodity markets, reflecting CGM's increase in traded gas volumes, geographic expansion and customer reach.

Directors' Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors of MBL submit their report with the financial report of the Consolidated Entity and the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Directors

At the date of this report, the Directors of MBL are:

Independent Directors

P.H. Warne, Chairman

G.R. Banks AO

J.R. Broadbent AC

G.M. Cairns

P.M. Coffey

M.J. Coleman

D.J. Grady AM

M.J. Hawker AM

G.R. Stevens AC

N.M. Wakefield Evans

Executive Voting Directors

M.J. Reemst, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

S.R. Wikramanayake

The Directors listed above each held office as a Director of MBL throughout the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Those Directors listed as Independent Directors have been independent throughout the period of their appointment.



Details of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of the Directors and qualifications and experience of the Company Secretaries at the date of this report are set out on pages 26 to 32 of this report

Principal activities

The principal activity of MBL during the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was to act as a full service financial services provider offering a range of commercial banking and retail financial services in Australia and selected financial services offshore. MBL is a subsidiary of MGL and is regulated by APRA as an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI). In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes to the principal activities of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year under review that are not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Result

The financial report for the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, and the results have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

The consolidated profit after income tax attributable to the ordinary equity holders for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was \$A1,461 million (2019: \$A2,022 million). This result represents profit from continuing operations of \$A1,297 million (2019: \$A1,066 million) and profit from discontinued operations of \$A164 million (2019: \$A956 million).

Dividends and distributions

MBL paid dividends and paid or provided distributions during the financial year as set out in the table below:

Security	Payment Date	Payment Type	\$Am	In respect of financial year ended/period	Paid/ provided
Ordinary Shares	5 April 2019	Periodic	560	31 March 2019	Paid
Macquarie Income Securities (MIS) ⁽¹⁾	15 April 2019	Periodic	3.7	15 January 2019 to 14 April 2019	Paid
	15 July 2019	Periodic	3.4	15 April 2019 to 14 July 2019	Paid
	15 October 2019	Periodic	2.9	15 July 2019 to 14 October 2019	Paid
	15 January 2020	Periodic	2.6	15 October 2019 to 14 January 2020	Paid
	15 April 2020	Periodic	2.2	15 January 2020 to 31 March 2020	Provided

No other dividends or distributions were declared or paid during the financial year.

State of affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity that occurred during the financial year under review that are not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Operating and financial review

Please refer to section 1 of this Annual Report for the following in respect of the Consolidated Entity, which includes:

- a review of the operations during the year and the results of those operations
- comments on the financial position
- comments on business strategies and prospects for future financial years.

In respect of likely developments, business strategies and prospects for future financial years, material which if included would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Consolidated Entity, has been omitted.

(1) MIS are stapled securities comprising an interest in a note, being an unsecured debt obligation of Macquarie Finance Limited (MFL), issued to a trustee on behalf of the holders of the MIS (MFL note), and a preference share in MBL. The MIS are quoted on the ASX. The MIS distributions set out above represent payment as made, or to be made, by MBL to its members. The MIS are classified as equity under Australian Accounting Standards – see Note 24 and Note 25 to the financial statements in the Financial Report for further information on the MIS and MIS distributions. The MIS were redeemed on 16 April 2020, for which the redemption cash was paid to holders on 15 April 2020.

Directors' Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Directors' relevant interests

At the date of this report, none of the Directors held a relevant interest, as required to be notified by the Directors to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the Act), in ordinary shares or share options of MBL. The relevant interests of Directors in MBL securities, managed investment schemes made available by related companies of MBL and other disclosable relevant interests are listed in the table below:

Name and position	Direct and indirect interests	Number held
Executive Voting Director		
M.J. Reemst	Macquarie ordinary shares (MQG)	68,828
	Macquarie Group Retained Equity Plan (MEREP) Restricted Share Units (RSUs)	91,832
	MEREP Performance Share Units (PSUs)	70,499
S.R. Wikramanayake	MQG	883,625
	MEREP RSUs	255,598
	MEREP PSUs	109,977
	Macquarie Agricultural Fund – Crop Australia units	2,000,000
Independent Directors		
G.R. Banks	MQG	6,541
	Macquarie Wrap Cash Account units	461,700.57
	Walter Scott Global Equity Fund units	24,983.50
J.R. Broadbent	MQG	6,250
	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 3 (MCN3)	2,846
	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 4 (MCN4)	4,000
G.M. Cairns	MQG	12,734
P.M. Coffey	MQG	8,739
	Walter Scott Global Equity Fund units	408,699.89
M.J. Coleman	MQG	7,324
	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 2 (MCN2)	2,000
D.J. Grady	MQG	9,643
	MCN2	100
	MCN3	390
	MCN4	500
M.J. Hawker	MQG	7,460
	MCN2	500
G.R. Stevens	MQG	3,900
N.M. Wakefield Evans	MQG	6,929
P.H. Warne	MQG	14,933

Meeting attendance

Board and Board Committee meetings and attendance

The number of meetings of the Board of Directors (the Board) and of the Committees of the Board and the individual attendance by Directors at those meetings which they were eligible to attend, during the financial year, is summarised in the table below:

Number of Meetings	Regular Board Meetings ⁽²⁾	BAC meetings ⁽²⁾	BRiC meetings ⁽²⁾	Special Board Meetings ⁽²⁾
	9	6	5	3
P.H. Warne	9/9	–	5/5	3/3
M.J. Reemst	9/9	–	–	3/3
S.R. Wikramanayake	9/9	–	–	3/3
G.R. Banks	9/9	–	5/5	3/3
J.R. Broadbent	9/9	–	4/5	3/3
G.M. Cairns	9/9	–	5/5	2/3
P.M. Coffey ⁽³⁾	9/9	3/3	5/5	3/3
M.J. Coleman	9/9	6/6	5/5	3/3
D.J. Grady	9/9	–	5/5	2/3
M.J. Hawker	9/9	6/6	5/5	3/3
G.R. Stevens ⁽⁴⁾	8/8	5/5	5/5	3/3
N.M. Wakefield Evans	9/9	6/6	5/5	3/3

The Board Audit Committee (BAC) is a joint committee of MGL and MBL. The BAC assists the Boards of MGL and MBL in fulfilling the Boards' responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and financial reporting of the Macquarie Group.

The Board Risk Committee (BRiC) is a joint committee of MGL and MBL. The membership of the Committee consists of all the Non-Executive Voting Directors (NEDs) of MGL and MBL. The BRiC assists the Boards of MGL and MBL by providing oversight of the Macquarie Group's risk management framework and advising the Boards on Macquarie Group's risk position, risk appetite, risk culture and risk management strategy.

In addition to the BAC and the BRiC, the MGL and MBL Boards are also assisted by the Board Governance and Compliance Committee and the Board Remuneration Committee.

The Board Governance and Compliance Committee (BGCC) assists the Boards of MGL and MBL with adopting the most appropriate corporate governance standards for the Macquarie Group and assists the Boards in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the regulatory and compliance risk framework of the Macquarie Group.

The Board Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Boards of MGL and MBL that promote appropriate remuneration policies and practices for the Macquarie Group consistent with Macquarie Group's risk management framework.

There was one Board sub-committee convened during the period, with two meetings held. Both meetings were attended by all the eligible sub-committee members, being Mr Warne, Ms Wikramanayake, Ms Reemst, Mr Coleman and the Chief Financial Officer, Mr Harvey.

All Board members are sent Board Committee meeting agendas and may attend any meeting.

The Chairman of the Board, Macquarie Group CEO and the Macquarie Bank CEO, attend BAC meetings by invitation as a matter of course. The Macquarie Group CEO and Macquarie Bank CEO attend BRiC meetings as a matter of course.

(2) Number of meetings attended by the member/total number of meetings eligible to attend as a member. Some of the Special Board Meetings were called at short notice and not all Board members were able to attend.

(3) Mr Coffey was appointed as a member of the Board Audit Committee, effective from 1 November 2019.

(4) The Board approved a leave of absence, due to illness, for Mr Stevens for the period 1 February 2019 to 31 May 2019.

Directors' Report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Directors' and officers' indemnification and insurance

Under MBL's Constitution, MBL indemnifies all past and present directors and secretaries of MBL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (including at this time the Directors named in this report and the Secretaries) certain liabilities and costs incurred by them in their respective capacities.

The indemnity covers the following liabilities and legal costs (subject to the exclusions described as follows):

- every liability incurred by the person in their respective capacity
- all legal costs incurred in defending or resisting (or otherwise in connection with) proceedings in which the person becomes involved because of their respective capacity
- legal costs incurred by the person in good faith in obtaining legal advice on issues relevant to the performance and discharge of their duties as an officer of MBL or its wholly-owned subsidiaries, if that has been approved in accordance with MBL policy.

The indemnity does not apply to the extent that:

- MBL is forbidden by law to indemnify the person against the liability or legal costs, or
- an indemnity by MBL of the person against the liability or legal costs would, if given, be made void by law.

MBL has also entered into a Deed of Access, Indemnity, Insurance and Disclosure (as amended from time to time) (Deed) with each of the Directors.

Under the Deed, MBL, inter alia, agrees to:

- indemnify the Director upon terms broadly consistent with the indemnity contained in MBL's Constitution
- take out and maintain an insurance policy (or procure that an insurance policy is taken out and maintained) against liabilities incurred by the Director acting as an officer of MBL or its wholly owned subsidiaries. The insurance policy must be for an amount and on terms and conditions appropriate for a reasonably prudent company in MBL's position. Insurance must be maintained for seven years after the Director ceases to be a Director or until any proceedings commenced during that period have been finally resolved (including any appeal proceedings)
- grant access to Directors to all relevant company papers (including Board papers and other documents) for seven years after the Director ceases to be a Director or until any proceedings commenced during that period have been finally resolved (including any appeal proceedings).

In addition, MGL made an Indemnity and Insurance Deed Poll on 12 September 2007 (Deed Poll). The benefit of the undertakings made by MGL under the Deed Poll have been given to each of the directors, secretaries, persons involved in the management and certain other persons, of MGL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (which includes MBL) and other companies where the person is acting as such at the specific request of MGL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Deed Poll provides for broadly the same indemnity and insurance arrangements for those persons with the benefit of the Deed Poll as for the Deed described above.

However, the Deed Poll does not provide for access to company documents. The Deed Poll largely supersedes previous deed polls which were provided by MBL which were on similar terms. Certain directors and secretaries still have the benefit of the previous deed polls.

A Directors' and Officers' insurance policy, taken out by Macquarie Group, is in place that provides cover for each person in favour of whom such insurance is required to be taken out under the Deed and the Deed Poll and for MBL in indemnifying such persons pursuant to the Deed and the Deed Poll. Relevant individuals pay the premium attributable to the direct coverage under the policy and Macquarie Group pays the premium attributable to the reimbursement coverage under the policy. The Directors' and Officers' insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the premium payable under the policy and the nature of the liabilities insured.

To the extent permitted by law, MBL has agreed to reimburse its auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), for any liability (including reasonable legal costs) PwC incurs in connection with any claim by a third party arising from MBL's breach of the letter of engagement dated 25 June 2019.

Environmental regulations

MBL and its subsidiaries have policies and procedures in place that are designed to ensure that, where operations are subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory, those obligations are identified, appropriately addressed and material breaches notified.

The Directors have determined that there has not been any material breach of those obligations during the financial year.

Non-audit services

Fees paid or payable to PwC, being the auditor of the Consolidated Entity, for non-audit services during the year ended 31 March 2020 total \$A4.6 million (2019: \$A4.6 million). Further details of amounts paid or payable to PwC and its related practices are disclosed in Note 38 *Audit and other services provided by PwC* in the Financial Report.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Act for the following reasons:

- the operation of the Consolidated Entity's *Auditor Independence Policy*, restricts the external auditor from providing non-audit services under which the auditor assumes the role of management, becomes an advocate for the Consolidated Entity, audits its own professional expertise, or creates a mutual or conflicting interest between the auditor and the Consolidated Entity. The policy also provides that significant permissible non-audit assignments awarded to the external auditor must be approved in advance by the BAC or the BAC Chairman, as appropriate.
- the BAC has reviewed a summary of non-audit services provided by PwC, including details of the amount paid or payable, and has provided written advice to the Board of Directors.



Consistent with the advice of the BAC, the Voting Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by the auditor and its related practices is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Act.

Rounding of amounts

In accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, amounts in the Directors' Report and Financial Report have been rounded off to the nearest million Australian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

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

Events subsequent to balance date

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in the financial years subsequent to 31 March 2020.

Peter Warne
Independent Director and Chairman

Mary Reemst
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney
8 May 2020

Auditor's independence declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Macquarie Bank Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) in relation to the audit, and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Macquarie Bank Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Kristin Stubbins
Partner

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
8 May 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
One International Towers Sydney, Watermans Quay, Barangaroo,
GPO BOX 2650, SYDNEY NSW 2001
T: +61 2 8266 0000, F: +61 2 8266 9999, www.pwc.com.au

Liability is limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Directors' experience and special responsibilities



Peter H Warne

BA (Macquarie), FAICD

Age: 64

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Chairman of MGL and MBL since April 2016

Independent Voting Director of MGL since August 2007

Independent Voting Director of MBL since July 2007

Mr Warne is a member of the BRiC

Experience

Peter Warne has extensive knowledge of, and experience in, financial services and investment banking, through a number of senior roles at Bankers Trust Australia Limited, including as Head of its global Financial Markets Group from 1988 to 1999. Mr Warne was a Director of the Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE) from 1990 to 1999, then from 2000 to 2006.

He served as Deputy Chairman of the SFE from 1995 to 1999. When the SFE merged with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Limited) in July 2006, he became a Director of ASX Limited, a position he still holds. Mr Warne has previously served as Chairman of ALE Property Group from 2003 to 2017 and OzForex Group Limited (now trading as OFX Limited) from 2013 to 2016, and as Deputy Chairman of Crowe Horwath Australasia Limited from 2008 to 2015.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Chairman, ALE Property Group (September 2003–May 2017)
- Director, ASX Limited (since July 2006)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chairman, New South Wales Treasury Corporation
- Member, Macquarie University Faculty of Business and Economics Industry Advisory Board
- Member, ASIC Director Advisory Panel
- Board member, Allens



Mary J Reemst

BA (Macquarie), Dip Fin Mgt (Accountancy) (UNE), MAICD

Age: 62

Resides: New South Wales

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of MBL since July 2014

Executive Voting Director of MBL since July 2014

Experience

Mary Reemst joined Macquarie Group in 1999, having held senior investment banking roles at Bankers Trust Australia.

Ms Reemst was Head of Credit in the Risk Management Group for 11 years, with oversight of Macquarie Group's wholesale and retail exposures, including lending, trading activities, equity investments and new products.

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chair, Macquarie Group Foundation
- Director, Australian Bankers' Association
- Director, Financial Markets Foundation for Children
- Director, Australian Financial Markets Association
- Board member, Asylum Seekers Centre Incorporated
- Board member, Sisters of Charity Foundation



Shemara R Wikramanayake

BCom LLB (UNSW)

Age: 58

Resides: New South Wales

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of MGL since December 2018

Executive Voting Director of MGL and MBL since August 2018

Experience

In her time at Macquarie, Shemara Wikramanayake has worked in nine cities in six countries and across several business lines, establishing and leading Macquarie's corporate advisory offices in New Zealand, Hong Kong and Malaysia, and the infrastructure funds management business in the US and Canada. She joined Macquarie in 1987 and was instrumental in establishing Macquarie Capital which at the time included: advisory; infrastructure funds; corporate leasing and lending; and cash equities.

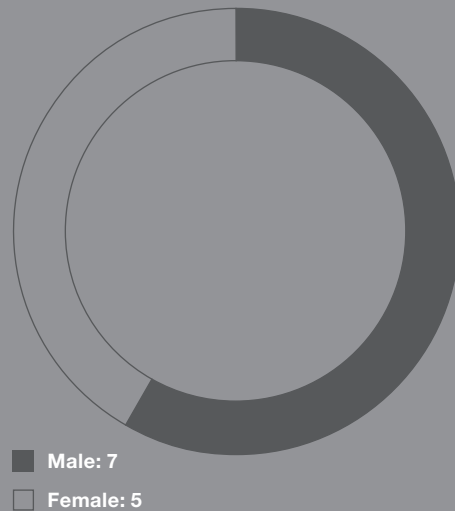
Ms Wikramanayake was most recently the Head of Macquarie Asset Management, a role she held from 2008 to 2018. Macquarie Asset Management offers a diverse range of services including infrastructure and real asset management; securities investment management; and fund and equity-based investment solutions.

Before joining Macquarie, she worked as a corporate lawyer at Blake Dawson Waldron in Sydney.

Other current directorships/appointments

- Commissioner, Global Commission on Adaptation
- Member, Climate Finance Leadership Initiative
- Board member, Institute of International Finance

Gender diversity



Board tenure



Board independence



Directors' experience and special responsibilities

Continued



Gary R Banks AO

BEC (Hons) (Monash), MEd (ANU)

Age: 70

Resides: Victoria

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since August 2013

Mr Banks is a member of the BRiC

Experience

Gary Banks has extensive experience across economics, public policy and regulation in Australia and internationally. He was Chairman of the Australian Productivity Commission from its inception in 1998 until 2012 and subsequently Chief Executive of the Australia and New Zealand School of Government.

He has also held senior roles with the GATT Secretariat in Geneva, the Trade Policy Research Centre in London, the Centre for International Economics in Canberra and consulted to the World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and World Trade Organisation, as well as foreign governments.

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chairperson, Australian Statistics Advisory Council
- Special Adviser, Regulatory Policy Committee of the OECD
- Professorial Fellow and Member of the Advisory Board, Melbourne Institute, University of Melbourne
- Senior Fellow, Centre for Independent Studies
- Member, NSW Government's Economic Development Advisory Panel



Jillian R Broadbent AC

BA (Maths & Economics) (Sydney)

Age: 72

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since November 2018

Ms Broadbent is a member of the BRiC

Experience

Jillian Broadbent has extensive investment banking industry knowledge and markets expertise, including a deep knowledge of risk management and regulation in these areas. She also has considerable executive management and listed company board experience. Ms Broadbent spent 22 years at Bankers Trust Australia until 1998, initially as the economic strategist and then as executive director responsible for risk management and derivatives in foreign exchange, interest rates and commodities.

Ms Broadbent was also a Member of the Reserve Bank of Australia Board between 1998 and 2013 and has previously served as Chair of the Board of Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC), and as a director of ASX Limited, SBS, Coca Cola Amatil, Woodside Petroleum, Qantas and Westfield Management Ltd.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Director, Woolworths Group Limited (since January 2011)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chair, Swiss Re Life & Health Australia Limited
- Chancellor, University of Wollongong
- Director, National Portrait Gallery of Australia
- Director, Sydney Dance Company



Gordon M Cairns

MA (Hons) (Edin)

Age: 69

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since November 2014

Mr Cairns is a member of the BRiC

Experience

Gordon Cairns has held a range of management and executive roles throughout his career with Nestle, Cadbury Ltd and Pepsico culminating as Chief Executive Officer of Lion Nathan Limited from 1997 to 2004. He has extensive experience as a company director, including nine years as a Non-Executive Director of Westpac Banking Corporation, where he served on the Board Risk Management and Remuneration Committees.

Mr Cairns has served as a director on the boards of Lion Nathan Australia Limited and Seven Network Australia Limited, and as Chairman of David Jones Limited and Rebel Group Pty Limited.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Chairman, Woolworths Group Limited (since September 2015)
- Chairman, Origin Energy Limited (since October 2013) (Director since June 2007)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Director, World Education Australia



Philip M Coffey

BEC (Hons) (Adelaide), GAICD, SF Finsia

Age: 62

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since August 2018

Mr Coffey is a member of the BRiC and the BAC

Experience

Phil Coffey served as the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Westpac Banking Corporation, from April 2014 until his retirement in May 2017. As the Deputy CEO, Mr Coffey had the responsibility of overseeing and supporting relationships with key stakeholders of Westpac including industry groups, regulators, customers and government. He was also responsible for the Group's Mergers & Acquisitions function. Prior to this role, Mr Coffey held a number of executive positions at Westpac including Chief Financial Officer and Group Executive, Westpac Institutional Bank.

He has successfully led operations based in Australia, New Zealand, United States and the United Kingdom and Asia and has extensive experience in financial markets, funds management, balance sheet management and risk management. He began his career at the Reserve Bank of Australia and has also held executive positions at the AIDC Limited and Citigroup.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Director, Lendlease Corporation Limited (since January 2017)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Director, Clean Energy Finance Corporation

Directors' experience and special responsibilities

Continued



Michael J Coleman

MCom (UNSW), FCA, FCPA, FAICD

Age: 69

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since November 2012

Mr Coleman is Chairman of the BAC and a member of the BRiC

Experience

After a career as a senior audit partner with KPMG for 30 years, Mr Coleman has been a professional Non-Executive Director since 2011. He has significant experience in risk management, financial and regulatory reporting and corporate governance.

Mr Coleman has been the Chairman of ING Management Limited, a member of the Audit Committee of the Reserve Bank of Australia and a member of the Financial Reporting Council, including terms as Chairman and Deputy Chairman. During his time with KPMG, Mr Coleman was a financial services specialist, providing audit and advisory services to large banks, investment banks and fund managers. He was KPMG's inaugural National Managing Partner Assurance and Advisory from 1998 to 2002, National Managing Partner for Risk and Regulation from 2002 to 2010, and Regional Leader for Asia Pacific Quality and Risk Management from 2002 to 2011.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Chairman, Bingo Industries Limited (since March 2017) (listed May 2017)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chairman, Reporting Committee of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD)
- Member, National Board and NSW Council, AICD
- Chairman, Planet Ark Environmental Foundation
- Adjunct Professor, Australian School of Business, UNSW
- Board member, Legal Aid NSW
- Governor, Centenary Institute of Cancer Medicine & Cell Biology



Diane J Grady AM

BA (Mills), MA (Hawaii), MBA (Harv), FAICD

Age: 71

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since May 2011

Ms Grady is a member of the BRiC

Experience

Diane Grady has extensive international experience in a variety of industries having spent 25 years as a full-time independent director of public companies and non-profit boards and as a partner with McKinsey & Co where for 15 years she consulted with clients in financial services, insurance, retailing, telecommunications, consumer goods and manufacturing industries.

Ms Grady's previous boards include Woolworths, BlueScope, Lendlease, MLC, Goodman Group and the Sydney Opera House. She has also served as President of Chief Executive Women and Chair of Ascham School. At McKinsey Ms Grady was a firm-wide leader of the Organisation, Culture and Change Management Practice and in Australia she focused on assisting clients to grow through service improvement, innovation, and marketing strategies. She has a Masters of Chinese Studies and worked for three years as a journalist in Asia.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Director, Spotless Group Holdings Limited (March 2014–July 2017)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chair, The Hunger Project Australia
- Member, Heads Over Heels Advisory Board
- Member, NFP Chairs Forum
- Director, Tennis Australia
- Director, Grant Thornton Australia Board



Michael J Hawker AM

BSc (Sydney), FAICD, SF Fin, FAIM, FloD

Age: 60

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since March 2010

Mr Hawker is a member of the BAC and the BRiC

Experience

Mr Hawker has substantial expertise and experience in the financial services industry including management experience in regulated entities in Australia and internationally, and a deep understanding of risk management. He was Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Insurance Australia Group from 2001 to 2008 and held senior positions at Westpac and Citibank.

Mr Hawker was also President of the Insurance Council of Australia, Chairman of the Australian Financial Markets Association, a board member of the Geneva Association and a member of the Financial Sector Advisory Council.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Director, Aviva plc (January 2010–March 2019)
- Director, Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Ltd (since October 2012)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Director, BUPA Global Board UK
- Director, BUPA ANZ Group
- Director, Rugby World Cup Limited
- Board member, Museum of Contemporary Art Australia



Glenn R Stevens AC

BEC (Hons) (Sydney), MA (Econ) (UWO)

Age: 62

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since November 2017

Mr Stevens is Chairman of the BRiC and a member of the BAC

Experience

Glenn Stevens worked at the highest levels of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) for 20 years and, as well as developing Australia's successful inflation targeting framework for monetary policy, played a significant role in central banking internationally. Most recently, he was Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia between 2006 and 2016.

Mr Stevens has also made key contributions to a number of Australian and international boards and committees, including as chair of the Australian Council of Financial Regulators between 2006 and 2016, as a member of the Financial Stability Board and on a range of G20 committees.

Other current directorships/appointments

- Chair, NSW Generations Fund Advisory Board
- Director, Lowy Institute
- Director, Anika Foundation
- Member, Investment Committee, NWQ Capital Management
- Deputy Chair, Temora Aviation Museum

Directors' experience and special responsibilities

Continued



Nicola M Wakefield Evans

BJuris/BLaw (UNSW), FAICD

Age: 59

Resides: New South Wales

Independent Voting Director of MGL and MBL since February 2014

Ms Wakefield Evans is a member of the BAC and the BRiC

Experience

Nicola Wakefield Evans is an experienced Non-Executive Director and has considerable management and legal experience having spent 29 years at King & Wood Mallesons (20 years as a partner). Nicola was a corporate finance lawyer and has significant Asia-Pacific experience and has particular expertise in the financial services, resources and energy, and infrastructure sectors.

She held several key management positions at King & Wood Mallesons including Managing Partner International in Hong Kong and Managing Partner, Practice in Sydney.

Listed company directorships (last three years)

- Director, Lendlease Corporation Limited (since September 2013)

Other current directorships/appointments

- Director, MetLife Insurance Limited
- Director, MetLife General Insurance Limited
- Chair, 30% Club Australia
- Director, Clean Energy Finance Corporation
- Member, Takeovers Panel
- Director, UNSW Foundation Limited
- Member, National Board, Australian Institute of Company Directors
- Director, GO Foundation Board

Company secretaries' qualifications and experience

Dennis Leong

BSc BE (Hons) (Syd), MCom (UNSW), CPA, FGIA

Company Secretary since October 1993

Dennis Leong is an Executive Director of Macquarie and has had responsibility for Macquarie's company secretarial requirements, general and professional risks insurances and aspects of its employee equity plans. He has over 26 years company secretarial experience and 12 years experience in corporate finance at Macquarie and Hill Samuel Australia Limited.

Ida Lawrance

BCom (Hons) (Queens), LLM (UNSW), AGIA, GAICD

Assistant Company Secretary since January 2014

Ida Lawrance is a Division Director of Macquarie and has over 20 years legal and governance experience. Prior to joining Macquarie in March 2006, Ida practiced as a lawyer in both the private and public sectors.

Remuneration Report

Introduction

Macquarie Bank is a subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited. Whilst subject to the remuneration framework determined by the Macquarie Group, the Board considers remuneration recommendations relating to the senior executives of Macquarie Bank. Throughout this Remuneration Report, for consistency, references are made to the Macquarie Group's remuneration arrangements rather than Macquarie Bank's remuneration arrangements.

Remuneration framework

This section explains the objectives and principles of our remuneration framework.

Macquarie Group's longstanding and consistent approach to remuneration continues to support the overarching objective of delivering strong company performance over the short and long-term, while prudently managing risk and reinforcing the *Code of Conduct* and *What We Stand For*. The Macquarie Group Board recognises that to achieve this objective, we must attract, motivate and retain exceptional people with deep industry expertise while aligning their interests with shareholders to meet the needs of clients and customers while ensuring that regulatory requirements are upheld. This broad approach has been in place since Macquarie Group's inception, evolving over time to ensure the framework continues to meet its overall objectives.

The Macquarie Group's remuneration approach has been a key driver of our sustained success as an international organisation. Staff are motivated to grow businesses over the medium to long-term, taking accountability for all decisions and their accompanying risk management, customer, economic and reputational consequences.

This approach has been fundamental in ensuring we can continue to attract, motivate and retain exceptional, entrepreneurial and ethical people across the global markets in which we operate. We hire world-class people in 31 highly competitive markets. These people come from, and compete in, various industry sectors (including hedge funds, private equity firms, global investment banks, fund managers, advisory boutiques, commodity houses and other banks as well as industries which are not specific to banking or financial services, for example, technology, accounting and engineering) across many jurisdictions.

An overview of the remuneration framework is set out below.

Overall remuneration objectives and principles



Remuneration Report

Continued

Remuneration structure

This section describes the way in which remuneration is structured and delivered.

Macquarie Group's remuneration framework works as an integrated whole. An individual's remuneration comprises fixed remuneration, profit share and, for Executive Committee members (our Executive KMP), Performance Share Units (PSUs). The table below provides an overview of these components:

Fixed remuneration	
Fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For Executive Committee members, is a low level and a low proportion of total remuneration relative to the industry but sufficient to avoid inappropriate risk-takingFor risk and financial control staff, generally a higher proportion of total remuneration than for front office staff.
Performance-based remuneration	
Profit share	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All permanent employees are eligible to participateSignificant portion of profit share is retained (100% for the CEO⁽¹⁾ and all Executive Committee members in FY2020) with a long deferral period (three to seven years for Executive Committee members)Retained profit share is delivered in a combination of Macquarie Group equity and Macquarie-managed fund equity to strengthen alignment with future performanceMalus provisions apply to certain senior employeesRetained profit share is subject to forfeiture upon leaving the Macquarie Group except in certain circumstances (such as retirement from the Macquarie Group, redundancy, death, serious incapacitation, disability, serious ill-health or other limited exceptional circumstances).
PSUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are only awarded to Executive Committee members to drive company-wide performanceAre a meaningful incentive but not the major element of total remunerationVesting of PSUs is subject to achievement of performance hurdles measured equally against ROE relative to an international reference group (50%) and absolute EPS growth (50%)PSU awards vest after four years⁽²⁾No retesting of hurdlesAn international reference group recognises the extent of Macquarie's diversification and internationalisationMalus provisions applyUnvested PSUs are subject to forfeiture upon leaving Macquarie except in certain circumstances (such as retirement from Macquarie, redundancy, death, serious incapacitation, disability, serious ill-health or other limited exceptional circumstances).

The MGL Board has discretion to change remuneration arrangements on an annual basis to meet changing market conditions as well as to comply with regulatory and corporate governance developments.

Retained profit share: retention and vesting

Macquarie Group retains a percentage of certain individuals' annual profit share allocation (retained profit share) which is invested in a combination of MGL ordinary shares under the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (MEREP) and Macquarie-managed fund equity notionally invested under the Directors' Profit Share (DPS) Plan.⁽³⁾ While they are employed, an individual's retained profit share vests and is released over a period that reflects the scope and nature of their role and responsibilities. These arrangements provide significant long-term alignment to shareholders and customers as well as enabling risk outcomes to be considered over long periods.

Retention and vesting arrangements are determined by the Board Remuneration Committee (BRC), according to prevailing market conditions, having regard to regulatory and remuneration trends. For each year's allocation, once the vesting period has been determined it remains fixed for that allocation.

(1) To further align the interests of staff and shareholders and to ensure we continue to retain key people through this period of economic uncertainty due to COVID-19, 100% of FY2020 profit share is being retained for the CEO and all Executive KMP and delivered in a combination of Macquarie Group equity and Macquarie-managed fund equity.

(2) The Macquarie Group is subject to the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) effective 1 July 2019. The vesting period of PSUs awarded from FY2020 has been extended to four years, subject to performance hurdles. PSUs awarded prior to FY2020 vested in two equal tranches after three and four years.

(3) Both the MEREP and DPS Plan are fundamental tools in the Macquarie Group's retention, alignment and risk management strategies, encompassing both long-term retention arrangements and equity holding requirements. The MEREP has a flexible plan structure that offers different types of equity grants depending on the jurisdiction in which the participating employees are based. In most cases, the equity grants are in the form of units comprising a beneficial interest in Macquarie ordinary shares held in a trust for the staff member (Restricted Share Units or RSUs). For further details on the MEREP, refer to Note 29 *Employee equity participation* to the financial statements in the Financial Report. The DPS Plan comprises exposure to a notional portfolio of Macquarie-managed funds. Retained amounts are notionally invested over the retention period. This investment is described as 'notional' because Executive Directors do not directly hold securities in relation to this investment.

This year, to further align the interests of staff and shareholders and to ensure we continue to retain key people through this period of economic uncertainty due to COVID-19, the Macquarie Group Board and Management have deemed it appropriate to increase retention rates for FY2020 profit share allocations. As a result, 100% of FY2020 profit share allocations will be retained for the Macquarie Group CEO, the Macquarie Bank CEO and all Executive Committee members (no cash component) and delivered in a combination of Macquarie equity and Macquarie-managed fund equity. For other senior staff, an additional 20%⁽⁴⁾ of FY2020 profit share allocations will be retained, limiting the cash component of their profit share allocations. This approach is consistent with APRA's expectations.

The following table summarises the standard retention and vesting arrangements applicable for FY2020.

FY2020 Standard profit share arrangements – retention levels, investment of retained profit share and vesting periods

Role	Available profit share (%) ⁽⁵⁾	Profit share retention (%)	Retained profit share investment		Vesting and release of profit share ⁽⁶⁾
			MEREP (MGL ordinary shares) %	DPS Plan (Macquarie-managed fund equity) %	
CEO Macquarie Group	0	100	90	10	One-fifth in each of years 3–7
CEO Macquarie Bank	0	100	90	10	
Other Executive Committee members	0	100	80–90	10–20	
Designated Executive Directors ⁽⁷⁾	30–50	50–70	80–100 ⁽⁸⁾	0–20	
Other Executive Directors	30–60	40–70	80–100 ⁽⁷⁾	0–20	One-third in each of years 3–5
Staff other than Executive Directors	40–75	25–60 ⁽⁹⁾	100 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0 ⁽¹⁰⁾	One-third in each of years 2–4

The MGL Board's discretion to change remuneration arrangements, as noted above, includes changes to profit share retention levels provided that the retention percentage is at least 30% for all Executive Directors.

In addition to the arrangements set out in the table above, different arrangements may apply in certain circumstances:

- retention rates, vesting and release schedules may vary for certain groups of staff who have become employees as a result of an acquisition, or for staff in certain jurisdictions, for example the European Union (EU), to ensure compliance with local regulatory requirements
- in limited circumstances, retained profit share may be allocated under arrangements other than the DPS Plan or the MEREP. For example, this may include investment in funds or products of a specific business group where there is a need to directly align the interests of staff with those of their clients.

Forfeiture of retained profit share – Malus Events

Since 2012, the Board or its delegate has had the ability to reduce or eliminate unvested profit share for certain senior employees in certain circumstances (Malus). The current Malus provisions provide the Board or its delegate with the ability to reduce or eliminate in full, the unvested profit share awarded in respect of FY2015 onwards to certain senior employees if it determined that the individual has at any time:

- acted dishonestly (including, but not limited to, misappropriating funds or deliberately concealing a transaction)
- acted or failed to act in a way that contributed to a breach of a significant legal or significant regulatory requirement relevant to the Macquarie Group
- acted or failed to act in a way that contributed to MGL, Macquarie Bank or any Operating Group within the Macquarie Group incurring:
 - significant reputational harm
 - a significant unexpected financial loss, impairment charge, cost or provision
- acted or failed to act in a way that contributed to MGL or Macquarie Bank making a material financial restatement.

Each of the above is a Malus Event.

(4) For senior staff subject to the UK Remuneration Code (the UK Code) implementing the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV), retention rates for FY2020 have been set at 20% over what their retention rate would have been if they were not subject to the UK Code.

(5) Available profit share is delivered in cash except for staff subject to the UK Code implementing CRD IV, where 50% of available profit share is delivered in Macquarie equity and is subject to a 12-month hold period.

(6) For staff subject to the UK Code implementing CRD IV, retained profit share invested in MGL equity is subject to a further 12-month hold post the vesting period.

(7) Executive Directors who have a significant management or risk responsibility in the organisation.

(8) For staff subject to the UK Code implementing CRD IV, retained profit share is invested 60% in MGL equity and 40% in the DPS Plan.

(9) Above certain monetary thresholds.

(10) For staff other than Executive Directors, retained profit share is generally invested in MGL equity with the exception of those staff with funds responsibilities where retained profit share is invested in a combination of MGL equity and Macquarie-managed fund equity.

Remuneration Report

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Additional provisions may apply to staff in certain jurisdictions to ensure compliance with local regulations. This includes, for example, staff in the EU, who are required to comply with local regulatory requirements. These individuals are subject to additional Malus and clawback provisions under EU regulations.

The Macquarie Group has always had and continues to have, the ability to terminate staff where a Malus Event has occurred, at which time any unvested profit share would be forfeited in full. The BRC considers whether, and the extent to which, to apply Malus, taking into account local employment laws, the nature and circumstances of the event and any other redress that has been or may be applied.

Early vesting and release of retained profit share

An Executive Director's unvested retained profit share is only paid out on termination of employment in the case of retirement from the Macquarie Group, redundancy, death, serious incapacitation, disability, serious ill-health or other limited exceptional circumstances. The Board has discretion to accelerate the vesting of retained profit share under these circumstances (subject to the conditions of early release as set out below).

Discretion may be exercised in certain other limited exceptional circumstances on the grounds of business efficacy, in relation to strategic business objectives, including in connection with the divestment or internalisation of Macquarie Group businesses, or when an employee resigns to fulfil a public service role in a governmental organisation or agency. Where such discretion is exercised, the Board may impose such other conditions as it considers appropriate.

This year, such discretion has not been exercised.

Conditions of early release to departing Executive Directors – Post Employment Events

In addition to the Malus provisions set out above, where discretion has been exercised to accelerate the vesting of retained profit share of any departing Executive Director, the Board may reduce or eliminate their retained profit share, if it determined that the Executive Director has at any time during their employment or the relevant release periods after their employment committed a Malus Event or:

- (a) taken staff to a competitor of the Macquarie Group or been instrumental in causing staff to go to a competitor, or
- (b) joined a competitor of the Macquarie Group or otherwise participated in a business that competes with the Macquarie Group.

Each of the above is a Post Employment Event.

In the case of death or serious incapacitation, the Board will typically accelerate the vesting of retained profit share and immediately release it to the Executive Director, or to the Executive Director's legal personal representative. In other circumstances, the release will occur over the period from six months to two years after the Executive Director leaves, in accordance with the following table:

	First Period	Second Period	Third Period
Time post-departure	Six months	Six months to one year	One year to two years
Unvested retained profit share released	From all but the last two years of employment	From the second year prior to the end of employment	From the year prior to the end of employment
Subject to	No Malus Event or Post Employment Event as set out previously	No Malus Event or Post Employment Event during the First Period, and	No Malus Event or Post Employment Event during the First Period, and
		No Malus Event or Post Employment Event (a) above during Second Period	No Malus Event or Post Employment Event (a) during the Second Period, and
			No Malus Event during the Third Period
Where the release is by reason of retirement from Macquarie	As above	As above and in addition, the release is subject to no Post Employment Event (b) during the Second Period	As above and in addition, the release is subject to no Post Employment Event (b) during the Second or Third Period

Where an Executive Director has a tax liability on termination of employment in respect of any unvested retained profit share, the Board has discretion to release unvested retained profit share up to an amount equal to the Executive Director's tax liability at an earlier time than noted above.

Performance Share Units (PSUs)

Executive Committee members are the only group of staff eligible to receive PSUs, which are subject to forward-looking performance hurdles and determined with reference to Macquarie's performance as a whole. As such, they provide an additional incentive to Executive Committee members to drive company-wide performance over the long-term and beyond their business group responsibilities. PSU awards are a meaningful incentive but are generally not the major element of an Executive Committee member's total remuneration.

Since their introduction, PSUs have been structured as DSUs with performance hurdles.⁽¹¹⁾ Holders have no right to dividend equivalent payments. There is no exercise price for PSUs.

As foreshadowed last year, the BEAR came into effect for Macquarie Group on 1 July 2019 and the vesting period of PSUs awarded from FY2020 has been extended to four years.

The PSU hurdles are periodically reviewed by the BRC to ensure they continue to align the interests of staff and shareholders and provide a challenging but meaningful incentive to Executive Committee members. The BRC considers historical and forecast market data, the views of corporate governance bodies, shareholders and regulators, as well as market practice. No change has been made to the hurdles for FY2020.

The following summarises the key terms of PSUs and the performance hurdles:

	EPS CAGR hurdle	ROE hurdle
Application	50% of PSU award	50% of PSU award
Performance measure	Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in EPS over the vesting period (four years) ⁽¹²⁾	Average annual ROE over the vesting period (four years) ⁽¹²⁾ relative to a reference group of global financial institutions ⁽¹³⁾
Hurdle	Sliding scale applies: – 50% becoming exercisable at EPS CAGR of 7.5% – 100% at EPS CAGR of 12%. For example, if EPS CAGR was 9.75%, 75% of the relevant awards would become exercisable.	Sliding scale applies: – 50% becoming exercisable above the 50th percentile – 100% at the 75th percentile. For example, if ROE achievement was at the 60th percentile, 70% of the relevant awards would become exercisable.
Forfeiture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Malus provisions apply – The standard policy is that unvested PSUs will be forfeited upon termination – To ensure continued alignment with shareholders post-termination, in the case of retirement from Macquarie, redundancy, death, serious incapacitation, disability, serious ill-health or other limited exceptional circumstances, the Board or the BRC has the authority to either accelerate the vesting of PSUs or to permit the PSUs to continue to vest in accordance with the original award schedule and remain subject to the same performance hurdles – Should a change of control occur,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Board or the BRC has discretion to determine how unvested PSUs should be treated, having regard to factors such as the length of time elapsed in the performance period, the level of performance to date and the circumstances of the change in control. 	

(11) A DSU is a Deferred Share Unit and is one of the award types under the MEREP. For further details, refer to Note 29 to the financial statements in the Financial Report.

(12) PSUs awarded prior to FY2020 vested in two equal tranches after three and four years.

(13) The reference group for awards made from 2013 is Bank of America Corporation, Barclays PLC, Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank AG, Goldman Sachs Group Inc., JP Morgan Chase & Co., Lazard Ltd, Morgan Stanley and UBS AG. Comparator company information is presented in the same order throughout the Remuneration Report.

(14) Under the MEREP Plan Rules, a change in control occurs where a person acquires or ceases to hold a relevant interest in more than 30% of Macquarie shares or where the Board resolves that a person is in a position to remove one-half or more of the Non-Executive Directors.

Remuneration Report

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Rationale for hurdles

- ROE and EPS growth drive long-term shareholder value and are appropriate as the Executive Committee can affect outcomes on both measures. In contrast, Total Shareholder Return (TSR) is influenced by many external factors over which executives have limited control
- The approach is consistent with that advocated by APRA in not using TSR as a measure
- Can be substantiated using information that is disclosed in audited financial statements
- A sliding scale diversifies the risk of not achieving the hurdles and provides rewards proportionate to performance for shareholders and is preferable to an all-or-nothing test, which some have argued could promote excessive risk-taking
- Designed to reward sustained strong performance and are relatively well-insulated from short-term fluctuations. The time frame used for PSUs should also be considered in light of the three- to seven-year deferral of profit share for members of the Executive Committee.

Use of an international reference group

An international reference group recognises the extent of the Macquarie Group's diversification and internationalisation. As at 31 March 2020, total international income represented approximately 67% of the Macquarie Group's total income, with approximately 58% of the Macquarie Group's staff located outside Australia. The BRC considers an international reference group to be appropriate on the basis that Macquarie has no comparable Australian listed peers. These international firms broadly operate in the same markets and compete for the same people as the Macquarie Group.

Macquarie Group's EPS CAGR performance

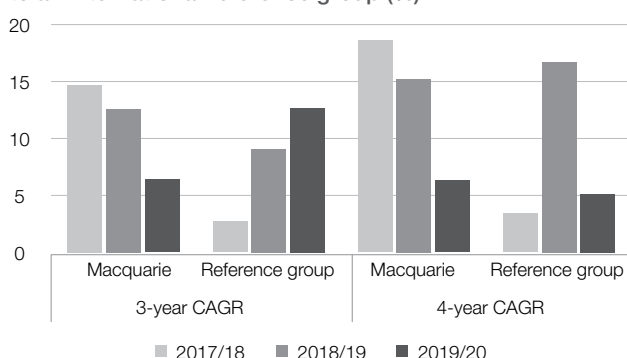
EPS for FY2020 was 791.0 cents per share which is down 10% on the prior year.

For PSUs (awarded prior to FY2020) to fully vest, Macquarie Group needs to achieve at least 12% CAGR over the vesting period. Supporting the rigour of the hurdle, to achieve a full vesting the following cumulative EPS is required:

- over three years, cumulative EPS growth of 40%
- over four years, cumulative EPS growth of 57%.

The below graph shows EPS CAGR for Macquarie Group over three and four years. The average EPS CAGR of Macquarie Group's international reference group is shown for comparison only, noting that the EPS performance of the reference group does not form part of Macquarie Group's PSU hurdle.

Macquarie Group's 3- and 4-year EPS CAGR compared to an international reference group (%)



Source: Bloomberg

Macquarie Group's ROE performance compared to an international reference group

Macquarie Group's ROE for FY2020 of 14.5% is down from 18.0% in the prior year but remains higher than the majority of the international reference group. In addition, Macquarie Group's three, five and ten-year average annual ROE exceeds the majority of the reference group.

Reference group ROE over ten years FY2011–2020

	1 year average % p.a.	3 year average % p.a.	5 year average % p.a.	10 year average % p.a.
Macquarie Group	14.5	15.5	14.8	11.7
Average of reference group	10.6	9.5	9.9	9.2
Company	10.7	9.5	8.3	4.7
Company	4.6	1.4	1.3	1.9
Company	7.8	3.4	(0.6)	2.7
Company	(9.7)	(3.8)	(5.0)	(0.7)
Company	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.3
Company	14.9	12.7	11.7	10.7
Company	37.5	36.1	47.2	40.5
Company	11.8	10.5	9.6	7.0
Company	8.0	6.2	7.2	7.0

Source: Bloomberg (reference group) and Macquarie as reported

Testing of hurdles

Under both performance hurdles, the objective is examined once only. Testing occurs annually on 30 June immediately before vesting on 1 July, based on the most recent financial year-end results available. PSUs that do not meet performance hurdles expire.

The PSUs that vested in July 2019 comprised the second tranche of those awards granted in 2015 and the first tranche of those granted in 2016. The performance hurdles under each tranche were fully met and 100% of the awards became exercisable. As a result:

PSU tranche	EPS CAGR Hurdle			ROE Hurdle		
	Macquarie result (for vesting period)	Hurdle	Outcome	Macquarie result (for vesting period)	Hurdle	Outcome
2015 Tranche 2	15.16%	50% at 7.5% CAGR 100% at 12% CAGR	100% exercisable	14.83%	50% above the 50th percentile ⁽¹⁵⁾ 100% at the 75th percentile ⁽¹⁵⁾	100% exercisable
2016 Tranche 1	12.57%	50% at 7.5% CAGR 100% at 12% CAGR	100% exercisable	15.29%	50% above the 50th percentile ⁽¹⁶⁾ 100% at the 75th percentile ⁽¹⁶⁾	100% exercisable

Other features of Macquarie Group's remuneration structure

Minimum shareholding requirement	Executive Directors are required to hold a relevant interest in MGL ordinary shares that have a value equal to 5% of an Executive Director's aggregate profit share allocation for each of the past five years (10 years for Executive Committee members), which can be satisfied by the requirements of the profit share retention policy. For Executive Committee members, compliance with this policy equates to a minimum shareholding requirement of between 180% to 710% of fixed remuneration.
Promotion Awards	Staff who are promoted to Associate Director, Division Director or Executive Director receive an allocation of MEREP awards based on Director-level set with reference to an Australian dollar value. Currently these awards range from \$A25,000 to \$A175,000 depending on the promotion level.
Hedging	The Macquarie Group prohibits staff from hedging shares held to meet the minimum shareholding requirement and unvested equity held in the MEREP.

Employment contracts

The following table summarises key features of the employment contracts for Executive Committee members including the CEO:

Length of contract	Permanent open-ended.
Remuneration review period	1 April to 31 March annually.
Profit share participation	Executive Committee members are eligible to be considered for a profit share allocation that ensures that a large part of their remuneration is 'at risk'. Refer to pages 34 to 36 for details.
PSU participation	Executive Committee members are eligible to receive PSUs. Refer to pages 37 to 39 for details.
Termination of employment	Requires no more than four weeks' notice by the Macquarie Group or the Executive Committee member (Post-employment restrictions apply). ⁽¹⁷⁾
Post-employment restrictions	Restrictions include non-solicitation provisions applicable for six months, and paid non-competition provisions applicable, at the Macquarie Group's election, for up to three months post-termination.

(15) Peer group ROE at 50th percentile 7.71% and peer group ROE at 75th percentile 9.12%.

(16) Peer group ROE at 50th percentile 8.19% and peer group ROE at 75th percentile 9.31%.

(17) Subject to compliance with local regulatory and legal requirements. In Australia, Executive Directors given notice by the Macquarie Group may receive an additional week's notice if they are over 45 years of age and have more than two years' continuous service at the time of the termination of their employment. In the UK, the statutory minimum notice period increases from four weeks to a maximum 12 weeks based on years of service.

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Approach to determining remuneration outcomes

This section provides an overview of the Macquarie Group's approach to determining remuneration outcomes.

The Macquarie Group's remuneration framework works as an integrated whole. An individual's remuneration comprises fixed remuneration, profit share and, for Executive Committee members (our Executive KMP), PSUs. The table below provides an overview of how these components are determined:

Fixed remuneration	
Fixed	Reviewed annually and reflects technical and functional expertise, role scope, market practice and regulatory requirements.
Performance-based remuneration	
Profit share	<p>The company-wide profit share pool is determined through a bottom-up assessment at both the business group and individual level:</p> <p>Business group profit share pools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– reflect each business' contribution to company-wide profits taking into account liquidity, capital and funding usage– for Central Service Groups, based on the quality and integrity of control functions and support services; not primarily determined with reference to profitability– considers the risk profile of each business including consideration of any significant reputational, cultural or compliance matters– also considers overall remuneration levels in the market in which each business operates– other factors can impact the allocation to each business group such as quality of the income, whether the business is highly regulated or not, the maturity of the business, and the reliance on intellectual capital versus financial capital. <p>Individual profit share allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– based on business profits and individual contribution to profits for front office staff– primarily based on contribution to high quality control functions for risk management and financial control staff– for other support staff, based on their contribution to delivering high quality services to support the businesses– other factors considered include risk management and compliance (both financial and non-financial risks), business leadership (including customer outcomes), people leadership and professional conduct– may be adjusted downwards based on an assessment of both financial and non-financial risks including conduct issues that have arisen during the year– also considers relativities in the market in which each business operates. <p>Company-wide profit share pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– is an aggregate of the bottom-up assessment conducted at both the business and individual level– is assessed for overall reasonableness, including consideration of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– an internal reference based on the Macquarie Group's after-tax profits and its earnings over and above the estimated cost of capital– the resultant compensation expense to income ratio and how it compares to that of peers– the MGL Board retains discretion to amend the final pool determined in accordance with the bottom-up assessment to ensure that all relevant factors, including risk and conduct matters, have been appropriately taken into consideration. For the sixth year in a row, the company-wide pool is substantially below the internal reference described above– the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) confirms that payment of the profit share pool would not result in elimination of capital surpluses.
PSUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– The pool is determined with reference to profits over recent years– The MGL Board retains discretion to determine the final PSU pool taking into consideration the risk profile of the Macquarie Group– Individual allocations reflect role and complexity, and contribution to driving the collective performance of the Macquarie Group– The BRC considers both fair and face value when determining individual PSU allocations– PSUs are granted in August each year.

Culture, accountability and remuneration

This section describes how risk and conduct are considered throughout the Macquarie Group's remuneration approach.

Risk culture

Macquarie Group's *What We Stand For* principles of Opportunity, Accountability and Integrity remain pivotal to our culture and effectively guide our staff in managing risk-reward and making decisions that realise opportunity for the benefit of our clients, our shareholders, our people and the communities in which we operate. Staff are made aware that these principles must form the basis of all behaviours and actions. These behavioural expectations are outlined in the Board approved *Code of Conduct*, which is actively promoted by Management and cascaded through the organisation through multiple mechanisms. Macquarie invests significant time and effort into communicating and reinforcing our culture through senior management communications, policy reminders, training and learning and development activities.

Strong risk management is a fundamental part of everyone's role at Macquarie. Staff understand that they are rewarded for their performance, including their approach to managing risk. They also understand that there are potential consequences for non-compliance with Macquarie's behavioural expectations. Staff training and communications emphasise the link between risk, conduct, policy breaches and consequence management outcomes, including, where appropriate, adjustments to performance-based remuneration.

Alignment of remuneration with prudent risk-taking

The Board considers that the effective alignment of remuneration with prudent risk-taking is fundamental to its remuneration approach. Remuneration outcomes reflect an assessment of a range of factors including risk management, compliance and behavioural measures to promote good conduct and commitment to the *Code of Conduct* and *What We Stand For*. In addition, the remuneration framework is characterised by significant retention and long deferral periods, which enable risk outcomes to be considered over long periods.

The Board and the BRC continue to take risk and conduct matters very seriously. There are robust processes in place to ensure that all risk, reputation and conduct-related matters are specifically considered when determining remuneration outcomes. These processes may result in a downward adjustment to group and/or individual profit share allocations where appropriate. A wide range of risks that could have a financial or non-financial impact on the Macquarie Group are considered, including if there has been a detriment to customers.

To assist the Board and the BRC:

- the Board is able to assess Macquarie's culture in a number of ways including through staff survey results, human capital reporting, risk culture reports, consequence management reports, strategy presentations as well as through personal observation of management and staff behaviour and actions (including meeting with staff and visits to overseas offices)
- the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provides the BRC with an independent report detailing material losses, large transactions with residual risk, significant regulatory and legal matters, significant compliance and operational incidents, internal audit issues, other non-financial risk matters as well as information regarding economic capital
- the Global Head of HR discusses the CRO's report with the Group Heads to ensure any matters listed are appropriately reflected in remuneration outcomes for relevant staff and provides a report to the BRC on how this has been achieved
- the General Counsel, in conjunction with HR, considers whether there are any incidents that should be brought to the attention of the BRC which might lead to a Malus determination and reports to the BRC at year end.

The BRC conducts a detailed review of all the material presented and uses this information when considering remuneration outcomes for relevant businesses and individuals.

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Consequence management

The Macquarie Group operates a robust consequence management process whereby incidents, breaches of policy and misconduct are regularly reported to senior management. Macquarie Group's Consequence Management Guideline applies wherever a breach of internal policy or regulatory requirement is identified. Consequences may include further training, removal of delegated authorities or permissions, adjustments to performance-based remuneration, impact on promotion, formal warnings or termination. Where an employee has received a formal warning, their performance-based remuneration will likely be impacted and in some cases, it will be reduced to zero. Promotion decisions may also be impacted. Impacts may also be applied where a formal warning has not been issued. In each case, judgement is exercised as to the appropriate consequence(s) based on all the relevant circumstances. Where an individual's employment is terminated due to a compliance or conduct concern (or they resign), retained and unvested remuneration is forfeited as per Macquarie's standard policy.

To assist the Board and the BRC:

- RMG and HR routinely provide information on identified breaches of policies and regulatory rules to (amongst other purposes) ensure appropriate consequence management is applied. RMG and HR data relating to employee conduct, including individual employee warnings, incidents and breaches is regularly reported to senior management
- the Global Head of HR annually reports to the BRC on the outcomes from the consequence management process and confirms these matters have been considered in determining remuneration and promotion outcomes where appropriate.

In FY2020, for Macquarie Bank, there were 79 (FY2019: 89) matters involving conduct/policy breaches that resulted in formal consequences. Of those:

- for 15 matters, termination of employment was the outcome (FY2019: 9)
- for 64 matters, a formal warning was issued (FY2019: 80). Additional consequences were applied as appropriate including additional training, removal of delegated authorities or permissions, adjustments to profit share and/or impact to promotion. Of the 64 matters, 4 have resulted in individuals subsequently leaving Macquarie Bank.

These matters were considered to be isolated issues and there was no evidence of broader systemic conduct issues.

Alignment of remuneration outcomes to results

Net profit after tax (NPAT) has increased 22% based on continuing operations. When discontinued operations are included, NPAT has decreased by 28% due to the profit in FY2019 on the transfer of the CAF Principal Finance and Transportation Finance businesses from the Bank to the Non-Bank.

	2016	2017	2018 ⁽¹⁸⁾	2019 ⁽¹⁹⁾	2020 ⁽²⁰⁾
NPAT attributable to the ordinary equity holder (\$Am)	1,050	1,221	1,023	1,066	1,297

(18) NPAT attributable to the ordinary equity holder reported above relates to continuing operations only. Additional profit of \$A545 million in FY2018 is attributable to discontinued operations.

(19) NPAT attributable to the ordinary equity holder reported above relates to continuing operations only. Additional profit of \$A956 million in FY2019 is attributable to discontinued operations.

(20) NPAT attributable to the ordinary equity holder reported above relates to continuing operations only. Additional profit of \$A164 million in FY2020 is attributable to discontinued operations.

Remuneration governance

Effective governance is central to the Macquarie Group's remuneration strategy and approach. The key elements of Macquarie Group's remuneration governance framework are described below.

Strong Board oversight

The MGL Board oversees the Macquarie Group's remuneration framework. The MGL Board has a BRC whose objective is to assist the Board and the Board of Macquarie Bank, a key operating subsidiary, with the Macquarie Group's remuneration policies and practices.

The BRC currently comprises seven independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs):

- M.J. Hawker (Chairman)
- G.R. Banks, J.R. Broadbent, G.M. Cairns, P.M. Coffey, D.J. Grady and P.H. Warne.

The BRC members have the required experience and expertise in human resources, remuneration and risk to enable them to achieve effective governance of the Macquarie Group's remuneration framework. The BRC has a regular meeting cycle and met nine times during FY2020. Strict processes are in place to ensure conflicts of interest are appropriately managed.

The BRC pays close attention to the design and operation of remuneration practices for all of the Macquarie Group, not just for the most senior executives. The responsibilities of the BRC are outlined in its Charter, which is reviewed and approved annually by the Board. Some of the responsibilities include:

- overseeing the process for the annual review of the CEOs' by the Macquarie Group and Macquarie Bank Boards
- recommending to the Board the remuneration outcomes for all Executive KMP, Designated Executive Directors and other senior executives
- assessing the effectiveness of the *Remuneration Policy* to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as to support the alignment of remuneration with prudent risk taking and professional conduct across the organisation
- recommending the *Remuneration Policy* to the Board for approval.



The Charter is available at [macquarie.com/leadership-corporate-governance](https://www.macquarie.com/leadership-corporate-governance)

Macquarie Group's strong remuneration governance framework provides the BRC with multiple opportunities to review and challenge both individual remuneration outcomes and the company-wide profit share pool. There is a consistent and comprehensive process for the BRC to assess performance and determine remuneration outcomes for Macquarie Bank's most senior staff.

As part of the Board's annual review of the Macquarie Bank CEO's performance, the CEO meets with the Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) of the Board towards the end of each financial year to consider formal documentation that outlines her views of Macquarie Bank's performance. The presentation includes a broad range of Macquarie Bank's activities covering the following main areas:

- financial position and performance
- risk management and compliance
- business leadership (planning and investment in the future)

and customer outcomes (including community expectations)

- people leadership and professional conduct consistent with the *Code of Conduct* and *What We Stand For*.

Over the course of the year the Board receives regular reports and updates on many of these areas. These are summarised in the CEO's presentation, together with additional information on any particular matters of interest the Board has identified for further discussion as a part of the review process. The Board then considers the CEO's performance and progress against all of these topics in determining the CEO's remuneration for the year.

The MGL Board and the BRC also consider formal documentation for each Executive Committee member, which covers financial performance, risk management and compliance, business leadership (including customer outcomes), people leadership and professional conduct consistent with the *Code of Conduct* and *What We Stand For*.

The BRC also consider the risk-related matters raised in the CRO Report. Finally, the BRC considers remuneration levels for organisations in an international reference group that broadly operate in the same markets and compete for the same people as the Macquarie Group. This information helps the BRC and Board make decisions about remuneration.

Independent remuneration review

The BRC has retained Pay Governance as its independent remuneration consultant, for the use of the Board to obtain advice on the appropriateness of the Macquarie Group's remuneration framework.

The only service that Pay Governance provides to the Macquarie Group is executive compensation consulting to the BRC. Pay Governance has not made any remuneration recommendations, as defined by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the Act). The BRC is responsible for making decisions within the terms of its Charter. Pay Governance's terms of engagement set out their independence from members of Macquarie Group's management. This year, Pay Governance:

- provided information on global remuneration and regulatory trends
- considered alignment with shareholder interests
- compared individual remuneration for Executive KMP where relevant comparator company information was available
- considered Macquarie Group's overall remuneration approach compared to comparator company organisations.

Pay Governance's findings included that:

- the objectives of the Macquarie Group's remuneration framework are similar to those cited by other leading global investment banks
- Macquarie Group's remuneration components support its remuneration objectives and principles and are largely consistent with practices at other leading global investment banks, including that performance-based remuneration takes risk management into account.

Remuneration Report

Continued

Non-Executive Director remuneration

The Macquarie Board seeks to attract and appoint high calibre NEDs. Reflecting the Board's role, the remuneration arrangements applicable to NEDs, as outlined in this section, differ significantly from the arrangements applicable to Executives.

Non-Executive Director remuneration

Non-Executive Director fees are set acknowledging the level required to appropriately remunerate highly qualified NEDs who have the relevant skills and experience to govern as a member of the Board.

The Macquarie Group's NED remuneration framework seeks to remunerate high-calibre directors by:

- setting an overall fee that reflects the scale and complexity of the Macquarie Group, including risk management and regulatory responsibilities and the global financial nature of Macquarie's activities
- setting Board and Committee fees to reflect the time commitment required to meet the responsibilities involved in the annual scheduled calendar, taking into account market rates for relevant organisations and market trends
- paying separate fees for additional responsibilities that may arise on an ad hoc basis
- delivering these fees in a form that is not contingent on Macquarie Group's performance
- setting a minimum shareholding requirement to align the interest of NEDs with shareholders.

All NEDs of MGL are also NEDs of MBL. The framework governs the remuneration of NEDs of both MGL and MBL. The MGL and MBL CEOs are not remunerated separately for acting as Executive Voting Directors.

Unlike Macquarie Group executives, NEDs are not granted equity, nor are they eligible to receive profit share payments. There are no termination payments to NEDs on their retirement from office other than payments relating to their accrued superannuation contributions comprising part of their remuneration.

NEDs may elect to receive their remuneration, in part, in the form of superannuation contributions over and above the minimum level of contribution required under applicable legislation.

Macquarie Group's NEDs are remunerated for their services from the maximum aggregate amount approved for this purpose. MGL shareholders approved the current limit (\$A5.0 million per annum) at MGL's 2019 Annual General Meeting. The Board ensures that NED remuneration for MGL and MBL taken together does not exceed this shareholder approved maximum amount.

MBL does not have standalone Board committees. The MGL Board Audit Committee and the MGL Board Risk Committee are joint committees of MGL and MBL. The Board Governance and Compliance Committee and Board Remuneration Committee assist both Boards.

Board and Committee fees are reviewed annually.

An internal review of NED fees was completed during the year. The Boards determined, following this review, that Board and Committee fees should remain unchanged.

MBL Annual Director Fees

	Chairman \$A	Member \$A
Board	267,000	78,000

Appendix 1: Key Management Personnel (KMP) for FY2020

All the individuals listed below have been determined to be KMP for FY2020 for the purposes of the Act and as defined by AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*. KMP include Executive Voting Directors and Executives with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of MBL and its controlled entities (together making Executive KMP) and NEDs. MBL's NEDs are required by the Act to be included as KMP for the purposes of disclosures in the Remuneration Report. However, the NEDs do not consider themselves part of Management.

Name	Position	Term as KMP for FY2020
Executive Voting Director		
M.J. Reemst	Macquarie Bank CEO	Full year
S.R. Wikramanayake	Macquarie Group CEO	Full year
Non-Executive Directors		
G.R. Banks AO	Independent Director	Full year
J.R. Broadbent AC	Independent Director	Full year
G.M. Cairns	Independent Director	Full year
P.M. Coffey	Independent Director	Full year
M.J. Coleman	Independent Director	Full year
D.J. Grady AM	Independent Director	Full year
M.J. Hawker AM	Independent Director	Full year
G.R. Stevens AC ⁽²¹⁾	Independent Director	Full year
N.M. Wakefield Evans	Independent Director	Full year
P.H. Warne	Independent Chairman	Full year
Executives⁽²²⁾		
G.A. Farrell	Former Co-Head of CAF	Ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 1 September 2019
A.H. Harvey	CFO, Head of FMG	Full year
N. O'Kane	Head of CGM	Full year
N. Sorbara	COO, Head of COG	Full year
P.C. Upfold	CRO, Head of RMG	Full year
G.C. Ward	Deputy Managing Director and Head of BFS	Full year

(21) The Board approved a leave of absence, due to illness, for Mr Stevens for the period 1 February 2019 to 31 May 2019.

(22) Except where indicated otherwise, all of the Executives, as well as the CEO were members of the Executive Committee as at 8 May 2020.

Remuneration Report

Continued

Appendix 2: Executive KMP remuneration disclosure (in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards)

		SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			
Name	Position	Year	Salary (including superannuation) \$A	Performance related remuneration \$A	Total short-term employee benefits \$A
Executive Voting Director					
S.R. Wikramanayake ⁽²³⁾	Macquarie Group CEO	2020	389,850	–	389,850
		2019	287,195	1,656,081	1,943,276
M.J. Reemst	Macquarie Bank CEO	2020	747,758	–	747,758
		2019	736,146	1,705,191	2,441,337
Other Executives					
A.H. Harvey	CFO, Head of FMG	2020	440,178	–	440,178
		2019	491,254	1,630,337	2,121,591
N. O’Kane ⁽²⁴⁾	Head of CGM	2020	475,041	–	475,041
		2019	640,536	7,445,800	8,086,336
N. Sorbara	COO, Head of COG	2020	377,673	–	377,673
		2019	408,353	1,260,683	1,669,036
P.C. Upfold	CRO, Head of RMG	2020	382,034	–	382,034
		2019	502,150	1,561,618	2,063,768
G.C. Ward	Deputy Managing Director, Head of BFS	2020	691,682	–	691,682
		2019	693,078	3,208,240	3,901,318
Total Remuneration – Comparable Executive KMP ⁽²⁵⁾		2020	3,504,216	–	3,504,216
		2019	3,758,712	18,467,950	22,226,662
New and Former Executives and Executive Voting Directors					
B.A. Brazil ⁽²⁶⁾	Former Co-Head of CAF	2020	–	–	–
		2019	441,766	3,716,054	4,157,820
A.J. Downe ⁽²⁷⁾	Former Head of CGM	2020	–	–	–
		2019	445,438	7,140,716	7,586,154
G.A. Farrell ⁽²⁸⁾	Former Co-Head of CAF	2020	286,665	–	286,665
		2019	695,736	2,593,709	3,289,445
N.W. Moore ⁽²⁹⁾	Former Macquarie Group CEO	2020	–	–	–
		2019	293,836	1,427,061	1,720,897
Total Remuneration – Executive KMP (including new and former executives)		2020	3,790,881	–	3,790,881
		2019	5,635,488	33,345,490	38,980,978

(23) Ms Wikramanayake commenced as Macquarie Group CEO effective from 1 December 2018. She was previously Head of MAM.

(24) Mr O'Kane commenced as Group Head of CGM effective from 1 April 2019. He was previously Head of Commodity Markets and Finance.

(25) Comparable KMP are Executive KMP who are members of the Executive Committee for the full year in both FY2020 and FY2019.

(26) Mr Brazil ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 30 November 2018 and retired on 26 June 2019. As a result of his retirement, the outstanding amortisation related to his equity awards was accelerated resulting in further amortisation of \$A23.5 million in FY2020.

(27) Mr Downe ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 31 March 2019 and retired on 11 October 2019. As a result of his retirement, the outstanding amortisation related to his equity awards was accelerated resulting in further amortisation of \$A26.6 million in FY2020.

LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			SHARE BASED PAYMENTS				
Restricted profit share \$A	Earnings on prior year restricted profit share \$A	Total long-term employee benefits \$A	Equity awards including shares \$A	PSUs \$A	Total share-based payments \$A	Total Remuneration \$A	Percentage of remuneration that consists of PSUs %
811,994	1,469,399	2,281,393	3,238,676	1,088,813	4,327,489	6,998,732	15.56
1,572,542	586,994	2,159,536	1,842,979	1,037,468	2,880,447	6,983,259	14.86
397,878	143,063	540,941	2,151,589	1,362,480	3,514,069	4,802,768	28.37
255,779	70,577	326,356	1,697,792	1,695,773	3,393,565	6,161,258	27.52
329,672	114,646	444,318	1,736,121	602,483	2,338,604	3,223,100	18.69
244,550	61,907	306,457	1,644,402	515,251	2,159,653	4,587,701	11.23
1,854,676	563,959	2,418,635	9,083,550	1,472,193	10,555,743	13,449,419	10.95
1,116,870	247,890	1,364,760	6,390,315	995,998	7,386,313	16,837,409	5.92
281,160	99,109	380,269	1,449,372	673,957	2,123,329	2,881,271	23.39
189,102	48,719	237,821	1,196,705	931,480	2,128,185	4,035,042	23.08
284,544	109,598	394,142	1,597,901	682,069	2,279,970	3,056,146	22.32
234,243	68,300	302,543	1,717,985	1,127,172	2,845,157	5,211,468	21.63
1,603,737	540,104	2,143,841	3,810,167	1,907,720	5,717,887	8,553,410	22.30
962,472	240,523	1,202,995	2,997,022	2,403,856	5,400,878	10,505,191	22.88
5,563,661	3,039,878	8,603,539	23,067,376	7,789,715	30,857,091	42,964,846	
4,575,558	1,324,910	5,900,468	17,487,200	8,706,998	26,194,198	54,321,328	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
557,408	236,137	793,545	5,292,571	1,292,145	6,584,716	11,536,081	11.20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,071,108	351,869	1,422,977	6,203,613	1,888,301	8,091,914	17,101,045	11.04
-	110,440	110,440	4,085,998	1,327,779	5,413,777	5,810,882	22.85
389,056	166,115	555,171	3,448,882	2,378,862	5,827,744	9,672,360	24.59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
570,825	201,062	771,887	10,933,927	1,811,562	12,745,489	15,238,273	11.89
5,563,661	3,150,318	8,713,979	27,153,374	9,117,494	36,270,868	48,775,728	
7,163,955	2,280,093	9,444,048	43,366,193	16,077,868	59,444,061	107,869,087	

(28) Mr Farrell ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee and retired on 1 September 2019. His FY2020 statutory remuneration of \$A5.8 million includes \$A5.4 million related to the amortisation of his equity awards. As a result of his retirement, the outstanding amortisation related to his equity awards was accelerated resulting in further accounting amortisation of \$A7.6 million in FY2020.

(29) Mr Moore ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 30 November 2018 and retired on 24 July 2019. As a result of his retirement, the outstanding amortisation related to his equity awards was accelerated resulting in further accounting amortisation of \$A5.7 million in FY2020. His FY2019 statutory remuneration of \$A15.2 million includes \$A5.3 million relating to FY2019 and \$A9.9 million of accelerated amortisation of prior years' equity awards which have been previously disclosed and approved by shareholders.

Remuneration Report

Continued

Additional information regarding the statutory remuneration disclosures set out in this Appendix

The remuneration disclosures set out in this Appendix have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting standards.

Under the requirements of AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*, the remuneration disclosures for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 only include remuneration relating to the portion of the relevant periods that each person was an Executive KMP.

The following information provides more detail regarding some of the column headings in this Appendix:

(1) *Short-term employee benefits:*

- (a) *Salary:* includes superannuation and an accrual for long service leave
- (b) *Performance-related remuneration:* this represents the cash portion of each person's profit share allocation for the reporting period as an Executive KMP.

(2) *Long-term employee benefits:*

- (a) *Restricted profit share:* this represents the amount of retained profit share that is deferred to future periods and held as a notional investment in Macquarie-managed fund equity (DPS Plan)
- (b) *Earnings on prior years, restricted profit share:* Profit share amounts retained under the DPS Plan are notionally invested in Macquarie-managed funds, providing Executive Directors with an economic exposure to the underlying investments. Executive Directors are each entitled to amounts equivalent to the investment earnings (dividends/distributions and security price appreciation) on the underlying securities. The notional returns are calculated based on Total Shareholder Return. Where these amounts are positive, they may be paid to Executive Directors and are included in these remuneration disclosures as part of 'Earnings on prior year restricted profit share'. If there is a notional loss, this loss will be offset against any future notional income until the loss is completely offset, and is reported as a negative amount in the same column. These earnings reflect the investment performance of the assets in which prior year retained amounts have been notionally invested. Their inclusion in the individual remuneration disclosures on the following pages may, therefore, cause distortions when year-on-year remuneration trends are examined. They do not reflect remuneration review decisions made about the individual's current year performance.

(3) *Share-based payments:*

- (a) *Equity awards including shares:* This represents the current year expense for retained profit share that is invested in Macquarie ordinary shares under the MEREP as described on page 34 to 35. This is recognised as an expense over the respective vesting periods, or service period if shorter, as described on page 35 and includes amounts relating to prior year equity awards that have been previously disclosed. Equity awards in respect of FY2020 performance will be granted during FY2021, however the Macquarie Bank begins recognising an expense for these awards (based on an initial estimate) from 1 April 2019. The expense is estimated using the price of MGL ordinary shares as at 31 March 2020 and the number of equity awards expected to vest. In the following financial year, Macquarie Bank will adjust the accumulated expense recognised for the final determination of fair value for each equity award when granted and will use this validation for recognising the expense over the remaining vesting period
- (b) *PSUs:* This represents the current year expense for PSUs that is recognised over the vesting period as described on page 37. This includes amounts relating to prior year PSU awards. PSU awards in respect of FY2020 will be granted during FY2021, however Macquarie Bank begins recognising an expense for these awards (based on an initial estimate) from 1 April 2019. The expense is estimated using the price of MGL ordinary shares as at 31 March 2020 and the number of PSUs expected to vest. The estimate also incorporates an interest rate to maturity of 0.52% per annum, expected vesting date of 1 July 2024, and a dividend yield of 4.77% per annum. In the following financial year, Macquarie will adjust the accumulated expense recognised for the final determination of fair value for each PSU when granted and will use this validation for recognising the expense over the remaining vesting period. Performance hurdles attached to the PSUs allow for PSUs to become exercisable upon vesting only when the relevant performance hurdles are met. The current year expense is reduced for previously recognised remuneration expense where performance hurdles have not been met, have been partially met or are not expected to be met.

Appendix 3: Non-Executive Director remuneration

The remuneration arrangements for all of the persons listed below as NEDs are described on page 44 of the Remuneration Report. The fees shown include fees paid as members of the MBL Board.

	Year	Fees \$A	Other benefits ⁽³⁰⁾ \$A	Total Compensation \$A
G.R. Banks	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
J.R. Broadbent ⁽³¹⁾	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	31,633	–	31,633
G.M. Cairns	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
P.M. Coffey ⁽³²⁾	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	46,339	–	46,339
M.J. Coleman	2020	78,000	12,000	90,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
P.A. Cross ⁽³³⁾	2020	–	–	–
	2019	24,625	–	24,625
D.J. Grady	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
M.J. Hawker	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
G.R. Stevens ⁽³⁴⁾	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
N.M. Wakefield Evans	2020	78,000	–	78,000
	2019	76,625	–	76,625
P.H. Warne	2020	267,000	–	267,000
	2019	262,750	–	262,750
Total Remuneration – Non-Executive KMP	2020	969,000	12,000	981,000
	2019	901,722	–	901,722

(30) Other benefits for NEDs include due diligence fees paid to Mr Coleman of \$A12,000 in FY2020 (FY2019: \$nil).

(31) Ms Broadbent was appointed to the MGL and MBL Boards as an Independent Voting Director effective 5 November 2018.

(32) Mr Coffey was appointed to the MGL and MBL Boards as an Independent Voting Director, effective from 28 August 2018.

(33) Mrs Cross ceased to be a member of the MGL and MBL Boards effective 26 July 2018.

(34) The Board approved a leave of absence, due to illness, for Mr Stevens for the period 1 February 2019 to 31 May 2019.

Mr Stevens was appointed as Chairman of the Board Risk Committee, effective from 1 November 2019.

Remuneration Report

Continued

Appendix 4: Loan disclosures

Loans to Key Management Personnel and their related parties

Details of loans provided by Macquarie to KMP and their related parties⁽³⁵⁾ are disclosed in the following table:

Name and Position	Balance as at 1 April 2019 ⁽³⁶⁾ \$A'000	Interest charged ⁽³⁷⁾ \$A'000	Write downs \$A'000	Balance as at 31 March 2020 \$A'000	Highest balance during the year \$A'000
Non-Executive Directors					
D.J. Grady (related party)	488	19	–	479	488
M.J. Hawker (related party)	340	18	–	560	560
N.M. Wakefield Evans (related party)	–	22	–	4,960	5,000
P.H. Warne (related party)	481	14	–	470	481
Executives					
A.H. Harvey	–	36	–	5,000	5,000

This Remuneration Report has been prepared in accordance with the Act. The Remuneration Report contains disclosures as required by AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* as permitted by Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03 *Prescribed details*.

Throughout this Remuneration Report financial information for Macquarie Bank relating to the years ended 31 March 2016 through to 31 March 2020 has been presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(35) There were no other loans provided by Macquarie to KMP and their related parties during the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

(36) Or date of appointment if later.

(37) All loans provided by Macquarie to Non-Executive Directors and Executives are made in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis and are entered into under normal terms and conditions consistent with other customers and employees. There have been no write-downs or allowances for doubtful debts.

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Operating and
Financial Review

Directors' Report

Financial Report

Further Information





Financial Report

The Exarhos Family – I bank with Macquarie

The new home loan campaign “Great home loans for good borrowers” uses real Macquarie clients like the Exarhos family to illustrate our real customer stories and experiences.

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The Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 8 May 2020.

The Board of Directors has the power to amend and reissue the Financial Report.

Income statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
		2020 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2020 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m
Interest and similar income					
Effective interest method	2	3,777	4,135	3,267	3,564
Other	2	686	678	512	587
Interest and similar expense	2	(2,423)	(2,835)	(2,540)	(2,886)
Net interest income		2,040	1,978	1,239	1,265
Fee and commission income	2	1,185	1,231	904	962
Net trading income	2	2,615	2,526	1,250	1,053
Net operating lease income	2	371	289	114	50
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures	2	27	28	–	–
Net credit impairment charges	2	(451)	(131)	(220)	(38)
Other impairment (charges)/reversal	2	(21)	(116)	30	–
Other operating income and charges	2	406	106	892	841
Net operating income		6,172	5,911	4,209	4,133
Employment expenses	2	(1,347)	(1,448)	(970)	(1,054)
Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses	2	(596)	(777)	(586)	(772)
Occupancy expenses	2	(104)	(117)	(82)	(91)
Non-salary technology expenses	2	(170)	(167)	(132)	(136)
Other operating expenses	2	(2,060)	(1,923)	(1,642)	(1,560)
Total operating expenses		(4,277)	(4,432)	(3,412)	(3,613)
Operating profit from continuing operations before income tax		1,895	1,479	797	520
Income tax expense	4	(586)	(394)	(324)	(141)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax		1,309	1,085	473	379
Profit from discontinued operations after income tax	39	164	956	164	1,252
Profit from continuing and discontinued operations after income tax		1,473	2,041	637	1,631
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		–	(4)	–	–
Profit attributable to equity holders of Macquarie Bank Limited		1,473	2,037	637	1,631
Distribution paid or provided for on:					
Macquarie Income Securities	5	(12)	(15)	–	–
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		1,461	2,022	637	1,631
From continuing operations		1,297	1,066	473	379
From discontinued operations		164	956	164	1,252

The above income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) Income and expense related to the discontinued operations have been presented as part of 'Profit from discontinued operations after income tax' under Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

Statements of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
		2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Profit from continuing and discontinued operations after income tax		1,473	2,041	637	1,631
Other comprehensive income (loss)/income ⁽¹⁾ :					
Movements in items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:					
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) reserve ⁽²⁾ :					
Revaluation movement	25	(46)	(8)	(11)	4
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses	25	6	(1)	–	(3)
Net change in Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging:					
Revaluation movement	25	(93)	(72)	(29)	(47)
Transferred to income statement	25	44	(17)	12	13
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	25	(2)	(3)	–	–
Exchange differences on translation and hedge of foreign operations		566	140	13	(13)
Movements in items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:					
Fair value gain attributable to own credit risk on debt that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss	25	50	6	50	6
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		525	45	35	(40)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) from continuing operations		525	165	35	(40)
Other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations after tax	39	–	(120)	–	–
Total comprehensive income		1,998	2,086	672	1,591
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		–	(5)	–	–
Total comprehensive income attributable to Macquarie Income Securities holders		(12)	(15)	–	–
Total comprehensive income attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		1,986	2,066	672	1,591
From continuing operations		1,822	1,231	508	339
From discontinued operations	39	164	835	164	1,252
Total comprehensive income		1,998	2,086	672	1,591

The above statements of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) All items are net of tax, where applicable.

(2) Comprehensive income has been disaggregated into both continuing and discontinued operations. Other comprehensive income related to discontinued operations has been presented under Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

Statements of financial position

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
		2020 \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2020 \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m
Assets					
Cash and bank balances		7,847	6,550	6,037	5,233
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements		37,708	29,671	36,034	28,757
Trading assets	6	16,251	16,277	14,499	13,960
Margin money and settlement assets	7	12,183	9,091	10,015	6,496
Derivative assets		44,845	14,022	41,604	12,181
Financial investments	8	7,484	5,470	7,366	5,315
Other assets	9	3,267	4,637	2,266	3,757
Loan assets	10	87,719	73,158	64,975	53,321
Due from subsidiaries	27	–	–	27,040	22,079
Due from other related body corporate entities	27	5,278	1,548	5,105	1,022
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	12	2,598	2,738	819	1,317
Interests in associates and joint ventures	13	251	219	42	48
Intangible assets	14	185	177	78	81
Investments in subsidiaries	15	–	–	5,592	5,166
Deferred tax assets	16	520	441	470	418
Total assets		226,136	163,999	221,942	159,151
Liabilities					
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements		2,322	4,216	2,322	4,216
Trading liabilities	17	5,363	6,557	5,395	7,175
Margin money and settlement liabilities	18	19,052	12,222	16,662	10,710
Derivative liabilities		37,823	12,523	35,973	11,330
Deposits	19	67,253	56,120	67,186	56,033
Other liabilities	20	2,946	3,296	1,774	2,076
Borrowings		3,047	1,560	2,304	1,166
Due to subsidiaries	27	–	–	18,249	9,894
Due to other related body corporate entities	27	22,115	16,794	22,013	15,106
Debt issued	21	46,922	34,787	34,235	27,714
Deferred tax liabilities	16	69	134	21	46
Total liabilities excluding loan capital		206,912	148,209	206,134	145,466
Loan capital	23	4,997	4,550	4,997	4,550
Total liabilities		211,909	152,759	211,131	150,016
Net assets		14,227	11,240	10,811	9,135
Equity					
Contributed equity	24	8,899	7,898	8,789	7,785
Reserves	25	991	516	(58)	(43)
Retained earnings	25	4,336	2,824	2,080	1,393
Total capital and reserves attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		14,226	11,238	10,811	9,135
Non-controlling interests	25	1	2	–	–
Total equity		14,227	11,240	10,811	9,135

The above statements of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) Refer to Note 1(i) *Basis of preparation* for an explanation of the re-presentation of certain comparative financial information.

Statements of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	Contributed equity \$m	Reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total \$m	Non-controlling interests \$m	Total equity \$m
CONSOLIDATED							
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018		9,928	478	2,545	12,951	12	12,963
Profit from continuing and discontinued operations after income tax		–	–	2,037	2,037	4	2,041
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	38	6	44	1	45
Total comprehensive income		–	38	2,043	2,081	5	2,086
Transactions with equity holders:							
Dividends and distributions paid or provided for	5	–	–	(1,763)	(1,763)	–	(1,763)
Non-controlling interests:							
Changes in non-controlling ownership interests		–	–	(1)	(1)	(7)	(8)
Dividends and distributions paid or provided for		–	–	–	–	(8)	(8)
Other equity movements:							
Return of capital to parent entity ⁽¹⁾	24	(2,040)	–	–	(2,040)	–	(2,040)
Contribution from ultimate parent entity in relation to share-based payments ⁽²⁾	24	10	–	–	10	–	10
		(2,030)	–	(1,764)	(3,794)	(15)	(3,809)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019		7,898	516	2,824	11,238	2	11,240
Profit from continuing operations after income tax		–	–	1,473	1,473	–	1,473
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	475	50	525	–	525
Total comprehensive income		–	475	1,523	1,998	–	1,998
Transactions with equity holders:							
Contributions of ordinary equity	24	1,000	–	–	1,000	–	1,000
Dividends and distributions paid or provided for	5	–	–	(12)	(12)	–	(12)
Non-controlling interests:							
Changes in non-controlling ownership interests		–	–	1	1	(1)	–
Other equity movements:							
Contribution from ultimate parent entity in relation to share-based payments	24	1	–	–	1	–	1
		1,001	–	(11)	990	(1)	989
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020		8,899	991	4,336	14,226	1	14,227

The above statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited.

(2) Macquarie Group Limited.

	Notes	Contributed equity \$m	Reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total equity \$m
COMPANY					
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018		9,821	3	1,504	11,328
Profit from continuing and discontinued operations after income tax		–	–	1,631	1,631
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		–	(46)	6	(40)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		–	(46)	1,637	1,591
Transactions with equity holders:					
Dividends paid or provided for	5	–	–	(1,748)	(1,748)
Other equity movements:					
Return of capital to parent entity ⁽¹⁾	24	(2,040)	–	–	(2,040)
Contributions from ultimate parent entity in relation to share-based payments ⁽²⁾	24	4	–	–	4
		(2,036)	–	(1,748)	(3,784)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019		7,785	(43)	1,393	9,135
Profit from continuing and discontinuing operations after income tax		–	–	637	637
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		–	(15)	50	35
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		–	(15)	687	672
Transactions with equity holders:					
Contributions of ordinary equity	24	1,000	–	–	1,000
Other equity movements:					
Contributions from ultimate parent entity in relation to share-based payments ⁽²⁾	24	4	–	–	4
		1,004	–	–	1,004
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020		8,789	(58)	2,080	10,811

The above statements of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited.

(2) Macquarie Group Limited.

Statements of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

		CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	Notes	2020 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2019 ⁽²⁾ \$m	2020 \$m	2019 ⁽²⁾ \$m
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities					
Interest income and expense:					
Received		4,482	4,906	3,804	4,387
Paid		(2,467)	(2,909)	(2,579)	(2,980)
Fees, commissions and non-interest income and expenses:					
Received		1,252	1,327	1,262	1,390
Paid		(630)	(750)	(619)	(563)
Operating lease income received		1,196	1,855	617	75
Dividends and distributions received		4	32	134	1,003
Operating expenses paid:					
Employment expenses		(1,385)	(1,464)	(978)	(1,172)
Other operating expenses		(2,544)	(1,920)	(2,074)	(1,369)
Income tax paid		(278)	(367)	(1)	(114)
Changes in operating assets:					
Net movement in loan assets and balances with related entities		(13,802)	(2,926)	(5,730)	1,904
Net movement in assets under operating lease		(516)	(961)	(25)	(711)
Net movement in other assets		(454)	254	(160)	356
Net movement in trading assets and liabilities, derivatives, cash collateral and repurchase transactions, margin money and settlement balances		3,746	(122)	939	(426)
Changes in operating liabilities:					
Net movement in deposits		10,916	7,910	10,939	7,771
Net movement in borrowings		1,516	1,158	1,276	(1,411)
Net movement in debt issued		8,573	(9,690)	2,935	(7,763)
Net movement in other liabilities		(12)	(39)	(17)	(38)
Life business:					
Life investment linked contract premiums received, disposal of investment assets and other unitholder contributions		426	1,326	–	–
Life investment linked contract payments, acquisition of investment assets and unitholder redemptions		(422)	(1,330)	–	–
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities	26	9,601	(3,710)	9,723	339
Cash flows (utilised in)/generated from investing activities					
Net (payments for)/proceeds from financial investments		(1,363)	689	(1,325)	649
Associates, subsidiaries and businesses:					
Proceeds from disposal of discontinued operations, net of cash deconsolidated		–	6,084	102	3,980
Proceeds from the disposal or capital return, net of cash deconsolidated		273	1,217	436	730
Payments for capital contribution or acquisition, net of cash acquired		(29)	(222)	(368)	(1,752)
Payment for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets		(71)	(115)	(68)	(64)
Net cash flows (utilised in)/generated from investing activities		(1,190)	7,653	(1,223)	3,543
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities					
Issuance of ordinary shares to parent		1,000	–	1,000	–
Payment on return of capital to parent		–	(2,040)	–	(2,040)
Payment to non-controlling interests		(1)	(13)	–	–
Payment on redemption of loan capital		(429)	–	(429)	–
Dividends and distributions paid		(13)	(1,203)	–	(1,188)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities		557	(3,256)	571	(3,228)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,968	687	9,071	654
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	26	16,743	16,279	15,795	15,364
Foreign exchange movement on cash and cash equivalents		1,579	(223)	1,326	(223)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	26	27,290	16,743	26,192	15,795

The above statements of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(1) The March 2020 financial results reflect the adoption of AASB 16 on 1 April 2019. As permitted by AASB 16, the Consolidated Entity has not restated the comparative financial reporting periods. Refer to Note 1 for the impact on initial adoption of AASB 16.

(2) Refer to Note 1(i) *Basis of preparation* for an explanation of the re-presentation of certain comparative financial information.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

This Financial Report is a General Purpose Financial Report which has been prepared in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). Macquarie Bank Limited is a for-profit Company for the purposes of preparing this Financial Report.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this Financial Report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented and are applicable to both the Consolidated Entity (Macquarie Bank Limited and its subsidiaries) as well as to the Company (Macquarie Bank Limited), unless otherwise stated.

Compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB

Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that this Financial Report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Consequently, this Financial Report is compliant with IFRS.

Basis of measurement

This Financial Report has been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items, as disclosed in the respective accounting policy:

- financial instruments (including derivatives) required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial instruments that have been designated as FVTPL (DFVTPL)
- financial assets and liabilities that are otherwise measured on an amortised cost basis but adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged in qualifying fair value hedge relationships
- non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale and where the disposal group has been written down to its fair value less costs to sell
- commodity inventories that are measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with the broker-trader exemption
- certain other non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, such as investment property.

Changes to the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position and statement of cash flows

As part of an assessment of the impact of the AASB's revised *Conceptual Framework* (AASB framework) on the Consolidated Entity and the Company's financial statements (refer to Note 1(i)(b)), a review of client monies was undertaken to verify whether such balances met the revised definition of an asset, i.e. "a present economic resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events".

The review concluded that certain client-related margin money deposited with clearing houses and excess cash received from certain clients did not meet the revised definition of an asset. This was determined by taking into consideration whether the Consolidated Entity and the Company have control of these balances, and the extent of the Consolidated Entity's and Company's exposure to risks and rewards in relation to these

balances. Further, in considering the practical application of the current definition of an asset to client monies, it was noted that changes in industry practice along with accounting developments with respect to the control concept necessitated a change in the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy as it relates to client monies.

As a result of the retrospective application of the revised accounting policy (refer to Note 1(xxvii) *Fiduciary assets*), the Consolidated Entity and the Company's statements of financial position have been re-presented to remove client-related margin money deposited with clearing houses as well as excess cash received from certain clients. These amendments had no impact on reserves. For the Consolidated Entity, as at 31 March 2020, this resulted in a reduction to:

- margin money and settlement assets of \$6,098 million (31 March 2019: \$3,605 million)
- cash and bank balances of \$2,190 million (31 March 2019: \$1,144 million)
- trading assets of \$Nil (31 March 2019: \$702 million)
- due from related body corporate entities of \$97 million (31 March 2019: \$15 million)
- margin money and settlement liabilities of \$8,255 million (31 March 2019: \$5,426 million), and
- due to related body corporate entities of \$130 million (31 March 2019: \$40 million).

For the Company, as at 31 March 2020, the revised accounting policy resulted in a reduction to:

- margin money and settlement assets of \$2,151 million (31 March 2019: \$1,585 million)
- cash and bank balances of \$2,190 million (31 March 2019: \$1,144 million)
- due from related body corporate entities of \$97 million (31 March 2019: \$15 million)
- due from subsidiaries of \$3,055 million (31 March 2019: \$1,736 million)
- margin money and settlement liabilities of \$6,603 million (31 March 2019: \$4,258 million)
- due to related body corporate entities of \$10 million (31 March 2019: \$Nil), and
- due to subsidiaries of \$880 million (31 March 2019: \$222 million).

The review also highlighted that certain balances were required to be reclassified out of due from subsidiaries and related body corporate entities and into margin money and settlement assets, as follows:

- for the Consolidated Entity, as at 31 March 2020, this resulted in a reclassification from due from subsidiaries and related body corporate entities to margin money and settlement assets of \$10 million (31 March 2019: \$Nil), and
- for the Company, as at 31 March 2020, this resulted in a reclassification from due from subsidiaries and related body corporate entities to margin money and settlement assets of \$150 million (31 March 2019: \$80 million).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(i) Basis of preparation continued

The amendment to these balances impacted the Consolidated Entity's and Company's presentation of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows. In addition to re-presenting for this change, and in order to more closely align with the Consolidated Entity's cash and liquid assets portfolio, the Consolidated Entity extended its review of the balances included in the determination of cash and cash equivalents. The impact on the Consolidated Entity's and Company's cash and cash equivalents and statement of cash flows is explained in Note 26 *Notes to the statements of cash flows*.

Separately, the Consolidated Entity reclassified several other balances within the statements of financial position in order to better reflect the nature of the underlying asset or liability. In accordance with Note 1(xxix) *Comparatives*, comparative information has been reclassified to conform to these changes in the current year.

Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of this Financial Report in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Consolidated Entity and the consolidated Financial Report such as:

- determining the appropriate business model for a group of financial assets which includes determining the level at which the business model condition is applied and whether past or expected sales activity is consistent with a held to collect business model (Note 1(viii))
- assessing whether the cash flows generated by a financial asset constitute solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) may require the application of judgement, particularly for certain subordinated or non-recourse positions, and in the determination of whether compensation for early termination of a contract is reasonable (Note 1(viii))
- the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions used in the measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) including the determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR), forecasts of economic conditions and the weightings assigned thereto (Note 1(xxiii) and Note 11)
- timing and amount of impairment of interests in associates and joint ventures and investment in subsidiaries, including reversal of impairment (Note 1(ii), Note 1(xxiii), Note 13 and Note 15)
- the impairment of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets (Note 1(xxiii) and Note 14)
- fair value of assets and liabilities including the determination of non-recurring fair values and accounting for day 1 profits or losses for financial instruments (Note 1(xi) and Note 35)

- determination of significant influence over associates, joint control over joint arrangements and control over subsidiaries, including the assessment of whether certain rights are protective or substantive in nature, whether these rights are held in the capacity as agent or principal, and whether the level of involvement in an investee's relevant activities is sufficient to significantly affect the returns generated (Note 1(ii))
- recoverability of tax receivables, deferred tax assets and measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities can require significant judgement, particularly where the recoverability of such tax balances relies on the estimation of future taxable profits and management's determination of the likelihood that uncertain tax positions will be accepted by the relevant taxation authority (Note 1(vii), Note 4 and Note 16)
- recognition and measurement of provisions related to actual and potential claims and the determination of contingent liabilities (Note 1(xviii))
- determining whether a foreign operation has been sold and the determination of the amount of the foreign currency translation reserve, and associated net investment hedge reserves to be reclassified following on disposal of a foreign operation (Note 1(iv) and Note 25)
- the application of hedge accounting principles, including the assessment that a forecast transaction is highly probable (Note 1(xi) and Note 32)
- the determination of whether an asset or group of assets is held for sale (and/or constitutes a discontinued operation of the Consolidated Entity) (Note 1 (xviii))
- the timing of derecognition of assets and liabilities following the disposal of an investment, including the measurement of the associated gain or loss (Note 1(iii)).

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events.

Management believes that the estimates used in preparing this Financial Report are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported and it is therefore reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact

Background

COVID-19, which is a respiratory illness caused by a new virus, was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. COVID-19, as well as measures to slow the spread of the virus, have since had a significant impact on global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets. The Consolidated Entity has considered the impact of COVID-19 and other market volatility in preparing its financial statements.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(i) Basis of preparation continued

While COVID-19 did not result in the identification of any further areas of judgement and critical accounting estimates in addition to that disclosed above, it did result in the application of additional judgement. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19, limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, and the short duration between the declaration of the pandemic and the preparation of these financial statements, changes to the estimates and outcomes that have been applied in the measurement of the Consolidated Entity's assets and liabilities may arise in the future. Other than adjusting events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of events that arise after the reporting period will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

Impact of COVID-19 on the macroeconomic outlook

Forward-looking information, including a detailed explanation of the scenarios and related probabilities considered in determining the Consolidated Entity's forward-looking assumptions for the purposes of its expected credit loss (ECL), has been provided in Note 11 to the financial statements. Noting the wide range of possible scenarios and macroeconomic outcomes, and the relative uncertainty of how COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences will flow, these scenarios represent reasonable and supportable forward-looking views as at the reporting date.

Process applied

As a consequence of COVID-19 and in preparing these financial statements, management:

- updated its economic outlook – principally for the purposes of inputs into the determination of its ECL through the application of forward-looking information, but also for input into the impairment analysis of other Financial and non-Financial asset classes and disclosures such as fair value disclosures of financial assets and liabilities
- reviewed external market communications to identify other COVID-19 related impacts
- reviewed public forecasts and experience from previous downturns
- conducted several internal processes to ensure consistency in the application of the expected impact of COVID-19 across all asset classes
- assessed the carrying values of its assets and liabilities and determined the impact thereon as a result of market inputs and variables impacted by COVID-19
- ran multiple stress testing scenarios, which are an integral component of Consolidated Entity's risk management framework and a key input to the capital adequacy assessment process, to assess the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on its portfolio to assist in the organisation's prudent risk management
- considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Consolidated Entity's financial statement disclosures.

Consideration of the Statements of financial position and further disclosures

Key Statements of financial position items and related disclosures that have been impacted by COVID-19 were as follows:

Trading assets, trading liabilities and financial investments

Given recent market volatility, the Consolidated Entity reviewed the appropriateness of the inputs to its valuations. These included the use of counterparty and own credit spreads. The impact of changes in valuation inputs has also been considered in terms of the classification of exposures in the fair value hierarchy, transfers within the fair value hierarchy and the Level 3 sensitivity analysis. The Consolidated Entity's financial investments include a portfolio of unlisted equity investments which, in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies, are measured at FVTPL. The determination of the investments' carrying value included a consideration of the impact of COVID-19.

Derivative assets and liabilities

Given recent market volatility, the Consolidated Entity reviewed the appropriateness of the inputs to its valuations. These included valuation adjustments (XVA) and notably the credit valuation adjustment (CVA), debit valuation adjustment (DVA) and funding valuation adjustment (FVA). The impact of changes of inputs to the valuations has also been considered in terms of the classification of exposures in the fair value hierarchy and transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

Loan assets, due from subsidiaries and other assets

In response to COVID-19 the Consolidated Entity and the Company undertook a review of wholesale and retail credit portfolios, loans to its subsidiaries and other financial asset exposures, as applicable, and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, customer credit quality, the type of collateral held, exposure at default, and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date. While these model inputs, including forward-looking information; scenarios and associated weightings together with the determination of the staging of exposures were revised, the ECL models; SICR thresholds; and definitions of default remained consistent with prior periods. The impact of COVID-19 on the credit risk management disclosures, notably in relation to credit quality and collateral and other credit enhancements was also considered. Refer to Note 11 and Note 33.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of goodwill and other intangible assets with both finite and indefinite lives. Consistent with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies, the Consolidated Entity has assessed the carrying value of its intangible assets at the reporting date for indicators of impairment and, where applicable, reviewed the measurement of the carrying value of such intangible assets. Such assessment incorporated a consideration of COVID-19. Refer to Note 14.

Debt issued and loan capital

Debt-related covenants were assessed to determine whether there were any breaches for which disclosure is required. The Consolidated Entity identified no such breaches at 31 March 2020 nor at the time at which these financial statements were authorised for issue. Refer to Note 21 and Note 23.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

(i) Basis of preparation *continued*

Hedge accounting

An assessment was conducted as to the impact of COVID-19 with respect to whether the hedged forecasted cash flows in cash flow hedge relationships remain highly probable at the balance date. Based on available facts as at 31 March 2020, including announcements from governments and regulators, as well as discussions with our clients, the modelling of the hedged future cash flows were determined to remain highly probable and hence hedge accounting has continued to be applied.

Risk management

The Consolidated Entity's robust risk management framework continues to be applied across the Operating and Central Service Groups and RMG continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on Consolidated Entity's risk profile. Non-financial risks emerging from global movement restrictions, and remote working by our staff, counterparties, clients and suppliers, are being identified, assessed, managed and governed through timely application of Consolidated Entity's risk management framework.

(a) New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Australian Accounting Standards that are either effective in the current financial year or have been early adopted

(i) AASB 16 *Leases*

AASB 16 replaced AASB 117 *Leases* (AASB 117) for the Consolidated Entity's financial year that commenced on 1 April 2019. Subject to certain exceptions, contracts that are leases within the scope of AASB 16 from the lessee's perspective require the recognition of a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a related lease liability. The classification of leases where the Consolidated Entity is a lessor remains unchanged under AASB 16.

Transition

The Consolidated Entity has applied AASB 16 from 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under both AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 *Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*. At the date of transition to AASB 16, \$50 million of ROU assets and \$53 million of associated lease liabilities were recognised after adjusting related amounts previously recorded on the balance sheet. The transition did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity's opening retained earnings.

The key changes in the Consolidated Entity's significant accounting policies following the transition to AASB 16 have been included within the relevant sections of this note. Accounting policies applicable to the prior period have been provided in *italics* as appropriate for comparability purposes.

(ii) AASB Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment*

AASB Interpretation 23 (Interpretation 23) clarified the application of the recognition and measurement criteria in AASB 112 *Income Taxes* (AASB 112) where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments and requires an assessment of each uncertain tax position as to whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept the position. Where it is not probable, the effect of the uncertainty is reflected in determining the relevant taxable profit or loss, tax bases, unused tax losses and unused tax credits or tax rates.

The amount is determined as either the single most likely amount or the sum of the probability weighted amounts in a range of possible outcomes, whichever better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. Judgements are reassessed as and when new facts and circumstances are presented.

Interpretation 23 is effective for the Consolidated Entity's annual financial reporting period beginning on 1 April 2019. The Consolidated Entity's existing recognition and measurement accounting policies, together with accounting related judgements, were in alignment with those required by Interpretation 23 and hence no transition adjustment to retained earnings was required. On adoption of Interpretation 23 the Consolidated Entity has amended the presentation of its uncertain tax positions by increasing its opening income tax payable to \$230 million with an offsetting decrease in deferred tax liabilities to \$9 million. The Consolidated Entity has not restated the comparative financial reporting period.

(iii) AASB 123 *Borrowing costs*

An amendment to AASB 123 *Borrowing costs* (AASB 123) clarified that, to the extent an entity borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the entity shall determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to all borrowings of the entity that are outstanding during the period. Borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset are capitalised to that asset and are thus excluded from this calculation until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The amount of borrowing costs that an entity capitalises during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs it incurred during that period.

The amendment to AASB 123 is applicable to borrowing costs that the Consolidated Entity incurred on or after 1 April 2019. The application of the amendment did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(i) Basis of preparation continued

(iv) AASB 119 *Employee benefits*

An amendment to AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (AASB 119) specifies how an entity should account for defined benefit plans when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendment requires the use of assumptions for the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability or asset to determine the current service cost and the net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan event occurs. The amendment to AASB 119, which was applied by the Consolidated Entity from 1 April 2019 did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

(v) AASB 2019-3 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* IBOR reform: Transition from inter-bank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative reference rates (ARRs)

IBOR are interest rate benchmarks that are used in a wide variety of financial instruments such as derivatives and lending arrangements. Examples of IBOR include 'LIBOR' (the London Inter-bank Offered Rate), 'EURIBOR' (the Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate) and 'BBSW' (the Australian Bank Bill Swap Rate). Each IBOR is calculated and published daily based on submissions by a panel of banks. Over time, changes in interbank funding markets have meant that IBOR panel bank submissions have become based less on observable transactions and more on expert judgement. Financial markets' authorities reviewed what these changes meant for financial stability, culminating in recommendations to reform major interest rate benchmarks. As a result of these recommendations, many IBOR around the world are undergoing reforms.

The UK Financial Conduct Authority (the regulator of LIBOR, the most widely used interest rate benchmark) has confirmed that it will no longer compel or persuade panel banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR beyond the end of 2021. As such, there can be no guarantee that LIBOR will be determined after 2021 on the same basis as at present, if at all. Therefore, LIBOR is being replaced with alternative reference rates (ARRs). For example, the ARR for GBP LIBOR is SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average), calculated from unsecured cash transactions reported to the Bank of England, and SOFR (Secured Overnight Funding Rate) for USD LIBOR, calculated from overnight transactions in the USD Treasury repurchase market.

Existing LIBOR-linked contracts for derivatives, loans, bonds and other financial instruments that mature beyond the end of 2021 are expected to transition to ARR. Industry working groups are currently working with authorities and consulting with market participants to develop market practices that may be used to transition these contracts. One of the main considerations is the differences between LIBOR and ARR. LIBOR are term rates which are quoted for forward-looking periods (for example, one-, three-, six- or twelve-month periods) at the beginning of that period. LIBOR also includes a credit spread for bank credit risk. ARR on the other hand

are overnight rates with little or no credit risk. To facilitate the transition of contracts from LIBOR to ARR on an economically equivalent basis, adjustments for term and credit differences will need to be applied.

In Australia, measures have been taken to reform BBSW, the most widely used Australian dollar interest benchmark, such that it is expected to continue for the foreseeable future with the nominated ARR for AUD being the RBA Cash Rate (also known as AONIA). Nevertheless, reforms in global interest rate benchmarks may change market practices in Australia. For example, some parties may develop a preference to use AONIA instead of BBSW, or contracts may include more robust terms to deal with a potential future cessation of BBSW.

As a diversified financial services group with a variety of global products and services, IBOR reforms, including the transition from LIBOR to ARR, are important changes for the Consolidated Entity.

The Consolidated Entity's IBOR project

During 2018, the Consolidated Entity initiated a project, which is sponsored by its Chief Financial Officer (CFO), to manage the impacts of IBOR reform, including overseeing the transition from LIBOR to ARR. A group-wide steering committee was established with its key responsibility being the governance of the project. This committee includes senior executives from the Consolidated Entity's Operating Groups, Financial Management Group (FMG), Risk Management Group (RMG), Corporate Operations Group (COG) and Legal and Governance team.

The scope of the project to manage the impacts of IBOR reform across the Consolidated Entity includes:

- assessing the impacts and risks of LIBOR transition across Operating and Support Groups including legal agreements, systems, models and processes
- assessing the impact on clients and developing plans to support their transition to ARR
- developing ARR products and implementing plans for operational readiness
- monitoring market developments with respect to both LIBOR and ARR, including any changes to accounting standards and other regulator activity
- the identification of the impact of the reform on separate legal entities within the Consolidated Entity, including those entities that are subject to separate regulatory requirements and oversight and responding to regulator and other industry bodies regarding IBOR-related requests for information.

Impacts on financial reporting

AASB 2019-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*, issued in October 2019, amended AASB 9, *Financial Instruments* (AASB 9) and AASB 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, to provide certain relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedge accounting relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. The relief enables the continuation of hedge accounting for impacted hedge relationships during the period of uncertainty prior to IBOR transition and is mandatorily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The Consolidated Entity elected to early adopt the amendments and there are no significant impacts on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(i) Basis of preparation continued

Impacted hedge relationships include those that hedge the variability of cash flows (cash flow hedges) and fixed interest rate risk (fair value hedges) due to the likely cessation of USD LIBOR and GBP LIBOR to which the Consolidated Entity's hedging relationships are exposed. With the BBSW having been reformed, the Consolidated Entity has not applied the relief to instruments referencing BBSW.

The amendments provide the following relief:

- when determining whether a forecast transaction is highly probable, the Consolidated Entity assumes that the interest rate benchmark on which its hedged cash flows are based are not altered as a result of the IBOR reform. The amendment also applies to cash flow hedges that have been discontinued with an amount remaining in the Consolidated Entity's cash flow hedge reserve
- in determining that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the Consolidated Entity has assumed that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and/or hedged risk are based are not altered as a result of the IBOR reform
- for hedges of a non-contractually specified benchmark component of interest rate risk, the Consolidated Entity is required to determine that the risk component is separately identifiable only at the inception of the hedging relationship.

The Consolidated Entity will cease to apply the relief when (a) the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the IBOR based cash flows; or (b) the hedging relationship is discontinued, whichever is earlier.

Note 32 *Hedge accounting* provides certain information about hedging relationships for which the Consolidated Entity has applied the relief.

In April 2020, the IASB released an exposure draft on proposed amendments to various accounting standards, including IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, to address the accounting issues that will arise following the transition to ARR. The proposed amendments provide guidance on a number of accounting matters such as:

- the accounting for the modification of financial assets and financial liabilities, including lease liabilities, required for transition
- hedge accounting relating to post-transition issues
- additional quantitative and qualitative disclosure requirements.

The final amendments are expected to be published during the second half of 2020. The Consolidated Entity will continue to monitor these developments to determine the impact thereof on its project and its financial statements.

(b) New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are not yet effective for the financial year

AASB Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The revised AASB Framework, is effective for the Consolidated Entity's annual financial reporting period beginning on 1 April 2020.

The AASB Framework provides the AASB with a base of consistent concepts upon which future accounting standards will be developed. The AASB Framework will also assist financial report preparers to develop consistent accounting policies when there is no specific or similar standard that addresses an issue.

The AASB Framework includes amendments to the definition and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses, guidance on measurement and derecognition, and other relevant financial reporting concepts. The application of the AASB Framework from 1 April 2020 is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity's financial statements. However, management's impact assessment of the AASB Framework identified changes necessary to the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position for the year ended 31 March 2020, as explained in Note 1(i) *Basis of preparation*.

(ii) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated Financial Report reflects the financial performance and financial position of the Consolidated Entity. Subsidiaries are all those entities (including structured entities) which the Consolidated Entity controls. The Consolidated Entity controls an entity where it has:

- power to direct the relevant activities
- exposure, or rights, to significant variable returns, and
- the ability to utilise power to affect the entity's returns.

The determination of control is based on current facts and circumstances and is continuously assessed. The Consolidated Entity has power over an entity when it has existing substantive rights that provide it with the current ability to direct the entity's relevant activities. Relevant activities are those activities that significantly affect the entity's returns. The Consolidated Entity also considers the entity's purpose and design. If the Consolidated Entity determines that it has power over an entity, the Consolidated Entity then evaluates whether it has exposure or rights to variable returns that, in aggregate, are significant.

All variable returns are considered in making that assessment including, but not limited to, returns from debt or equity investments, guarantees, liquidity arrangements, variable fees and certain derivative contracts.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(ii) Principles of consolidation continued

Structured entities

Structured Entities (SEs) are those entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities of the SE are directed by means of contractual arrangements. When assessing whether the Consolidated Entity controls (and therefore consolidates) a SE, judgement is required as to whether the Consolidated Entity has power over the relevant activities as well as exposure, or rights, to significant variable returns of the SE.

Where the Consolidated Entity has power over the SE's relevant activities, is exposed to significant variable returns through the residual risk associated with its involvement in SEs and is able to affect its returns, the underlying assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of these SEs are reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation

The effects of all transactions between entities in the Consolidated Entity are eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Non-controlling interests (NCI) in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statements of financial position and are determined on the basis of the Consolidated Entity's present ownership interest in the entity.

Where control of an entity was obtained during the financial year, its results are included in the consolidated income statement from the date on which control was obtained. Where control of an entity ceased during the financial year, its results are included for that part of the financial year during which control existed.

The Consolidated Entity determines the dates of obtaining control (i.e. acquisition date) and losing control (i.e. disposal date) of another entity based on an assessment of all pertinent facts and circumstances that affect the ability to direct the relevant activities and the capacity to influence returns of that entity.

Facts and circumstances that have the most impact include the contractual arrangements agreed with the counterparty, the manner in which those arrangements are expected to operate in practice and whether regulatory approval is required (including the nature of such approval). The acquisition or disposal date does not necessarily occur when the transaction is closed or finalised under law.

Subsidiaries held by the Company are carried in its financial statements at cost less impairment, adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged where such subsidiaries are held in qualifying fair value hedge relationships.

Interests in associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures are entities over which the Consolidated Entity has significant influence or joint control, but not control. Existing ownership interests (including in-substance existing ownership interests) in associates and joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method. Equity accounting is applied from the date that the Consolidated Entity has significant influence or joint control and ceases when the Consolidated Entity no longer has significant influence or joint control.

The Consolidated Entity determines the dates of obtaining or losing significant influence or joint control of another entity based on an assessment of all pertinent facts and circumstances that affect the ability to significantly influence the financial and operating policies or jointly control the relevant activities of that entity. Facts and circumstances that have the most impact include the contractual arrangements agreed with the counterparty, the manner in which those arrangements are expected to operate in practice, and whether regulatory approval is required (including the nature of such approval). The acquisition or disposal date does not necessarily occur when the transaction is closed or finalised under law.

The equity method of accounting is applied in the consolidated Financial Report and requires the recognition of the Consolidated Entity's share of its associates' and joint ventures' post-acquisition profits or loss in the consolidated income statement, and the share of the post-acquisition movements in reserves in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Equity accounting of losses is restricted to the Consolidated Entity's interests in its associate or joint venture, unless the Consolidated Entity has an obligation or has made payment on behalf of the entity.

Long-term interests in an associate or joint venture, which are in the nature of debt and in-substance form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture, but to which the equity method is not applied, are accounted for in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's financial instruments' accounting policies. Subsequently, the loss allocation and impairment requirements in AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* are applied. The Consolidated Entity calculates expected credit losses on these loans in accordance with AASB 9.

Where there is an indicator of impairment, the carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying value. Impairment losses are recognised as impairment charges as part of other operating income and charges. A reversal of a previously recognised impairment loss is recognised only to the extent that the investment's carrying value does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (including consideration of any equity accounted losses), if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are classified as held for sale when the Consolidated Entity determines that the interest will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Equity accounting is suspended when the interest is classified as held for sale.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(ii) Principles of consolidation continued

On disposal of an investment in an associate or a joint venture, the difference between the sales consideration, any retained interest and the carrying value is recognised as a gain or loss in investment income as part of other operating income and charges together with any gains and losses in OCI that related to the associate or joint venture.

Investments in associates and joint ventures held by the Company are carried in its financial statements at cost less impairment, adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged where such investments are held in qualifying fair value hedge relationships.

Change in ownership interests

When acquiring additional interests of a financial asset (such that it becomes an associate, joint venture or subsidiary) or an investment in an associate or joint venture (such that it becomes a subsidiary) and the underlying entity constitutes a business, previously held interests are revalued to their current fair value and any gain or loss is immediately recognised in investment income as part other operating income and charges.

Similarly, when selling ownership interests of a subsidiary (such that control is lost), or an investment in an associate or joint venture (such that it becomes a financial asset), retained ownership interests are revalued to their current fair value and any gain or loss is immediately recognised in investment income as part of other operating income and charges. To the extent the sale represents a contribution to an associate or joint venture, retained ownership interests are not revalued.

Changes in the Consolidated Entity's interest in a subsidiary that does not result in the loss of control are accounted for directly within equity. Increases in the Consolidated Entity's ownership of an associate or joint venture are accounted for as an increase in the carrying value of the interest in associate or joint venture. The difference between the reduction in the Consolidated Entity's interest in an associate or joint venture that remains an associate or joint venture and the fair value of consideration received is accounted for as a gain or loss within investment income as part of other operating income and charges. A proportionate amount of associated OCI is reclassified to profit or loss, or reclassified within equity, as would otherwise be required on disposal of the underlying position.

(iii) Business combinations

Distinguishing between whether assets or a business is acquired involves judgement. The Consolidated Entity identifies a business where an acquired integrated set of activities and assets includes an economic resource (input) and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to provide goods or services to customers, generate investment income or other income from ordinary activities (outputs).

On a transaction by transaction basis, the Consolidated Entity may use a practical expedient to determine that an acquired set of activities is not a business. Under this assessment, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration exchanged is measured as the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred. Transaction costs of a business combination are recognised directly in the consolidated income statement as part of other operating expenses.

Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. The Consolidated Entity elects, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure NCI either at fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the consideration exchanged, recognised NCI, and the fair value of previously held equity interests over the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the business acquired and is recognised as part of intangible assets in the statements of financial position. Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairments.

If the consideration is less than the Consolidated Entity's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in investment income as part of other operating income and charges, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Contingent consideration that is dependent on any subsequent event is measured at fair value with changes in its fair value recognised in investment income as part of other operating income and charges.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present values as at the acquisition date. The discount rate used is the Consolidated Entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Combinations between entities or businesses under common control

Common control transactions which are business combinations involving entities or businesses that are ultimately controlled by the same parent entity are accounted for at book value.

Where the Consolidated Entity acquires, as part of a common control transaction, assets that meet the definition of a business, the assets and liabilities acquired are recorded using the book values included in the consolidated financial statements of the entity having the highest level within the common control group. The Consolidated Entity accounts for the difference between the consideration paid and the book value of the assets and liabilities acquired as a gain or loss in equity.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(iii) Business combinations continued

In the Consolidated Entity's financial statements, to the extent the common control transaction occurred between entities ultimately controlled by Macquarie Bank Limited, gains and losses relating to a common control transaction are eliminated against the amount recorded in the acquirer's equity relating to the common control transaction.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost on acquisition and subsequently in accordance with Note 1(ii) *Principles of consolidation*.

(iv) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each entity in the Consolidated Entity is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Consolidated Entity's and the Company's financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (the presentation currency), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into each entity's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in net trading income, except when deferred in OCI as a result of meeting cash flow hedge or net investment hedge accounting requirements (see Note 32 *Hedge accounting*).

Translation differences on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in the income statement.

Translation differences on financial assets classified as FVOCI are included in the income statement, including when they form part of fair value hedge relationships see Note 1(xi) *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* and Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*.

Subsidiaries and other entities

The results and financial position of all entities that have a functional currency other than Australian dollars are translated into Australian dollars as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that statement of financial position. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing exchange rate
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at actual or average exchange rates at the dates of the transactions

- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in OCI within a separate component of reserves, being the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR).

For net investment in foreign operations where such investments are designated as qualifying hedged items in a 'Net investment in foreign operation hedge', refer to Note 1(xi) *Derivative instruments and hedging activities*.

Foreign currency gains and losses on intragroup loans are recognised in the income statement except where the loan is in-substance part of the Consolidated Entity's net investment in the foreign operation, in which case the foreign currency gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Entity's FCTR.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, exchange differences recognised in the FCTR are reclassified to the income statement and recognised in investment income as part of other operating income and charges. Where there is a partial disposal of the foreign operation, without resulting in the loss of control, a proportionate share of the accumulated FCTR is reattributed within equity to non-controlling interest. When there is a partial disposal of a foreign operation that is an associate or joint arrangement, without resulting in loss of significant influence or joint control, a proportionate share of the accumulated FCTR is reclassified to profit or loss.

(v) Revenue and expense recognition

Net interest income

Interest income and interest expense (with the exception of borrowing costs that are capitalised on a qualifying asset which is not measured at fair value) are recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, and debt financial assets classified as at fair value through OCI. The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument at a rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Fees and transaction costs that are integral to the lending arrangement are recognised in the income statement over the expected life (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) of the instrument in accordance with the EIR method.

When the estimates of payments or receipts of a financial instrument are subsequently revised, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the actual or revised cash flows with the remeasurement recognised as part of interest income (financial assets) or interest expense (financial liabilities).

The calculation of the EIR does not include ECL, except for financial assets which on initial recognition are classified as purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI). Interest income on these assets is determined using a credit adjusted EIR by discounting the estimated future cash receipts, including credit losses expected at initial recognition, through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(v) Revenue and expense recognition continued

Interest income on financial assets that are not credit-impaired is determined by applying the financial asset's EIR to the financial asset's gross carrying amount. Interest income on financial assets that are not classified as POCI but are subsequently classified as credit-impaired (stage III), is recognised by applying the EIR to the amortised cost carrying value (being the gross carrying value after deducting the impairment loss).

Interest income and expense on financial assets and liabilities that are classified as FVTPL is accounted for on a contractual rate basis.

Fee and commission income

Revenue earned by the Consolidated Entity from its contracts with customers primarily consists of the following categories of fee and commission income:

Brokerage and other trading-related income

The Consolidated Entity enters into contracts with customers to act as an agent to buy and sell securities and fees related to this service are recognised on trade date. The brokerage and commission income is presented net of any rebates.

Other fee and commission income

Other fee and commission income includes fees earned on a range of banking products and services platforms, wealth services, credit cards, structuring fees, portfolio administration, lending services, stock borrow and lending activities and income on structured products which are recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied.

The revenue recognition policies above are applied to internal fee sharing arrangements between the entities within the Macquarie Group. Management fees and other cost recoveries are recognised as and when the Company performs a service to other entities within the Macquarie Group as per the agreed cost or profit sharing arrangements.

Net operating lease income

Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. It comprises operating lease income and supplemental rent and is presented net of the related depreciation expense.

Supplemental rent, maintenance liability and end of lease compensation

Generally, under operating lease contracts the lessee is responsible for maintenance. Supplementary rent received from lessees in relation to maintenance is recognised as a maintenance liability where the lessee is responsible for maintenance and the Consolidated Entity is obligated to reimburse lessees for the maintenance.

In certain circumstances, the Consolidated Entity, as lessor agrees to an alternative mechanism related to maintenance known as end of lease compensation. This compensation is typically calculated on the basis of the condition of each major component at the end of the lease relative to the commencement of the lease measured by hours, number of cycles or calendar time at an agreed rate specified in the lease. The expected compensation for the use of the asset is accrued over the term of the lease and receipt of this compensation is deferred until the end of the lease.

In other leases, the lessee is required to enter into a contract with an approved third party maintenance service provider and make payments on a monthly basis to the service provider based on hours operated.

Other operating income and charges

Other operating income and charges includes investment income, and other income.

Investment income includes gains and losses arising from subsequent changes in the fair values of equity and debt investment securities at fair value through profit or loss and dividends or distributions on these securities which represent the return on such investments. Impairment losses/reversal of impairment losses on these financial assets are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Gains or losses on the change of control, joint control and/or significant influence and reclassifications to/from held for sale also forms part of investment income. Refer to Note 1(ii) *Principles of consolidation* for details on the timing of recognition of such gains or losses.

Dividends

Dividends or distributions on financial assets are recognised as income when the Consolidated Entity becomes entitled to the dividend or distribution. Dividends and distributions from associates and joint ventures reduce the carrying amount of the investment in the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position. Dividends or distributions from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised in the income statement of the Company when the right to receive the dividend or distribution is established.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the income statement as and when the provision of services is received.

(vi) Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports to Senior Management about components of the Consolidated Entity that are regularly reviewed by Senior Management who have been identified as the chief operating decision makers, in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. Information reported to Senior Management for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance is specifically focused on core products and services offered, comprising five reportable segments as disclosed in as disclosed in Note 3 *Segment reporting*.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(vi) Segment reporting continued

Information about products and services is based on the financial information used to produce the Consolidated Entity's financial statements. Information about geographical segments is based on the jurisdiction of the respective entities.

(vii) Taxation

The balance sheet approach to tax effect accounting has been adopted whereby the income tax expense for the financial year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when temporary differences arise between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts which give rise to a future tax benefit, or when a benefit arises due to unused tax losses. In both cases, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which to utilise those temporary differences or tax losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when such temporary differences give rise to taxable amounts that are payable in future periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered, or the liabilities are settled under enacted or substantively enacted tax law.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and an intention to either settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred taxes attributable to amounts recognised in OCI are also recognised in OCI.

The Consolidated Entity exercises judgement in determining whether deferred tax assets, particularly in relation to tax losses, are probable of recovery.

Factors considered include the ability to offset tax losses within the tax consolidated group in Australia or groups of entities in overseas jurisdictions, the nature of the tax loss, the length of time that tax losses are eligible for carry forward to offset against future taxable profits and whether future taxable profits are expected to be sufficient to allow recovery of deferred tax assets.

The Consolidated Entity undertakes transactions in the ordinary course of business where the income tax treatment requires the exercise of judgement. The Consolidated Entity estimates the amount expected to be paid to/(recovered from) tax authorities based on its understanding and interpretation of the law. Uncertain tax positions are presented as current or deferred tax assets or liabilities.

Tax consolidation

The Consolidated Entity's Australian tax liabilities are determined according to tax consolidation legislation.

All eligible Australian resident wholly owned subsidiaries of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL, the Company's ultimate parent entity) comprise a tax consolidated group with MGL as the head entity. As a consequence, the Company and the relevant subsidiaries are not liable to make income tax payments and do not recognise any current tax balances or any deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses.

The tax consolidated group recognises its current and deferred taxes using the 'group allocation approach' detailed in AASB Interpretation 1052 *Tax Consolidation Accounting*. Under the terms and conditions of a tax funding agreement, MGL charges each subsidiary for all current tax liabilities incurred in respect of their activities and reimburses each subsidiary for any tax assets arising from unused tax losses.

Should MGL be in default of its tax payment obligations, or a default is probable, the current tax balances of its subsidiaries will be determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of a tax sharing agreement between MGL and entities in the tax consolidated group.

Goods and Services tax (GST)

Where GST (or other value added tax) is not recoverable from global tax authorities, it is either capitalised to the statements of financial position as part of the cost of the related asset or is recognised in the income statement. Where GST (or other value added tax) is recoverable from or payable to global tax authorities, the amount is recorded as a separate asset or liability in the statements of financial position.

(viii) Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Consolidated Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial instrument is initially recognised at fair value and is adjusted for (in the case of instruments not classified at FVTPL) transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instrument, and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs and fees earned relating to financial instruments carried at FVTPL are recorded in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(viii) Financial instruments continued

The best evidence of a financial instruments' fair value at initial recognition is its transaction price, unless its fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique for which variables include only data from observable markets. Where such alternative evidence exists, the Consolidated Entity recognises profit or loss immediately when the instrument is recognised ('day 1 profit or loss'). When significant unobservable inputs are used to determine fair value, the day 1 profit or loss is deferred and is recognised in the income statement over the life of the transaction or when the inputs become observable. The Consolidated Entity applies this day 1 profit or loss policy to all financial instruments measured at fair value.

Financial instruments arising in multiple transactions are accounted for as a single arrangement if this best reflects the substance of the arrangement. Factors considered in this assessment include whether the financial instruments:

- are entered into at the same time and in contemplation of one another
- have the same counterparty
- relate to the same risk
- there is no apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not also have been accomplished in a single transaction
- consideration of whether each of the financial instruments has its own terms and conditions and each may be transferred or settled separately.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised from the statements of financial position when:

- the rights to cash flows have expired, or
- the Consolidated Entity has transferred the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

A financial asset is transferred if, and only if, the Consolidated Entity i) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, or ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement where:

- the Consolidated Entity is not obligated to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset
- the Consolidated Entity is prohibited from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients, and
- the Consolidated Entity is obligated to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In transactions where the Consolidated Entity neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the asset is derecognised if control over the asset is lost. Any interest in the transferred and derecognised financial asset that is created or retained by the Consolidated Entity is recognised as a separate asset or liability. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Consolidated Entity continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement as determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statements of financial position when the Consolidated Entity's obligation has been discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of debt financial assets or financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised in other income as part of other operating income and charges, while those arising from the derecognition of debt financial assets or financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at FVTPL or at FVOCI are recognised as investment income as part of other operating income and charges.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under AASB 9, and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

Modification of financial instruments

A financial instrument is modified when its original contractual cash flows are renegotiated or modified. A financial instrument that is renegotiated is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms or if the existing terms are modified such that the renegotiated financial instrument is a substantially different financial instrument. Where the modification results in derecognition of the original financial instrument, the new financial instrument is recorded initially at its fair value and the resulting difference is recorded in other income.

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, and for debt financial assets measured at FVOCI, when the modification does not result in derecognition, a gain or loss is recognised in other income reflecting the adjustment of the gross carrying amount to reflect the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted at the original EIR.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on the business model within which the asset is held and on the basis of the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(viii) Financial instruments continued

Business model assessment

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

- (i) how the performance of the financial assets held within that business model is evaluated and reported to the Consolidated Entity's Senior Management personnel and senior executives
- (ii) the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed, and
- (iii) how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The Consolidated Entity exercises judgement to determine the appropriate level at which to assess its business models and its intention with respect to its financial assets.

Solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI)

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether these represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. This includes an assessment of whether cash flows primarily reflect consideration for the time value of money and credit risk of the principal outstanding. Interest may also include consideration for other basic lending risks and costs.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method where:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI requirements, and
- (iii) the financial asset has not been classified as DFVTPL.

Interest income is determined in accordance with the EIR method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if the following conditions are met:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI requirements, and
- (iii) the financial asset has not been classified as DFVTPL.

Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in OCI, with the exception of interest (which is recognised as part of interest income), ECL (which is recognised as a credit impairment charge in other operating income and charges) and foreign exchange gains and losses (which are recognised in net trading income). When debt financial assets at FVOCI are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI and recognised in investment income as part of other operating income and charges.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Entity's financial statements, the FVTPL classification consists of the following:

- financial assets that are held for active trading (held for trading (HFT)). This classification includes all derivative financial assets, except those that are designated as hedging instruments in qualifying hedge relationships and are classified as FVTPL
- financial assets that have been designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch (DFVTPL)
- financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by managing the financial assets on a fair value basis in order to realise gains and losses as opposed to a business model in which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows
- financial assets that fail the SPPI test (FVTPL).

Equity financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

Changes in the fair value of HFT financial assets are recognised in net trading income. Changes in the fair value of financial assets that are DFVTPL and FVTPL are recognised as investment income as part of other operating income and charges.

The interest component of financial assets that are classified as HFT, DFVTPL and FVTPL is recognised in interest income.

Reclassification of financial instruments

The Consolidated Entity reclassifies debt financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial assets that are reclassified are subsequently measured based on the financial asset's new measurement category.

The Consolidated Entity does not reclassify financial liabilities after initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, unless they are either held for trading, in which case they are classified as HFT, or have been designated to be measured at FVTPL (DFVTPL). A financial liability may be DFVTPL if:

- the liability contains embedded derivatives which must otherwise be separated and carried at fair value, or
- such a designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise have arisen.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies

continued

(viii) Financial instruments continued

All derivative financial liabilities are classified as HFT, except those that are designated as hedging instruments in qualifying hedge relationships and are classified as FVTPL.

The changes in fair value of financial liabilities that are classified as HFT are recognised as part of net trading income. Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities that are classified as DFVTPL are recognised in other income and charges as part of other operating income and charges, with the exception of changes in fair value relating to changes in the Consolidated Entity's own credit risk that is presented separately in OCI and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The interest component of financial liabilities that are classified as HFT or DFVTPL is recognised in interest expense.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported on the statements of financial position, when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and either there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(ix) Cash collateral on securities borrowed and lent and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

As part of its trading and financing activities, the Consolidated Entity borrows and lends securities, commodities and other assets ('underlying') on a collateralised basis. The underlying subject to the arrangement is not derecognised from the statements of financial position of the relevant parties, as the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the initial holder. These transactions include:

- reverse repurchase transactions, where the Consolidated Entity purchases on underlying under an agreement to resell
- repurchase transactions, where the Consolidated Entity sells on underlying under an agreement to repurchase.

Similar transactions with related body corporates are reported as part of 'Due to/from related body corporate entities and subsidiaries.' Refer to Note 1(xx).

The Consolidated Entity continually reviews the fair values of the underlying on which the above transactions are based and, where appropriate, requests or provides additional collateral to support the transactions, in accordance with the terms of the respective agreements.

Reverse repurchase agreements are measured as followed by the Consolidated Entity:

- agreements that are collateralised with commodities are measured at amortised cost when they are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and AASB 9's SPPI criteria are met
- agreements that are held within the Consolidated Entity's cash and liquid assets portfolio are measured at FVOCI as they are held in a business model to both collect contractual cash flows and with the intention to sell

- all other reverse repurchase agreements are measured at FVTPL to reflect the Consolidated Entity's business model to realise fair value gains and losses as opposed to a business model in which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows.

Also refer to Note 34 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*.

Repurchase agreements are measured at DFVTPL to eliminate an accounting mismatch created by managing these agreements together with the reverse repurchase agreements measured at FVTPL.

The Consolidated Entity uses trade date accounting when recording regular way purchases and sales of these assets and liabilities. At the date a purchase transaction is entered into (trade date), the Consolidated Entity recognises the resulting financial asset or liability and any subsequent unrealised profit or loss arising from revaluing that contract to fair value is recognised in the income statement. Refer to Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*.

(x) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets (long positions) comprise financial instruments such as debt and equity securities, bank bills, treasury notes, loans and commodity contracts purchased with the intent of being actively traded either individually or as part of a portfolio. It also includes commodities for which the Consolidated Entity has a trading intention.

Trading liabilities comprise obligations to deliver assets (short positions) across the same trading categories and which the Consolidated Entity intends to actively trade.

Trading assets and liabilities are classified as HFT. Commodity inventory is measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with the broker-trader exception, on the basis that such assets are acquired with the purpose of selling in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in price or broker-traders' margin.

The Consolidated Entity uses trade date accounting when recording regular way purchases and sales of trading assets and liabilities. At the date a purchase transaction is entered into (trade date), the Consolidated Entity recognises the resulting financial asset or liability and any subsequent unrealised profit or loss arising from revaluing that contract to fair value is recognised as part of net trading income in the income statement. When the Consolidated Entity becomes party to a sale contract, and the derecognition criteria are met, it derecognises the trading asset or liability and recognises a trade receivable or trade payable from trade date until settlement date.

(xi) Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Derivative instruments entered into by the Consolidated Entity include futures, forwards and forward rate agreements, swaps and options in the interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, credit and equity markets. These derivative instruments are principally used by the Consolidated Entity for the purposes of risk management of existing and forecast financial and non-financial assets and liabilities and are also entered into for client trading purposes.

Derivatives are recognised in the statements of financial position as an asset where they have a positive fair value at the reporting date or as a liability where they have a negative fair value at the reporting date.

Fair values are obtained from quoted prices in active markets where available, and valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. The accounting for derivatives is subject to the application of the day 1 profit or loss policy as described in Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*.

The Consolidated Entity applies trade date accounting to the recognition and derecognition of derivative financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xi) Derivative instruments and hedging activities continued

Hedge accounting

As part of its ongoing business, the Consolidated Entity is exposed to several financial risks, principally that of interest rate, foreign exchange rate and commodity price risk (collectively referred to as the hedged risk or exposure). The Consolidated Entity has limited appetite for such risks and has policies and practices in place to ensure that these risks are effectively managed. The Consolidated Entity mitigates these risks through the use of derivative financial instruments, and, in the case of foreign currency risk, foreign-denominated debt issued (collectively referred to as hedging instruments). In order to account for the difference in measurement bases or location of the gains and losses between the exposure that is being hedged and the hedging instrument, the Consolidated Entity applies hedge accounting as detailed in the table that follows:

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge	Net investment hedge
Nature of hedge	The hedge of the fair value risk of a financial asset or non-financial asset or liability.	The hedge of the change in cash flows of a financial asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.	The hedge of changes in the Consolidated Entity's foreign denominated net assets for changes in foreign currency rates.
Hedged risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interest rate risk – Commodity price risk – Foreign exchange risk (spot)⁽¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interest rate risk – Foreign exchange risk (spot) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Foreign exchange risk (spot)
Hedged item	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fixed interest rate financial assets and liabilities – Commodity transportation contracts – Equity investments in foreign currency denominated subsidiaries⁽¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Floating interest rate financial assets and liabilities – Foreign currency denominated interest bearing financial assets and liabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Foreign operations
Hedging instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interest rate swaps – Commodity forward contracts – Foreign exchange forward contracts⁽¹⁾ – Cross currency swaps⁽¹⁾ – Foreign currency denominated issued debt⁽¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interest rate swaps – Cross currency swaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Foreign exchange forward contracts – Foreign currency denominated issued debt.
Designation and documentation	At inception of the hedge relationship, documentation is required of the risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, the hedging instrument, hedged item, hedged risk and how the hedge relationship will meet the hedge effectiveness requirements.		
Hedge effectiveness method	<p>All hedge relationships are assessed for prospective hedge effectiveness both at the inception of the hedge, at each reporting period and following any significant change in circumstances affecting the hedge, by demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument – credit risk does not dominate the changes in value of either the hedged item or the hedging instrument – the hedge ratio is reflective of the Consolidated Entity's risk management approach. <p>The hedge effectiveness assessment is performed by a combination of qualitative and, where applicable, quantitative assessments. Changes in the hedge ratio, or rebalancing, may be required to adjust the designated quantities of either the hedged item or the hedging instrument.</p>		

(1) The Company (but not the Consolidated Entity) designates fair value hedges of spot foreign exchange risk arising from the fair value of equity investments in foreign currency denominated subsidiaries.

Note 1**Summary of significant accounting policies continued****(xi) Derivative instruments and hedging activities continued**

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge	Net investment hedge
Accounting treatment for the hedging instrument	Fair value through the income statement.	Fair value through the cash flow hedge reserve as part of OCI, and then recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged item affects the income statement for the hedged risk.	Fair value through the foreign currency translation reserve as part of OCI and recognised in the income statement at the time at which there is a disposal of the hedged foreign operation or to non-controlling interests where there is a partial disposal of a subsidiary that remains consolidated.
Accounting treatment for the hedged item	Adjustments to the carrying value are recognised in the income statement for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk.	Accounted for on an amortised cost basis.	Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Entity's foreign currency translation reserve as part of OCI.
Accounting treatment for hedge ineffectiveness	Recognised as part of net trading income in the income statement to the extent that changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are not offset by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument.	Recognised as part of net trading income in the income statement to the extent to which changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument exceed, in absolute terms, the change in the fair value of the hedged item.	
Accounting treatment if the hedge relationship is discontinued	Where the hedged item still exists, adjustments to the hedged item are amortised to the income statement on an EIR basis.	<p>The gain or loss remains in the cash flow hedge reserve to the extent that the hedged cash flows are still expected to take place and subsequently recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged item affects the income statement for the hedged risk.</p> <p>Where the hedged cash flows are no longer expected to take place, the gain or loss in the cash flow hedge reserve is recognised immediately in the income statement.</p>	The gain or loss remains recognised in the FCTR until such time as there is a disposal of the hedged foreign operation or is recognised in non-controlling interests where there is a partial disposal of a subsidiary that remains consolidated.
Other accounting policies	None	The foreign currency basis spread of the hedging instrument, being the liquidity charge for exchanging different currencies, is excluded from the hedge designation. This spread is deferred in the cost of hedging reserve and released to the income statement at the time at which the hedged exposure affects the income statement.	

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xii) Margin money and settlement assets and liabilities

Margin money and settlement assets and liabilities includes trade settlement balances, margin monies and balances with clearing houses. Margin monies primarily represent deposits placed with clearing houses in relation to futures trading and other derivatives transactions. The balance includes both initial margin and variance margin which varies based on trading activities. Settlement balances represent outstanding trade timing balances as at the reporting date due to the timing difference between trade date and settlement date. Balances are carried at amortised cost except for certain margin money balances that are held in money market funds and certain settlement balances which are carried at FVTPL.

(xiii) Financial investments

Investment securities in this category include investments in equity or debt securities which are not actively traded by the Consolidated Entity.

Debt investment securities in this category are in the nature of bonds, negotiable certificates of deposits (NCD), floating rate notes (FRN), commercial paper and other debt securities.

Financial investments are initially recognised on trade date at fair value (adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs for debt investments subsequently measured at FVOCI) and subsequently measured in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy for financial instruments Note 1(viii).

(xiv) Loan Assets

This category includes loans that are not held for trading purposes and typically includes the Consolidated Entity's lending activities to its customers.

Loan assets are initially recognised at fair value on settlement date (adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs for loan assets subsequently measured at amortised cost or FVOCI) and subsequently measured in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy for financial instruments Note 1(viii).

Certain finance lease receivables are also presented as part of loan assets. For the detailed policy on financial instruments, including treatment of derecognition, refer to Note 1(viii).

(xv) Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost (which includes, where applicable, directly attributable borrowing costs) less, accumulated depreciation and where applicable, accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

ROU assets are measured at cost and comprise of the amount that corresponds to the amount recognised for the lease liability on initial recognition together with any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), initial direct costs and restoration-related costs.

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets includes assets leased out under operating leases.

Depreciation to allocate the difference between cost and residual values over the estimated useful life is calculated on the following bases:

- diminishing balance method for aviation assets
- unit of production method for certain infrastructure assets
- straight-line basis for all other assets.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Annual depreciation rates are summarised below:

Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2 to 3.3%
Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements ⁽¹⁾	10 to 20%
Equipment	33 to 50%
Infrastructure assets ⁽²⁾	2 to 12%
Aviation ⁽³⁾	2 to 8%
Meters	5 to 15%
Rail cars	3 to 5%
Telecommunications	41%
Other operating lease assets	2 to 50%

(1) Where remaining lease terms are less than five years, leasehold improvements are depreciated over the remaining lease term.

(2) Includes infrastructure assets, for which depreciation is calculated on a unit of production basis.

(3) Includes aircraft, for which depreciation is calculated on a diminishing-value basis.

Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and reassessed in the light of commercial and technological developments. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the asset's carrying amount and are recognised in other income as part of other operating income and charges. The Consolidated Entity does not recognise a right-of-use asset for short term or low value leases, instead the expense is recognised over the lease term as appropriate as part of 'operating expenses' in the income statement.

(xvi) Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of consideration, recognised NCI, and the fair value of previously held equity interests over the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the business acquired. Goodwill arising from business combinations is included in intangible assets in the statements of financial position.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xvi) Goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets continued

Other acquired identifiable intangible assets

At the time at which the Consolidated Entity determines that it has acquired a business, the Consolidated Entity identifies intangible assets that are required to be initially recognised at fair value. An intangible asset is considered to have an indefinite useful life where it is expected to contribute to the Consolidated Entity's net cash inflows indefinitely.

The following intangible assets are typically identified and recognised by the Consolidated Entity:

- licences and trading rights: generally carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss. Where no contractual or legal limitation exists, these assets are not amortised because they are considered to have an indefinite useful life
- customer and servicing contracts acquired with a finite useful life: carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Amortisation is calculated over the period for which the customer relationship is expected to exist
- customer and servicing contracts with an indefinite useful life: carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised in other operating expenses and impairments are recognised in other operating income and charges.

Software

Certain internal and external costs directly incurred in acquiring and developing certain computer software programmes are capitalised and amortised over the estimated useful life, usually a period of three to seven years on a straight line basis. The capitalised software asset is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis. Amortisation of computer software programmes and impairments, where applicable, is recognised in other operating expenses.

Costs incurred on the maintenance of software is expensed as incurred and recognised in other operating expenses.

(xvii) Deposits

Deposits include customer deposits, business banking and home loan deposits, and other balances such as client monies which are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(xviii) Other assets and liabilities

Contract assets, contract liabilities and capitalised expenses

Where the Consolidated Entity provides services to clients and the consideration is unconditional, a receivable is recognised. Where the consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time, these are recorded as contract assets. Both receivables and contract assets are assessed for impairment in accordance with AASB 9.

The Consolidated Entity, as permitted by AASB 15, has applied the practical expedient that allows for costs incurred to obtain a contract to be expensed as incurred where the amortisation period for any asset recognised would be less than 12 months. The Consolidated Entity also applies the practical expedient not to adjust consideration for the effects of a significant financing component, where the period between transferring a good or service and when the customer pays for that good or service is expected to be one year or less.

Contract liabilities relate to prepayments received from customers where the Consolidated Entity is yet to satisfy its performance obligation.

Non-current assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale

This category includes interests in businesses, subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and other assets and liabilities, and subsidiaries that are acquired exclusively with a view to sell or distribute (disposal group) for which the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale or distribution transaction rather than continuing use.

These assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale when they are available for immediate sale in their present condition and it is highly probable that it, they will be sold or distributed within 12 months. Where there is a planned partial disposal of a subsidiary resulting in loss of control, but the Consolidated Entity retains an interest in the disposed subsidiary, the entire carrying value of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Equity accounting, depreciation and amortisation is suspended when the held for sale criteria is satisfied.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell and is recognised in the income statement. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell, limited to the cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of sale is recognised at the date of sale.

Financial assets and liabilities that are classified as held for sale are measured in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's financial instruments' policies.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present legal or constructive obligation that has arisen as a result of past events and for which a reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent liabilities, which generally include letters of credit, indemnities, performance-related contingents and guarantees (other than financial guarantees) are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless they are considered remote.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xviii) Other assets and liabilities continued

Life investment linked assets and liabilities

Life investment policies consist of two components: a financial instrument (deposit component) and an investment management fee. The investment management fee is recognised in the income statement over the period for which the service is provided.

The deposit component of the financial instrument is designated at FVTPL to eliminate the accounting mismatch created by the Life investment linked assets, which are managed on a fair value basis and are measured at FVTPL. Life investment contract liabilities are directly linked to the performance and market value of the assets that back them and the fair value is measured as the minimum current surrender value. Withdrawals and surrenders of life investment contracts are treated as a reduction in the investment contract liability.

Employee benefit provisions

A liability for employee benefits is recognised by the entity that has the obligation to the employee. Generally, this is consistent with the legal position of the parties to the employment contract.

Liabilities for unpaid salaries, salary-related costs and provisions for annual leave are recorded in the statements of financial position at the salary rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Provisions for long service leave and other long-term benefits are recognised at the present value of expected future payments to be made.

In determining this amount, consideration is given to expected future salary levels and employee service histories. Expected future payments are discounted to their net present value using discount rates on high quality corporate bonds, except where there is no deep market, in which case rates on Government securities are used. Such discount rates have terms that match as closely as possible the expected future cash flows.

Provisions for unpaid employee benefits are derecognised when the benefit is settled or is transferred to another entity and the Company and Consolidated Entity are legally released from the obligation and do not retain a constructive obligation.

Dividends

Provisions for dividends to be paid by the Company are recognised in the statements of financial position as a liability and a reduction in retained earnings when the dividend has been declared.

(xix) Borrowings

Borrowings includes loans and other payables due to banks and financial institutions. These balances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

(xx) Due to/from related body corporate entities and subsidiaries

Transactions between the Consolidated Entity and other related body corporate entities under common control and between the Company and its subsidiaries, principally arise from the provision of banking and other financial services, lending arrangements and acceptance of funds on deposit, the provision of management and administration services, facilities and accommodation and the provision of financial guarantees. Refer to Note 1(v) *Revenue and expense recognition* and Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented net where the offsetting requirements are met Note 1(viii), such that the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position.

(xxi) Debt issued

Debt issued includes debt securities issued by the Consolidated Entity. These balances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method and at fair value for DFVTPL items in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's accounting policy for financial instruments, refer to Note 1(viii).

(xxii) Loan Capital

Loan capital represents issued debt with terms and conditions that qualify for inclusion as capital under Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) Standards. For compound instruments that have both equity and liability features, the liability component is initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs (and is thereafter measured at amortised cost using the EIR method), with the residual being accounted for within the Consolidated Entity's equity.

Capital instruments with conversion features, such as Common Equity Capital Trigger Events or Non-Viability Trigger Events, are assessed as to whether they contain embedded derivatives and, where applicable, are recognised separately as derivative assets and liabilities with changes in the fair value being recognised as part of net trading income in the income statement.

(xxiii) Impairment

Expected credit losses

The ECL requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost or are classified as FVOCI, lease receivables, amounts receivable from contracts with customers, loan commitments, certain letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts. The Consolidated Entity applies a three-stage approach to measuring the ECL based on changes in the financial asset's underlying credit risk and includes forward-looking or macroeconomic information (FLI). Where ECL is modelled collectively for portfolios of exposures, it is modelled as the product of the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

The calculation of ECL requires judgement and the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions. Refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses* for further information. Outcomes within the next financial period that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could result in changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xxiii) Impairment continued

The ECL is determined with reference to the following stages:

(i) Stage I – 12 month ECL

At initial recognition, and for financial assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, ECL is determined based on the PD over the next 12 months and the lifetime losses associated with such PD, adjusted for FLI.

(ii) Stage II – Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired

When there has been a SICR since initial recognition, the ECL is determined with reference to the financial asset's lifetime PD and the lifetime losses associated with that PD, adjusted for FLI. The Consolidated Entity applies its judgement in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition based on qualitative, quantitative, and reasonable and supportable information that includes FLI. Detail on the Consolidated Entity's process to determine whether there has been a SICR is provided in Note 11 *Expected credit losses*.

Use of more alternative criteria could result in significant changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised. Lifetime ECL is generally determined based upon the contractual maturity of the financial asset. For revolving facilities, the Consolidated Entity exercises judgement based on the behavioural, rather than contractual characteristics of the facility type.

(iii) Stage III – Lifetime ECL credit-impaired

Financial assets are classified as stage III where they are determined to be credit impaired, which generally matches the APRA definition of default. This includes exposures that are at least 90 days past due and where the obligor is unlikely to pay without recourse against available collateral. The ECL for credit impaired financial assets is generally measured as the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure, discounted using the EIR for that exposure. For credit-impaired exposures that are modelled collectively, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD, adjusted for FLI.

(iv) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI)

POCI financial assets are initially recognised at fair value with interest income subsequently determined using a credit-adjusted EIR. The credit-adjusted EIR is the EIR adjusted for expected credit losses on initial recognition.

The ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD adjusted for FLI or by discounting the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure using the credit adjusted EIR, with increases and decreases in the measured ECL from the date of origination or purchase being recognised in the income statement as either an impairment gain or loss.

Presentation of loss allowances

The loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

- loan assets, loans to related body corporate entities and subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures measured at amortised cost – as a deduction to the gross carrying amount
- loan assets, loans to associates and joint ventures, and debt financial investments measured at fair value through OCI – as a reduction in the OCI reserve account under equity. The carrying amount of the asset is not adjusted as it is recognised at fair value
- lease receivables, contract receivables and other assets measured at amortised cost – as a deduction to the gross carrying amount
- undrawn credit commitments – as a provision included in other liabilities.

When the Consolidated Entity concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering cash flows from the financial asset, and all possible collateral has been realised, the financial asset is written off, either partially or in full, against the related provision. Recoveries of loans previously written off are recorded based on the cash received.

Impairment of interests in associates and joint ventures

The Consolidated Entity performs an assessment at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that its interests in associates and joint ventures are impaired. The main indicators of impairment are significant changes in the market, economic or legal environment and a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost.

In making this judgement, the Consolidated Entity evaluates, among other factors, the normal volatility in share price and the period of time for which fair value has been below cost. If there is an indication that an investment in an associate or joint venture may be impaired, then the entire carrying amount of the investment in the associate or joint venture is tested for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use with its carrying amount.

Impairment losses recognised in the income statement for investments in associates and joint ventures are subsequently reversed through the income statement if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the impairment loss was recognised.

Fair value less costs to sell is estimated using market-based approaches using revenues, earnings and assets under management and multiples based on companies deemed comparable as well as other publicly available information relevant to the business.

Value-in-use is calculated using pre-tax cashflow projections of operating revenue and expenses. Forecasts are extrapolated using a growth rate and discounted using a pre-tax discount rate incorporating market risk determinants, adjusted for specific risks related to the cash generating units, if any, and the environment in which it operates.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xxiii) Impairment continued

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the Company's financial statements are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. At each reporting date, investments in subsidiaries that have been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment. The amount of any reversal of impairment recognised must not cause the investment's carrying value to exceed its original cost.

Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Intangible assets with indefinite lives (goodwill and certain intangible assets) are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For intangible assets that have a finite useful life and property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date for indications of impairment.

Impairment losses are recognised in other impairment charges as part of other operating income and charges for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Intangible assets (other than goodwill) for which an impairment loss has been recognised are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. A reversal is recognised only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

In relation to businesses acquired and held for disposal, the individual business is treated as a cash generating unit. Assets associated with strategic business acquisitions are allocated to each of the operating segments (refer to Note 3 *Segment reporting*) and assessed for impairment.

(xxiv) Performance based remuneration

Share-based payments

The ultimate parent company, MGL, operates share-based compensation plans, which include awards (including those delivered through the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (MEREP)) granted to employees under share acquisition plans. Information relating to these schemes is set out in Note 29 *Employee equity participation*.

The Consolidated Entity accounts for its share-based payments as follows:

Equity settled awards: The awards are measured at their grant date fair value and based on the number of equity instruments expected to vest. Expenses are recognised as part of employment expenses with a corresponding increase in contributed equity with reference to the vesting period of those awards. To the extent that the Consolidated Entity or Company pays the ultimate parent for MEREP awards offered to its employees, a corresponding debit is recognised in contributed equity. To the extent the amount is paid in advance, a receivable due from the ultimate parent is recognised. The receivable is amortised to the income statement as share-based payment expense over the vesting period. MEREP receivable amounts are recognised and disclosed in Note 27 *Related party information*. Performance hurdles attached to Performance Share Units (PSUs) under the MEREP are not taken into account when determining the fair value of the PSUs at the grant date. Instead, these vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

Cash settled awards: The award liability is measured with reference to the number of awards and the fair value of those awards at each reporting date. Expenses are recognised as part of employment expenses with reference to the vesting period of those awards. Changes in the value of the liability are recognised in employment expenses.

Profit share remuneration

The Consolidated Entity recognises a liability and an expense for profit share remuneration to be paid in cash with reference to the performance period to which the profit share relates.

(xxv) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Consolidated Entity assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. At inception, or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Consolidated Entity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component unless an election is made to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

(i) Accounting where the Consolidated Entity is the lessee

The Consolidated Entity leases corporate buildings, commodity storage facilities, technology and other equipment for which contracts are typically entered into for fixed periods and may include extension options. Leases are recognised as a ROU asset (as explained in Note 1(xv) *Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets*) and a corresponding liability at the commencement date, being the date, the leased asset is available for use by the Consolidated Entity.

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(xxv) Leases continued

Lease liability

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease (or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate). Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest expense. Interest expense is, unless capitalised on a qualifying asset which is not measured at fair value, recognised as part of 'interest and similar expense' in the income statement over the lease period on the remaining lease liability balance for each period. Any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are also recognised in the income statement in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in lease term, an assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, an index or rate, or a change in the estimated amount payable under a residual value guarantee.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying value of the ROU asset, or, in the income statement, where the carrying value of the ROU asset has been fully written down.

Presentation

The Consolidated Entity presents ROU assets in Note 12 *Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets* and in Note 20 *Other liabilities* in the statements of financial position.

Prior to the adoption of AASB 16, where the Consolidated Entity was the lessee in an operating lease arrangement, the total fixed payments were charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. The difference between the cumulative expense recognised and cash paid was recorded on the balance sheet as either a payable or receivable as appropriate.

(ii) Accounting where the Consolidated Entity is a lessor

Leases where the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease

Where finance leases are granted to third parties, the present value of the minimum lease payments plus an estimate of the value of any unguaranteed residual value is recognised as a receivable and included in loan assets.

The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is unearned interest income. Lease receipts are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Interest income is recognised over the term of the lease using the EIR method, which reflects a constant rate of return. Finance lease income is presented within interest and similar income in the income statement.

Operating lease

Where the Consolidated Entity is the lessor under an operating lease, the underlying asset is carried at cost and depreciated over its useful life in accordance with the rates specified in Note 1(xv) *Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets*. Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless another systematic basis is more appropriate. Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets.

When the Consolidated Entity is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. The lease classification of the sublease is determined with reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease.

(xxvi) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares and other similar instruments are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recorded in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(xxvii) Fiduciary assets

The Consolidated Entity engages in trust, fund or other fiduciary activities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of third parties. Where such assets are controlled, and future economic benefits are expected to be realised, by the Consolidated Entity, such assets and the income thereon are reflected in the statements of financial position and income statement respectively. Where this is not the case, these assets and the income thereon are excluded from the Consolidated Entity's financial statements as they are not the assets of the Consolidated Entity. Fee income earned by the Consolidated Entity relating to its responsibilities from fiduciary activities is included in the Consolidated Entity's income statement.

(xxviii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and bank balances as well as certain liquid financial investments and non-trading reverse repurchase agreements that have a contractual maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short term cash commitments. Cash and cash equivalents exclude margin money balances, trading assets and certain client-related balances which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds and thus restricted from use.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 1

Summary of significant accounting policies

continued

(xxix) Investment property

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at fair value at each reporting date. Any change in fair value is recognised in other income as part of other operating income and charges.

(xxx) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity's business that represents a separate major line of business or area of operation that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. The classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period. The results of the discontinued operation is are presented separately on the face of the income statements. Transactions between continuing operations and the discontinued operation are presented on a gross basis.

The assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations is derecognised on the date of disposal and a realised gain or loss is presented separately in the income statement.

Cash flows generated from the discontinued operation are separately presented in the statement of cash flows.

(xxxi) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

(xxxii) Rounding of amounts

In accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*, amounts in the Directors' Report and Financial Report have been rounded off to the nearest million Australian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

CONSOLIDATED

COMPANY

2020⁽¹⁾2019⁽¹⁾2020⁽¹⁾2019⁽¹⁾

\$m

\$m

\$m

\$m

Note 2**Operating profit from continuing operations before income tax****Net interest income**

Interest and similar income

Effective interest method⁽²⁾

3,777

4,135

3,267

3,564

Other

686

678

512

587

Interest and similar expense⁽³⁾

(2,423)

(2,835)

(2,540)

(2,886)

Net interest income

2,040

1,978

1,239

1,265

Fee and commission income

Brokerage and other trading-related income

501

532

386

410

Portfolio administration fees

233

283

33

16

Lending fees

149

133

209

253

Other fee and commission income

302

283

276

283

Total fee and commission income

1,185

1,231

904

962

Net trading income⁽⁴⁾Commodities⁽⁵⁾

1,857

1,841

821

632

Equities

410

425

290

339

Credit, interest rate and foreign exchange products

348

260

139

82

Net trading income

2,615

2,526

1,250

1,053

Net operating lease income

Rental income

1,197

1,119

671

645

Depreciation on assets under operating lease (Note 12)

(826)

(830)

(557)

(595)

Net operating lease income

371

289

114

50

Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures

27

28

–

–

(1) Income and expense related to the discontinued operations have been presented as part of 'Profit from discontinued operations after income tax'. Refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

(2) Includes interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method of \$3,674 million (2019: \$4,003 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$1,654 million (2019: \$1,985 million) in the Company on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and \$103 million (2019: \$132 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$1,613 million (2019: \$1,579 million) in the Company on financial assets measured at FVOCI.

(3) Includes interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method of \$2,249 million (2019: \$2,629 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$2,401 million (2019: \$2,727 million) in the Company on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

(4) Includes fair value movements on trading assets and liabilities, ineffective portion of designated hedge relationships, fair value changes on derivatives used to economically hedge the Consolidated Entity's interest rate risk and foreign currency gains and losses on foreign-denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Refer to Note 1(xi) *Derivative instruments and hedging activities*.

(5) Includes \$492 million (2019: \$347 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$51 million (2019: \$Nil) in the Company of transportation, storage and certain other trading related costs.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2020 ⁽¹⁾ \$m	2019 ⁽¹⁾ \$m
Note 2				
Operating profit from continuing operations before income tax continued				
Credit and other impairment (charges)/reversal				
Credit impairment (charges)/reversal				
Loan assets	(325)	(137)	(148)	(69)
Margin money and settlement assets	(66)	–	(28)	–
Financial investments, other assets, undrawn commitments, financial guarantees ⁽²⁾	(72)	(8)	(49)	18
Gross credit impairment charges	(463)	(145)	(225)	(51)
Recovery of loans previously written off	12	14	5	13
Net credit impairment charges	(451)	(131)	(220)	(38)
Other impairment charges				
Interests in associates and joint ventures	(7)	(102)	(5)	(15)
Intangible assets and other non-financial assets	(14)	(14)	(11)	(4)
Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	46	19
Total other impairment (charges)/reversal	(21)	(116)	30	–
Total credit and other impairment charges	(472)	(247)	(190)	(38)
Other operating income and charges				
Investment income				
Net gain on equity and debt investments	9	55	134	47
Net gain on the disposal of interests in associates and joint ventures	18	62	13	6
Net gain on the disposal of businesses and subsidiaries held for sale ⁽³⁾	241	–	185	130
Net gain on change of control, joint control and/or significant influence	–	10	–	3
Dividends received/receivable from subsidiaries (Note 27)	–	–	131	285
Total investment income	268	127	463	471
Other income and charges ^{(4),(5)}	138	(21)	429	370
Total other operating income and charges	406	106	892	841
Net operating income	6,172	5,911	4,209	4,133

(1) Income and expense related to the discontinued operations have been presented as part of 'Profit from discontinued operations after income tax'. Refer to Note 39 Discontinued operations.

(2) Includes ECL reversal on Due from subsidiaries \$9 million (2019: \$6 million) for the Company.

(3) Relates to \$241 million of gain on the sale of Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions (MSIS) fiduciary businesses to Macquarie Asset Management Holdings Pty Limited (MAMHPL), a related party of MBL, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of MGL.

(4) Includes \$4 million loss (2019: \$4 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$11 million loss (2019: \$4 million) in the Company on derecognition of loans at amortised cost.

(5) Includes \$15 million gain (2019: \$33 million loss) in the Consolidated Entity and \$18 million loss (2019: \$41 million loss) in the Company on loans measured at FVTPL.

CONSOLIDATED

COMPANY

2020⁽¹⁾
\$m2019⁽¹⁾
\$m2020⁽¹⁾
\$m2019⁽¹⁾
\$m**Note 2****Operating profit from continuing operations before income tax continued****Employment expenses**

Salary and related costs including commissions, superannuation and performance-related profit share

(1,154)

(1,305)

(841)

(958)

Share-based payments

(192)

(144)

(129)

(98)

(Provision for)/reversal of long service leave and annual leave

(1)

1

–

2

Total employment expenses

(1,347)

(1,448)

(970)

(1,054)

Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses

Brokerage and other trading-related expenses

(530)

(667)

(390)

(504)

Other fee and commission expenses

(66)

(110)

(196)

(268)

Total brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses

(596)

(777)

(586)

(772)

Occupancy expenses

Operating lease expenses

(6)

(13)

–

(5)

Depreciation on own use assets: buildings, furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements (Note 12)

(4)

(4)

(3)

(3)

Other occupancy expenses

(94)

(100)

(79)

(83)

Total occupancy expenses

(104)

(117)

(82)

(91)

Non-salary technology expenses

Information services

(83)

(84)

(61)

(62)

Depreciation on own use assets: equipment (Note 12)

(4)

(5)

(3)

(4)

Service provider and other non-salary technology expenses

(83)

(78)

(68)

(70)

Total non-salary technology expenses

(170)

(167)

(132)

(136)

Other operating expenses

Service cost recoveries from related entities

(1,643)

(1,427)

(1,344)

(1,204)

Professional fees

(145)

(134)

(104)

(104)

Indirect and other taxes

(78)

(50)

(57)

(39)

Travel and entertainment expenses

(41)

(47)

(27)

(33)

Auditor's remuneration (Note 38)

(22)

(24)

(11)

(12)

Amortisation of intangible assets

(20)

(19)

(16)

(16)

Advertising and promotional expenses

(19)

(20)

(16)

(19)

Communication expenses

(11)

(11)

(7)

(8)

Other expenses

(81)

(191)

(60)

(125)

Total other operating expenses

(2,060)

(1,923)

(1,642)

(1,560)

Total operating expenses**(4,277)**

(4,432)

(3,412)

(3,613)

Operating profit from continuing operations before income tax**1,895**

1,479

797

520

(1) Income and expense related to the discontinued operations have been presented as part of 'Profit from discontinued operations after income tax'. Refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 3

Segment reporting

(i) 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 Senior Management 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.

In the first half, CAF's core business in the Bank Group was aligned to CGM, reflecting longstanding, shared focus on innovative financing solutions for corporates, some of which are already shared clients. In addition, certain fiduciary businesses, such as the infrastructure debt business (MIDIS), moved from CAF Asset Finance in the Bank Group to MAM in the Non-Bank Group.

Comparatives have been reclassified to reflect this reorganisation between the Operating Groups.

These segments have been set up based on the different core products and services offered.

Following the reorganisation described above, the Operating Groups comprise:

- **BFS** provides a diverse range of personal banking, wealth management, business banking and vehicle finance products and services to retail clients, advisers, brokers and business clients
- **CGM** provides an integrated, end-to-end offering across global markets including equities, fixed income, foreign exchange, commodities and technology, media and telecoms as well as providing clients with risk and capital solutions across physical and financial markets. CGM also delivers a diverse range of tailored specialised asset finance solutions globally across a variety of industries and asset classes.

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

The Corporate segment, which is not considered an Operating Group, comprises head office and central service groups, including Group Treasury. As applicable, the Corporate segment holds certain legacy investments, assets and businesses that are no longer core for strategic reasons and are not allocated to either of the Operating Groups.

Items of income and expense within the Corporate segment include the net result of managing Macquarie Bank'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 applicable. Other items of income and expenses include earnings from investments, central credit and asset related impairments, including certain additional central overlays on expected credit losses, unallocated head office costs and costs of central service groups, the Consolidated Entity's performance-related profit share and share-based payments expense, income tax expense and certain distributions attributable to certain non-controlling interests and holders of Macquarie Income Securities (MIS). The MIS were repaid on 15 April 2020, followed by a redemption on 16 April 2020.

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

Internal funding arrangements

Group Treasury has the responsibility for managing funding for the Consolidated Entity, and Operating Groups obtain their funding from Group Treasury. The interest rates charged by Group Treasury are determined by the currency and term of the funding. Break costs may be charged to Operating Groups for the early repayment of term funding.

Generally, Operating Groups may only source funding directly from external sources where the funding is secured by the Operating Group's assets. In such cases the Operating Group bears the funding costs directly and Group Treasury may levy additional charges where appropriate.

Deposits are a funding source for the Banking Group. BFS receives a deposit premium from Group Treasury on deposits that it generates. This deposit premium is included within Net interest and trading income for segment reporting purposes.

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. There is a requirement for accounting symmetry in such transactions.

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

Accounting for derivatives that hedge interest rate risk

For businesses that predominately earn income from lending activities, derivatives that hedge interest rate risk are required to be measured at fair value. The changes in fair value (volatility) are recognised in net trading income unless hedge accounting is applied by the Consolidated Entity, where either the hedged item is revalued for changes in fair value that are attributable to hedged risk to remove the volatility, or the fair value volatility on the derivative is deferred until the hedged transaction is recognised in the income statement. For segment reporting, derivatives are accounted for on an accrual basis in the results of the non-trading businesses, with changes in fair value recognised within the Corporate segment and managed via the

application of hedge accounting.

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(i) Operating segments continued

Central service groups

The central service groups provide a range of functions supporting Macquarie Bank's Operating Groups, ensuring they have the appropriate workplace support and systems to operate effectively and the necessary resources to meet their regulatory, compliance, financial reporting, 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 Group (FMG), Risk Management Group (RMG), Legal and Governance and Central Executive.

Performance-related profit share and share-based payments expense

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

Income tax

Income tax expense and benefits are recognised in the Corporate segment and 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.

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

Reportable segment assets

Segment assets are the external operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	Banking and Financial Services \$m	Commodities and Global Markets \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
Note 3				
Segment reporting continued				
(i) Operating segments continued				
	CONSOLIDATED 2020			
Net interest and trading income	1,728	2,830	97	4,655
Fee and commission income	441	731	13	1,185
Net operating lease income	–	360	11	371
Share of net profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures	3	25	(1)	27
Credit and other impairment charges	(149)	(238)	(85)	(472)
Other operating income and charges	9	82	315	406
Internal management revenue/(charge)	2	21	(23)	–
Net operating income	2,034	3,811	327	6,172
Total operating expenses	(1,267)	(1,989)	(1,021)	(4,277)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	767	1,822	(694)	1,895
Income tax expense	–	–	(586)	(586)
Operating profit/(loss) after income tax	767	1,822	(1,280)	1,309
Distributions paid or provided for on MIS	–	–	(12)	(12)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holder from continuing operations	767	1,822	(1,292)	1,297
Reportable segment assets	76,776	131,361	17,999	226,136
	CONSOLIDATED 2019			
Net interest and trading income	1,679	2,672	153	4,504
Fee and commission income	473	705	53	1,231
Net operating lease income	–	285	4	289
Share of net profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures	8	21	(1)	28
Credit and other impairment charges	(82)	(157)	(8)	(247)
Other operating income and charges	19	128	(41)	106
Internal management revenue/(charges)	2	14	(16)	–
Net operating income	2,099	3,668	144	5,911
Total operating expenses	(1,346)	(1,981)	(1,105)	(4,432)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	753	1,687	(961)	1,479
Income tax expense	–	–	(394)	(394)
Operating profit/(loss) after income tax	753	1,687	(1,355)	1,085
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	–	(2)	(2)	(4)
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders	753	1,685	(1,357)	1,081
Distributions paid or provided for on MIS	–	–	(15)	(15)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holder from continuing operations	753	1,685	(1,372)	1,066
Reportable segment assets	63,885	90,785	9,329	163,999

Note 3**Segment reporting continued****(ii) Fee and commission income relating to contracts with customers**

The table below represents the disaggregation of fee and commission income by Operating Segment:

	Banking and Financial Services \$m	Commodities and Global Market \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
Fee and commission income	CONSOLIDATED 2020			
Brokerage and other trading-related income	49	452	–	501
Portfolio administration fee	219	5	9	233
Lending fees	130	19	–	149
Other fee and commission income	43	255	4	302
Total fee and commission income	441	731	13	1,185
Fee and commission income/(expense)	CONSOLIDATED 2019			
Brokerage and other trading-related income	67	464	1	532
Portfolio administration fee	233	11	39	283
Lending fees	133	10	(10)	133
Other fee and commission income	40	220	23	283
Total fee and commission income	473	705	53	1,231

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(iii) Products and services

Segment reporting based on products and services is based on the following activities of the Consolidated Entity:

- **Asset and wealth management:** manufacture and distribution of wealth management products
- **Financial markets:** trading in fixed income, equities, foreign exchange and commodities and broking services, and
- **Lending:** corporate and structured finance, banking activities, home loans, asset financing and leasing.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Revenue from external customers		
Financial markets	5,160	5,038
Lending	4,690	4,777
Asset and wealth management	555	358
Total revenue from external customers⁽¹⁾	10,405	10,173

(iv) Geographical areas

Geographical segments have been determined based on where the transactions have been recorded. The operations of the Consolidated Entity are headquartered in Australia.

	CONSOLIDATED 2020		CONSOLIDATED 2019	
	Revenue from external customers \$m	Non current assets ⁽²⁾ \$m	Revenue from external customers \$m	Non current assets ⁽²⁾ \$m
Australia	5,489	990	5,621	1,503
Americas ⁽³⁾	2,127	318	2,120	257
Europe, Middle East and Africa ⁽⁴⁾	2,066	1,665	1,920	1,298
Asia Pacific	723	61	512	84
Total	10,405	3,034	10,173	3,142

(v) Major customers

The Consolidated Entity does not rely on any major customer.

(1) Revenue from external customers includes fee and commission income relating to contracts with customers, interest and similar income, net trading income, operating lease income, income associated with investing activities and other income.

(2) Non-current assets consist of intangible assets, interests in associates and joint ventures, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and investment property.

(3) Includes external revenue generated in the United States of America of \$1,934 million (2019: \$1,888 million).

(4) Includes external revenue generated in the United Kingdom of \$2,014 million (2019: \$1,854 million).

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 4				
Income tax expense				
(i) Income tax expense				
Current tax expense	(556)	(745)	(340)	(298)
Deferred tax benefit	32	169	78	110
Total income tax expense	(524)	(576)	(262)	(188)
Income tax expense is attributable to:				
Profit from continuing operations	(586)	(394)	(324)	(141)
Profit from discontinued operations	62	(182)	62	(47)
(ii) Reconciliation of income tax (expense)/benefit to prima facie tax payable				
Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit ⁽¹⁾	(599)	(785)	(269)	(545)
Tax effect of amounts which are non-assessable/(non-deductible) in calculating taxable income:				
Rate differential on offshore income	19	147	(129)	(8)
Impairment charge on subsidiaries	–	–	14	6
Intra-group dividends	–	–	39	219
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	93	67	93	139
Other items	(37)	(5)	(10)	1
Total income tax expense	(524)	(576)	(262)	(188)
(iii) Tax benefit/(expense) relating to items of OCI				
FVOCI reserve	3	3	(22)	(3)
Own credit risk	(21)	(3)	(21)	(3)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(7)	29	(18)	8
Total tax (expense)/benefit relating to items of OCI	(25)	29	(61)	2
(iv) Deferred tax (expense)/benefit represents movements in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Property, plant and equipment	(10)	21	(9)	12
Intangible assets	2	5	(4)	2
Financial investments, associates and joint ventures	4	(39)	(10)	(50)
Tax losses	(21)	43	(15)	17
Operating and finance leases	33	45	99	75
Loan assets and derivatives	(14)	(21)	10	(9)
Other assets and liabilities	38	115	7	63
Total deferred tax benefit represents movements in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	32	169	78	110

Revenue authorities undertake risk reviews and audits as part of their normal activities. The Consolidated Entity has assessed these and other taxation claims and litigation, including seeking external advice where appropriate, and considers that it holds appropriate positions.

(1) Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit is calculated at the Australian statutory corporate tax rate of 30% (2019: 30%).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m

Note 5

Dividends and distributions paid or provided for

(i) Dividends paid

Ordinary share capital

Dividend paid ⁽¹⁾	–	1,188	–	1,188
Dividend provided for ⁽²⁾	–	560	–	560
Total dividends paid (Note 25)	–	1,748	–	1,748

(ii) Distributions paid or provided for Macquarie Income Securities⁽³⁾

Distributions paid (net of distributions previously provided for)	9	9	–	–
Distributions provided for	3	6	–	–
Total distributions paid or provided for (Note 25)	12	15	–	–
Total dividend and distribution paid or provided for	12	1,763	–	1,748

Note 6

Trading assets

Listed equity securities	4,405	7,658	4,324	7,227
Debt securities				
Commonwealth and foreign government securities	6,763	4,752	6,751	4,695
Corporate loans and securities	281	1,209	175	575
Treasury notes	318	81	318	80
Other debt securities	1	24	1	14
Commodity contracts	943	679	820	527
Commodities	3,540	1,874	2,110	842
Total trading assets	16,251	16,277	14,499	13,960

The above amounts are expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

(1) Prior year includes \$264 million dividend paid on disposal of business. Refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations* for further information.

(2) Dividend of \$560 million provided during March 2019 was paid on 5 April 2019.

(3) Macquarie Income Securities (MIS) are stapled arrangements, which include perpetual preference shares issued by the Company. Refer to Note 24 *Contributed equity* for further details on these instruments.

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 7				
Margin money and settlement assets				
Margin money	6,842	3,283	5,959	2,460
Security settlements	3,207	3,203	2,839	2,811
Commodity settlements	2,134	2,605	1,217	1,225
Total margin money and settlement assets⁽¹⁾	12,183	9,091	10,015	6,496

The above amounts are expected to be materially recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

Note 8

Financial investments

Equity securities				
Listed	39	65	36	50
Unlisted	115	195	73	141
Debt securities				
Bonds and NCDs	7,163	5,005	7,163	5,005
Money market securities	55	81	55	81
Corporate loans and securities	39	38	39	38
Other debt securities	73	86	–	–
Total financial investments	7,484	5,470	7,366	5,315

Of the above amounts, \$3,253 million (2019: \$2,258 million) is expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and \$3,237 million (2019: \$2,160 million) by the Company.

Note 9

Other assets

Debtors and prepayments ⁽²⁾	1,077	1,196	779	987
Commodity-related receivables	1,525	2,781	1,295	2,657
Life investment linked contracts and other unitholder assets	308	382	–	–
Income tax receivable	330	220	190	111
Others	27	58	2	2
Total other assets	3,267	4,637	2,266	3,757

Of the above amounts, \$3,118 million (2019: \$4,486 million) is expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and \$1,831 million (2019: \$3,357 million) by the Company.

(1) During the year, the Consolidated Entity undertook a review of client monies and concluded that certain client-related margin money and settlement balances did not meet the definition of an asset under the conceptual framework and therefore should not be presented in the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2020. Previous year balances were represented to conform to the current year presentation. Refer to Note 1(i) *Changes to the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position and statement of cash flows* for further detail.

(2) Includes \$182 million (2019: \$135 million) of fee and commission receivables.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

	2020			2019		
	Gross \$m	ECL allowance ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Net \$m	Gross \$m	ECL allowance ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Net \$m
Note 10						
Loan assets						
	CONSOLIDATED					
Home loans ⁽²⁾	56,106	(62)	56,044	41,965	(60)	41,905
Asset financing ⁽²⁾	16,453	(294)	16,159	18,225	(240)	17,985
Corporate, commercial and other lending	13,288	(331)	12,957	11,697	(209)	11,488
Investment lending	2,560	(1)	2,559	1,781	(1)	1,780
Total loan assets	88,407	(688)	87,719	73,668	(510)	73,158
	COMPANY					
Home loans	52,895	(26)	52,869	40,888	(15)	40,873
Asset financing	2,477	(59)	2,418	3,432	(71)	3,361
Corporate, commercial and other lending	9,677	(286)	9,391	9,006	(184)	8,822
Investment lending	297	–	297	265	–	265
Total loan assets	65,346	(371)	64,975	53,591	(270)	53,321

Of the above amounts, \$26,195 million (2019: \$21,847 million) is expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and \$17,588 million (2019: \$17,122 million) by the Company. Following the economic consequences of COVID-19 at the reporting date the timing of recovery is subject to evolving regulatory and industry support for counterparties requesting such support.

Reposessed collateral

In the event of a customer default on facilities, the Consolidated Entity may take possession of real estate or other assets held as security. During the financial year the Consolidated Entity has not reposessed any asset held as security. During the previous year the Consolidated Entity reposessed assets with a carrying value of \$32 million for corporate commercial and other lending where customers defaulted on facilities.

(1) The ECL allowance carried against loan assets measured at FVOCI is not represented in the table as the allowance is included in reserves. Refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses*.

(2) Includes \$16,402 million (2019: \$10,753 million) held by consolidated Structured Entities (SEs), which are available as security to note holders and debt providers.

Note 10

Loan assets continued

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables are included within loan assets. The Consolidated Entity provides finance leases to a broad range of clients to support financing needs in acquiring movable assets such as motor vehicles, small plant and equipment, electronic and IT equipment. Finance lease receivables do not include retail products such as hire purchase, mortgages related to movable property and consumer loans.

	2020			2019		
	Gross investment in finance lease receivable \$m	Unearned income \$m	Present value of minimum lease payments receivable \$m	Gross investment in finance lease receivable \$m	Unearned income \$m	Present value of minimum lease payments receivable \$m
	CONSOLIDATED					
Within one year	2,039	(197)	1,842	2,076	(203)	1,873
Between one to two years	1,540	(139)	1,401	1,470	(153)	1,317
Between two to three years	1,079	(98)	981	1,239	(124)	1,115
Between three to four years	628	(59)	569	754	(79)	675
Between four to five years	280	(26)	254	401	(41)	360
Later than five years	68	(3)	65	62	(2)	60
Total	5,634	(522)	5,112	6,002	(602)	5,400
	COMPANY					
Within one year	123	(11)	112	133	(19)	114
Between one to two years	100	(8)	92	120	(19)	101
Between two to three years	81	(6)	75	94	(12)	82
Between three to four years	29	(2)	27	68	(10)	58
Between four to five years	6	–	6	41	(2)	39
Later than five years	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total	340	(27)	313	457	(62)	395

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses

At the reporting date the Consolidated Entity has presented the ECL allowances in its statements of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: Deduction against the gross carrying amount
- debt investments measured at FVOCI: Included in OCI since the asset's carrying value is measured at fair value
- undrawn credit commitments, financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit: Recognised as a provision and included in other liabilities
- purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets: Recognised as part of the net carrying value of the asset on initial recognition.

Model inputs

The Consolidated Entity models the ECL for on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI such as loans, debt securities and lease receivables, as well as off-balance sheet items such as undrawn loan commitments, certain financial guarantees and letters of credit. The Consolidated Entity segments its credit portfolio between retail and wholesale exposures, and further splits these portfolios into representative groupings which are typically based on shared risk characteristics. These groupings are subject to review to ensure that the portfolios remain homogeneous.

For retail portfolios, behavioural variables are also considered in the determination of inputs for ECL modelling.

The key model inputs used in measuring the ECL include:

- Exposure at default (EAD): The EAD represents the estimated exposure in the event of a default. The EAD is estimated taking into consideration a range of possible exposures including both repayments and future drawdowns of unutilised commitments up to the potential date of default
- Probability of default (PD): The calculation of PDs for retail and wholesale exposures is generally performed at a facility level. Retail exposures are segmented based on product type and shared characteristics that are highly correlated to credit risk such as region, product, counterparty groupings, loan-to-value ratio (LVR) and other similar criteria. In calculating the PD, credit performance information for each portfolio is gathered and statistically analysed to determine a point in time PD. Wholesale portfolio PDs are a function of industry type, internal credit ratings and transition matrices used to determine a point in time PD estimate. PD estimates for both retail and wholesale portfolios are also adjusted for Forward-looking information (FLI)
- Loss given default (LGD): The LGD associated with the PD used is the magnitude of the ECL in a default event. The LGD is estimated using historical loss rates considering relevant factors for individual exposures or portfolios. These factors include collateral, seniority, industry, recovery costs and the structure of the facility. LGD estimates are also adjusted for FLI.

Method of determining significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Consolidated Entity periodically assesses exposures to determine whether there has been a SICR, which may be evidenced by either qualitative or quantitative factors. Quantitative factors are described below for the Consolidated Entity's material retail and wholesale portfolios. Qualitative factors include, but are not limited to, whether an exposure has been identified and placed on CreditWatch. Where there is a deteriorating credit risk profile, the exposures are monitored through the CreditWatch reports. The business remains responsible for management of the counterparty and of the risk position, but RMG oversight is increased to ensure that positions are managed for optimal outcomes. All exposures on CreditWatch are classified as stage II or, if defaulted, as stage III.

SICR thresholds, which require judgement, are used to determine whether an exposure's credit risk has increased significantly. The SICR methodology is based on a relative credit risk approach which considers changes in an underlying exposure's credit risk since origination. This may result in exposures being classified in stage II that are of a higher credit quality than other exposures that are classified as stage I. Accordingly, while similar increases in the quantum of stage II exposures will suggest an increase in credit risk, it should not necessarily be inferred that the assets are of a lower credit quality.

In response to COVID-19 the Consolidated Entity undertook a review of its wholesale and retail credit portfolios and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, client and customer credit quality, the type of collateral held, exposure at default and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date. While these model inputs including forward-looking information were revised, the ECL models, SICR thresholds, and definitions of default remain consistent with prior periods.

Retail exposures

Exposures are assigned a behavioural score which considers the exposure's lifetime PD on initial recognition. This behavioural score is periodically assessed and updated to reflect changes in the underlying exposure's behaviour. The score includes factors such as limit utilisation, payment history (including delinquency) and product specific features (for example cash advances for credit cards or changes in novation status for selected car leases).

SICR movement thresholds between origination and reporting date of behavioural score movements have been established that, where exceeded, result in the exposure being categorised as stage II. Where the behavioural score subsequently improves such that the change since origination is back within the SICR threshold, the exposure is assessed for categorisation back to stage I. The pre-defined SICR thresholds are periodically reviewed and calibrated based on historical default experience.

The Consolidated Entity completed a review of the retail exposures in March 2020. Judgement resulted in a number of counterparties being downgraded due to the increasing risk of default arising from the macroeconomic environment as at 31 March 2020. The deferral of contractual payments for short periods of time has not been treated as an automatic indicator of SICR by and of themselves.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Wholesale exposures

The Consolidated Entity assigns an internal credit rating to each exposure at origination based on information available at that date. These internal ratings are broadly aligned to external credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's. The internal ratings for each exposure are reviewed at least once a year, or more frequently if necessary, to ensure any deterioration is identified and reflected in an adjustment to their rating.

Furthermore, other indicators of deterioration in credit quality are regularly monitored, such as payment history, credit limit utilisation, requests to modify the debt for forbearance, changes in the exposure's business, external data from credit reference agencies, media reports, external credit ratings external quoted bond and credit default swap prices.

Where an exposure's assigned credit rating deteriorates beyond pre-defined thresholds, the exposure is categorised as stage II. If the exposure's rating subsequently improves so that it does not exceed the threshold, the exposure is assessed for reclassification to stage I. The methodology has been calibrated so that a larger change in rating is required for higher quality credit rated exposures than for lower quality credit rated exposures to be classified as stage II. The rating methodology is periodically reviewed and calibrated based on historical default experience.

The Consolidated Entity completed a review of the wholesale exposures in March 2020. Judgement resulted in a number of counterparties being downgraded due to the increasing risk of default arising from the macroeconomic environment as at 31 March 2020.

For both retail and wholesale portfolios:

- the AASB 9 'low credit risk' exemption is not applied by the Consolidated Entity to material portfolios
- for material retail portfolios the credit risk for an exposure or portfolio is generally deemed to have increased significantly if the exposure is more than 30 days past due, unless there are product specific characteristics that indicate that this threshold should be rebutted.

Definition of default

The Consolidated Entity's definition of default determines the reference point for the calculation of the ECL components, and in particular the PD. Default is generally defined as the point when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Consolidated Entity to the realisation of collateral; or the borrower is 90 days or more past due. The Consolidated Entity periodically monitors its exposures for potential indicators of default such as significant financial difficulty of the borrower including breaches of lending covenants; it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Retail and wholesale exposures that are identified as in default can be reclassified from stage III following a pre-defined period over which the exposure demonstrates that it has returned to a performing status and, in the case of wholesale exposures, based on an individual assessment of the exposure.

Forward-looking information (FLI)

The inclusion of FLI in calculating ECL allowances adjusts the PD, the determination of SICR as well as the LGD (that is relevant to the determination of the recovery rates on collateral). The Consolidated Entity has identified a number of key indicators that are used in modelling the ECL, the most significant of which are gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate and the level of house prices, interest rates, equity indices and commodity prices. The predicted relationships between these key indicators and the key model inputs in measuring the ECL have been developed by analysing historical data as part of the development of internal models, calibration and validation process. These indicators, both in terms of the magnitude and type of indicator, are reviewed throughout the financial year.

The Consolidated Entity has used judgement to apply overlays in adjusting modelled ECL results during the period. These overlays reflect the Consolidated Entity's assessment of how ECL outcomes may vary to the modelled outcomes using the key indicators noted above. The total quantum of overlays at the balance sheet date was not material to the Consolidated Entity's ECL.

The Consolidated Entity has considered the application of overlays necessary due to the level of government, regulatory and product specific support that was made available to counterparties as at the reporting date. These overlays are necessary to ensure that the ECL models, whilst calibrated against historical observations, generate ECL expectations that factor in the consequences of such levels of support being made available to the Consolidated Entity's customers within the current and future expected macroeconomic environment.

RMG is responsible for the FLI including the development of scenarios and the weighting applied to those scenarios. For this purpose, three possible economic scenarios have been developed, being an upside, downside and base case scenario. In calculating the ECL, each of the scenarios is probability weighted and then applied to the exposure's PDs and LGDs. The scenarios and the assigned probabilities are updated semi-annually or more frequently if a material disruption event were to occur. In prior periods the Consolidated Entity used four scenarios, broadly representing base, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios. In the current macroeconomic environment, the Consolidated Entity considered three rather than four scenarios to be more reflective of the potential macroeconomic outcomes as at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 11

Expected credit losses *continued*

The scenarios, including its underlying indicators, have been developed using a combination of publicly available data, internal forecasts and third-party information to form the initial baseline. Internal specialists within the Consolidated Entity are consulted to assist in refining and challenging the baseline and the alternate scenarios. Previously the Consolidated Entity has anchored the upside and downside scenarios initially to a certain degree of deviation in GDP growth from the baseline. At the reporting date the Consolidated Entity adopted an alternate approach recognising that COVID-19 is the key driver of the macroeconomic outlook at the reporting date.

The general shape of the economic recovery varies within each scenario and is outlined in further detail in the following section.

The scenarios are refined through consultation with internal specialists and have historically been benchmarked to external data from reputable sources, which includes forecasts published from a range of market economists and official data sources, including major central banks, when available.

With limited official data sources against which to benchmark key economic indicators on a forward-looking basis management has exercised judgement when determining the duration, severity and impact of the macroeconomic scenarios used by the Consolidated Entity.

Assigning probabilities to these scenarios requires professional judgement which draws on internal risk and economics specialist input and comparison to general market outlooks and publicly-available market commentary.

The scenarios and the associated probabilities are ultimately approved by senior risk and finance executives.

The Consolidated Entity reviews and, where appropriate, updates its FLI, which includes the scenarios and related probabilities, on a semi-annual basis. Changes in the scenarios and the probabilities assigned have occurred during the reporting period.

The scenarios for each of the key regions where Macquarie's ECL is derived have been set-out below. Noting the wide range of possible scenarios and macroeconomic outcomes, and the relative uncertainty of how COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences will flow, these scenarios represent plausible forward-looking views as at the reporting date.

These scenarios impact the modelled ECL provisioning levels through determination of probabilities of default and determination of losses that may be incurred should a default occur. The ability of borrowers to service their obligations through personal or business income is generally estimated using unemployment rates, GDP, commodity prices and interest rates. The losses that the Consolidated Entity may incur should a default occur and the collateral utilised is generally estimated through property price and share price index outlooks.

The modelled ECL for each scenario is sensitive to the length of time between a downturn and a recovery, and the period of time recovery action takes to complete, as it influences both the probability of default, and the value of collateral that may be utilised.

Future economic conditions may differ to the scenarios outlined, the impact of which will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Scenario	Weighting	Expectation
Baseline A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in a total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$800 million ⁽¹⁾	Probable	<p>Global: The baseline assumes widespread restrictions on movement are required to contain the spread of COVID-19. Chinese GDP is expected to contract ~2% year on year in the quarter ended March 2020 with growth returning in the following quarter, albeit below the pre-COVID-19 trend as the spread of the virus slows growth in the western hemisphere.</p> <p>In the rest of the world, the impact to GDP is expected to lag China by one quarter, with global GDP contracting by ~6.5% year on year in the June quarter as a result of the travel and social gathering restrictions, recovering to pre-COVID-19 levels by mid-2021. Falls in consumption and investment levels are expected to lead to historically high unemployment rates with credit markets continuing to see material movements in credit spreads. The impact expected in mid-2020 will be broadly spread across the major advanced economies with differences driven by the respective stimulus packages and government approaches to the containment of COVID-19.</p> <p>Globally, the virus peak is assumed to occur in late April/early May, with social activities gradually resuming from July, which in conjunction with co-ordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus leads to output beginning to stabilise and quarterly growth resuming in the September quarter. Equity markets are expected to grow strongly in the second half of the year driven by this stimulus support.</p> <p>Australia: With business activity impacted unemployment rates rise to ~9% in mid-2020 with a recovery occurring to broadly pre-COVID-19 levels over the following 3 years. Australian GDP contracts by ~9% year on year in mid-2020, recovering to pre-COVID-19 levels in late 2021. House prices decline ~15% during 2020, before recovering to pre-COVID-19 levels in early 2021. The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) maintains the cash rate at its current lows until 2023.</p> <p>United States: The unemployment rate rises to ~14% in mid-2020 and is expected to decline, but remain above pre-COVID-19 levels, reaching ~8% in early 2023. US GDP contracts by ~10% year on year by mid-2020, returning to pre-COVID-19 levels by mid-2022. 10-year government bond yields are expected to recover slightly post September but remain at historical lows.</p> <p>Europe: EU GDP is expected to contract by ~13% year on year by mid-2020, with GDP remaining slightly below pre-COVID-19 levels by early-2023. The unemployment rate rises to ~12% by mid-2020 and returns to pre-COVID-19 levels of ~7% by 2023. The ECB maintains its policy rate in slightly negative territory.</p>

(1) This number provides comparative ECL provision information as at the reporting date assuming the scenarios outlined, but do not reflect changes in the credit rating of the counterparty that may occur if these scenarios were to occur. Changes in credit ratings may have a material impact on these ECL provisions.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Scenario	Weighting	Expectation
Downside A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in a total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$1,150 million ⁽¹⁾	Possible	<p>Global: The downside assumes the spread of COVID-19 takes longer to contain leading to movement restrictions being maintained and delaying the expected recovery for an additional two quarters above the baseline scenario.</p> <p>The impact on the global economy and markets of this scenario is more pronounced and there is a more permanent reduction in GDP growth potential. Government stimulus is increased but the recovery continues to be weaker than assumed in the baseline scenario. China's economic rebound is constrained and does not return to pre-COVID-19 levels.</p> <p>Globally, the virus peak occurs in late 2020, with social activities gradually starting to resume in the December quarter of 2020. Global GDP remains suppressed through 2020, returning to ~4.5% year on year growth in mid-2021. Government debt and central banks' balance sheets increase further. Equity and commodity prices remain lower for longer, while consumption and investment are impacted for a longer duration. Credit spreads remain high during the period, and the economic impact is broadly spread across the globe.</p> <p>Australia: With business activity impacted more severely, unemployment rates rise to ~11% in early 2021 before declining to ~7% (or ~2% above pre-COVID-19 levels) over the following 3 years. Australian GDP contracts by ~9% year on year by the end of 2020 and continues to be slightly below pre-COVID-19 levels in 2023. House prices decline ~30% by early 2021, before recovering to pre-COVID-19 levels by early 2023. The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) maintains the cash rate at its current throughout the forecast period.</p> <p>United States: The unemployment rate rises to ~17% by mid-2020 before gradually declining to levels that of ~4% above pre-COVID-19 levels by 2023. US GDP contracts by ~10% year on year by mid-2020 before returning to pre-COVID-19 levels by 2023. 10-year government bond yields remain below 1% for the forecast period.</p> <p>Europe: EU GDP growth contracts by ~13% year on year by mid-2020, with GDP likely to still be ~5% below pre-COVID-19 levels at the end of 2022. The unemployment rate rises to ~16% by the end of 2020 and remains slightly above pre-COVID-19 levels at ~8% in 2023. The ECB maintains its policy rate in negative territory for the forecast period.</p>
Upside A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in the recognition of total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$650 million ⁽¹⁾	Unlikely	<p>Global: The scenario assumes that either a treatment is found for COVID-19 or the spread of COVID-19 diminishes significantly by May 2020, allowing employees to return to work quickly resulting in the contraction in the first half of 2020 being proceeded by a return to normality. Global interest rates start slowly normalising in 2021. House prices in Australia increase ~24% from current levels by end 2024. China's growth rebounds strongly but remains below 6%.</p>

(1) This number provides comparative ECL provision information as at the reporting date assuming the scenarios outlined, but do not reflect changes in the credit rating of the counterparty that may occur if these scenarios were to occur. Changes in credit ratings may have a material impact on these ECL provisions.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

The table below presents the gross exposure and related ECL allowance for assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off-balance sheet exposures subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9⁽¹⁾.

	GROSS EXPOSURE FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT ⁽¹⁾			Total exposure	ECL ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT			Total ECL allowance
	Amortised cost \$m	FVOCI	Other ⁽²⁾		Amortised cost \$m	FVOCI	Other \$m	
CONSOLIDATED 2020								
Cash and bank balances ⁽³⁾	7,847	–	–	7,847	–	–	–	–
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	6,687	23,064	–	29,751	–	–	–	–
Margin money and settlement assets	11,694	–	–	11,694	66	–	–	66
Financial investments	–	7,256	–	7,256	–	10	–	10
Other assets	1,454	–	–	1,454	73	–	–	73
Loan assets	88,158	–	–	88,158	688	–	–	688
Due from other related body corporate entities	4,347	–	–	4,347	1	–	–	1
Loans to associates and joint ventures	5	–	–	5	4	–	–	4
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	4,885	4,885	–	–	10	10
Total	120,192	30,320	4,885	155,397	832	10	10	852
CONSOLIDATED 2019								
Cash and bank balances ⁽³⁾	6,550	–	–	6,550	–	–	–	–
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	10,516	–	–	10,516	–	–	–	–
Margin money and settlement assets	8,533	–	–	8,533	–	–	–	–
Financial investments	–	5,117	–	5,117	–	–	–	–
Other assets	1,531	–	–	1,531	21	–	–	21
Loan assets	73,336	–	–	73,336	511	–	–	511
Due from other related body corporate entities	1,549	–	–	1,549	1	–	–	1
Loans to associates and joint ventures	8	–	–	8	1	–	–	1
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	7,474	7,474	–	–	6	6
Total	102,023	5,117	7,474	114,614	534	–	6	540

(1) Gross exposure of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before the ECL allowance and the gross exposure of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

(2) Other represents contract assets and undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees.

(3) Consists of short-term, fully collateralised or high quality liquid assets with minimal expected and historical losses. In the current year, and on a prospective basis, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio have been assessed to be measured at FVOCI and are hence subject to ECL.

(4) Gross exposure for undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees represents the notional values of these contracts.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

	GROSS EXPOSURE FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT ⁽¹⁾			Total exposure	ECL ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT			Total ECL allowance
	Amortised cost \$m	FVOCI	Other ⁽²⁾		Amortised cost \$m	FVOCI	Other \$m	
COMPANY 2020								
Cash and bank balances ⁽³⁾	6,037	–	–	6,037	–	–	–	–
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	5,534	22,543	–	28,077	–	–	–	–
Margin money and settlement assets	9,709	–	–	9,709	28	–	–	28
Financial investments	–	7,240	–	7,240	–	10	–	10
Other assets	1,281	–	–	1,281	49	–	–	49
Loan assets	15,937	49,164	–	65,101	371	36	–	407
Due from other related body corporate entities	4,254	–	–	4,254	–	–	–	–
Loans to associates and joint ventures	5	–	–	5	4	–	–	4
Due from subsidiaries	21,093	–	–	21,093	22	–	–	22
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	4,377	4,377	–	–	9	9
Total	63,850	78,947	4,377	147,174	474	46	9	529
COMPANY 2019								
Cash and bank balances ⁽³⁾	5,233	–	–	5,233	–	–	–	–
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	9,983	–	–	9,983	–	–	–	–
Margin money and settlement assets	6,496	–	–	6,496	–	–	–	–
Financial investments	–	5,030	–	5,030	–	–	–	–
Other assets	1,295	–	–	1,295	4	–	–	4
Loan assets	15,458	37,720	–	53,178	270	46	–	316
Due from other related body corporate entities	1,022	–	–	1,022	–	–	–	–
Loans to associates and joint ventures	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Due from subsidiaries	21,374	–	–	21,374	31	–	–	31
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	6,961	6,961	–	–	5	5
Total	60,866	42,750	6,961	110,577	305	46	5	356

(1) Gross exposure of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before the ECL allowance and the gross exposure of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

(2) Other represents contract assets and undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees.

(3) Consists of short-term, fully collateralised or high quality liquid assets with minimal expected and historical losses. In the current year, and on a prospective basis, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid asset portfolio have been assessed to be measured at FVOCI and are hence subject to ECL.

(4) Gross exposure for undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees represents the notional values of these contracts.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

The table below represents the reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of ECL allowances:

	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Due from related body corporate entities \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED								
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	–	–	38	504	1	1	12	556
Impairment charge/(reversal) (Note 2)	–	–	10	137	–	–	(2)	145
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(11)	(115)	–	–	–	(126)
Disposals during the financial year	–	–	(16)	(17)	–	–	–	(33)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	–	–	2	–	–	(4)	(2)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	–	–	21	511	1	1	6	540
Impairment charge (Note 2)	66	10	59	325	–	–	3	463
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(5)	(150)	–	–	–	(155)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	–	(2)	2	–	3	1	4
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	66	10	73	688	1	4	10	852

	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Due from subsidiaries \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY								
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	–	–	13	315	38	–	10	376
Impairment (reversal)/charge (Note 2)	–	6	(15)	69	(6)	–	(3)	51
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	(6)	–	(60)	–	–	–	(66)
Disposals during the financial year	–	–	–	(8)	–	–	–	(8)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	–	6	–	(1)	–	(2)	3
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	–	–	4	316	31	–	5	356
Impairment (reversal)/charge (Note 2)	28	10	45	148	(9)	–	3	225
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	–	(59)	–	–	–	(59)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	–	–	2	–	4	1	7
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	28	10	49	407	22	4	9	529

The \$312 million increase in ECL provision in the Consolidated Entity and \$173 million increase in the Company during the year was predominately driven by an impairment charge of \$463 million in the Consolidated Entity and \$225 million in the Company, reflecting counterparties whose business models have been impacted by COVID-19 and subsequent material market moves, and portfolio impairments for counterparties who have experienced a deterioration in relative credit quality in combination with a general increased loss expectation throughout the portfolio as a result of a deterioration in the global macroeconomic environment. This impairment charge was partially offset by loans, and their associated impairment provisions, being written off or restructured.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

The table below represents the reconciliation of the ECL allowance on loan assets to which the impairment requirements under AASB 9 are applied.

ECL on loan assets

	LIFETIME ECL			
	Stage I 12 month ECL \$m	Stage II Not credit impaired \$m	Stage III Credit impaired \$m	Total ECL Allowance \$m
CONSOLIDATED				
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	144	202	158	504
Transfers during the period	48	(45)	(3)	–
Impairment (reversal)/charge (Note 2)	(46)	19	164	137
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(115)	(115)
Disposal during the financial year (Note 39)	(11)	(5)	(1)	(17)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	2	–	2
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	135	173	203	511
Transfers during the period	31	(17)	(14)	–
Impairment charge (Note 2)	3	130	192	325
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(150)	(150)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	4	2	(4)	2
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	173	288	227	688
COMPANY				
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	82	129	104	315
Transfers during the period	40	(43)	3	–
Impairment (reversal)/charge (Note 2)	(35)	38	66	69
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(60)	(60)
Disposal during the financial year (Note 39)	(2)	(6)	–	(8)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	85	118	113	316
Transfers during the period	24	(18)	(6)	–
Impairment charge (Note 2)	3	72	73	148
Amounts written off, previously provided for	–	–	(59)	(59)
Foreign exchange, reclassifications and other movements	2	(3)	3	2
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	114	169	124	407

	2020			2019		
	Cost \$m	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$m	Carrying value \$m	Cost \$m	Accumulated depreciation and impairment \$m	Carrying value \$m
Note 12						
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets						
CONSOLIDATED						
Assets for own use						
Land and buildings	136	–	136	85	–	85
Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	42	(29)	13	41	(26)	15
Equipment	26	(19)	7	25	(14)	11
Infrastructure assets	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total assets for own use	205	(48)	157	151	(40)	111
Assets under operating lease						
Meters	2,454	(910)	1,544	1,912	(664)	1,248
Telecommunications	1,139	(715)	424	1,588	(622)	966
Other	623	(187)	436	612	(199)	413
Total assets under operating lease	4,216	(1,812)	2,404	4,112	(1,485)	2,627
Asset under right-of-use⁽¹⁾						
Property	25	(5)	20	–	–	–
Commodity storage	32	(15)	17	–	–	–
Total assets under right-of-use	57	(20)	37	–	–	–
Total property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	4,478	(1,880)	2,598	4,263	(1,525)	2,738
COMPANY						
Assets for own use						
Land and buildings	133	–	133	82	–	82
Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	19	(12)	7	18	(10)	8
Equipment	16	(11)	5	14	(9)	5
Total assets for own use	168	(23)	145	114	(19)	95
Assets under operating lease						
Telecommunications	1,117	(704)	413	1,568	(619)	949
Other	357	(96)	261	362	(89)	273
Total assets under operating lease	1,474	(800)	674	1,930	(708)	1,222
Total property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	1,642	(823)	819	2,044	(727)	1,317

Of the above amounts, \$434 million (2019: \$306 million) is expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and \$295 million (2019: \$286 million) by the company.

(1) Represents operating leases recognised in the statements of financial position following the adoption of AASB 16. As permitted by AASB 16, the Consolidated Entity has not restated the comparable financial reporting period. Refer to Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies(i)(a) for the impact on initial adoption of AASB 16.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 12

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets continued

The movement in the carrying value of the Consolidated Entity's property, plant and equipment was as follows:

	Land and buildings \$m	Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements \$m	Equipment \$m	Infrastructure assets \$m	Total \$m
Assets for own use					
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	2	16	10	521	549
Acquisitions/additions	75	7	6	57	145
Disposals	–	(4)	–	(572)	(576)
Reclassification and other adjustments	8	–	–	(11)	(3)
Foreign exchange movements	–	–	–	11	11
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(4)	(5)	(6)	(15)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	85	15	11	–	111
Acquisitions/additions	51	2	3	1	57
Disposals	–	(1)	–	–	(1)
Reclassification and other adjustments	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
Foreign exchange movements	–	1	–	–	1
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(4)	(4)	–	(8)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	136	13	7	1	157

	Aviation \$m	Meters \$m	Telecommunication \$m	Rail cars \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Assets under operating lease						
Balance as at 1 Apr 18	7,501	1,088	708	686	542	10,525
Acquisitions	33	415	1,105	–	64	1,617
Disposals ⁽¹⁾	(7,711)	(31)	(272)	(645)	(120)	(8,779)
Reclassification and other adjustments	–	(46)	–	–	(8)	(54)
Impairments	–	–	(4)	–	–	(4)
Foreign exchange movements	515	6	–	(20)	10	511
Depreciation expense ⁽¹⁾ (Note 2)	(338)	(184)	(571)	(21)	(75)	(1,189)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019⁽¹⁾	–	1,248	966	–	413	2,627
Acquisitions	–	421	348	–	105	874
Disposals	–	–	(330)	–	(25)	(355)
Reclassification and other adjustments	–	(51)	–	–	(19)	(70)
Impairments	–	–	(11)	–	–	(11)
Foreign exchange movements	–	142	1	–	22	165
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(216)	(550)	–	(60)	(826)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	–	1,544	424	–	436	2,404

(1) Includes \$8,162 million of disposal and \$359 million depreciation expense with respect to discontinued operations (refer to Note 39 Discontinued operations).

Note 12

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets *continued*

The movement in the carrying value of the Company's property, plant and equipment was as follows:

	Land and buildings \$m	Furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements \$m	Equipment \$m	Total \$m
Assets for own use				
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	–	8	6	14
Acquisitions/additions	74	2	3	79
Reclassification and other adjustments	8	–	–	8
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(2)	(4)	(6)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	82	8	5	95
Acquisitions/additions	51	2	3	56
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(3)	(3)	(6)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	133	7	5	145

	Meters \$m	Telecommunication \$m	Others \$m	Total \$m
Assets under operating lease				
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	29	708	376	1,113
Acquisitions/additions	5	1,084	2	1,091
Disposals	(31)	(272)	(73)	(376)
Reclassification and other adjustments	–	–	(8)	(8)
Impairments	–	(4)	–	(4)
Foreign exchange movements	–	–	1	1
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	(3)	(567)	(25)	(595)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	–	949	273	1,222
Acquisitions/additions	–	345	9	354
Disposals	–	(328)	(6)	(334)
Impairment	–	(11)	–	(11)
Depreciation expense (Note 2)	–	(542)	(15)	(557)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	–	413	261	674

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 12

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets continued

The future minimum lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Assets under operating lease				
Within one year	306	644	250	598
Between one and two years	75	241	32	214
Between two and three years	46	41	21	23
Between three and four years	28	29	21	21
Between four and five years	21	22	21	21
Later than five years	38	59	38	59
Total future minimum lease payments receivable	514	1,036	383	936

Note 13

Interests in associates and joint ventures

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Equity investments with no provisions for impairment	149	115	41	37
Equity investments with provisions for impairment				
Gross carrying value	253	240	5	28
Less: provisions for impairment	(153)	(146)	(5)	(25)
Equity investments with provisions for impairment	100	94	–	3
Total equity investments in associates and joint ventures	249	209	41	40
Loans to associates and joint ventures	6	11	5	8
Less: credit impairment charges	(4)	(1)	(4)	–
Total loans to associates and joint venture	2	10	1	8
Total interests in associates and joint ventures^{(1),(2),(3)}	251	219	42	48

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance sheet date by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

(1) Includes \$250 million (2019: \$142 million) relating to interests in associates and \$1 million (2019: \$77 million) relating to interests in joint ventures held by the Consolidated Entity, and \$41 million (2019: \$38 million) relating to interests in associates and \$1 million (2019: \$10 million) relating to interests in joint ventures held by the Company.

(2) Financial statements of associates and joint ventures have various reporting dates which have been adjusted to align with the Consolidated Entity's reporting date.

(3) There are no associates or joint ventures that are individually material to the Consolidated Entity or the Company.

	2020			2019		
	Cost \$m	Accumulated amortisation and impairment \$m	Carrying value \$m	Cost \$m	Accumulated amortisation and impairment \$m	Carrying value \$m
Note 14						
Intangible assets						
	CONSOLIDATED					
Goodwill	115	(40)	75	101	(33)	68
Other identifiable intangible assets	367	(257)	110	375	(266)	109
Total intangible assets	482	(297)	185	476	(299)	177
	COMPANY					
Other identifiable intangible assets	302	(224)	78	285	(204)	81
Total intangible assets	302	(224)	78	285	(204)	81

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

No material impairment charge was recognised in relation to goodwill. For certain assets, a value-in-use model was used that incorporated significant inputs for cash flow projections for up to five years, long-term terminal growth rates ranging from 2% to 3% and pre-tax discount rates ranging from 15% to 17%. The values assigned to significant inputs represent the Consolidated Entity's assessment of future trends in the relevant cash generating unit and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources. For certain other assets a fair value model was used based on external valuations that concluded that no impairment was required to be recognised.

The movement in Consolidated Entity's intangible assets at their net carrying value:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY		
	Goodwill \$m	Other identifiable intangible assets \$m	Total \$m	Other identifiable intangible assets \$m	Total \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2018	67	147	214	91	91
Acquisitions	–	6	6	6	6
Disposals, reclassifications and other adjustments	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	–
Impairment	(1)	(8)	(9)	–	–
Amortisation ⁽¹⁾	–	(22)	(22)	(16)	(16)
Foreign exchange movements	3	(13)	(10)	–	–
Balance as at 31 Mar 2019	68	109	177	81	81
Acquisitions	–	19	19	16	16
Disposals, reclassifications and other adjustments	–	1	1	–	–
Amortisation ⁽¹⁾	–	(20)	(20)	(16)	(16)
Foreign exchange movements	7	1	8	(3)	(3)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2020	75	110	185	78	78

(1) The balance contains amortisation of \$Nil (2019: \$3 million) which is presented under Net trading income and balance under Other operating expenses.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 15		
Investments in subsidiaries		
Investments at cost with no provisions for impairment	4,702	4,199
Investments at cost with provisions for impairment	1,475	1,592
Less: provisions for impairment ⁽¹⁾	(585)	(625)
Investments with provisions for impairment ⁽¹⁾	890	967
Total investments in subsidiaries	5,592	5,166

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance date by the Company.

The material subsidiaries of the Company, based on contribution to the Consolidated Entity's profit after income tax, the size of the investment made by the Company or the nature of activities conducted by the subsidiary, are:

- Macquarie Meters 3 (UK) Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Energy LLC (United States)
- Macquarie Corporate and Asset Finance 2 Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Equipment Funding Limited (Ireland)
- Macquarie Futures (Singapore) Pte. Limited (Singapore)
- Macquarie Group Treasury Funding Pty Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Investments (UK) Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Emerging Markets Asian Trading Pte. Limited (Singapore)
- Macquarie Inc. (United States)
- Macquarie Futures USA LLC (United States)
- Macquarie Equipment Finance Designated Activity Company (Ireland)
- Macquarie International Finance Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Life Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Bank Europe Designated Activity Company (Ireland)
- Macquarie Bank International Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Financial Holdings (USA) LLC (United States)
- Macquarie Commodities (UK) Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Physical Metals (USA) Inc. (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Equities Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Finance Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Investment Management Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Leasing Pty Limited (Australia)
- Macquarie Corporate and Asset Finance 1 Limited (United Kingdom)
- Macquarie Energy Canada Limited (Canada)
- Boston Australia Pty Limited (Australia)

The country of incorporation has been stated in brackets.

Overseas subsidiaries conduct business predominantly in their place of incorporation.

Beneficial interest in all material subsidiaries is 100%.

All material subsidiaries have a 31 March reporting date.

In accordance with ASIC instruments 15-0518, 16-0119, 18-0476 and 08-00792 the Consolidated Entity has been granted relief under section 340 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) from synchronising the year-end of the following consolidated subsidiaries to 31 March:

- Macquarie Leasing (China) Co Limited
- Macquarie Energy Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.

(1) During the financial year the Company performed an impairment assessment for investment in its subsidiaries based on impairment triggers and a reversal was recorded in the current and previous financial year. The impairment assessment considered the future profitability of the subsidiaries in the current economic environment. The recoverable value, which has been determined as the higher of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell, is based on the subsidiary's maintainable earnings, growth rate, price earnings' multiple and discount rate. The recoverable value based on fair value is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (as defined in Note 35 *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*).

Note 16

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Other assets and liabilities ⁽¹⁾	516	440	316	294
Tax losses	80	101	32	47
Property, plant and equipment	16	26	13	22
Intangible assets	84	82	72	76
Financial investments and interests in associates and joint ventures	38	32	22	32
Loan assets and derivatives	17	34	54	45
Operating and finance lease assets	1	–	1	–
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(232)	(274)	(40)	(98)
Net deferred tax assets	520	441	470	418
Operating and finance lease assets	(231)	(263)	–	(98)
Loan and derivative assets	(37)	(14)	(60)	–
Other assets and liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(26)	(126)	(1)	(46)
Financial investments and interests in associates and joint ventures	(2)	(5)	–	–
Intangible assets	(5)	–	–	–
Set-off of deferred tax assets	232	274	40	98
Net deferred tax liabilities	(69)	(134)	(21)	(46)

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance date by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

Potential tax assets of approximately \$113 million (2019: \$82 million) attributable to tax losses carried forward by subsidiaries and other timing differences have not been brought to account in the Consolidated Entity as the Directors do not believe that the realisation of the tax assets is probable. Included in this amount are gross losses of \$2 million (2019: \$Nil) that will expire within 2 years; \$20 million (2019: \$Nil) that will expire in 2–5 years; \$Nil million (2019: \$Nil) that will expire in 5–10 years and \$128 million (2019: \$245 million) that will expire in 10–20 years. \$509 million (2019: \$440 million) of gross losses do not expire and can be carried forward indefinitely.

Note 17

Trading liabilities

Equity securities				
Listed	5,358	6,537	5,370	7,155
Debt Securities				
Foreign government securities	–	20	–	20
Corporate loans and securities	2	–	2	–
Commodities	3	–	23	–
Total trading liabilities	5,363	6,557	5,395	7,175

(1) The movement in other assets and liabilities primarily relates to AASB Interpretation 23, refer to Note 1(a)(ii).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 18

Margin money and settlement liabilities

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Margin money	13,871	7,301	12,271	6,831
Security settlements	3,200	2,789	3,123	2,819
Commodity settlements	1,981	2,132	1,268	1,060
Total margin money and settlement liabilities⁽¹⁾	19,052	12,222	16,662	10,710

Note 19

Deposits

Interest bearing deposits				
Call	48,231	40,431	48,202	40,344
Term	12,338	11,794	12,314	11,794
Non-interest bearing deposits	6,684	3,895	6,670	3,895
Total deposits	67,253	56,120	67,186	56,033

Note 20

Other liabilities

Accrued charges, employment-related liabilities and provisions ⁽²⁾	1,188	1,172	920	890
Creditors	812	1,195	507	818
Life investment linked contracts and other unitholder liabilities	307	377	–	–
Commodity-related payables	314	403	259	253
Income tax payable	262	105	77	32
Other	63	44	11	83
Total other liabilities	2,946	3,296	1,774	2,076

(1) During the year, the Consolidated Entity undertook a review of client monies and concluded that certain client-related margin money and settlement balances did not meet the definition of an asset under the conceptual framework and therefore should not be presented in the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2020. Previous year balances were represented to conform to the current year presentation. Refer to Note 1(i) *Changes to the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position and statement of cash flows* for further detail.

(2) Includes provisions recognised for actual and potential claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. The range of likely outcomes and increase in provisions during the current year in each of these matters did not have, and is not currently expected to have, a material impact on the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

Note 21

Debt issued

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit and commercial paper ⁽¹⁾	44,088	31,353	31,319	24,280
Structured notes ⁽²⁾	2,834	3,434	2,916	3,434
Total debt issued^{(3),(4)}	46,922	34,787	34,235	27,714

The Consolidated Entity and the Company have not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its debt during the financial years reported.

Reconciliation of debt issued by major currency

(In Australian dollar equivalent)

Australian dollar	20,023	9,686	7,393	2,894
United States dollar	19,009	18,083	18,911	17,840
Euro	4,906	4,003	4,906	3,966
Swiss franc	1,260	1,058	1,260	1,058
Great British pound	1,028	783	1,028	783
Japanese yen	214	580	213	580
Norwegian krone	164	164	164	164
Korean won	123	113	123	113
Chinese renminbi	120	169	120	168
Hong Kong dollar	61	148	61	148
Other	14	–	56	–
Total debt issued	46,922	34,787	34,235	27,714

(1) The Consolidated Entity includes \$13,665 million (2019: \$7,855 million) payable to note holders and debt holders for which loan assets are held by consolidated SEs and are available as security.

(2) Includes debt instruments on which the return is linked to commodities, equities, currencies, interest rates, other assets or credit risk of a counterparty.

(3) The amount that would be contractually required to be paid at maturity to the holders of debt issued which are measured at DFVTPL (refer to Note 34 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*) for the Consolidated Entity is \$3,333 million (2019: \$4,131 million). This amount is based on the final notional amount rather than the fair value.

(4) The Consolidated Entity includes a cumulative fair value gain of \$103 million (31 March 2019: \$31 million) gain due to changes in own credit risk on DFVTPL debt securities recognised directly in retained earnings through OCI.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 22

Capital management strategy

The Consolidated Entity and the Company's capital management strategy is to maximise shareholder value through optimising the level and use of capital resources, whilst also providing the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities as they may arise.

The Consolidated Entity's capital management objectives are to:

- continue to support the Consolidated Entity's credit rating
- ensure sufficient capital resources to support the Consolidated Entity's business and operational requirements
- maintain sufficient capital to exceed externally imposed capital requirements
- safeguard the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Consolidated Entity's capital management strategy uses both internal and external measures of capital. Internally, the Consolidated Entity has developed an Economic Capital Adequacy Model (ECAM) that is used to quantify the Company's aggregate level of risk. The economic capital framework complements the management of specific risk types such as equity, credit, market and operational risk by providing an aggregate view of the Company's risk profile. The economic capital model is used to support business decision-making and has three main applications:

- capital adequacy assessment
- risk appetite setting, and
- risk-adjusted performance measurement.

The Consolidated Entity is subject to minimum capital requirements externally imposed by APRA, following the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. APRA requires the Consolidated Entity to have an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that is Board approved and which meets a range of minimum requirements. The Consolidated Entity reports to APRA under Basel III capital requirements and is accredited under the Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach (FIRB) for credit risk, the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for operational risk, the internal model approach for market risk and the internal model approach for interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB).

Regulatory capital requirements are measured for the Company and certain subsidiaries which meet the definition of Extended Licensed Entities (Level 1 reporting), and for the Banking Group (Level 2 reporting). Level 2 consists of the Company, its subsidiaries and its immediate parent less certain subsidiaries of the Company which are deconsolidated for APRA reporting purposes. These include home loans and leasing Structured Entities (SE's) and entities conducting insurance, funds management and non-financial operations.

Under Basel III rules, APRA requires Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) to have a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets (RWA) of 8.5% including 2.5% of capital conservation buffer plus an ADI specific countercyclical capital buffer, with at least 7.0% in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital. In addition, APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum capital ratios which may be higher than these levels.

The Consolidated Entity's Common Equity Tier 1 capital consists of share capital, retained earnings, and certain reserves, net of deductions. Additional Tier 1 capital consists of hybrid instruments. The hybrid instruments on issue during the year included Macquarie Additional Capital Securities, Macquarie Bank Capital Notes (repaid on 24 March 2020), and Macquarie Income Securities (repaid on 15 April 2020). Information on details of capital instruments is available in the Regulatory Disclosures section of the Macquarie public website. Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital include intangibles, certain capitalised expenses and deferred tax assets. In addition, APRA's Basel III rules require that equity investments and investments in subsidiaries that are insurance entities, fund management entities, SEs and non-financial entities are fully deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The Consolidated Entity's Tier 2 capital includes term subordinated debt, certain reserves and applicable deductions.

The Consolidated Entity and the Company have complied with all internal and external capital management requirements throughout the financial year.

In light of significantly changed market conditions, on 13 March 2020, MBL announced the withdrawal of its offer of \$500 million of Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 2 (BCN2).

Note 23

Loan capital

Subordinated debt

Agreements between the Consolidated Entity and the lenders provide that, in the event of liquidation, entitlement of such lenders to repayment of the principal sum and interest thereon is and shall at all times be and remain subordinated to the rights of all other present and future creditors of the Consolidated Entity.

The table below highlights key capital instruments with conditional payment obligations issued by the Consolidated Entity and the Company:

Contract feature	Macquarie Bank Capital Notes	Macquarie Additional Capital Securities
Code	BCN	MACS
Issuer	Macquarie Bank Limited	Macquarie Bank Limited
Par Value	\$100	–
Currency	AUD	USD
Carrying value at reporting date	\$Nil ⁽¹⁾	USD 750 million/(\$1,373 million)
Accounting measurement basis	Financial liability at amortised cost	Financial liability at amortised cost
Issued date	8 October 2014	8 March 2017
Interest rate	180-day BBSW plus a fixed margin of 3.30% per annum, adjusted for franking credits	6.125% per annum
Interest payment frequency	Semi-annually in arrears	Semi-annually in arrears
Interest payment	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative
Dividend stopper	Yes, MBL only	Yes, MBL only
Outstanding notes at reporting date	Nil ⁽¹⁾	n/a ⁽²⁾
Maturity	Perpetual unless redeemed, resold, converted, exchanged or written-off earlier in accordance with the terms of the instrument	Perpetual, redeemable subject to APRA's written approval, and at the discretion of MBL in limited circumstances
Convertible into ordinary shares	Yes	Yes
Convertible into issuer shares	MGL	MGL
Mandatory conversion date	24 March 2023	n/a
Maximum number of shares on conversion	n/a ⁽¹⁾	56,947,286
Optional exchange dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 24 March 2020 – 24 September 2020 – 24 March 2021 – earlier in specified circumstances at the discretion of MBL subject to APRA approval 	n/a
Other exchange events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acquisition date (where a party acquires control of MBL or MGL) – where APRA determines MBL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support) – where MBL's common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio falls below 5.125% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acquisition date (where a party acquires control of MBL or MGL) – where APRA determines MBL would be non-viable without an exchange or a public sector injection of capital (or equivalent support) – where MBL's common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio falls below 5.125%
Capital Treatment	Additional tier 1 capital	Additional tier 1 capital

(1) On 24 March 2020, MBL redeemed the BCN. Nil BCN were exchanged during the period before their redemption.

(2) As at 31 March 2020, the USD 750 million of MACS were held by one holder, Cede & Co, as authorised representative for the Depository Trust Company being the common depository for the MACS global security.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 23

Loan capital *continued*

The Consolidated Entity has also issued subordinated debt denominated in Euros and United States dollars which is eligible Tier 2 capital under APRA's capital standards (including Transitional Basel II rules).

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Original contractual maturity of Loan capital:				
Accrued Interest payable as per terms of instruments:				
Less than 12 months	92	81	92	81
Subordinate debt instruments with fixed repayment obligations:				
21 September 2020	826	746	826	746
7 April 2021	1,386	1,191	1,386	1,191
10 June 2025	1,333	1,056	1,333	1,056
Instruments with a conditional repayment obligation:				
BCN	–	429	–	429
MACS	1,373	1,062	1,373	1,062
	5,010	4,565	5,010	4,565
Less: directly attributable issue costs	(13)	(15)	(13)	(15)
Total loan capital⁽¹⁾	4,997	4,550	4,997	4,550

Reconciliation of loan capital by major currency:

(In Australian dollar equivalent):

United States dollar	4,158	3,366	4,158	3,366
Euro	852	769	852	769
Australian dollar	–	430	–	430
	5,010	4,565	5,010	4,565
Less: directly attributable issue costs	(13)	(15)	(13)	(15)
Total loan capital⁽¹⁾	4,997	4,550	4,997	4,550

The Consolidated Entity and the Company have not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to their loan capital during the financial years reported.

(1) Includes fair value hedge accounting adjustments as disclosed in Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 24				
Contributed equity				
Ordinary share capital	8,288	7,288	8,288	7,288
Equity contribution from ultimate parent entity	220	219	110	106
Macquarie Income Securities	391	391	391	391
Total contributed equity	8,899	7,898	8,789	7,785

	CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY			
	2020 Number of shares	2019 Number of shares	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
(i) Ordinary share capital⁽¹⁾				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares	589,276,303	589,276,303	7,288	9,328
Issue of shares to parent entity ⁽²⁾ on 23 March 2020 at \$22.18 per share	45,085,663	–	1,000	–
Return of capital to parent entity ⁽³⁾	–	–	–	(2,040)
Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares	634,361,966	589,276,303	8,288	7,288

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
(ii) Equity contribution from ultimate parent entity				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	219	209	106	102
Additional paid up capital	1	10	4	4
Balance at the end of the financial year	220	219	110	106

MEREP awards are primarily settled in MGL ordinary shares. Where MEREP awards are issued by MGL to employees of the Consolidated Entity, and MGL is not subsequently reimbursed by the Consolidated Entity, the Consolidated Entity recognises the grant date fair value of the award net of tax as a capital contribution from MGL. If the issued awards expire, the reversal of the original contribution is recognised as a return of capital. For further information regarding the terms and conditions of MEREP refer to Note 29 *Employee equity participation*.

(iii) Macquarie Income Securities

4,000,000 Macquarie Income Securities of \$100 each	400	400	400	400
Less transaction costs for original placement	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Total Macquarie Income Securities	391	391	391	391

The MIS were redeemable (in whole or in part) at the Company's discretion. At 31 March 2020, they were presented as equity in accordance with AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. Interest was paid quarterly at a floating rate of BBSW plus 1.7% per annum (31 March 2019: 1.7% per annum). Payment of interest to holders was subject to certain conditions, including the profitability of the Company. Distributions on the MIS have been presented in Note 5 *Dividends and distributions paid or provided for*.

The MIS were redeemed on 16 April 2020, for which the redemption cash was paid to holders on 15 April 2020. Following the redemption, the Consolidated Entity recognised a \$391 million reduction in contributed equity, reflecting the \$400 million MIS redemption paid in cash and \$9 million reattribution of transaction costs incurred on the original placement within contributed equity to a share capital redemption reserve. Following the redemption, the Company recognised a \$391 million reduction in contributed equity, \$400 million reduction in other assets and \$9 million reattribution of transaction costs within contributed equity to a share capital redemption reserve.

(1) Ordinary shares have no par value.

(2) Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited.

(3) During the previous year, the Consolidated Entity returned capital of \$2,040 million to Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited following the disposal of the CAF Principal Finance and CAF Transportation Finance business (the businesses). Refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations* for further information.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 25				
Reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests				
(i) Reserves				
Foreign currency translation reserve and net investment hedge reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	631	492	(28)	(15)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net of hedge accounting and tax	566	299	13	(13)
Transferred to income statement on disposal of foreign operations, net of tax ⁽¹⁾	–	(160)	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year	1,197	631	(15)	(28)
FVOCI reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	7	16	23	22
Revaluation movement for the year, net of tax	(46)	(8)	(11)	4
Changes in ECL allowance, net of tax	6	(1)	–	(3)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(33)	7	12	23
Cash flow hedge reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(113)	(24)	(33)	1
Revaluation movement for the financial year, net of tax	(88)	(72)	(24)	(47)
Transferred to income statement on realisation, net of tax ⁽²⁾	44	(17)	12	13
Balance at the end of the financial year	(157)	(113)	(45)	(33)
Cost of hedging reserve⁽³⁾				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Revaluation movement for the financial year, net of tax	(5)	–	(5)	–
Balance at the end of the financial year	(10)	(5)	(10)	(5)
Share of reserves of interest in associates and joint ventures				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(4)	(1)	–	–
Share of other comprehensive losses of associates and joint ventures during the year, net of tax	(2)	(3)	–	–
Balance at the end of the financial year	(6)	(4)	–	–
Total reserves at the end of the financial year	991	516	(58)	(43)

(1) For movements related to discontinued operations, refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

(2) Includes a \$12 million loss (2019: \$Nil) related to a previously designated hedge relationship for which the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur.

(3) Relates to foreign currency basis spreads of financial instruments which have been excluded from the hedge designation.

CONSOLIDATED

COMPANY

2020
\$m2019
\$m2020
\$m2019
\$m**Note 25****Reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests continued****(ii) Retained earnings**

Balance at the beginning of the financial year	2,824	2,545	1,393	1,504
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder of MBL	1,473	2,037	637	1,631
Distributions paid or provided for on Macquarie Income Securities (Note 5)	(12)	(15)	–	–
Dividends paid on ordinary share capital (Note 5)	–	(1,748)	–	(1,748)
Gain/(loss) on change in non-controlling ownership interest	1	(1)	–	–
Fair value changes attributable to own credit risk on debt classified as DFVTPL, net of tax	50	6	50	6
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,336	2,824	2,080	1,393

(iii) Non-controlling interests⁽¹⁾

Share capital and partnership interests	47	48	–	–
Reserve	4	4	–	–
Accumulated losses	(50)	(50)	–	–
Total non-controlling interests	1	2	–	–

(1) Non-controlling interests represents equity in subsidiaries that is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent company. As such, it is ineligible to absorb losses arising elsewhere within the Consolidated Entity.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 26

Notes to the statements of cash flows

As explained in Note 1(i) *Basis of preparation*, the Consolidated Entity has revised the balances included in the determination of cash and cash equivalents. The review concluded the following for the Consolidated Entity for the year ended 31 March 2019:

- certain reverse repurchase agreements held for liquidity management purposes of \$11,731 million (31 March 2018: \$11,703 million) have now been included as part of cash and cash equivalents
- certain trading assets of \$783 million (31 March 2018: \$611 million), margin money balances of \$2,805 million (31 March 2018: \$1,805 million) and funds received from clients which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds of \$3,212 million (31 March 2018: \$3,341 million)⁽¹⁾ have been excluded from the determination of cash and cash equivalents as these balances are not available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short term cash commitments. (Refer to Note 1(xxviii) *Cash and cash equivalents*)
- certain liquid financial investments with a residual maturity of three months or less at the balance sheet date but whose maturity exceeded three months at the date of acquisition of \$1,027 million (31 March 2018: \$1,017 million) were excluded from cash and cash equivalents, and
- the effect of exchange rate movements reducing cash and cash equivalents has been disclosed separately in the statement of cash flows.

As a result of these changes, cash flows from operating activities of the Consolidated Entity decreased by \$792 million and cash flows from investing activities of the Consolidated Entity decreased by \$10 million for the year ended 31 March 2019.

This revision had no impact on the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position, income statement or reserves.

The revision of balances included in cash and cash equivalents also impacted the Company as at 31 March 2019, as follows:

- certain reverse repurchase agreements held for liquidity management purposes of \$11,350 million (31 March 2018: \$11,500 million) have now been included as part of cash and cash equivalents
- certain trading assets of \$80 million (31 March 2018: \$222 million), margin money balances of \$1,225 million (31 March 2018: \$1,773 million) and funds received from clients which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds of \$2,469 million (31 March 2018: \$2,854 million)⁽²⁾ have been excluded from the determination of cash and cash equivalents as these balances are not available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short term cash commitments. (Refer to Note 1(xxviii) *Cash and cash equivalents*)
- certain liquid financial investments with a residual maturity of three months or less at the balance sheet date but whose maturity exceeded three months at the date of acquisition of \$1,027 million (31 March 2018: \$1,017 million) were excluded from cash and cash equivalents, and
- the effect of exchange rate movements reducing cash and cash equivalents has been disclosed separately in the statement of cash flows.

As a result of these changes, cash flows from operating activities of the Company increased by \$1,148 million and cash flows from investing activities of the Company decreased by \$10 million for the year ended 31 March 2019. This revision had no impact on the Company's statements of financial position, income statement or reserves.

CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
2020	2019	2020	2019
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year are reflected in the related items in the statements of financial position as follows:

Cash and bank balances ^{(1),(2)}	5,308	4,477	4,558	3,910
Financial investments ⁽³⁾	513	535	513	535
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	21,469	11,731	21,121	11,350
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	27,290	16,743	26,192	15,795

(1) Amounts excluded from cash and cash equivalents but presented in the statements of financial position as cash and bank balances primarily relates to \$2,257 million (31 March 2019: \$2,068 million) (for the Company at 31 March 2020: \$1,283 million, 31 March 2019: \$1,325 million) of funds received from clients which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds and thus not available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short-term cash commitments.

(2) Cash and bank balances includes \$271 million (31 March 2019: \$244 million) (for the Company at 31 March 2020: \$80 million, 31 March 2019: \$110 million) of restricted balances, including balances held by consolidated structured entities that are restricted from use by the Consolidated Entity, balances required to be maintained with central banks and other regulatory authorities and balances held in countries where remittance of cash outside the country is restricted.

(3) Certain balances included in the Consolidated Entity's Funded Balance Sheet as cash and liquid assets are not presented as cash and cash equivalents of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*. The most significant of these differences include \$7,167 million (31 March 2019: \$4,139 million) of balances which have a contractual maturity of more than three months from the date of acquisition and \$4,579 million (31 March 2019: \$4,235 million) of Commonwealth and foreign government securities. In addition, cash and liquid assets per the Consolidated Entity's Funded Balance Sheet is reduced for any repurchase liabilities, whereas cash and cash equivalents is not. This gives rise to a further difference of \$3,912 million (31 March 2019: \$803 million).

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 26				
Notes to the statements of cash flows continued				
Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities				
Profit after income tax	1,473	2,041	637	1,631
Adjustments to profit after income tax:				
Depreciation and amortisation	853	1,226	579	618
Unrealised foreign exchange and fair value movement on financial assets and liabilities	807	427	933	1,238
Expected credit losses and impairment charges	472	247	190	38
Investment income and gain on sale of operating lease assets and other non-financial assets	(235)	(453)	(310)	(45)
Profit from discontinued operations	(164)	(507)	(164)	(236)
Share of net (profits)/losses of associates and joint ventures	(27)	(28)	–	–
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Change in carrying values of associates due to dividends received	2	21	–	(4)
Change in interest, fees and commissions receivable/payable	(112)	40	(137)	52
Change in tax balances	247	209	263	74
Change in debtors, prepayments, accrued charges and creditors	(279)	430	(304)	(406)
Change in net trading assets and liabilities and net derivative financial instruments ⁽¹⁾	343	(3,069)	(1,244)	(2,704)
Change in other assets and liabilities	(466)	215	(177)	318
Change in loan assets and balances with related body corporates	(13,802)	(2,926)	(5,730)	1,904
Change in operating lease assets	(516)	(961)	(25)	(736)
Change in deposits	10,916	7,910	10,939	7,771
Change in borrowings	1,516	1,158	1,276	(1,411)
Change in debt issued	8,573	(9,690)	2,935	(7,763)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities	9,601	(3,710)	9,661	339
(i) Reconciliation of loan capital:				
Opening balance as at 1 Apr 2019	4,550	4,256	4,550	4,256
Cash flows:				
Redemption	(429)	–	(429)	–
Non-cash changes:				
Fair value hedge adjustment	270	51	270	51
Foreign currency translation	604	240	604	240
Other	2	3	2	3
Closing balance as at 31 Mar 2020	4,997	4,550	4,997	4,550

(1) Includes unrealised foreign exchange movements relating to derivatives which largely offsets the unrealised foreign exchange movements assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 27

Related party information

Transactions between the Consolidated Entity and the ultimate and immediate parent entities and with other related body corporate entities under common control principally arise from the provision and repayment of funding arrangements, from the provision of banking and other financial services, provision of management and administration services, facilities and accommodation and the provision of guarantees, restructure of businesses, repayment of capital and distribution of dividends.

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and with other related body corporate entities principally arise from the provision of banking and other financial services, the granting of funding arrangements and acceptance of funds on deposit, derivative transactions, the provision of management and administration services and the provision of guarantees.

During the year, a new Master Loan Agreement (the MLA) replaced the Omnibus Loan and Deposit Agreement (the Omnibus), which specifies the key terms for funding and related arrangements between various related body corporate entities which are under the common control of MGL. The MLA terms include tenor, pricing, settlement and offsetting terms for entities within the group. Substantially all entities which were a party to the Omnibus have acceded to the MLA.

The MLA excludes derivatives, repurchase agreements, broker settlements and stock lending-related balances. These together with certain bespoke lending arrangements have been presented on a gross basis as at 31 March 2020 and is not comparable with the previous year wherein they have been offset with other balances under the Omnibus.

Consistent with the Omnibus, relationships with an entity which is not a party to the MLA have been presented on gross basis.

Ultimate and immediate parent entities

The Consolidated Entity's and Company's ultimate parent entity is MGL. The Consolidated Entity's and Company's immediate parent entity is Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited (MBHPL). Both MGL and MBHPL are incorporated in Australia. MGL produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use.

MGL as the ultimate parent entity of the Macquarie Group is the head entity of the Australian tax consolidated group. The terms and conditions of this agreement are set out in Note 1(vii) *Taxation*. Amounts receivable from MGL includes amounts receivable by the Company under the tax funding agreement of the tax consolidated group.

Balances outstanding with MGL and MBHPL are included in Due from related body corporate entities or Due to related body corporate entities, as appropriate, in the statements of financial position.

The following transactions occurred with the ultimate parent entity during the financial year:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Interest income received/receivable	1,503	1,427	1,369	1,427
Interest expense paid/payable	(1,589)	(65,677)	(1,323)	(61,476)
Fee and commission income	1,556	1,829	644	750

The following balances with the ultimate parent entity were outstanding as at the financial year end:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Amounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	604,590	172,931	527,810	136,038
Amounts payable	(459,281)	(87,652)	(435,250)	(79,187)

The following balances with the immediate parent entity were outstanding as at the financial year end:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Dividend payable (Note 5)	–	(560,000)	–	(560,000)

(1) As described in Note 1(xxiv) *Performance based remuneration*, the amounts receivable by the Consolidated Entity and the Company include \$127,797 thousand (2019: \$124,681 thousand) and \$72,738 thousand (2019: \$88,201 thousand) respectively for amounts paid in advance for MEREP awards offered to its employees' net of share-based payment expense.

Note 27

Related party information continued

Subsidiaries

All transactions with subsidiaries are in accordance with regulatory requirements, the majority of which are on commercial terms.

All transactions undertaken with subsidiaries are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except for transactions between the Consolidated Entity's continuing and discontinuing operations as disclosed in Note 39 *Discontinued operations*. Amounts due from and due to subsidiaries are presented separately in the statements of financial position of the Company except when the parties have the legal right and intention to offset.

Balances may arise from lending and borrowing activities between the Company and its subsidiaries which are either repayable on demand or may be extended on a term basis and where appropriate may be either subordinated or collateralised.

A list of material subsidiaries is set out in Note 15 *Investments in subsidiaries*.

During the previous year, as part of an internal restructure by MGL (refer to Note 39 *Discontinued operations*), the company transferred CAF's Principal Finance and Transportation Finance businesses to Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Limited (MFHPL) and its subsidiaries (entities under common control). Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries preceding the date of their disposal are included in this section.

During the financial year, the following amounts of income/(expense) resulted from transactions with subsidiaries during the financial year:

	COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	734,280	782,337
Interest expense	(454,782)	(414,907)
Fee and commission income	220,974	281,676
Other operating expenses	(42,275)	(60,118)
Dividends and distributions ⁽²⁾	131,137	284,741
Management fees, group service charges and cost recoveries ⁽³⁾	329,524	344,560
Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses	(142,762)	(171,333)
Other expenses	(6,623)	(7,785)

The following balances with subsidiaries were outstanding as at the end of the financial year:

Amounts receivable	27,039,802	22,079,195
Amounts payable ⁽⁴⁾	(18,248,934)	(9,893,982)
Guarantees ⁽⁵⁾	(1,069,879)	(1,027,801)
Letter of credit	(78,363)	(304,151)

(1) 31 March 2019 balance includes \$18,558 thousand interest income from the subsidiaries forming part of its discontinued operations.

(2) During the previous year, the company received dividends of \$714,361 thousand from subsidiaries that formed part of its discontinued operations.

(3) 31 March 2019 includes \$21,856 thousand of management fees, service charges and cost recoveries from the subsidiaries forming part of its discontinued operations.

(4) The Company enters into repurchase transactions and pledges collateral to its subsidiary Macquarie Bank International Ltd for managing regulatory exposures in relation to over-the-counter derivatives. As at 31 March 2020, the collateral placed was \$875,835 thousand (2019: \$445,863 thousand).

(5) Includes transactions where the company has contractually guaranteed the performance and other obligations of its subsidiaries.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 27

Related party information continued

Other related parties

Balances may arise from lending and borrowing activities between the Consolidated Entity and other related body corporate entities which are generally repayable on demand or may be extended on a term basis and where appropriate, may be either subordinated or collateralised.

During the financial year, the following amounts of income/(expense) resulted from transactions with other related body corporate entities during the financial year:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Interest income	14,318	194,976	12,753	120,427
Interest expense	(293,391)	(378,267)	(244,793)	(298,457)
Rental income	22,855	18,608	22,855	18,608
Fee and commission expense	(19,406)	(56,332)	(115,697)	(107,261)
Other operating expenses	(1,673,378)	(1,486,213)	(1,239,243)	(1,131,579)
Gain on sale of the businesses ⁽¹⁾	342,869	506,656	287,512	235,657
Other income/(expense)	7,570	(113,364)	7,593	(1,852)

The following balances with other related body corporate entities were outstanding at the reporting date:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Amounts receivable	4,673,525	1,375,069	4,577,322	885,962
Amounts payable ⁽²⁾	(21,655,062)	(16,706,452)	(21,577,514)	(15,026,813)
Performance related contingents ⁽³⁾	(763,382)	(820,921)	(763,382)	(820,921)
Undrawn credit facilities and securities underwriting ⁽⁴⁾	–	(2,395,068)	–	(2,395,068)
Letter of credit	(233,709)	(151,879)	(233,709)	(151,879)

Guarantees of \$3,457,568 thousand (2019: \$1,201,695 thousand) were received from MFHPL by the Company for certain exposures of the Company with MFHPL, its subsidiaries and the Company's own subsidiaries. MFHPL has placed cash collateral of a similar amount with the Company as per the terms of the guarantee arrangement included in the amounts payable balance above.

(1) Includes \$102,173 thousand (2019: \$506,656 thousand) gain on sale of CAF's Principal Finance and Transportation Finance businesses to MFHPL and \$240,696 thousand gain on sale of Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions (MSIS) fiduciary businesses to Macquarie Asset Management Holdings Pty Limited (MAMHPL) for the Consolidated Entity.

(2) Current year includes \$3,500,496 thousand repurchase agreements under new liquidity arrangement with MFHPL and Macquarie Capital (Europe) Limited (MCEL) wherein the Company has re-pledged off balance sheet collateral amounting to \$3,196,180 thousand.

(3) Includes performance related contingent liability to the ultimate parent provided in favour of a related party for which collateral of a similar amount has been received.

(4) Previous year includes undrawn credit facilities granted to MFHPL which was cancelled in the current year.

Note 27

Related party information continued

Associates and joint ventures

Transactions between the Consolidated Entity and its associates and joint ventures principally arise from the provision of corporate advisory services, the granting of loans and the provision of management services. Balances may arise from lending and borrowing activities between the Consolidated Entity and its associates and joint ventures which are generally extended on a term basis and where appropriate may be either subordinated or collateralised. During the financial year, the following amounts of income/(expense) arose from transactions with associates and joint ventures:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Interest income	–	1,962	–	215
Fee and commission expense	(7,014)	(40,769)	(7,698)	(48,437)
Other income	29,794	799	31,888	3,809
Brokerage and commission expense	(10,500)	(8,354)	(10,500)	(8,354)

Dividends and distributions of \$2,597 thousand (2019: \$21,535 thousand) were received from the Consolidated Entity's associates and joint ventures. Under the equity method of accounting, these amounts are not included as income but are recorded as a reduction from the carrying amount of the investment.

The following balances with associates and joint ventures were outstanding as at financial year end (these exclude amounts which in substance form part of the Consolidated Entity's net investment in associates, disclosed in Note 13 *Interests in associates and joint ventures*):

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Amounts receivable	–	13,294	–	8,959
Amounts payable	–	(3,862)	–	(3,862)
Undrawn commitment ⁽¹⁾	–	(16,174)	–	(62,549)

(1) Undrawn commitments are included in Note 30 *Contingent liabilities and commitments*.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 28

Key Management Personnel disclosure

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

The following persons were Directors of the Company during the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, unless indicated otherwise:

Executive Voting Directors

S.R. Wikramanayake	Macquarie Group CEO (appointed as an Executive Voting Director of MBL on 28 August 2018)
M.J. Reemst	Macquarie Bank CEO

Non-Executive Directors

P.H. Warne	Chairman
G.R. Banks AO	
J.R. Broadbent AC	(appointed effective 5 November 2018)
G.M. Cairns	
P.M. Coffey	(appointed effective 28 August 2018)
M.J. Coleman	
D.J. Grady AM	
M.J. Hawker AM	
G.R. Stevens AC ⁽¹⁾	
N.M. Wakefield Evans	

Former Non-Executive Director

P.A. Cross	(retired effective 26 July 2018)
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In addition to the Executive Voting Directors listed above, the following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of MBL during the past two financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, unless otherwise indicated.

Current Executives⁽²⁾

A.H. Harvey	CFO, Head of FMG
N. O'Kane ⁽³⁾	Head of CGM
N. Sorbara	COO, Head of COG
P.C. Upfold	CRO, Head of RMG
G.C. Ward	Deputy Managing Director and Head of BFS

Former Executives

N.W. Moore	Former Macquarie Group CEO (ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 28 August 2018)
B.A. Brazil	Former Co-Head of CAF (ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 30 November 2018)
A.J. Downe	Former Head of CGM (ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 31 March 2019)
G.A. Farrell	Former Co-Head of CAF (ceased to be a member of the Executive Committee on 1 September 2019)

The remuneration arrangements for all of the persons listed above are described on pages 33 to 51 of the Remuneration Report, contained in the Directors' Report.

(1) The Board approved a leave of absence, due to illness, for Mr Stevens for the period 1 February 2019 to 31 May 2019.

(2) Except where indicated otherwise, all of the Executives, as well as the CEO were members of the Executive Committee as at 8 May 2020.

(3) Mr O'Kane commenced as Head of Commodities and Global Markets effective 1 April 2019. He was previously head of Commodity Markets and Finance in CGM.

Note 28

Key Management Personnel disclosure continued

Key Management Personnel remuneration

The following table details the aggregate remuneration for KMP:

	SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS			
	Salary and fees (including superannuation)	Performance related remuneration ⁽¹⁾	Other benefits	Total short term employee benefits	Restricted profit share including earnings on restricted profit share ⁽²⁾	Equity awards including shares ⁽³⁾	PSUs ⁽⁴⁾	Total remuneration
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Executive remuneration								
2020	3,790,881	–	–	3,790,881	8,713,979	27,153,374	9,117,494	48,775,728
2019	5,635,488	33,345,490	–	38,980,978	9,444,048	43,366,193	16,077,868	107,869,087
Non-Executive remuneration								
2020	969,000	–	12,000	981,000	–	–	–	981,000
2019	901,722	–	–	901,722	–	–	–	901,722

Loans to KMP and their related parties

Details of loans provided by the Consolidated Entity to KMP and their related parties are disclosed in aggregate in the following table:

	Opening balance at 1 April ⁽⁵⁾	Net additions during the year	Interest charged	Repayments during the year	Write-downs	Closing balance at 31 March ⁽⁶⁾
Total for key management personnel and their related parties	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2020	1,309	10,122	109	(71)	–	11,469
2019	464	825	33	(47)	–	1,275

Loans and other financial instrument transactions were made by the Consolidated Entity in the ordinary course of business with related parties.

(1) The cash portion of each KMP's profit share allocation for the reporting period when they were a KMP.

(2) The amount of the retained profit share held via the DPS plan including earnings on notional investments from retained profit share in prior financial years.

(3) The current year amortisation for retained profit share calculated as described in Note 1(xxiv) *Performance based remuneration*.

(4) The current year amortisation for PSUs calculated as described in Note 1(xxiv) *Performance based remuneration*. The current year expense is reduced for previously recognised remuneration expense where performance hurdles have not been met, have been partially met or are not expected to be met.

(5) Offset accounts against loan balances has now been excluded resulting in a difference of \$34 thousand with the opening balance.

(6) Number of persons included in the aggregate as at 31 March 2020: 5 (31 March 2019: 3).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 29

Employee equity participation

MEREP

MBL participates in its ultimate parent company's, Macquarie Group Limited (MGL), share based compensation plans, being the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (the MEREP). In terms of this plan, awards are granted by MGL to qualifying employees for delivery of MGL shares.

Award types under the MEREP

Restricted Share Units (RSUs)

An RSU is a beneficial interest in an MGL ordinary share held on behalf of a MEREP participant by the plan trustee (Trustee).

The participant is entitled to receive dividends on the share and direct the Trustee how to exercise voting rights of the share.

The participant also has the right to request the release of the share from the MEREP Trust, subject to the vesting and forfeiture provisions of the MEREP.

	NUMBER OF RSU AWARDS	
	2020	2019
RSUs on issue at the beginning of the financial year	3,789,442	5,662,386
Granted during the financial year	1,255,720	1,199,782
Forfeited during the financial year	(27,367)	(118,612)
Vested RSUs withdrawn or sold from the MEREP during the financial year	(1,429,019)	(1,786,852)
Net transfers to related body corporate entities	(67,693)	(1,167,262)
RSUs on issue at the end of the financial year	3,521,083	3,789,442
RSUs vested and not withdrawn from the MEREP at the end of the financial year	–	–

The weighted average fair value of the RSU awards granted during the financial year was \$126.99 (2019: \$121.95).

Deferred Share Units (DSUs)

A DSU represents the right to receive on exercise of the DSU either an MGL share held in the Trust or a newly issued MGL share (as determined by MGL in its absolute discretion) for no cash payment, subject to the vesting and forfeiture provisions of the MEREP. A MEREP participant holding a DSU has no right or interest in any share until the DSU is exercised. MGL may issue shares to the Trustee or direct the Trustee to acquire shares on-market, or via a share acquisition arrangement for potential future allocations to holders of DSUs.

Generally, where permitted by law, DSUs will provide for cash payments in lieu of dividends paid on MGL ordinary shares before the DSU is exercised. Further, the number of shares underlying a DSU will be adjusted upon any bonus issue or other capital reconstruction of MGL in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, so that the holder of a DSU does not receive a benefit that holders of the Company's shares do not generally receive. These provisions are intended to provide the holders of DSUs, as far as possible, with the same benefits and risks as holders of RSUs. However, holders of DSUs will have no voting rights with respect to any underlying MGL ordinary shares.

DSUs will only be offered in jurisdictions where legal or tax rules make the grant of RSUs impractical, or where PSUs are structured as DSUs (see PSUs). DSUs have been granted with an expiry period of up to nine years.

	NUMBER OF DSU AWARDS	
	2020	2019
DSUs on issue at the beginning of the financial year	865,164	1,313,047
Granted during the financial year	318,796	342,138
Forfeited during the financial year	(44,253)	(12,133)
Exercised during the financial year	(149,722)	(295,630)
Transfers to related body corporate entities	(177,496)	(482,258)
DSUs on issue at the end of the financial year	812,489	865,164
DSUs exercisable at the end of the financial year	289,474	187,326

The weighted average fair value of the DSU awards granted during the financial year was \$115.97 (2019: \$110.42).

Note 29

Employee equity participation continued

Award Types under the MEREP continued

Performance Share Units (PSUs)

All PSUs currently on issue are structured as DSUs with performance hurdles related to MGL's performance that must be met before the underlying share or cash equivalent (as the case may be) will be delivered. PSU holders have no right to dividend equivalent payments before the PSUs vest.

	NUMBER OF PSU AWARDS	
	2020	2019
PSUs on issue at the beginning of the financial year	366,296	454,228
Granted during the financial year	65,310	85,749
Forfeited during the financial year	(14,081)	–
Exercised during the financial year	(126,168)	(152,580)
Net transfers to related body corporate entities	–	(21,101)
PSUs on issue at the end of the financial year	291,357	366,296
PSUs exercisable at the end of the financial year	–	–

The weighted average fair value of the PSU awards granted during the financial year was \$98.99 (2019: \$102.06).

Participation in the MEREP is currently provided to the following Eligible Employees:

- Executive Directors with retained Directors' Profit Share (DPS) from 2009 onwards, a proportion of which is allocated in the form of MEREP awards (Retained DPS Awards)
- staff other than Executive Directors with retained profit share above a threshold amount (Retained Profit Share Awards) and staff who were promoted to Associate Director, Division Director or Executive Director, who received a fixed Australian dollar value allocation of MEREP awards (Promotion Awards)
- Macquarie Bank staff with retained commission (Commission Awards)
- new Macquarie Bank staff who commence at Associate Director, Division Director or Executive Director level and are awarded a fixed Australian dollar value, depending on level (New Hire Awards)
- members of the MBL Executive Committees who are eligible for PSUs (PSU awards)
- in limited circumstances, Macquarie Bank staff may receive an equity grant instead of a remuneration or consideration payment in cash. Current examples include individuals who become employees of Macquarie Bank upon the acquisition of their employer by the Macquarie Bank entity or who receive an additional award at the time of joining Macquarie (also referred to above as New Hire Awards).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 29

Employee equity participation continued

Award Types under the MEREP continued

Vesting periods are as follows:

Award type	Level	Vesting
Retained Profit Share Awards and Promotion Awards	Below Executive Director	1/3 rd in the 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th year following the year of grant ⁽¹⁾
Retained DPS Awards	Executive Committee members and Designated Executive Directors	1/5 th in the 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th and 7 th year following the year of grant ⁽²⁾
Retained DPS Awards	All other Executive Directors	1/3 rd in the 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th year following the year of grant ⁽²⁾
PSU Awards granted in relation to 2012 to 2019	Executive Committee members	50% 3 rd and 4 th years following the year of grant ⁽³⁾
PSU Awards granted in relation to 2020 and following years	Executive Committee members	100% in the 4 th year following the year of grant ⁽³⁾
Commission Awards	Below Executive Director	1/3 rd in the 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th year following the year of grant ⁽¹⁾
New Hire Awards	All Director-level staff	1/3 rd on each first day of a staff trading window on or after the 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th anniversaries of the date of allocation

In limited cases, the application form for awards may set out a different vesting period, in which case that period will be the vesting period for the award. For example, staff in jurisdictions outside Australia may have a different vesting period due to local regulatory requirements.

For Retained Profit Share awards representing 2019 retention, the allocation price was the weighted average price of the shares acquired for the 2019 purchase period, which was 13 May 2019 to 24 June 2019. That price was calculated to be \$122.37 (2018 retention: \$113.76).

Performance Share Units (PSUs)

PSUs will only be released or become exercisable upon the achievement of certain performance hurdles related to MGL's performance. Only members of the MBL Executive Committees are eligible to receive PSUs. For the PSUs allocated to Executive Committee Members, two performance hurdles have been determined and each will apply individually to 50% of the total number of PSUs awarded.

The hurdles are outlined below.

Performance hurdle 1

Hurdle	REFERENCE GROUP
50% of the PSUs based solely on the relative average annual return on ordinary equity (ROE) over the vesting period (three to four years) compared to a reference group of global financial institutions.	The current reference group comprises Barclays PLC, Bank of America Corporation, Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank AG, Goldman Sachs Group Inc., JPMorgan Chase & Co., Lazard Limited, Morgan Stanley and UBS AG.
A sliding scale applies with 50% becoming exercisable above the 50th percentile and 100% vesting at the 75th percentile.	

Performance hurdle 2

Hurdle	REQUIRED RESULT
50% of the PSUs based solely on the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in earnings per share (EPS) over the vesting period (three to four years).	A sliding scale applies with 50% becoming exercisable at EPS CAGR of 7.5% and 100% at EPS CAGR of 12%. For example, if EPS CAGR were 9.75%, 75% of the relevant awards would become exercisable.

(1) Vesting will occur during an eligible staff trading window.

(2) Vesting will occur during an eligible staff trading window. If an Executive Director has been on leave without pay (excluding leave) to which the Executive Director may be eligible under local laws for 12 months or more, the vesting period may be extended accordingly.

(3) Subject to achieving certain performance hurdles.

Note 29

Employee equity participation continued

PSUs continued

Under both performance hurdles, the objective is examined once only. Testing occurs annually on 30 June immediately before vesting on 1 July, based on the most recently available year-end financial results. To the extent that a condition is not met when examined, the PSUs due to vest will not be exercisable upon vesting, resulting in no benefit to Executive Committee members.

Assumptions used to determine fair value of MEREP awards

RSUs and DSUs are measured at their grant dates based on their fair value⁽¹⁾ and for each PSU, the awards expected to vest are measured on the basis of the assumptions below. This amount is recognised as an expense evenly over the respective vesting periods.

RSUs, DSUs and PSUs relating to the MEREP plan for Executive Committee members have been granted in the current financial year in respect of 2019. The accounting fair value of each of these grants is estimated using the MGL's share price on the date of grant and for each PSU also incorporates a discounted cash flow method using the following key assumptions:

- interest rate to maturity: 0.78% per annum
- expected vesting dates of PSUs: 1 July 2022 and 1 July 2023
- dividend yield: 4.96% per annum.

While RSUs, DSUs and PSUs (for Executive Committee members) for the FY2020 will be granted during FY2021, the Consolidated Entity begins recognising an expense for these awards (based on an initial estimate) from 1 April 2019. The expense is estimated using the price of MGL ordinary shares as at 31 March 2020 and the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

For PSUs, the estimate also incorporates an interest rate to maturity of 0.52% per annum, expected vesting date of PSUs of 1 July 2024, and a dividend yield of 4.77% per annum. In the following financial year, the Consolidated Entity will adjust the accumulated expense recognised for the final determination of fair value for each RSU, DSU and PSU when granted and will use this validation for recognising the expense over the remaining vesting period.

The Consolidated Entity annually revises its estimates of the number of awards (including those delivered through MEREP) that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the employment expenses in the income statement.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020, compensation expense relating to the MEREP totalled \$191,519 thousand (2019: \$143,283 thousand).

Other arrangements

There are certain arrangements with employees which take the form of a share-based payment arrangement but which are held outside the MEREP. Whilst the employees do not have a legal or beneficial interest in the underlying shares however, the arrangements have the same economic benefits as those held in MEREP.

Compensation expense relating to these awards for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was \$Nil (2019: \$3 thousand).

Employee Share Plan

MBL also participates in MGL's Macquarie Group Employee Share Plan (ESP) whereby each financial year eligible employees are offered up to \$1,000 worth of fully paid MGL ordinary shares for no cash consideration.

Shares allocated under the ESP cannot be sold until the earlier of three years after allocation or the time when the participant is no longer employed by MGL or a subsidiary of MGL. In all other respects, shares allocated rank equally with all other fully paid ordinary shares then on issue.

The latest offer under the ESP was made during November 2019. A total of 752 (2019: 870) staff participated in this offer. On 4 December 2019, the participants were each allocated 7 (2019: 8) fully paid ordinary shares based on the offer amount of \$1,000 and the then calculated average market share price of \$136.37 (2019: \$114.36), resulting in a total of 5,264 (2019: 6,960) shares being allocated. The shares were allocated to staff for no cash consideration. The aggregate value of the shares allocated was deducted from staff profit share and commissions.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020, compensation expense relating to the ESP totalled \$710 thousand (2019: \$797 thousand).

Other plans

MBL operates other local share-based compensation plans, none of which, individually or in aggregate are material.

(1) For employees categorised as Material Risk Takers who are required to comply with the European Banking Authority Guidelines on the CRD IV remuneration requirements, the fair value of the awards granted for performance periods after 1 April 2019 has been adjusted to take into account the prohibition of dividends on unvested awards.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Note 30				
Contingent liabilities and commitments				
Contingent liabilities exist in respect of:				
Letters of credit	1,206	1,221	1,254	1,241
Performance-related contingent liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,076	1,112	1,075	1,122
Indemnities	336	389	336	389
Guarantees	144	114	1,214	1,140
Total contingent liabilities ⁽²⁾	2,762	2,836	3,879	3,892
Commitments exist in respect of:				
Undrawn credit facilities and securities commitments ^{(3),(4),(5)}	4,665	7,300	4,173	6,816
Other asset developments	891	1,026	891	1,004
Total commitments	5,556	8,326	5,064	7,820
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	8,318	11,162	8,943	11,712

The Consolidated Entity operates in a number of regulated markets and is subject to regular regulatory reviews and inquiries. From time to time these may result in litigation, fines or other regulatory enforcement actions. As at the reporting date there are no matters of this nature for which the Consolidated Entity expects to result in a material economic outflow of resources.

Actual and potential claims and proceedings may arise in the conduct of the Consolidated Entity's business with clients and customers, revenue authorities, employees, and other stakeholders with whom the Consolidated Entity interacts. The Consolidated Entity recognises provisions for matters where an economic outflow of resources as a result of events occurring prior to the reporting date is probable and can be reliably measured. Provisions are calculated on a probability weighted basis utilising information that is known as at the reporting date for a range of possible scenarios. Provisions for these matters are included within provision for current income tax (income tax matters) and other liabilities (other matters). In some circumstances the Consolidated Entity may be reimbursed for the loss. A receivable is only recognised if its recovery is virtually certain. As at the reporting date the Consolidated Entity and the Company consider the probability of there being a material adverse effect in respect of litigation or claims that have not been provided for to be remote.

(1) Includes \$763 million (31 March 2019: \$821 million) in favour of a related party for which collateral of a similar amount has been received.

(2) It is not practicable to ascertain the timing of any outflow and the possibility of any reimbursement related to these contingent liabilities.

(3) Undrawn credit facilities are irrevocably extended to clients. These amounts include fully or partially undrawn commitments that are legally binding and cannot be unconditionally cancelled by the Consolidated Entity. Securities underwriting represents firm commitments to underwrite debt and equity securities issuances and private equity commitments.

(4) Previous year includes a \$2,395 million credit facility granted to a related body corporate Entity.

(5) Includes \$944 million (31 March 2019: \$1,038 million) for certain contractually irrevocable mortgage related facilities which have been reassessed during the prior period.

Note 31

Structured entities

The Consolidated Entity engages with structured entities (SEs) for securitisation, asset backed financing and other businesses in order to diversify its sources of funding for asset origination and capital efficiency purposes. SEs are designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual agreements. Generally, SEs do not have a range of operating and financing activities for which substantive decision making is required continuously.

Securitisations

Securitisations involve transferring assets into a vehicle that sells beneficial interests to investors through the issue of debt and equity notes with varying levels of subordination. The notes are collateralised by the assets transferred to these vehicles and pay a return based on the returns of those assets, with residual returns paid to the most subordinated investor. These vehicles are created for securitising assets, including mortgages, finance leases and credit card receivables, of the Consolidated Entity or of its clients.

The Consolidated Entity may serve as a sponsor, servicer, underwriter, liquidity provider, derivative counterparty, purchaser of notes and/or purchaser of residual interest units. The Consolidated Entity may also provide redraw facilities or loan commitments to securitisation vehicles.

Asset-backed financing

Asset-backed vehicles are used to provide tailored lending for the purchase or lease of assets transferred by the Consolidated Entity or its clients. The assets are normally pledged as collateral to the lenders. The Consolidated Entity engages in raising finance for assets such as vessels, electronic and IT equipment.

Consolidated structured entities

The Consolidated Entity may act as a lender, manager, derivative counterparty, purchaser of notes and/or purchaser of residual interest units or guarantor.

SEs are consolidated when they meet the criteria described in Note 1(ii) *Principles of consolidation*.

Interests held in unconsolidated structured entities

Interests in unconsolidated SEs include, but are not limited to, debt and equity investments, guarantees, liquidity agreements, commitments, fees from investment structures, and fees from derivative instruments that expose the Consolidated Entity to the risks of the unconsolidated SE. Interests do not include plain vanilla derivatives (for example interest rate swaps and currency swaps) and positions where the Consolidated Entity:

- creates rather than absorbs variability of the unconsolidated SE (for example purchase of credit protection under a credit default swap)
- acts as an underwriter or placement agent, or provides administrative, trustee or other services to third party managed SEs
- transfers assets and does not have any other interest deemed to be significant in the SEs transfers assets and does not have any other interest deemed to be significant in the SE. Income received by the Consolidated Entity during the financial year from interests held at the reporting date relates to interest, management fees, servicing fees, dividends and gains or losses from revaluing financial instruments.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 31

Structured entities *continued*

The following table presents the carrying value and maximum exposure to loss (before the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements) of the Consolidated Entity's interests in unconsolidated SEs:

	CONSOLIDATED 2020		CONSOLIDATED 2019	
	Securitisations \$m	Asset-backed financing \$m	Securitisations \$m	Asset-backed financing \$m
Carrying value of assets				
Trading assets	547	–	368	72
Derivative assets	551	–	163	–
Financial investments ⁽¹⁾	2,056	–	1,734	2
Loan assets	501	2,769	536	603
Total carrying value of assets ⁽²⁾	3,655	2,769	2,801	677
Maximum exposure to loss⁽³⁾				
Debt, equity and derivatives held	3,655	2,769	2,801	677
Undrawn commitments	–	–	–	–
Total maximum exposure to loss	3,655	2,769	2,801	677

The Consolidated Entity's exposure in subordinated securitisation entities includes trading and non-traded positions that are typically managed under market risk described in Note 33.3 *Market risk*. For these reasons, information on the size and structure for these SEs is not considered meaningful for understanding the related risks, and so have not been presented. The Consolidated Entity's exposure in subordinated asset backed financing entities is included in loan assets and the total size of the unconsolidated SEs including securitisation is \$6,649 million (2019: \$3,575 million). Size represents either the total assets of the SE (measured either at amortised cost excluding impairments or fair values if readily available); outstanding notional of issued notes or the principal amount of liabilities if there is nominal equity. Size is based on the most current publicly available information to the Consolidated Entity.

(1) Securitisations includes \$1,645 million (2019: \$1,248 million) of investments that are managed by the Consolidated Entity under the liquid assets' holding policy described in Note 33.2 *Liquidity risk*.

(2) Total carrying value of assets includes \$1,615 million (2019: \$741 million) in subordinated interests, of which \$182 million (2019: \$182 million) is included in securitisation activities and \$1,433 million (2019: \$559 million) included in asset backed financing activities. Of the subordinated interests, the maximum loss borne by others whose interest rank lower is \$110 million (2019: \$10 million).

(3) Maximum exposure to loss is the carrying value of debt, equity and derivatives held and the undrawn amount for commitments.

Note 32

Hedge accounting

Hedging strategy

The use of derivative and other hedging instruments to hedge non-traded positions potentially gives rise to income statement volatility as a result of mismatches in the accounting treatment between the derivative and other hedging instruments and the related exposure. The Consolidated Entity's objective is to reduce the risk of volatility in earnings. This volatility may be managed by allowing hedges to naturally offset one another or, where the earnings volatility exceeds pre-defined thresholds, hedge accounting is considered.

Hedging instruments

Detail on hedging instruments, the nature of hedged risks, as well as the notional and the carrying amount of derivative financial instruments and, in the case of net investment hedges, the notional of foreign denominated debt issued, for each type of hedge relationship, is shown in the respective sections. The maturity profile for the hedging instruments' notional amounts are reported based on their contractual maturity. Where a cross currency swap has been dual designated in both a cash flow and a fair value hedge, the notional may be shown more than once. Increases in notional profiles of hedging instruments are presented as negative figures, with decreases and maturities presented as positive figures.

Hedging ineffectiveness

In the case of a fair value hedge, hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument differ to that of the hedged item. In the case of a cash flow hedge, hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument exceeds, in absolute terms, that of the hedged item or, in the case of net investment hedge relationships, the change in the carrying amount of foreign denominated debt issued attributable to the change in exchange rates exceeds, in absolute terms, that of the hedge item. Sources of hedge ineffectiveness primarily arise from basis and timing differences between the hedged items and hedging instruments, and designating existing derivatives with a non-zero fair value as hedging instruments. Hedge ineffectiveness is reported in trading income in the income statement.

IBOR reform

The Consolidated Entity designates hedging relationships where the hedged item and/or hedging instrument reference IBOR. These rates are in the process of being transitioned to alternative reference rates (ARRs) as described in Note 1 *Summary of significant accounting policies*. The Consolidated Entity mainly holds derivatives referencing USD and GBP LIBOR in hedging relationships that are impacted by the reform. The notional amounts of interest rate hedges designated in hedge accounting relationships represent the extent of the risk exposure managed by the Consolidated Entity that are impacted by IBOR reform per the table below:

CONSOLIDATED 2020						
NOTIONAL VALUE IN AUD EQUIVALENT IMPACTED BY IBOR REFORM ⁽¹⁾						
	USD \$m	GBP \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m	Other not affected by reform ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total notional ⁽³⁾ \$m
Cash flow hedges	1,201	1,969	1,225	4,395	6,713	11,108
Fair value hedges	12,471	–	1,429	13,900	14,458	28,358

COMPANY 2020						
NOTIONAL VALUE IN AUD EQUIVALENT IMPACTED BY IBOR REFORM ⁽¹⁾						
	USD \$m	GBP \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m	Other not affected by reform ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total notional ⁽³⁾ \$m
Cash flow hedges	1,067	2,579	1,225	4,871	4,564	9,435
Fair value hedges	12,337	–	1,429	13,766	2,932	16,698

(1) The hedge relationships disclosed as impacted by IBOR reform includes all those referencing USD and GBP LIBOR at the reporting date and includes relationships that are expected to expire before mandatory transition to ARRs.

(2) The Consolidated Entity has exposure to rates such as BBSW and EURIBOR that are not subject to mandatory replacement and therefore do not make use of relief (as described in Note 1).

(3) Where a cross currency swap references more than one rate, the risk exposure has been shown twice to reflect the absolute risk exposure to different reference rates. For all other hedge accounting disclosures, the notional has been shown once. To reconcile this notional to other hedge accounting disclosures an amount of \$5,049 million and \$4,018 million would need to be deducted for the Consolidated Entity and the Company respectively. The notional disclosures shown elsewhere in this note include hedges of commodity price, which are not shown in the total notional disclosed above.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 32

Hedge accounting continued

Cash flows hedges

The cash flow hedge reserve, representing the effective portion of the movements in the hedging instrument, is disclosed in Note 25 (i) *Reserves*. Changes in this reserve are reported in the Consolidated Entity's Statements of comprehensive income. There are no amounts remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve for hedge relationships that have ceased (2019: \$1 million and \$Nil for the Consolidated Entity and the Company respectively). This amount will be transferred to the income statement as a loss as and when the hedged item affects the income statement.

Hedging instruments

		MATURITY ANALYSIS PER NOTIONAL				
Instrument type	Risk category	Less than 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years \$m	Total \$m
Derivative assets		CONSOLIDATED 2020				
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	12	935	2,212	1,353	4,512
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	–	–	537	–	537
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(43)	(141)	198	995	1,009
Derivative assets		CONSOLIDATED 2019				
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	1	818	1,637	1,417	3,873
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	–	–	318	163	481
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate and foreign exchange	–	126	–	–	126
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(28)	219	328	1,319	1,838

		CONSOLIDATED CARRYING AMOUNT			
		2020		2019	
Instrument type	Risk category	Asset \$m	Liability \$m	Asset \$m	Liability \$m
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	697	38	285	41
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate and foreign exchange	–	–	–	8
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	164	–	107

Note 32**Hedge accounting continued**

		MATURITY ANALYSIS PER NOTIONAL				
Instrument type	Risk category	Less than 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years \$m	Total \$m
Derivative assets		COMPANY 2020				
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	(22)	(62)	2,212	1,353	3,481
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(24)	(68)	(9)	740	639
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	–	–	537	–	537
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(47)	(152)	(35)	995	761
Derivative assets		COMPANY 2019				
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	(48)	720	719	1,417	2,808
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(44)	(132)	(19)	747	552
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	–	–	318	163	481
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(33)	165	(17)	1,319	1,434
		COMPANY CARRYING AMOUNT				
		2020		2019		
Instrument type	Risk category	Asset \$m	Liability \$m	Asset \$m	Liability \$m	
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	538	38	267	41	
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	131	142	79	84	

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 32

Hedge accounting *continued*

Hedge ineffectiveness

In the case of cash flow hedge relationships, hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument, in absolute terms, exceeds that of the hedged item.

		CONSOLIDATED					
Hedging instruments	Risk category	GAIN/(LOSS) ON HEDGING INSTRUMENT		(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGED ITEM		HEDGE INEFFECTIVENESS (LOSS)/GAIN	
		2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	18	(3)	(19)	8	(1)	5
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate and foreign exchange	–	1	–	(1)	–	–
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(103)	(44)	107	52	4	8
Total		(85)	(46)	88	59	3	13

		COMPANY					
Hedging instruments	Risk category	GAIN/(LOSS) ON HEDGING INSTRUMENT		(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGED ITEM		HEDGE INEFFECTIVENESS (LOSS)/GAIN	
		2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cross currency swaps	Foreign exchange	11	(3)	(13)	7	(2)	4
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(17)	(23)	21	25	4	2
Total		(6)	(26)	8	32	2	6

Hedge accounting executed rates

The following table shows the executed rates for the most significant hedging instruments that have been designated in cash flow hedges that are in place at the balance date.

		CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
Hedging instruments	Currency/currency pair	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Interest rate swaps	AUD	4.00 to 4.99%	2.03 to 4.99%	n/a	2.03 to 2.42%
	GBP	1.54 to 2.13%	1.30 to 2.13%	1.54 to 2.17%	1.30 to 2.13%
Cross currency swaps	USD/CHF	0.93	0.92 to 0.93	0.93	0.92 to 0.93
	AUD/EUR	0.62 to 0.68	0.64 to 0.69	0.62 to 0.68	0.68 to 0.69
	AUD/USD	0.76	0.76 to 0.78	n/a	0.78

Note 32

Hedge accounting continued

Net investment in foreign operation hedges

The Consolidated Entity's net investment in foreign operations (NIFO) changes as a result of earnings, dividends, other capital-related events and changes in the Consolidated Entity's group structure as a result of internal restructures. The risk of changes in the NIFO for movements in foreign exchange rates is hedged by the Consolidated Entity through the use of a combination of derivatives and foreign denominated borrowings. Refer to Note 33.3 *Financial Risk Management: Non-traded market risk* for further information on the Consolidated Entity's risk management strategy.

In order to reflect the Consolidated Entity's risk management strategy, hedge accounting is applied resulting in changes in the derivatives and foreign denominated borrowings being recognised, together with the related foreign currency translation reserve, in the Consolidated Entity's other comprehensive income and is subsequently released to the income statement when the foreign operation is disposed of. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement. Given that the Consolidated Entity's NIFO frequently changes, the hedge designations are reviewed on a monthly basis or more frequently where required, which includes updating the NIFO exposure and rebalancing the associated hedge designations.

		CONSOLIDATED CARRYING AMOUNT			
		ASSET		LIABILITY	
Hedging instrument	Risk category	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Foreign exchange contracts	Foreign exchange	241	75	1	11
Foreign denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	–	–	6,665	5,398

		CONSOLIDATED NOTIONAL			
		ASSET		LIABILITY	
Hedging instrument	Risk category	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽¹⁾	Foreign exchange	3,653	2,554	112	1,140
Foreign denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	–	–	7,481	5,448

		COMPANY CARRYING AMOUNT			
		ASSET		LIABILITY	
Hedging instrument	Risk category	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Foreign exchange contracts	Foreign exchange	151	39	1	8
Foreign denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	–	–	3,621	3,010

		COMPANY NOTIONAL AMOUNT			
		ASSET		LIABILITY	
Hedging instrument	Risk category	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Foreign exchange contracts ⁽¹⁾	Foreign exchange	2,334	1,043	103	1,311
Foreign denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	–	–	4,424	2,988

In order to hedge the currency exposure of certain net investment in foreign operations, the Consolidated Entity jointly designates both forward exchange derivative contracts (from the currency of the underlying foreign operation to USD) and foreign denominated debt issued (from USD to AUD). As a result, the notional value of hedging instruments presented by the Consolidated Entity of \$11,246 million (2019: \$9,142 million) and Company of \$6,861 million (2019: \$5,342 million) represents the notional of both the derivative hedging instrument and the debt issued and hence exceeds the \$7,242 million (2019: \$5,708 million) and \$4,274 million (2019: \$3,307 million) notional of the underlying hedged component of the Consolidated Entity's and Company's respective net investment in foreign operations.

Hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the change in either the fair value of the derivative or the carrying amount of foreign denominated debt issued attributable to the change in exchange rates exceeds that of the hedged item in absolute terms. There was no ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement by the Consolidated Entity or Company in the current year (2019: \$1 million gain for the Consolidated Entity, \$Nil for the Company).

(1) Where the fair value of the derivative is positive (negative), the notional of the derivative has been similarly included in the table as an asset (liability).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 32

Hedge accounting continued

Fair value hedges

The fair value attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as a fair value adjustment to the hedged item on the balance sheet. In an effective fair value hedge relationship, movements in this fair value adjustment are largely offset by movements in the fair value of the hedging instrument. Any residual net fair value is recognised as ineffectiveness in trading income in the income statement. Executed rates for fair value hedges of interest rate risk and commodity price risk have not been shown as these would represent the market reference rates at the time of designation which are primarily 1 month, 3 month or 6 month USD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR, AUD BBSW, EUR EURIBOR and JPY LIBOR.

Hedging instruments

		MATURITY ANALYSIS PER NOTIONAL				
Instrument type	Risk category	Less than 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years \$m	Total \$m
Derivative assets		CONSOLIDATED 2020				
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	34	997	1,382	605	3,018
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	3,340	6,595	4,398	14,333
Physical forward with basis swap	Commodity price	4	15	4	–	23
Derivative liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	645	3,328	7,035	–	11,008
Derivative assets		CONSOLIDATED 2019				
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	–	867	1,815	696	3,378
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	1,409	418	2,815	3,311	7,953
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	45	83	111	–	239
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	289	2,038	10,650	1,050	14,027
Physical forward with basis swap	Commodity price	28	45	29	–	102
		CONSOLIDATED CARRYING AMOUNT				
		2020		2019		
Instrument type	Risk category	Asset \$m	Liability \$m	Asset \$m	Liability \$m	
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	106	–	65	1	
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	798	313	150	258	
Physical forward with basis swap	Commodity price	7	–	–	57	

Note 32**Hedge accounting continued****Hedging instruments continued**

		MATURITY ANALYSIS PER NOTIONAL				
Instrument type	Risk category	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Derivative assets		COMPANY 2020				
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	–	–	1,382	605	1,987
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	3,340	6,640	4,472	14,452
Derivative liabilities						
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	93	167	–	260
Derivative assets		COMPANY 2019				
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	–	867	1,025	696	2,588
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	316	2,854	2,887	6,057
Derivative liabilities						
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	45	83	111	–	239
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	–	839	2,437	1,050	4,326

The Company designates certain equity investments in foreign currency denominated subsidiaries as hedged items in fair value hedges of foreign exchange risk. The notional of these hedges amounts to \$341 million (2019: \$Nil). These balances change periodically, which results in periodic rebalancing of the hedge designations.

Instrument type	Risk category	COMPANY CARRYING AMOUNT			
		2020		2019	
		Asset \$m	Liability \$m	Asset \$m	Liability \$m
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	103	–	63	1
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	807	14	143	69
Foreign currency denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	–	343	–	–

Hedged item

The fair value hedge adjustment shown as follows is amortised to the income statement on an effective yield basis. As the hedged item is adjusted only for the hedged risk, the hedged item's carrying value disclosed in the table will not be equivalent to its fair value as disclosed in other notes to these financial statements. The accumulated amount of the fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statements of financial position for hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses is \$9 million loss (2019: \$7 million gain) for the Consolidated Entity and \$5 million gain (2019: \$16 million gain) for the Company. These amounts will be amortised to the income statement on an effective interest rate basis.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 32

Hedge accounting continued

Hedged item continued

	CONSOLIDATED 2020		CONSOLIDATED 2019	
	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Fair value hedge adjustment \$m	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Fair value hedge adjustment \$m
Assets				
Financial investments	104	4	104	4
Loan assets	10,646	191	12,063	105
Non-financial contracts	2	2	55	55
Liabilities				
Debt issued	13,210	(462)	11,306	(38)
Loan capital	4,920	(318)	4,041	(48)

	COMPANY 2020		COMPANY 2019	
	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Fair value hedge adjustment \$m	Carrying amount ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Fair value hedge adjustment \$m
Assets				
Financial investments	104	4	104	4
Loan assets	162	2	499	11
Investment in subsidiaries	341	32	–	–
Liabilities				
Debt issued	12,298	(461)	8,443	(31)
Loan capital	4,920	(318)	4,041	(48)

Hedge ineffectiveness

In the case of a fair value hedge, hedge ineffectiveness is the extent to which the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument differ to that of the hedged item.

		CONSOLIDATED					
Hedging instrument	Risk category	(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGING INSTRUMENT		(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGED ITEM		HEDGE INEFFECTIVENESS (LOSS)/GAIN	
		2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	43	55	(45)	(58)	(2)	(3)
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	598	56	(557)	(56)	41	–
Physical forward with basis swap	Commodity price	64	(57)	(53)	55	11	(2)
Total		705	54	(655)	(59)	50	(5)

		COMPANY					
Hedging instrument	Risk category	(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGING INSTRUMENT		(LOSS)/GAIN ON HEDGED ITEM		HEDGE INEFFECTIVENESS (LOSS)/GAIN	
		2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Cross currency swaps	Interest rate	709	47	(707)	(50)	2	(3)
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	(1)	137	3	(155)	2	(18)
Foreign currency denominated issued debt	Foreign exchange	(32)	–	32	–	–	–
Total		676	184	(672)	(205)	4	(21)

(1) The carrying amounts in the table exclude accrued interest and includes fair value hedge adjustments.

Note 33

Financial risk management

Risk Management Group (RMG)

Risk is an integral part of the Consolidated Entity's businesses. The material risks faced by the Consolidated Entity include aggregate, asset, conduct, credit, environmental and social (including climate change), equity, financial crime, legal, liquidity, market, operational (including cyber and information security), regulatory and compliance, reputational, strategic, tax, and work health and safety risks.

The primary responsibility for risk management lies with the business. An important part of the role of all staff throughout the Consolidated Entity is to ensure they manage risks appropriately.

RMG is independent of other areas of the Consolidated Entity. RMG approval is required for all material risk acceptance decisions. RMG reviews and assesses risks and sets limits. Where appropriate, these limits are approved by the Executive Committee and the Board. The Head of RMG, as the Consolidated Entity's CRO, is a member of the Executive Committee of MGL and MBL and reports directly to the CEO with a secondary reporting line to the Board Risk Committee. Further details on the Risk Management Framework in the Consolidated Entity can be found in the Risk Management Report of this Annual Report.

During the current reporting period the Consolidated Entity's credit risk management framework remained consistent with that of the prior period.

Note 33.1 Credit risk

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

Credit risk assessment and approval

Exercise of credit authority within the Consolidated Entity is undertaken under authority delegated by the MGL and MBL Boards directly. Credit risk assessment includes a comprehensive review of the creditworthiness of the counterparty and related entities, key risk and mitigants, and that the downside risk is properly understood and acceptable.

After this analysis is undertaken, limits are set for an acceptable level of potential exposure. All wholesale limits and ratings are reviewed at least once a year or more frequently if required. Retail credit exposures are monitored by the business units and overseen by RMG Credit on a portfolio basis.

All credit exposures are monitored regularly against limits. Credit exposures for loan assets are reported at amortised cost or fair value. Derivative exposures are measured using high confidence potential future underlying asset prices.

To mitigate credit risk, where appropriate, the Consolidated Entity makes use of margining and other forms of collateral or credit enhancement techniques (including guarantees, letters of credit and the purchase of credit default swaps).

Ratings and reviews

Refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses* for details regarding the manner in which the Consolidated Entity has adopted and applied AASB 9's expected credit loss impairment requirements.

Wholesale rating

Macquarie wholesale ratings broadly correspond to Standard & Poor's credit ratings as follows:

Credit grading	Internal rating	External equivalent
Investment Grade	MQ1 to MQ8	AAA to BBB-
Non-Investment Grade	MQ9 to MQ16	BB+ to C
Default	MQ99	Default

Retail rating

Retail pools are mapped to the credit quality grades based on their PDs.

Mapping retail portfolios to the credit grades has been done for comparability of the overall portfolio presentation and does not reflect the distribution of risk in the portfolio. Management reviews a range of information, including past due status for the portfolio, to assess the credit quality of these assets.

Due from subsidiaries/due from related body corporate entities

Balances with subsidiaries and related body corporate entities are mapped to the rating grades assigned internally to these counterparties for the pricing of internal funding arrangements on an arm's length basis.

Portfolio and country risk

A review of the credit portfolio analysing credit concentrations by counterparty, geography, risk type, industry and credit quality is carried out quarterly and reported to the Board semi-annually. Policies are in place to regulate large exposures to single counterparties or groups of counterparties.

The Consolidated Entity has a country risk management framework which covers the assessment of country risk and the approval of country risk limits. Where appropriate the country risk is mitigated by political risk insurance.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit quality of financial assets

The table below discloses, by credit rating grades and ECL impairment stage, the gross carrying amount⁽¹⁾ of assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures of the Consolidated Entity subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. The credit quality is based on the counterparty's credit rating using the Consolidated Entity's credit rating system and excludes the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements.

	Stage I ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage II ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage III ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total \$m
Investment grade	CONSOLIDATED 2020			
Cash and bank balances	7,783	–	–	7,783
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	28,498	–	–	28,498
Margin money and settlement assets	9,515	–	–	9,515
Financial investments	7,196	–	–	7,196
Other assets	861	–	–	861
Loan assets	46,862	416	–	47,278
Due from related body corporate entities	2,948	–	–	2,948
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,197	–	–	2,197
Total investment grade	105,860	416	–	106,276
Non-investment Grade				
Cash and bank balances	64	–	–	64
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	1,253	–	–	1,253
Margin money and settlement assets	1,988	104	–	2,092
Financial investments	60	–	–	60
Other assets	503	18	–	521
Loan assets	26,470	13,234	–	39,704
Due from related body corporate entities	1,399	–	–	1,399
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,613	59	–	2,672
Total non-investment grade	34,350	13,415	–	47,765
Default				
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	87	87
Other assets	–	–	72	72
Loan assets	–	–	1,176	1,176
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	5	5
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	–	–	16	16
Total default	–	–	1,356	1,356
Total	140,210	13,831	1,356	155,397
Financial assets by ECL stage				
Cash and bank balances	7,847	–	–	7,847
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	29,751	–	–	29,751
Margin money and settlement assets	11,503	104	87	11,694
Financial investments	7,256	–	–	7,256
Other assets	1,364	18	72	1,454
Loan assets	73,332	13,650	1,176	88,158
Due from related body corporate entities	4,347	–	–	4,347
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	5	5
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	4,810	59	16	4,885
Total financial assets by ECL stage	140,210	13,831	1,356	155,397

- (1) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.
- (2) For definitions of stage I, II and III, refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses*. Whilst exposures may have migrated to stage II it should not be inferred that such exposures are of a lower credit quality. The ECL for the stage III assets includes the benefit of collateral and other credit enhancements.
- (3) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

The table below discloses, by credit rating grades, the gross carrying amount⁽¹⁾ of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts of the Company.

	Stage I ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage II ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage III ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total \$m
Investment grade	COMPANY 2020			
Cash and bank balances	6,018	–	–	6,018
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	27,743	–	–	27,743
Margin money and settlement assets	8,287	–	–	8,287
Financial investments	7,180	–	–	7,180
Other assets	374	–	–	374
Loan assets	39,002	391	–	39,393
Due from related body corporate entities	2,875	–	–	2,875
Due from subsidiaries	21,093	–	–	21,093
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,025	–	–	2,025
Total investment grade	114,597	391	–	114,988
Non-investment grade				
Cash and bank balances	19	–	–	19
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	334	–	–	334
Margin money and settlement assets	1,311	68	–	1,379
Financial investments	60	–	–	60
Other assets	837	3	–	840
Loan assets	15,857	9,079	–	24,936
Due from subsidiaries	1,379	–	–	1,379
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,280	59	–	2,339
Total non-investment grade	22,077	9,209	–	31,286
Default				
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	43	43
Other assets	–	–	67	67
Loan assets	–	–	772	772
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	5	5
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	–	–	13	13
Default total	–	–	900	900
Total	136,674	9,600	900	147,174
Financial assets by ECL stage				
Cash and bank balances	6,037	–	–	6,037
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	28,077	–	–	28,077
Margin money and settlement assets	9,598	68	43	9,709
Financial investments	7,240	–	–	7,240
Other assets	1,211	3	67	1,281
Loan assets	54,859	9,470	772	65,101
Due from related body corporate entities	4,254	–	–	4,254
Due from subsidiaries	21,093	–	–	21,093
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	5	5
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	4,305	59	13	4,377
Total financial assets by ECL stage	136,674	9,600	900	147,174

(1) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

(2) For definitions of stage I, II and III, refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses*. Whilst exposures may have migrated to stage II it should not be inferred that such exposures are of a lower credit quality. The ECL for the stage III assets includes the benefit of collateral and other credit enhancements.

(3) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Further analysis of credit risk for loan assets being the Consolidated Entity's most material credit exposure is presented below:

	Investment grade \$m	Non- investment grade \$m	Total other than default \$m	OF WHICH PAST DUE			Default \$m	Total \$m
				Up to 30 days \$m	31 to <90 days \$m	Total past due but not default ⁽¹⁾ \$m		
CONSOLIDATED 2020								
Home loans ⁽²⁾	39,805	15,852	55,657	253	167	420	449	56,106
Asset financing	1,845	14,305	16,150	729	103	832	303	16,453
Corporate, commercial and other lending	3,201	9,414	12,615	60	75	135	424	13,039
Investment lending	2,427	133	2,560	–	–	–	–	2,560
Total^{(1),(3)}	47,278	39,704	86,982	1,042	345	1,387	1,176	88,158
COMPANY 2020								
Home loans ⁽²⁾	37,256	15,170	52,426	253	158	411	427	52,853
Asset financing	193	2,201	2,394	101	19	120	83	2,477
Corporate, commercial and other lending	1,647	7,565	9,212	60	75	135	262	9,474
Investment lending	297	–	297	–	–	–	–	297
Total^{(1),(3)}	39,393	24,936	64,329	414	252	666	772	65,101

(1) Loan assets of \$177 million in the Consolidated Entity and \$38 million in the Company, for which borrowers have been meeting their repayment obligations until recently and have applied for payment deferrals as a result of COVID-19, are not considered past due by the Consolidated Entity and the Company.

(2) Includes \$14,263 million home loans for which insurance has been obtained from investment grade Lenders Mortgage Insurance (LMI) counterparties and another \$35,837 million home loans where the Consolidated Entity has bought risk protection from a panel of investment grade companies via an excess of loss structure.

(3) The credit quality is based on the counterparty's credit rating as determined by the Consolidated Entity's credit rating system and excludes the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit quality of financial assets

The table below discloses, by credit rating grades and ECL impairment stage, the gross carrying amount⁽¹⁾ of assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures of the Consolidated Entity subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. The credit quality is based on the counterparty's credit rating using the Consolidated Entity's credit rating system and excludes the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements.

	Stage I ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage II ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage III ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total \$m
Investment grade				CONSOLIDATED 2019
Cash and bank balances	6,418	–	–	6,418
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	8,622	–	–	8,622
Margin money and settlement assets	5,604	–	–	5,604
Financial investments	4,930	–	–	4,930
Other assets	834	–	–	834
Loan assets	34,084	398	–	34,482
Due from related body corporate entities	1,302	–	–	1,302
Loans to associates and joint ventures	3	–	–	3
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	4,942	–	–	4,942
Total investment grade	66,739	398	–	67,137
Non-investment grade				
Cash and bank balances	132	–	–	132
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	1,894	–	–	1,894
Margin money and settlement assets	2,754	160	–	2,914
Financial investments	65	–	–	65
Other assets	685	9	–	694
Loan assets	27,054	10,456	–	37,510
Due from related body corporate entities	247	–	–	247
Loans to associates and joint ventures	4	–	–	4
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,432	79	–	2,511
Total non-investment grade	35,267	10,704	–	45,971
Default				
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	15	15
Financial investments	–	–	122	122
Other assets	–	–	3	3
Loan assets	–	–	1,344	1,344
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	1	1
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	–	–	21	21
Total default	–	–	1,506	1,506
Total	102,006	11,102	1,506	114,614
Financial assets by ECL stage				
Cash and bank balances	6,550	–	–	6,550
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	10,516	–	–	10,516
Margin money and settlement assets	8,358	160	15	8,533
Financial investments	4,995	–	122	5,117
Other assets	1,519	9	3	1,531
Loan assets	61,138	10,854	1,344	73,336
Due from related body corporate entities	1,549	–	–	1,549
Loans to associates and joint ventures	7	–	1	8
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	7,374	79	21	7,474
Total financial assets by ECL stage	102,006	11,102	1,506	114,614

(1) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

(2) For definitions of stage I, II and III, refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses*. Whilst exposures may have migrated to stage II it should not be inferred that such exposures are of a lower credit quality. The ECL for the stage III assets includes the benefit of collateral and other credit enhancements.

(3) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

The table below discloses, by credit rating grades, the gross carrying amount⁽¹⁾ of financial assets and the exposure to credit risk on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts of the Company.

	Stage I ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage II ⁽²⁾ \$m	Stage III ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total \$m
Investment Grade				COMPANY 2019
Cash and bank balances	5,122	–	–	5,122
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	8,621	–	–	8,621
Margin money and settlement assets	4,379	–	–	4,379
Financial investments	4,845	–	–	4,845
Other assets	806	–	–	806
Loan assets	29,065	373	–	29,438
Due from related body corporate entities	795	–	–	795
Due from subsidiaries	21,374	–	–	21,374
Loans to associates and joint ventures	4	–	–	4
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	4,862	–	–	4,862
Total investment grade	79,873	373	–	80,246
Non-investment grade				
Cash and bank balances	111	–	–	111
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	1,362	–	–	1,362
Margin money and settlement assets	1,962	154	–	2,116
Financial investments	63	–	–	63
Other assets	485	3	–	488
Loan assets	14,180	8,872	–	23,052
Due from related body corporate entities	227	–	–	227
Loans to associates and joint ventures	1	–	–	1
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	2,063	34	–	2,097
Total non-investment grade	20,454	9,063	–	29,517
Default				
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	1	1
Financial investments	–	–	122	122
Other assets	–	–	1	1
Loan assets	–	–	688	688
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	–
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	–	–	2	2
Default total	–	–	814	814
Total	100,327	9,436	814	110,577
Financial assets by ECL stage				
Cash and bank balances	5,233	–	–	5,233
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽³⁾	9,983	–	–	9,983
Margin money and settlement assets	6,341	154	1	6,496
Financial investments	4,908	–	122	5,030
Other assets	1,291	3	1	1,295
Loan assets	43,245	9,245	688	53,178
Due from related body corporate entities	1,022	–	–	1,022
Due from subsidiaries	21,374	–	–	21,374
Loans to associates and joint ventures	5	–	–	5
Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees	6,925	34	2	6,961
Total financial assets by ECL stage	100,327	9,436	814	110,577

(1) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

(2) For definitions of stage I, II and III, refer to Note 11 *Expected credit losses*. Whilst exposures may have migrated to stage II it should not be inferred that such exposures are of a lower credit quality. The ECL for the stage III assets includes the benefit of collateral and other credit enhancements.

(3) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

Note 33**Financial risk management continued****Note 33.1 Credit risk continued**

Further analysis of credit risk for loan assets being the Consolidated Entity's most material credit exposure, is presented below:

	OF WHICH PAST DUE							Total \$m
	Investment grade \$m	Non-investment grade \$m	Total other than default \$m	Up to 30 days \$m	31 to <90 days \$m	Total past due but not default \$m	Default \$m	
CONSOLIDATED 2019								
Home loans ⁽¹⁾	26,678	14,938	41,616	438	233	671	349	41,965
Asset financing	3,003	14,671	17,674	745	93	838	551	18,225
Corporate, commercial and other lending	3,322	7,738	11,060	113	42	155	444	11,504
Investment lending	1,479	163	1,642	–	–	–	–	1,642
Total⁽²⁾	34,482	37,510	71,992	1,296	368	1,664	1,344	73,336
COMPANY 2019								
Home loans ⁽¹⁾	25,850	14,689	40,539	420	221	641	349	40,888
Asset financing	1,238	2,123	3,361	110	16	126	71	3,432
Corporate, commercial and other lending	2,342	6,114	8,456	113	42	155	268	8,724
Investment lending	8	126	134	–	–	–	–	134
Total⁽²⁾	29,438	23,052	52,490	643	279	922	688	53,178

(1) Includes \$16,457 million home loans for which insurance has been obtained from investment grade Lenders Mortgage Insurance (LMI) counterparties and another \$35,837 million (2019: \$18,802 million) home loans where the Consolidated Entity has bought risk protection from a panel of investment grade companies via an excess of loss structure.

(2) The credit quality is based on the counterparties credit rating as determined by the Consolidated Entity's credit rating system and excludes the benefit of collateral and credit enhancements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration of credit risk by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Consolidated Entity's assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. The geographical location is determined by the country of risk or country of domicile. Counterparty type is based on APRA classification.

	Cash and bank balances \$m	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Financial investments \$m	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets ⁽²⁾ \$m	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾ \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020										
Australia										
Governments	–	–	186	–	6	109	–	–	–	301
Financial institutions	2,017	2,146	4,007	1,539	88	2,539	1,324	–	272	13,932
Other	–	–	990	1,026	196	75,802	–	4	3,341	81,359
Total Australia	2,017	2,146	5,183	2,565	290	78,450	1,324	4	3,613	95,592
Asia Pacific										
Governments	–	–	–	316	–	–	–	–	–	316
Financial institutions	856	3,231	558	711	–	–	1,010	–	2	6,368
Other	–	–	–	826	438	524	20	1	70	1,879
Total Asia Pacific	856	3,231	558	1,853	438	524	1,030	1	72	8,563
Europe, Middle East and Africa										
Governments	668	–	–	–	151	10	–	–	58	887
Financial institutions	779	13,854	1,259	1,512	27	493	736	–	30	18,690
Other	–	–	–	2,679	361	2,593	–	–	202	5,835
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,447	13,854	1,259	4,191	539	3,096	736	–	290	25,412
Americas										
Governments	–	–	–	23	–	17	–	–	4	44
Financial institutions	3,527	10,520	256	1,612	7	4,381	1,257	–	84	21,644
Other	–	–	–	1,450	180	1,690	–	–	822	4,142
Total Americas	3,527	10,520	256	3,085	187	6,088	1,257	–	910	25,830
Total gross credit risk⁽⁴⁾	7,847	29,751	7,256	11,694	1,454	88,158	4,347	5	4,885	155,397

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Loan assets in the Australia region includes home loans of \$56,106 million, Asset financing of \$14,813 million, Corporate, commercial and other lending of \$7,361 million and Investment lending of \$170 million.

(3) Due from related body corporates have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(4) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

Note 33**Financial risk management continued****Note 33.1 Credit risk continued****Credit risk concentration**

	Cash and bank balances \$m	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Financial investments \$m	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets ⁽²⁾ \$m	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾ \$m	Due from subsidiaries ⁽³⁾ \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2020											
Australia											
Governments	–	–	187	–	5	50	–	–	–	–	242
Financial institutions	1,823	2,079	3,994	1,524	68	2,316	1,296	8,199	–	266	21,565
Other	–	–	990	815	541	59,406	–	7,612	4	3,069	72,437
Total Australia	1,823	2,079	5,171	2,339	614	61,772	1,296	15,811	4	3,335	94,244
Asia Pacific											
Governments	–	–	–	316	–	–	–	–	–	–	316
Financial institutions	615	3,231	558	591	–	–	977	678	–	2	6,652
Other	–	–	–	749	434	347	12	17	1	68	1,628
Total Asia Pacific	615	3,231	558	1,656	434	347	989	695	1	70	8,596
Europe, Middle East and Africa											
Governments	668	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	726
Financial institutions	627	13,393	1,258	1,508	24	329	734	948	–	23	18,844
Other	–	–	–	2,629	125	1,176	–	2,857	–	161	6,948
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,295	13,393	1,258	4,137	149	1,505	734	3,805	–	242	26,518
Americas											
Governments	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	4	21
Financial institutions	2,304	9,374	253	1,201	7	318	1,235	782	–	3	15,477
Other	–	–	–	376	77	1,142	–	–	–	723	2,317
Total Americas	2,304	9,374	253	1,577	84	1,477	1,235	1,577	–	730	17,816
Total gross credit risk⁽⁴⁾	6,037	28,077	7,240	9,709	1,281	65,101	4,254	21,093	5	4,377	147,174

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Loan assets in the Australia region includes home loans of \$52,853 million, Asset financing of \$2,460 million, Corporate, commercial and other lending of \$6,459 million.

(3) Due from related body corporates and subsidiaries have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(4) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets which are not subject to impairment requirements of AASB 9 since they are measured at fair value through the income statement. Financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity investments and commodities have been excluded from the table below.

	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	Trading assets	Derivative assets	Financial investments	Margin money and settlement assets	Held for sale and other assets	Loan assets	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽²⁾	Loans to associates and joint ventures	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020										
Australia										
Governments	–	4,613	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,778
Financial institutions	–	60	6,316	52	–	–	52	567	–	7,047
Other	–	–	1,996	–	3	17	–	–	–	2,016
Total Australia	–	4,673	8,477	52	3	17	52	567	–	13,841
Asia Pacific										
Governments	–	441	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	469
Financial institutions	822	106	578	55	–	–	–	110	–	1,671
Other	–	90	1,617	–	224	278	–	–	–	2,209
Total Asia Pacific	822	637	2,223	55	224	278	–	110	–	4,349
Europe, Middle East and Africa										
Governments	–	–	13	–	–	–	16	–	–	29
Financial institutions	1,782	48	13,004	–	–	–	–	8	–	14,842
Other	–	503	11,605	5	–	477	2	79	–	12,671
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,782	551	24,622	5	–	477	18	87	–	27,542
Americas										
Governments	–	2,014	57	–	3	–	–	–	–	2,074
Financial institutions	5,353	17	6,901	–	12	–	76	40	–	12,399
Other	–	415	2,565	–	313	175	103	–	–	3,571
Total Americas	5,353	2,446	9,523	–	328	175	179	40	–	18,044
Total gross credit risk	7,957	8,307	44,845	112	555	947	249	804	–	63,776

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Due from related body corporates have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Company's financial assets which are not subject to impairment requirements of AASB 9. Financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity investments and commodities have been excluded from the below table.

	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	Trading assets	Derivative assets	Financial investments	Margin money and settlement assets	Other assets	Loan assets	Due from subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽²⁾	Loans to associates and joint ventures	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMPANY 2020											
Australia											
Governments	–	4,613	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,778
Financial institutions	–	60	6,196	–	–	–	7	1,111	567	–	7,941
Other	–	–	1,995	–	3	17	–	246	–	–	2,261
Total Australia	–	4,673	8,356	–	3	17	7	1,357	567	–	14,980
Asia Pacific											
Governments	–	423	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	451
Financial institutions	822	23	567	55	–	–	–	160	83	–	1,710
Other	–	77	1,613	–	225	278	–	–	–	–	2,193
Total Asia Pacific	822	523	2,208	55	225	278	–	160	83	–	4,354
Europe, Middle East and Africa											
Governments	–	–	13	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	29
Financial institutions	1,782	48	12,847	–	–	–	–	2,017	8	–	16,702
Other	–	503	9,435	–	–	477	2	620	79	–	11,116
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,782	551	22,295	–	–	477	18	2,637	87	–	27,847
Americas											
Governments	–	2,014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,014
Financial institutions	5,353	16	6,955	–	–	–	84	1,815	40	–	14,263
Other	–	288	1,790	–	106	9	95	–	–	–	2,288
Total Americas	5,353	2,318	8,745	–	106	9	179	1,815	40	–	18,565
Total gross credit risk	7,957	8,065	41,604	55	334	781	204	5,969	777	–	65,746

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Due from related body corporates and subsidiaries have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration of credit risk by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Consolidated Entity's assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. The geographical location is determined by the country of risk or country of domicile. Counterparty type is based on APRA classification.

	Cash and bank balances \$m	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Financial investments \$m	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets ⁽²⁾ \$m	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾ \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitment and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2019										
Australia										
Governments	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	67
Financial institutions	1,811	2,522	3,398	1,077	151	2,243	288	1	363	11,854
Other	–	–	818	653	131	62,728	13	3	5,350	69,696
Total Australia	1,811	2,522	4,216	1,730	282	65,038	301	4	5,713	81,617
Asia Pacific										
Governments	–	–	–	256	–	–	–	–	–	256
Financial institutions	1,103	2,438	500	880	12	1	518	–	–	5,452
Other	–	–	–	642	480	649	44	1	177	1,993
Total Asia Pacific	1,103	2,438	500	1,778	492	650	562	1	177	7,701
Europe, Middle East and Africa										
Governments	550	–	–	143	152	3	–	–	34	882
Financial institutions	476	2,265	155	970	80	717	118	–	323	5,104
Other	–	–	–	1,161	372	2,193	83	3	538	4,350
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,026	2,265	155	2,274	604	2,913	201	3	895	10,336
Americas										
Governments	–	–	–	28	1	12	–	–	6	47
Financial institutions	2,610	2,820	246	991	17	2,831	217	–	123	9,855
Other	–	471	–	1,732	135	1,891	268	–	560	5,058
Total Americas	2,610	3,291	246	2,751	153	4,735	485	–	689	14,960
Total gross credit risk⁽⁴⁾	6,550	10,516	5,117	8,533	1,531	73,336	1,549	8	7,474	114,614

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Loan assets in the Australia region includes home loans of \$41,965 million, Asset financing of \$16,228 million, Corporate, commercial and other lending, of \$6,635 million and Investment lending of \$210 million.

(3) Due from related body corporates have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(4) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration of credit risk by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Company's assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. The geographical location is determined by the country of risk or country of domicile. Counterparty type is based on APRA classification.

	Cash and bank balances \$m	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Financial investments \$m	Margin money and settlement assets \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets ⁽²⁾ \$m	Due from related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾ \$m	Due from subsidiaries ⁽³⁾ \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitment and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2019											
Australia											
Governments	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	46
Financial institutions	1,675	2,522	3,334	1,061	131	2,085	188	13,384	–	2,624	27,004
Other	–	–	818	460	511	48,083	12	81	4	2,871	52,840
Total Australia	1,675	2,522	4,152	1,521	642	50,214	200	13,465	4	5,495	79,890
Asia Pacific											
Governments	–	–	–	256	–	–	–	–	–	–	256
Financial institutions	964	2,438	500	810	12	2	489	1,834	–	–	7,049
Other	–	–	–	564	475	416	39	48	1	85	1,628
Total Asia Pacific	964	2,438	500	1,630	487	418	528	1,882	1	85	8,933
Europe, Middle East and Africa											
Governments	–	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–	143
Financial institutions	794	2,265	149	972	44	524	112	654	–	403	5,917
Other	–	–	–	1,071	80	943	36	3,997	–	78	6,205
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	794	2,265	149	2,186	124	1,467	148	4,651	–	481	12,265
Americas											
Governments	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	6	18
Financial institutions	1,800	2,758	229	726	6	50	142	1,310	–	8	7,029
Other	–	–	–	433	36	1,017	4	66	–	886	2,442
Total Americas	1,800	2,758	229	1,159	42	1,079	146	1,376	–	900	9,489
Total gross credit risk⁽⁴⁾	5,233	9,983	5,030	6,496	1,295	53,178	1,022	21,374	5	6,961	110,577

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Loan assets in the Australia region includes home loans of \$40,704 million, Asset financing of \$3,356 million, Corporate, commercial and other lending of \$6,020 million and Investment lending of \$134 million.

(3) Due from related body corporates and subsidiaries have been presented as Financial institutions and Other based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(4) For the purposes of this disclosure gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before ECL allowance and gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents amortised cost before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets which are not subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9 since they are measured at fair value through the income statement. Financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity investments, commodities, bank notes and coins are excluded from the below table.

	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Trading assets \$m	Derivative assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Money margin and settlement assets \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2019									
Australia									
Governments	–	3,541	18	–	–	–	–	–	3,559
Financial institutions	702	125	1,388	–	–	5	1	–	2,221
Other	–	–	1,244	–	–	–	140	3	1,387
Total Australia	702	3,666	2,650	–	–	5	141	3	7,167
Asia Pacific									
Governments	–	232	4	–	–	–	–	–	236
Financial institutions	522	599	184	80	–	–	–	–	1,385
Other	–	91	609	–	45	468	41	–	1,254
Total Asia Pacific	522	922	797	80	45	468	41	–	2,875
Europe, Middle East and Africa									
Governments	–	80	7	–	–	–	7	–	94
Financial institutions	5,464	255	3,297	–	–	–	2	–	9,018
Other	–	519	2,874	–	50	1,749	3	–	5,195
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	5,464	854	6,178	–	50	1,749	12	–	14,307
Americas									
Governments	8	1,001	36	–	–	–	–	–	1,045
Financial institutions	12,459	16	2,346	–	166	–	47	–	15,034
Other	–	286	2,015	–	297	16	92	–	2,706
Total Americas	12,467	1,303	4,397	–	463	16	139	–	18,785
Total gross credit risk	19,155	6,745	14,022	80	558	2,238	333	3	43,134

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Credit risk concentration

The table below details the concentration by significant geographical locations and counterparty type of the Company's financial assets which are not subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9. Financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity investments, commodities, bank notes and coins are excluded from the below table.

	Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	Trading assets	Derivative assets	Financial investments	Margin money and settlement assets	Other assets	Loan assets	Due from subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	Loans to associates and joint ventures	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMPANY 2019										
Australia										
Governments	–	4,243	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,261
Financial institutions	703	116	1,138	–	–	–	1	–	–	1,958
Other	–	–	1,243	–	–	–	141	736	3	2,123
Total Australia	703	4,359	2,399	–	–	–	142	736	3	8,342
Asia Pacific										
Governments	–	113	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	117
Financial institutions	522	233	178	80	–	–	–	–	–	1,013
Other	–	1	606	–	–	512	41	–	–	1,160
Total Asia Pacific	522	347	788	80	–	512	41	–	–	2,290
Europe, Middle East and Africa										
Governments	–	80	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	94
Financial institutions	5,265	254	3,250	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,769
Other	–	528	2,504	–	–	1,751	2	–	–	4,785
Total Europe, Middle East and Africa	5,265	862	5,761	–	–	1,751	9	–	–	13,648
Americas										
Governments	8	299	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	309
Financial institutions	12,276	13	2,308	–	–	–	162	–	–	14,759
Other	–	12	923	–	–	–	80	–	–	1,015
Total Americas	12,284	324	3,233	–	–	–	242	–	–	16,083
Total gross credit risk	18,774	5,892	12,181	80	–	2,263	434	736	3	40,363

(1) During the year, certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Company's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Due from subsidiaries have been presented as Financial institution and Others based on APRA's Standard Institutional Sector Classifications of Australia (SISCA) classification. Previous year has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For on-balance sheet instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount reported on the balance sheet (refer to Note 34 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*). For off balance sheet instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is a function of the contractual notional amount and is disclosed in Note 11 *Expected credit losses*.

Collateral and credit enhancements held

Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements

The Consolidated Entity enters stock borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions with counterparties which require lodgement of non-cash collateral. Securities borrowed require the deposit of cash collateral at amounts equal to or greater than the market value of the securities borrowed. Reverse repurchase agreements are collateralised financing arrangements with the market value of the securities provided as collateral generally in excess of the principal amount.

The fair value of collateral held not recognised in the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2020 is \$38,070 million (2019: \$29,304 million). The Consolidated Entity is permitted to sell or re-pledge the entire value of securities received, of which the fair value of collateral sold or re-pledged is \$8,508 million (2019: \$7,448 million). For the company, the fair value of collateral held not recognised in the statements

of financial positions as at 31 March 2020 is \$36,511 million (2019: \$28,913 million). The Company is allowed to sell or re-pledge the entire value of securities received, of which the fair value of collateral sold or re-pledged is \$8,738 million (2019: \$7,448 million). The value attributed to collateral held is judgemental and is general subject to valuation movements. Macquarie may also incur additional selling costs when a defaulted position is closed out.

Loan assets

Home loans

Home loans are secured by fixed charges over a borrower's property. Prior to April 2017 the Consolidated Entity obtained LMI from an single rated counterparty, to cover a substantial portion of the home loan portfolio against a potential shortfall between the value of a repossessed property sold and the loan outstanding, including accrued interest. Since April 2017, the Consolidated Entity has purchased risk protection from a diversified panel of rated counterparties via an excess of loss structure. The Consolidated Entity is exposed to the first 100bps of loss on a pooled basis for each year of home loan origination volumes. Loss protection is in place for the next 200bps (2019: 300bps) (i.e. from 100bps to 300bps) (2019: from 100bps to 400bps), and any excess loss over 300bps is retained by the Consolidated Entity. Potential exposure to this structure is provisioned through the ECL allowance.

The tables below provide information on Loan to Value Ratios (LVRs) determined using current loan balances and the most recent valuation of home loan assets in response to variation in the loan request. Expected credit loss provisions disclosed in Note 11 include forward-looking assumptions for the value of the collateral in determining the ECL at the reporting date.

	AUSTRALIA		AUSTRALIA	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
Fully collateralised				
Loan to value ratio				
<= 25%	1,676	1,410	1,505	1,339
>25% and <= 50%	10,024	7,595	9,346	7,336
>50% and <= 70%	22,368	15,609	21,287	15,215
>70% and <= 80%	17,984	13,190	16,994	12,941
>80% and <= 90%	3,434	3,454	3,179	3,398
>90% and <= 100%	524	574	524	572
Partly collateralised	34	73	34	72
Total home loans	56,044	41,905	52,869	40,873

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Asset financing

The Consolidated Entity leases assets and provides asset-related financing, predominantly motor vehicles, to corporate and retail clients. Title to the underlying assets are held by the Consolidated Entity as collateral. Of the asset finance portfolio of \$16,159 million (2019: \$17,985 million), the credit exposure after considering the depreciated value of collateral is \$7,358 million (2019: \$8,033 million). For the Company, of the asset finance portfolio of \$2,418 million (2019: \$3,361 million), the credit exposure after considering the depreciated value of collateral is \$970 million (2019: \$1,371 million).

The collateralised value is based on standard recovery rates for the underlying assets of retail and corporate clients.

Corporate, commercial and other lending

Collateral held against corporate, commercial and other lending consists of secured positions over assets of the counterparty, often in the form of corporate assets. For the Consolidated Entity, of the term lending of \$12,957 million (2019: \$11,488 million), the credit exposure after considering the estimated value of collateral and credit enhancements is \$1,524 million (2019: \$2,089 million). For the Company, of the term lending of \$9,391 million (2019: \$8,822 million), the credit exposure after the estimated value of collateral and credit enhancements is \$1,257 million (2019: \$1,567 million).

Investment lending

The Consolidated Entity lends to clients for investment lending, where it holds the underlying investment and/or alternative acceptable assets as collateral or holds security by way of a registered pledge over the underlying investment. For the Consolidated Entity and the company, the investment lending portfolio of \$2,559 million (2019: \$1,780 million) and \$297 million (2019: \$265 million) is fully collateralised. In the event of default realised collateral values may be lower than the value of collateral as at the reporting date.

Additional collateral

The Consolidated Entity and the Company also holds other types of collateral, such as unsupported guarantees. While such mitigants have value as a credit risk mitigant often providing rights in insolvency, their assignable values are uncertain and therefore are assigned no value for disclosure purposes.

The loan balance includes \$16,402 million (2019: \$10,753 million) which has been securitised by consolidated SPEs.

Derivative instruments

Derivatives may be traded on an exchange (exchange traded) or they may be privately negotiated contracts, which are referred to as Over the Counter (OTC) derivatives. The Consolidated Entity's and Company's OTC derivatives are cleared and settled either through central clearing counterparties (OTC-cleared), or bilateral contracts between two counterparties.

Exchange traded and OTC cleared derivative contracts have reduced credit risk as the Consolidated Entity's counterparty is a clearing house except for the cases where it is trading through another clearing house member. The clearing house is responsible for managing the risk associated with the process on behalf of their members and providing a high level of confidence that adequate resources exist to fulfil its obligations when they become due. Members are required to provide initial margins in accordance with the exchange rules in the form of cash or securities and provide daily variation margins in cash to cover changes in market values. Further, all members are generally required to contribute to (and guarantee) the compensation or reserve fund which may be used in the event of default and shortfall of a member. The Consolidated Entity held exchange traded derivatives with positive replacement values as at 31 March 2020 of \$5,084 million (2019: \$802 million). The Company held exchange traded derivatives with positive replacement values as at 31 March 2020 of \$4,727 million (2019: \$699 million).

For OTC derivative contracts, the Consolidated Entity and Company often have master netting agreements (usually ISDA Master Agreements) with certain counterparties to manage the credit risk. The credit risk associated with positive replacement value contracts is reduced by master netting arrangements.

In the event of default, they require balances with a particular counterparty covered by the agreement (for example derivatives and cash margins) to be terminated and settled on a net basis. The Consolidated Entity and Company also often execute a Credit Support Annex in conjunction with a master netting agreement. This facilitates the transfer of margin between parties during the term of arrangements and mitigates counterparty risk arising from changes in market values of the derivatives.

As at 31 March 2020, the Consolidated Entity held OTC contracts with a positive replacement value of \$39,761 million (2019: \$13,220 million). The credit risk of these contracts is reduced due to master netting agreements covering negative OTC contracts of \$24,154 million (2019: \$7,311 million) and margins held (excluding the impact of over-collateralisation) of \$5,744 million (2019: \$2,068 million).

As at 31 March 2020, the Company held OTC contracts with a positive replacement value of \$36,877 million (2019: \$11,482 million). The credit risk of these contracts is reduced due to master netting agreements covering negative OTC contracts of \$23,464 million (2019: \$6,368 million) and margins held (excluding the impact of over-collateralisation) of \$5,583 million (2019: \$1,802 million).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.1 Credit risk continued

Financial investments

This classification mainly includes debt securities held by the Consolidated Entity primarily in nature of bonds, negotiable certificates of deposits (NCD), floating rate notes (FRN), commercial paper and other debt securities for liquidity management purposes and other securities for short term gains.

The Consolidated Entity utilises Credit Default Swaps (CDS), guarantees and other forms of credit enhancements or collateral in order to minimise the exposure to this credit risk.

Margin money and settlement assets

Security settlements of \$3,207 million (2019: \$3,203 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$2,839 million (2019: \$2,811 million), in the Company are included in Margin money and settlement assets, represent amounts owed by an exchange (or a client) for equities sold (or bought on behalf of a client). These assets are collateralised with the underlying equity securities or cash held by the Consolidated Entity until the date of settlement. The period between trade and settlement date is generally a small 2 to 3 day period.

Credit commitments

Undrawn facilities and lending commitments of \$2,256 million (2019: \$5,952 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$2,130 million (2019: \$5,818 million) in the Company are secured through collateral and credit enhancement out of total undrawn facilities and lending commitments of \$4,665 million (2019: \$7,300 million) in the Consolidated Entity and \$4,173 million (2019: \$6,816 million) in the Company.

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk

Governance and oversight

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

Liquidity management is performed centrally by Group Treasury, with oversight from the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and RMG. Macquarie's liquidity policy is approved by the MGL and MBL Boards after endorsement by the ALCO and liquidity reporting is provided to the Boards on a monthly basis. The ALCO includes the MGL CEO, MBL CEO, CFO, CRO, Group Treasurer, Head of Balance Sheet Management and 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 *MBL Liquidity Policy* is designed so that the Bank Group maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due. The MBL Liquidity Policy outlines the standalone framework for the Bank Group and is consistent with the MGL policy.

Macquarie Bank's liquidity risk appetite is set to ensure that Macquarie Bank 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 and with only a limited reduction in Macquarie Bank's franchise businesses. MBL is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) and is funded mainly with capital, long-term liabilities and deposits.

Liquidity contingency plan

Group Treasury maintains a *Liquidity Contingency Plan*, which outlines how a liquidity crisis would be managed. The plan defines 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 officer responsible for enacting the contingency management
- 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
- contact lists to facilitate prompt communication with all key internal and external stakeholders.

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

The *Liquidity Contingency Plan* is subject to regular review by both Group Treasury and RMG. It is submitted to the ALCO and MGL and MBL 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 Plan* contains either a supplement or reference to a separate document providing the specific information required for those branches or subsidiaries.

Funding strategy

Macquarie Bank prepares a *Funding Strategy* on an annual basis and monitors progress against the strategy throughout the year. The *Funding Strategy* aims to maintain Macquarie Bank's diversity of current and projected funding sources, ensure ongoing compliance with all liquidity policy requirements and facilitate forecast asset growth. The *Funding Strategy* is reviewed by the ALCO and approved by the respective Boards.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk continued

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.

The scenarios are run over a number of timeframes and a range of conservative assumptions are used 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-specific crisis over a twelve month time frame. This scenario assumes no access to wholesale funding markets, a significant loss of customer 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 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 projections 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 held in cash, (including central bank reserves and overnight lending to financial institutions) qualifying High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) or be an asset type that is eligible as collateral in the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF) – so called 'Alternative Liquid Assets' (ALA). 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 to ensure Macquarie's liquidity requirements are broadly matched by currency.

Undrawn credit lines and facilities

The Consolidated Entity has \$236 million (March 2019: \$Nil) of available undrawn credit lines and facilities at 31 March 2020. Further, on 19 March 2020, the RBA announced that it was establishing a Term Funding Facility (TFF) that would offer authorised deposit taking institutions (ADI) three-year funding at a rate of 0.25% per annum in response to COVID-19. On 25 March 2020, APRA notified all ADIs that the TFF could be considered a committed funding facility and from 31 March 2020 may be included in an ADI's reporting of liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR). The Consolidated Entity, which has an allowance of \$1,900 million, has not included the TFF in the available undrawn credit lines and facilities balance, quarterly average LCR and NSFR as at 31 March 2020.

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 true funding costs arising from business actions. Under this framework, each business is allocated the full cost of the funding required to support its products and business lines, recognising the actual and contingent funding-related exposures their activities create for Macquarie Group as a whole. Businesses that raise funding are compensated at a level that is appropriate for the liquidity benefit provided by the funding.

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

The following tables summarise the maturity profile of the Consolidated Entity's financial liabilities as at 31 March based on a contractual undiscounted repayment basis and hence would vary from the carrying value as at the balance sheet date. Repayments subject to notice are treated as if notice were given immediately. This does not reflect the behaviour expected cash flows indicated by the Consolidated Entity's deposit retention history since the Consolidated Entity expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Consolidated Entity could be required to pay.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk continued

	Statements of financial position carrying value \$m	On demand \$m	0 to 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020							
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	2,322	1,021	1,082	221	–	–	2,324
Trading liabilities ⁽¹⁾	5,363	–	5,363	–	–	–	5,363
Margin money and settlement liabilities	19,052	13,872	5,180	–	–	–	19,052
Derivative liabilities (trading) ⁽¹⁾	37,307	–	37,307	–	–	–	37,307
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting relationships) ⁽²⁾	516						
Contractual amounts payable		–	51	320	784	58	1,213
Contractual amounts receivable		–	(1)	(9)	(559)	–	(569)
Deposits	67,253	54,840	8,865	3,436	150	11	67,302
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	1,314	358	248	668	31	11	1,316
Borrowings	3,047	120	876	559	1,534	–	3,089
Debt issued ⁽⁴⁾	46,922	–	5,327	9,896	19,922	18,948	54,093
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽⁵⁾	22,104	5,124	12,608	1,056	3,389	–	22,177
Loan capital ⁽⁶⁾	4,997	–	49	1,013	1,882	2,603	5,547
Total	210,197	75,335	76,955	17,160	27,133	21,631	218,214
Contingent liabilities		–	2,762	–	–	–	2,762
Commitments		582	1,618	243	2,176	937	5,556
Total undiscounted contingent liabilities and commitments⁽⁷⁾		582	4,380	243	2,176	937	8,318

(1) Derivative liabilities (other than those designated in a hedge accounting relationship) and trading liabilities are included in the '0 to 3 months' column at their fair value. Liquidity risk on these items is not managed on the basis of contractual maturity, as they are frequently settled in the short-term at fair value.

(2) Where multiple derivatives are combined in order to form a single hedge instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, each derivative is considered independently for the purposes of assessing liquidity risk and for the disclosure requirements.

(3) Excludes non-contractual accruals and provisions.

(4) Includes \$18,237 million payables to SE holders disclosed on a contractual maturity basis. The expected maturity of the notes is dependent on the repayment of the underlying loans included in the loan assets.

(5) Application of the MLA in the current year resulted in a change in the tenors and offsetting requirements. The contractual cash outflows presented for the current year represent the revised gross payable amounts and maturities and are therefore not comparable with the previous year. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information*.

(6) Includes securities with conditional repayment obligations. The cash outflow on the principal component on these securities is disclosed using the earliest optional exchange dates and the cash outflow of the interest component is disclosed using repricing dates instead of the contractual maturity. For contractual maturity of these securities refer to Note 23 *Loan capital*.

(7) Cash flows on contingent liabilities and commitments are dependent on the occurrence of various future events and conditions and may or may not result in an outflow of resources. These are reported in the '0 to 3 months' column unless they are payable on demand or the contractual terms specify a longer dated cash flow.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk continued

	Statements of financial position carrying value \$m	On demand \$m	0 to 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2019							
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	4,216	1,659	2,112	38	–	411	4,220
Trading liabilities ⁽¹⁾	6,557	–	6,557	–	–	–	6,557
Margin money and settlement liabilities	12,222	7,301	4,921	–	–	–	12,222
Derivative liabilities (trading) ⁽¹⁾	12,013	–	12,013	–	–	–	12,013
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting relationships) ⁽²⁾	510						
Contractual amounts payable		–	784	421	1,204	264	2,673
Contractual amounts receivable		–	(687)	(300)	(832)	(210)	(2,029)
Deposits	56,120	44,329	7,465	4,227	189	–	56,210
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	1,743	359	1,373	8	3	–	1,743
Borrowings	1,560	533	273	178	642	41	1,667
Debt issued ⁽⁴⁾	34,787	–	9,319	8,755	10,431	9,888	38,393
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽⁵⁾	16,794	2,955	8,277	1,109	5,039	12	17,392
Loan capital ⁽⁶⁾	4,550	–	129	700	2,466	2,368	5,663
Total	151,072	57,136	52,536	15,136	19,142	12,774	156,724
Contingent liabilities		–	2,836	–	–	–	2,836
Commitments		3,531	1,170	264	2,211	1,150	8,326
Total undiscounted contingent liabilities and commitments⁽⁷⁾		3,531	4,006	264	2,211	1,150	11,162

(1) Derivative liabilities (other than those designated in a hedge accounting relationship) and trading liabilities are included in the '0 to 3 months' column at their fair value. Liquidity risk on these items is not managed on the basis of contractual maturity, since they are not held for settlement according to such maturity and will frequently be settled in the short-term at fair value.

(2) Where multiple derivatives are combined in order to form a single hedge instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, each derivative is considered independently for the purposes of assessing liquidity risk and for the disclosure requirements.

(3) Excludes non-contractual accruals and provisions.

(4) Includes \$9,617 million payables to SE holders disclosed on a contractual maturity basis. The expected maturity of the notes is dependent on the repayment of the underlying loans included in the loan assets.

(5) Application of the MLA in the current year resulted in a change in the tenors and offsetting requirements. The contractual cash outflows presented for the current year represent the revised gross payable amounts and maturities and are therefore not comparable with the previous year. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information*.

(6) Includes securities with conditional repayment obligations. The cash outflow on the principal component on these securities is disclosed using the earliest optional exchange dates and the cash outflow of the interest component is disclosed using repricing dates instead of the contractual maturity. For contractual maturity of these securities refer to Note 23 *Loan capital*.

(7) Cash flows on contingent liabilities and commitments are dependent on the occurrence of various future events and conditions and may or may not result in an outflow of resources. These are reported in the '0 to 3 months' column unless they are payable on demand or the contractual terms specify a longer dated cash flow.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk continued

	Statements of financial position carrying value \$m	On demand \$m	0 to 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2020							
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	2,322	1,021	1,082	221	–	–	2,324
Trading liabilities ⁽¹⁾	5,395	–	5,395	–	–	–	5,395
Margin money and settlement liabilities	16,662	12,272	4,390	–	–	–	16,662
Derivative liabilities (trading) ⁽¹⁾	35,778	–	35,778	–	–	–	35,778
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting relationships) ⁽²⁾	195						
Contractual amounts payable		–	11	182	632	58	883
Contractual amounts receivable		–	(1)	(9)	(559)	–	(569)
Deposits	67,186	54,811	8,840	3,436	137	11	67,235
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	685	46	104	534	1	–	685
Borrowings	2,304	120	681	497	1,035	–	2,333
Debt issued	34,235	–	5,026	8,829	17,145	4,899	35,899
Due to subsidiaries ⁽⁴⁾	18,249	4,088	6,816	275	204	6,866	18,249
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽⁴⁾	22,013	5,153	12,454	1,056	3,389	37	22,089
Loan capital ⁽⁵⁾	4,997	–	49	1,013	1,882	2,603	5,547
Total	210,021	77,511	80,625	16,034	23,866	14,474	212,510
Contingent liabilities		–	3,879	–	–	–	3,879
Commitments		484	1,434	215	2,003	928	5,064
Total undiscounted contingent liabilities and commitments⁽⁶⁾		484	5,313	215	2,003	928	8,943

(1) Derivative liabilities (other than those designated in a hedge accounting relationship) and trading liabilities are included in the '0 to 3 months' column at their fair value. Liquidity risk on these items is not managed on the basis of contractual maturity, since they are not held for settlement according to such maturity and will frequently be settled in the short-term at fair value.

(2) Where multiple derivatives are combined in order to form a single hedge instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, each derivative is considered independently for the purposes of assessing liquidity risk and for the disclosure requirements.

(3) Excludes non-contractual accruals and provisions.

(4) Application of the MLA in the current year resulted in a change in the tenors and offsetting requirements. The contractual cash outflows presented for the current year represent the revised gross payable amounts and maturities and are therefore not comparable with the previous year. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information*.

(5) Includes securities with conditional repayment obligations. The cash outflow on the principal component on these securities is disclosed using the earliest optional exchange dates and the cash outflow of the interest component is disclosed using repricing dates instead of the contractual maturity. For contractual maturity of these securities refer to Note 23 *Loan capital*.

(6) Cash flows on contingent liabilities and commitments are dependent on the occurrence of various future events and conditions and may or may not result in an outflow of resources. These are reported in the '0 to 3 months' column unless they are payable on demand or the contractual terms specify a longer dated cash flow.

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.2 Liquidity risk continued

	Statements of financial position carrying value \$m	On demand \$m	0 to 3 months \$m	3 to 12 months \$m	1 to 5 years \$m	More than 5 years \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2019							
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	4,216	1,659	2,112	38	–	411	4,220
Trading liabilities ⁽¹⁾	7,175	–	7,175	–	–	–	7,175
Margin money and settlement liabilities	10,710	6,831	3,879	–	–	–	10,710
Derivative liabilities (trading) ⁽¹⁾	11,104	–	11,104	–	–	–	11,104
Derivative liabilities (hedge accounting relationships) ⁽²⁾	226						
Contractual amounts payable		–	314	43	1,033	264	1,654
Contractual amounts receivable		–	(264)	(20)	(832)	(210)	(1,326)
Deposits	56,033	44,204	7,459	4,227	184	–	56,074
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	918	–	918	–	–	–	918
Borrowings	1,166	533	87	62	518	–	1,200
Debt issued	27,714	–	8,935	7,578	7,360	4,903	28,776
Due to subsidiaries ⁽⁴⁾	9,894	6,191	1,154	–	–	2,900	10,245
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽⁴⁾	15,106	2,852	8,096	583	4,004	5	15,540
Loan capital ⁽⁵⁾	4,550	–	129	700	2,466	2,368	5,663
Total	148,812	62,270	51,098	13,211	14,733	10,641	151,953
Contingent liabilities		–	3,892	–	–	–	3,892
Commitments		3,453	988	195	2,047	1,137	7,820
Total undiscounted contingent liabilities and commitments⁽⁶⁾		3,453	4,880	195	2,047	1,137	11,712

(1) Derivative liabilities (other than those designated in a hedge accounting relationship) and trading liabilities are included in the '0 to 3 months' column at their fair value. Liquidity risk on these items is not managed on the basis of contractual maturity, since they are not held for settlement according to such maturity and will frequently be settled in the short-term at fair value.

(2) Where multiple derivatives are combined in order to form a single hedge instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, each derivative is considered independently for the purposes of assessing liquidity risk and for the disclosure requirements.

(3) Excludes non-contractual accruals and provisions.

(4) Application of the MLA in the current year resulted in a change in the tenors and offsetting requirements. The contractual cash outflows presented for the current year represent the revised gross payable amounts and maturities and are therefore not comparable with the previous year. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information*.

(5) Includes securities with conditional repayment obligations. The cash outflow on the principal component on these securities is disclosed using the earliest optional exchange dates and the cash outflow of the interest component is disclosed using repricing dates instead of the contractual maturity. For contractual maturity of these securities refer to Note 23 *Loan capital*.

(6) Cash flows on contingent liabilities and commitments are dependent on the occurrence of various future events and conditions and may or may not result in an outflow of resources. These are reported in the '0 to 3 months' column unless they are payable on demand or the contractual terms specify a longer dated cash flow.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 33

Financial risk management continued

Note 33.3 Market risk

Traded market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse changes in the value of the Consolidated Entity's trading positions as a result of changes in market conditions. The Consolidated Entity is exposed to the following risks:

- **price:** The risk of loss due to changes in price of a risk factor (interest rates, foreign exchange, commodities etc)
- **volatility:** The risk of loss due to changes in the volatility of a risk factor
- **basis:** Risk of imperfect correlation between offsetting investments in a hedging strategy
- **correlation:** Risk that the actual correlation between two assets or variables is different from the assumed correlation
- **illiquid market:** Risk of inability to sell assets or close out positions in thinly-traded markets at close to the last market prices
- **concentration:** Risk of over concentration of trading exposures in certain markets and products
- **valuation adjustments (XVA):** Risk of actual valuation adjustments to derivative positions; specifically Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA), Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA).

It is recognised that all trading activities contain calculated elements of risk taking. The Consolidated Entity is prepared to accept such risks provided they are within agreed limits, independently and correctly identified, calculated and monitored by RMG, and reported to Senior Management on a regular basis.

RMG monitors positions within the Consolidated Entity according to a limit structure which sets limits for all exposures in all markets. Limits are for both individual trading desks and divisions as well as in aggregate.

RMG sets three complementary limit structures:

- **contingent loss limits:** worst case scenarios that shock prices and volatilities by more than that which has occurred historically. Multiple scenarios are set for each market to capture the non-linearity and complexity of exposures arising from derivatives. A wide range of assumptions about the correlations between markets is applied
- **position limits:** volume, maturity and open position limits are set on a large number of market instruments and securities in order to constrain concentration risk and to avoid the accumulation of risky, illiquid positions
- **Value-at-Risk (VaR) limits:** statistical measure based on a 10-day holding period and a 99% confidence level, as stipulated by the APRA capital adequacy standard. The model is validated daily by back testing a one-day VaR against hypothetical and actual daily trading profit or loss.

Note 33**Financial risk management continued****Note 33.3 Market risk continued****Value-at-Risk figures (1 day, 99% confidence level)**

The table below shows the average, maximum and minimum VaR over the financial year for the major markets in which the Consolidated Entity and Company operate. The VaR shown in the table is based on a one-day holding period, being the mark-to-market that could be incurred over that period. The aggregated VaR is on a correlated basis.

	2020			2019		
	Average \$m	Maximum \$m	Minimum \$m	Average \$m	Maximum \$m	Minimum \$m
CONSOLIDATED						
Equities	7.68	11.34	3.37	5.29	8.60	2.59
Interest rates	2.33	3.03	1.58	2.69	3.35	2.17
Foreign exchange and bullion	1.82	4.33	0.82	2.07	5.06	1.04
Commodities ⁽¹⁾	16.07	25.46	11.31	23.39	56.89	13.76
Aggregate	18.12	27.62	13.19	23.29	55.08	13.75

	2020			2019		
	Average \$m	Maximum \$m	Minimum \$m	Average \$m	Maximum \$m	Minimum \$m
COMPANY						
Equities	7.65	11.15	3.32	5.69	8.51	2.71
Interest rates	2.31	3.02	1.61	2.68	3.34	2.11
Foreign exchange and bullion	2.66	6.61	0.82	5.07	11.85	1.54
Commodities ⁽¹⁾	11.23	16.71	7.68	8.61	12.96	5.96
Aggregate	13.99	18.83	8.58	11.33	16.09	8.72

(1) Includes commodity contracts.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 33

Financial risk management *continued*

Note 33.3 Market risk *continued*

Value-at-Risk

The VaR model uses a Monte Carlo simulation to generate normally distributed price and volatility paths, based on three years of historical data. The following factors can limit the effectiveness of VaR in predicting future price moves:

- the use of historical data means that current model parameters may not reflect future market conditions, especially when entering a period of heightened volatility. The model utilises exponential weighting to place emphasis on the most recent market movements to more accurately reflect current conditions
- VaR focuses on unexceptional price moves so that it does not account for losses that could occur beyond the 99% level of confidence.

For capital adequacy purposes, debt-specific risk is measured using APRA's standard method, whilst all other exposures are captured by the VaR model. This combined approach has been approved by APRA and is subject to periodic review.

Non-traded market risk

The Consolidated Entity and the Company have exposure to non-traded market risks arising from transactions entered into during its normal course of business and as a result of its investments in foreign operations. These risks include:

- **interest rate:** changes in the level, shape and volatility of yield curves, and/or client behaviour given these changes
- **foreign exchange:** changes in the spot exchange rates.

The Consolidated Entity has limited appetite for non-traded market risks. Where commercially feasible, these risks are transferred into the trading books of CGM and Group Treasury and governed within the traded market risk framework described above.

Responsibility for managing exposures rests with individual businesses, with additional central monitoring from FMG for foreign exchange risks. Any residual non-traded market risks are subject to independent limits approved by RMG and reported regularly to Senior Management.

Where foreign exchange exposures arise as a result of investments in foreign operations, a key objective of the Consolidated Entity and Company's non-traded market risk policy is to reduce the sensitivity of regulatory capital ratios to foreign currency movements. This is achieved by leaving specific investments in core foreign operations exposed to foreign currency translation movements and captured in the foreign currency translation reserve, a component of regulatory capital. This aligns the currency of capital supply with capital requirements.

As a result of this policy, the Consolidated Entity is therefore partially exposed to currency risk in relation to the translation of its net investment in foreign operations to Australian dollars. Apart from this there is no material non-trading foreign exchange risk in the income statement.

Accounting considerations arising from hedging activities

The use of derivative and other financial instruments to hedge non-traded positions potentially gives rise to income statement volatility due to accounting treatments. The Consolidated Entity manages this through hedge accounting as set out in Note 1(xi) *Derivative instruments and hedging activities* and Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

Note 33**Financial risk management continued****Note 33.3 Market risk continued****Foreign currency risk**

The Consolidated Entity is active in various currencies globally. To manage the capital ratio volatility arising from these activities, Macquarie converts a portion of capital into foreign currencies. This net investment in foreign operations results in a sensitivity to movements in the Australian dollar rate against various foreign currencies. Those with the most impact on the sensitivity analysis are United States dollar, Great British pound and Canadian dollar, as shown below for 31 March.

	2020		2019	
	Movement in exchange rates %	Sensitivity of equity after tax \$m	Movement in exchange rates %	Sensitivity of equity after tax \$m
CONSOLIDATED				
United States dollar	+10	(342)	+10	(261)
Great British pound	+10	(53)	+10	(48)
Canadian dollar	+10	(15)	+10	(14)
Total		(410)		(323)
United States dollar	-10	418	-10	319
Great British pound	-10	65	-10	59
Canadian dollar	-10	18	-10	16
Total		501		394

Equity price risk

The Consolidated Entity and the Company is not exposed to significant equity risk on their non-trading investment portfolios.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 34

Measurement categories of financial instruments

The following table contains information relating to the measurement categories of financial instruments, including commodities, of the Consolidated Entity. The descriptions of measurement categories are included in Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*. The methods and significant assumptions that have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments are disclosed in Note 35 *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*.

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE						FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	HFT \$m	DFVTPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m	Amortised cost \$m	Non-financial instruments \$m	Statements of financial position total \$m	Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m
Assets	CONSOLIDATED 2020								
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	7,847	-	7,847	-	7,847
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	-	-	7,957	23,064	6,687	-	37,708	31,021	6,687
Trading assets ⁽²⁾	16,251	-	-	-	-	-	16,251	16,251	-
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	555	-	11,628	-	12,183	555	11,628
Derivative assets ⁽³⁾	44,845	-	-	-	-	-	44,845	44,845	-
Financial investments									
Equity	-	-	154	-	-	-	154	154	-
Debt	-	-	112	7,218	-	-	7,330	7,330	-
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	-	947	308	-	1,381	631	3,267	1,255	1,381
Loan assets ⁽⁵⁾	-	83	166	-	87,470	-	87,719	249	87,690
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽⁶⁾	804	-	-	-	4,346	128	5,278	804	4,346
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,598	2,598	-	-
Interest in associates and joint ventures									
Equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-
Loans to associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	185	185	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	520	520	-	-
Total assets	61,900	1,030	9,252	30,282	119,360	4,312	226,136	102,464	119,580
Liabilities									
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	-	1,292	-	-	1,030	-	2,322	1,292	1,030
Trading liabilities	5,363	-	-	-	-	-	5,363	5,363	-
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	19,052	-	19,052	-	19,052
Derivative liabilities ⁽³⁾	37,823	-	-	-	-	-	37,823	37,823	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	67,253	-	67,253	-	67,324
Other liabilities ^{(7),(8)}	-	622	-	-	692	1,632	2,946	622	649
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	3,047	-	3,047	-	3,065
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽⁹⁾	1,811	3,500	-	-	16,793	11	22,115	5,311	16,793
Debt issued ⁽⁵⁾	-	2,810	-	-	44,112	-	46,922	2,810	43,592
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	69	69	-	-
Loan capital ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	4,997	-	4,997	-	4,730
Total liabilities	44,997	8,224	-	-	156,976	1,712	211,909	53,221	156,235

(1) During the year certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Includes commodities carried at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(3) Derivatives designated in effective hedges are included as HFT. Further detail regarding the carrying amount of hedging instruments is included in Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

(4) Non-financial assets primarily represents prepayments and tax receivables.

(5) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for the designated hedged risk.

(6) Due from other related body corporate entities includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT and all other intercompany receivables are carried at amortised cost.

(7) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent accrued charges, employee related provisions and tax payables.

(8) Fair value of other liabilities excludes the fair value of lease liabilities.

(9) Due to related body corporate entities include derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT and internal repurchase transactions classified as DFVTPL. All other intercompany payables are carried at amortised cost.

Note 34

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT						FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	FAIR VALUE						Statements of financial position total \$m	Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m
	HFT \$m	DFVTPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m	Amortised cost \$m	Non-financial instruments \$m			
Assets									CONSOLIDATED 2019
Cash and bank balances	–	–	–	–	6,550	–	6,550	–	6,550
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	–	19,155	–	10,516	–	29,671	19,155	10,516
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	16,277	–	–	–	–	–	16,277	16,277	–
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	558	–	8,533	–	9,091	558	8,533
Derivative assets ⁽²⁾	14,022	–	–	–	–	–	14,022	14,022	–
Financial investments									
Equity	–	–	260	–	–	–	260	260	–
Debt	–	–	80	5,130	–	–	5,210	5,210	–
Other assets ⁽³⁾	–	2,297	323	–	1,510	507	4,637	2,620	1,510
Loan assets ⁽⁴⁾	–	146	187	–	72,825	–	73,158	333	72,870
Due from other related body corporate entities	–	–	–	–	1,548	–	1,548	–	1,548
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	–	–	–	–	–	2,738	2,738	–	–
Interest in associates and joint ventures									
Equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	209	209	–	–
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	3	–	7	–	10	3	7
Intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	177	177	–	–
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	441	441	–	–
Total assets	30,299	2,443	20,566	5,130	101,489	4,072	163,999	58,438	101,534
Liabilities									
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	1,740	–	–	2,476	–	4,216	1,740	2,476
Trading liabilities	6,557	–	–	–	–	–	6,557	6,557	–
Margin money and settlement liabilities	–	–	–	–	12,222	–	12,222	–	12,222
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	12,523	–	–	–	–	–	12,523	12,523	–
Deposits	–	–	–	–	56,120	–	56,120	–	56,177
Other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	–	780	–	–	963	1,553	3,296	780	963
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	1,560	–	1,560	–	1,572
Due to other related body corporate entities	–	–	–	–	16,794	–	16,794	–	16,794
Debt issued ⁽⁴⁾	–	3,287	–	–	31,500	–	34,787	3,287	31,617
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	134	134	–	–
Loan capital ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	4,550	–	4,550	–	4,591
Total liabilities	19,080	5,807	–	–	126,185	1,687	152,759	24,887	126,412

(1) Includes commodities carried at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(2) Derivatives designated in effective hedges are included as HFT. Further detail regarding the carrying amount of hedging instruments is included in Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

(3) Non-financial assets primarily represents prepayments and tax receivables.

(4) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for the designated hedged risk.

(5) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent accrued charges, employee related provisions and tax payables.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 34

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

The following table contains information relating to the measurement categories of financial instruments, including commodities, of the Company. The descriptions of measurement categories are included in Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments*. The methods and significant assumptions that have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments are disclosed in Note 35 *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*.

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE					Non-financial instruments \$m	Statements of financial position total \$m	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT	
	HFT \$m	DFVTPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m	Amortised cost \$m			Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m
Assets									COMPANY 2020
Cash and bank balances	–	–	–	–	6,037	–	6,037	–	6,037
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	–	–	7,957	22,543	5,534	–	36,034	30,500	5,534
Trading assets ⁽²⁾	14,499	–	–	–	–	–	14,499	14,499	–
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	334	–	9,681	–	10,015	334	9,681
Derivative assets ⁽³⁾	41,604	–	–	–	–	–	41,604	41,604	–
Financial investments									
Equity	–	–	109	–	–	–	109	109	–
Debt	–	–	55	7,202	–	–	7,257	7,257	–
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	–	781	–	–	1,232	253	2,266	781	1,232
Loan assets ^{(5),(6)}	–	83	120	49,206	15,566	–	64,975	49,410	15,692
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽⁷⁾	777	–	–	–	4,254	74	5,105	777	4,254
Due from subsidiaries ⁽⁸⁾	5,179	–	790	–	21,071	–	27,040	5,969	21,071
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	–	–	–	–	–	819	819	–	–
Interest in associates and joint ventures									
Equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	41	41	–	–
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	78	78	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	5,592	5,592	–	–
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	470	470	–	–
Total assets	62,059	864	9,365	78,951	63,376	7,327	221,942	151,240	63,502
Liabilities									
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	1,292	–	–	1,030	–	2,322	1,292	1,030
Trading liabilities	5,395	–	–	–	–	–	5,395	5,395	–
Margin money and settlement liabilities	–	–	–	–	16,662	–	16,662	–	16,662
Derivative liabilities ⁽³⁾	35,973	–	–	–	–	–	35,973	35,973	–
Deposits	–	–	–	–	67,186	–	67,186	–	67,257
Other liabilities ⁽⁹⁾	–	260	–	–	425	1,089	1,774	260	425
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	2,304	–	2,304	–	2,321
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,811	3,500	–	–	16,702	–	22,013	5,311	16,702
Due to subsidiaries ⁽¹⁰⁾	3,503	603	–	–	14,143	–	18,249	4,106	14,143
Debt issued ⁽⁵⁾	–	2,892	–	–	31,343	–	34,235	2,892	30,958
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–
Loan capital ⁽⁵⁾	–	–	–	–	4,997	–	4,997	–	4,730
Total liabilities	46,682	8,547	–	–	154,792	1,110	211,131	55,229	154,228

(1) During the year certain reverse repurchase agreements held within the Consolidated Entity's liquid assets portfolio were assessed to be managed in a hold to collect and sell business model and have been prospectively measured at FVOCI. The business model during the year ended 31 March 2019 resulted in FVTPL measurement.

(2) Includes commodities carried at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(3) Derivatives designated in effective hedges are included as HFT. Further detail regarding the carrying amount of hedging instruments is included in Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

(4) Non-financial assets primarily represents prepayments and tax receivables.

(5) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for the designated hedged risk.

(6) Loan assets measured at FVOCI represents home loan portfolio assessed to be managed under a held to collect and sell business model in the Company. In the Consolidated Entity, the portfolio is managed under a held to collect business model and hence measured at amortised cost.

(7) Due from other related body corporate entities includes derivatives and trading positions classified as held for trading and all other intercompany receivables are carried at amortised cost.

(8) Due from subsidiaries includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT and investment in loans to SEs classified as FVTPL. All other intercompany receivables are carried at amortised cost.

(9) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent accrued charges, employee related provisions and tax payables.

(10) Due to related body corporate entities and subsidiaries includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT and internal repurchase transactions classified as DFVTPL. All other intercompany payables are carried at amortised cost.

Note 34

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT						FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	FAIR VALUE					Non-financial instruments	Statements of financial position total	Fair value	Amortised cost
	HFT	DFVTPL	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets									COMPANY 2019
Cash and bank balances	–	–	–	–	5,233	–	5,233	–	5,233
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	–	18,774	–	9,983	–	28,757	18,774	9,983
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	13,960	–	–	–	–	–	13,960	13,960	–
Margin money and settlement assets	–	–	–	–	6,496	–	6,496	–	6,496
Derivative assets ⁽²⁾	12,181	–	–	–	–	–	12,181	12,181	–
Financial investments									
Equity	–	–	191	–	–	–	191	191	–
Debt	–	–	80	5,044	–	–	5,124	5,124	–
Other assets ⁽³⁾	–	2,217	46	–	1,291	203	3,757	2,263	1,242
Loan assets ^{(4),(5)}	–	146	289	37,698	15,188	–	53,321	38,133	15,283
Due from other related body corporate entities	–	–	–	–	1,022	–	1,022	–	1,022
Due from subsidiaries ⁽⁶⁾	–	–	736	–	21,343	–	22,079	736	21,343
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	–	–	–	–	–	1,317	1,317	–	–
Interest in associates and joint ventures									
Equity interests	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	–	–
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	3	–	5	–	8	3	5
Intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	81	81	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	5,166	5,166	–	–
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	418	418	–	–
Total assets	26,141	2,363	20,119	42,742	60,561	7,225	159,151	91,365	60,607
Liabilities									
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	1,740	–	–	2,476	–	4,216	1,740	2,477
Trading liabilities	7,175	–	–	–	–	–	7,175	7,175	–
Margin money and settlement liabilities	–	–	–	–	10,710	–	10,710	–	10,710
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	11,330	–	–	–	–	–	11,330	11,330	–
Deposits	–	–	–	–	56,033	–	56,033	–	56,090
Other liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	–	253	–	–	665	1,158	2,076	253	682
Borrowings	–	–	–	–	1,166	–	1,166	–	1,179
Due to other related body corporate entities	–	–	–	–	15,106	–	15,106	–	15,106
Due to subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	9,894	–	9,894	–	9,894
Debt issued ⁽⁴⁾	–	3,287	–	–	24,427	–	27,714	3,287	24,586
Deferred tax liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	46	46	–	–
Loan capital ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	–	4,550	–	4,550	–	4,591
Total liabilities	18,505	5,280	–	–	125,027	1,204	150,016	23,785	125,315

(1) Includes commodities carried at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(2) Derivatives designated in effective hedges are included as HFT. Further detail regarding the carrying amount of hedging instruments is included in Note 32 *Hedge accounting*.

(3) Non-financial assets primarily represents prepayments and tax receivables.

(4) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for the designated hedged risk.

(5) Loan assets measured at FVOCI represents home loan portfolio assessed to be managed under a held to collect and sell business model in the Company. In the Consolidated Entity, the portfolio is managed under a held to collect business model and hence measured at amortised cost.

(6) Due from subsidiaries includes investment in loans to SEs classified as FVTPL. All other intercompany receivables are carried at amortised cost.

(7) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent accrued charges, employee related provisions and tax payables.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value reflects the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Quoted prices or rates are used to determine fair value where an active market exists. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions prevailing on the measurement date.

The values derived from applying these techniques are affected by the choice of valuation model used and the underlying assumptions made regarding inputs such as the timing and amounts of future cash flows, discount rates, credit risk, volatility and correlation.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are categorised in their entirety, in accordance with the levels of the fair value hierarchy as outlined below:

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

The appropriate level for an instrument is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of fair value.

Valuation systems will typically generate mid-market prices. The bid-offer adjustment reflects the extent to which bid-offer costs would be incurred if substantially all of the residual net exposure to market risks were closed, on portfolio basis, using available hedging instruments.

The fair values calculated for financial instruments which are carried in the statements of financial position at amortised cost are for disclosure purposes only. The following methods and assumptions applied to derive these fair values can require significant judgement by management and therefore may not necessarily be comparable to other financial institutions nor may it be the price at which the asset is sold for or a liability repurchased in a market-based transaction:

- the fair values of liquid assets and other instruments maturing within three months are approximate to their carrying amounts. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term portion of all other financial assets and financial liabilities
- the fair value of demand deposits with no fixed maturity approximates to their carrying amount as they are short-term in nature or are payable on demand

- the fair values of variable rate financial instruments, including cash collateral on securities borrowed, cash collateral on securities lent, repurchase agreements approximates their carrying amounts
- the fair value of all loan assets, term deposits and debt liabilities carried at amortised cost, is determined with reference to changes in credit spreads as well as interest rates
- the fair value of fixed rate loans and debt investments carried at amortised cost is estimated by reference to current market rates offered on similar loans and the creditworthiness of the borrower
- the fair value of debt issued and loan capital, where carried at amortised cost is based on quoted prices in active markets where available. Where quoted prices are not available the fair value is based on discounted cash flows using rates appropriate to the term and incorporates changes in the Consolidated Entity's own credit spread
- substantially all of the Consolidated Entity's commitments to extend credit are at variable rates. As such, there is no significant exposure to fair value fluctuations resulting from interest rate movements relating to these commitments
- the fair value of balances due from or to subsidiaries and other related body corporate entities is approximated by their carrying amount as the balances are generally at variable rates.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments including balances with subsidiaries and other related body corporate entities measured at fair value:

- trading assets and liabilities, derivative financial instruments and other transactions undertaken for trading purposes are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices in active markets where available (for example listed securities). If quoted prices in active markets are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques
- repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, being collateralised financing arrangements, are measured at fair value with reference to the securities which are held or provided as the collateral for the financing agreement
- financial investments classified at FVTPL or FVOCI are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices in active markets where available (for example listed securities). If quoted prices in active markets are not available, the fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques that maximise the use of market price and observable market inputs. Unrealised gains and losses on FVOCI assets, excluding impairment write-downs on debt instruments, are recorded in the FVOCI reserve in equity until the asset is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of
- fair values of variable rate loans classified at FVOCI in the Company approximates its amortised cost carrying value on the basis that the interest rates are reflective of market rates offered on similar loans
- fair values of fixed rate loans classified as FVTPL or FVOCI and issued debt classified as DFVTPL are estimated by reference to current market rates offered on similar loans and issued debt

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

- for financial assets carried at fair value, in order to measure counterparty credit risk, a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is incorporated into the valuation. The CVA is calculated at a counterparty level taking into account all exposures to that counterparty
- for financial liabilities carried at fair value, in order to measure the Consolidated Entity's own credit risk, a Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) is incorporated into the valuation
- the Consolidated Entity has incorporated market implied funding costs for uncollateralised derivative positions as a Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA). FVA is determined by calculating the net expected exposures at a counterparty level and applying MBL's internal Treasury lending rates as an input into the calculation. The approach takes into account the PD of each counterparty, as well as any mandatory break clauses.

Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated periodically to test that outputs reflect prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or other available observable market data.

To the extent possible, models use only observable market data (for example OTC derivatives), however management is required to make assumptions for certain inputs that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument such as volatility and correlation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

The following table summarises the levels of the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost:

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	7,847	–	–	7,847
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	6,687	–	6,687
Margin money and settlement assets	6,912	4,701	15	11,628
Other assets	–	1,349	32	1,381
Loan assets	–	6,054	81,636	87,690
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	–	4,346	4,346
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	1	1
Total assets	14,759	18,791	86,030	119,580
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	1,030	–	1,030
Margin money and settlement liabilities	14,072	4,980	–	19,052
Deposits	51,498	15,826	–	67,324
Other liabilities	–	649	–	649
Borrowings	119	2,847	99	3,065
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	–	16,793	16,793
Debt issued	–	31,464	12,128	43,592
Loan capital	5	4,725	–	4,730
Total liabilities	65,694	61,521	29,020	156,235
CONSOLIDATED 2019				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	6,550	–	–	6,550
Cash collateral on securities lent and reverse repurchase agreements	–	10,516	–	10,516
Margin money and settlement assets	3,182	5,351	–	8,533
Other assets	–	1,510	–	1,510
Loan assets	–	5,548	67,322	72,870
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	1,548	–	1,548
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	7	7
Total assets	9,732	24,473	67,329	101,534
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	2,476	–	2,476
Margin money and settlement liabilities	7,543	4,679	–	12,222
Deposits	42,889	13,288	–	56,177
Other liabilities	–	963	–	963
Borrowings	532	831	209	1,572
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	16,794	–	16,794
Debt issued	–	26,655	4,962	31,617
Loan capital	431	4,160	–	4,591
Total liabilities	51,395	69,846	5,171	126,412

(1) Balances with other related body corporate entities which are measured at amortised cost are repriced for changes in market interest rates or credit quality of the borrower. Accordingly, the fair value approximates the amortised cost. These are classified in the Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy by the Consolidated Entity and the Company since it uses valuation techniques for which significant inputs are based on unobservable market data.

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

The following table summarises the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, including the level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2020				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	6,037	–	–	6,037
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	5,534	–	5,534
Margin money and settlement assets	5,959	3,707	15	9,681
Other assets	–	1,218	14	1,232
Loan assets	–	3,516	12,176	15,692
Due from subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	–	–	21,071	21,071
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	–	4,254	4,254
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	1	1
Total assets	11,996	13,975	37,531	63,502
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	1,030	–	1,030
Margin money and settlement liabilities	12,396	4,266	–	16,662
Deposits	51,453	15,804	–	67,257
Other liabilities	–	425	–	425
Borrowings	119	2,196	6	2,321
Due to subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	–	–	14,143	14,143
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	–	16,702	16,702
Debt issued	–	30,958	–	30,958
Loan capital	5	4,725	–	4,730
Total liabilities	63,973	59,404	30,851	154,228
COMPANY 2019				
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	5,233	–	–	5,233
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	9,983	–	9,983
Margin money and settlement assets	2,417	4,079	–	6,496
Other assets	–	1,242	–	1,242
Loan assets	–	3,123	12,160	15,283
Due from subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	–	21,343	–	21,343
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	1,022	–	1,022
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	5	5
Total assets	7,650	40,792	12,165	60,607
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	–	2,477	–	2,477
Margin money and settlement liabilities	6,935	3,775	–	10,710
Deposits	42,808	13,282	–	56,090
Other liabilities	–	682	–	682
Borrowings	532	647	–	1,179
Due to subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	–	9,894	–	9,894
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽¹⁾	–	15,106	–	15,106
Debt issued	–	24,586	–	24,586
Loan capital	431	4,160	–	4,591
Total liabilities	50,706	74,609	–	125,315

(1) Balances with subsidiaries and other related body corporate entities which are measured at amortised cost are repriced for changes in market interest rates or credit quality of the borrower. Accordingly, the fair value approximates the amortised cost. These are classified in the Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy by the Consolidated Entity and the Company since it uses valuation techniques for which significant inputs are based on unobservable market data.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

The following table summarises the levels of the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments, including commodities, measured at fair value⁽¹⁾:

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020				
Assets				
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	31,021	–	31,021
Trading assets ⁽²⁾	10,334	5,607	310	16,251
Margin money and settlement assets	–	555	–	555
Derivative assets	958	43,066	821	44,845
Financial investments	493	6,464	527	7,484
Other assets	5	1,250	–	1,255
Loan assets	–	185	64	249
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾	–	804	–	804
Total assets	11,790	88,952	1,722	102,464
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and reverse repurchase agreements	–	1,292	–	1,292
Trading liabilities	4,988	375	–	5,363
Derivative liabilities	1,040	36,420	363	37,823
Other liabilities	3	619	–	622
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽³⁾	–	5,311	–	5,311
Debt issued	–	2,810	–	2,810
Total liabilities	6,031	46,827	363	53,221
CONSOLIDATED 2019				
Assets				
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	19,155	–	19,155
Trading assets	11,659	4,446	172	16,277
Margin money and settlement assets	159	399	–	558
Derivative assets	240	13,236	546	14,022
Financial investments	281	4,613	576	5,470
Other assets	9	2,611	–	2,620
Loan assets	–	283	50	333
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	3	3
Total assets	12,348	44,743	1,347	58,438
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and reverse repurchase agreements	–	1,740	–	1,740
Trading liabilities	6,440	117	–	6,557
Derivative liabilities	320	11,885	318	12,523
Other liabilities	3	778	–	781
Debt issued	–	3,287	–	3,287
Total liabilities	6,763	17,807	318	24,888

(1) The fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities, where applicable is disclosed under the respective notes.

(2) Includes commodities measured at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(3) Includes balances with related body corporates, for details refer to Note 34 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*.

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2020				
Assets				
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	30,500	–	30,500
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	10,618	3,648	233	14,499
Margin money and settlement assets	–	334	–	334
Derivative assets	946	40,219	439	41,604
Financial investments	491	6,394	481	7,366
Other assets	–	781	–	781
Loan assets	–	150	49,260	49,410
Due from other related body corporate entities ⁽²⁾	–	777	–	777
Due from subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	–	5,041	928	5,969
Total assets	12,055	87,844	51,341	151,240
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and reverse repurchase agreements	–	1,292	–	1,292
Trading liabilities	4,923	472	–	5,395
Derivative liabilities	990	34,748	235	35,973
Other liabilities	–	260	–	260
Due to other related body corporate entities ⁽²⁾	–	5,311	–	5,311
Due to subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	–	3,583	523	4,106
Debt issued	–	2,892	–	2,892
Total liabilities	5,913	48,558	758	55,229
COMPANY 2019				
Assets				
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	–	18,774	–	18,774
Trading assets	11,346	2,485	129	13,960
Derivative assets	234	11,615	332	12,181
Financial investments	279	4,514	522	5,315
Other assets	–	2,263	–	2,263
Loan assets	–	389	37,744	38,133
Due from subsidiaries	–	–	736	736
Loans to associates and joint ventures	–	–	3	3
Total assets	11,859	40,040	39,466	91,365
Liabilities				
Cash collateral on securities lent and reverse repurchase agreements	–	1,740	–	1,740
Trading liabilities	7,043	132	–	7,175
Derivative liabilities	192	10,977	161	11,330
Other liabilities	–	253	–	253
Debt issued	–	3,287	–	3,287
Total liabilities	7,235	16,389	161	23,785

Fair value of non-financial asset and liabilities, where applicable, is disclosed under respective notes in the financial statements.

During the current year, the Consolidated Entity and the Company reclassified \$2,601 million (31 March 2019: \$3,029 million) representing certain bonds and bank bills (financial investments) from Level 1 to Level 2 following a reassessment of valuation inputs. Comparative information has been updated to conform to the current year presentation.

(1) Includes commodities measured at fair value which are held for trading purposes.

(2) Includes balances with related body corporates and subsidiaries, for details refer to Note 34 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The following table summarises the movements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the financial instruments measured at fair value.

	Trading assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Other liabilities \$m	Debt issued \$m	Derivative financial instruments (net replacement value ⁽¹⁾) \$m	Total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2019									
Balance as at 1 Apr 18	170	139	2	72	3	(1)	(6)	270	649
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	40	402	–	6	–	–	–	26	474
Sales, settlements and repayments	(38)	(39)	(2)	(28)	–	1	6	(48)	(148)
Transfers into Level 3	8	60	–	–	–	–	–	12	80
Transfers out of Level 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13)	(13)
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement ⁽²⁾	(8)	17	–	–	–	–	–	(45)	(36)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽²⁾	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)
Balance as at 31 Mar 19	172	576	–	50	3	–	–	228	1,029
Fair value movements for the financial year included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the financial year ⁽²⁾	6	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	(45)	(42)
CONSOLIDATED 2020									
Balance as at 1 Apr 19	172	576	–	50	3	–	–	228	1,029
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	117	177	3	5	–	–	–	219	521
Sales, settlements and repayments	(18)	(198)	–	–	(3)	–	–	(110)	(329)
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	44	36	–	–	–	–	–	14	94
Transfer out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(16)	(58)	(3)	–	–	–	–	(2)	(79)
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement ⁽²⁾	11	2	–	9	–	–	–	109	131
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽²⁾	–	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8)
Balance as at 31 Mar 20	310	527	–	64	–	–	–	458	1,359
Fair value movements for the financial year included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the financial year ⁽²⁾	11	(1)	–	9	–	–	–	109	128

(1) The derivative financial instruments in the table above are presented on a net basis. On a gross basis derivative assets are \$821 million (2019: \$546 million) and derivative liabilities are \$363 million (2019: \$318 million).

(2) The Consolidated Entity employs various hedging techniques in order to manage risks, including risks in Level 3 positions. Such techniques may include the purchase or sale of financial instruments that are categorised as Levels 1 or 2. The realised and unrealised gains and losses for assets and liabilities in Level 3 presented in the table above do not reflect the related realised or unrealised gains and losses arising on economic hedging instruments classified in Level 1 or 2.

(3) Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if those assets or liabilities had been transferred at the beginning of the financial year.

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy continued

	Trading assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Loan assets \$m	Due from/to Subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Debt issued \$m	Derivative financial instruments (net replacement values) ⁽²⁾ \$m	Total \$m
COMPANY 2019								
Balance as at 1 Apr 18	130	102	31,642	865	3	(6)	147	32,883
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	40	370	11,271	74	–	–	57	11,812
Sales, settlements and repayments	(38)	(32)	(5,147)	(200)	–	6	(29)	(5,440)
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	9	67	–	–	–	–	(4)	72
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement ⁽⁴⁾	(12)	18	(22)	(3)	–	–	(17)	(36)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	(3)
Balance as at 31 Mar 19	129	522	37,744	736	3	–	171	39,305
Fair value movements for the financial year included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the financial year ⁽⁴⁾	(7)	(3)	(22)	(3)	–	–	(17)	(52)
COMPANY 2020								
Balance as at 1 Apr 19	129	522	37,744	736	3	–	171	39,305
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	102	169	21,670	145	–	–	129	22,215
Sales, settlements and repayments	(18)	(185)	(10,227)	(470)	(3)	–	(93)	(10,996)
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	38	36	–	–	–	–	8	82
Transfer out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(14)	(58)	–	–	–	–	1	(71)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	(4)	5	10	(6)	–	–	(12)	(7)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	–	(8)	63	–	–	–	–	55
Balance as at 31 Mar 20	233	481	49,260	405	–	–	204	50,583
Fair value movements for the financial year included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the financial year ⁽⁴⁾	(4)	5	72	(6)	–	–	(12)	55

(1) The the balance due from/to subsidiaries in the table above is presented on a net basis. On a gross basis, due from subsidiaries are \$928 million (2019: \$736 million) and due to subsidiaries are \$523 million (2019: \$Nil).

(2) The derivative financial instruments in the table above are presented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative assets are \$439 million (2019: \$332 million) and derivative liabilities are \$235 million (2019: \$161 million).

(3) Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if those assets or liabilities had been transferred at the beginning of the financial year.

(4) The Company employs various hedging techniques in order to manage risks, including risks in Level 3 positions. Such techniques may include the purchase or sale of financial instruments that are classified as Levels 1 or 2. The realised and unrealised gains and losses of assets and liabilities in Level 3 presented in the table above do not reflect the related realised or unrealised gains and losses arising on economic hedging instruments classified in Level 1 or 2.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

Significant transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

During the financial year the Consolidated Entity and the Company did not have significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. Certain comparatives have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Transfers into Level 3 were due to the lack of observable valuation inputs for certain securities and investments. Transfers out of Level 3 were principally due to valuation inputs becoming observable during the financial year.

Unrecognised gains

For financial instruments measured at FVTPL, the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is its transaction price, unless its fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique for which variables include only observable markets data. Where such alternative evidence exists, the Consolidated Entity recognises profit or loss immediately when the financial instrument is recognised ('day 1 profit or loss'). When significant unobservable inputs are used to determine fair value, the day 1 profit or loss is deferred and is recognised in the income statement over the life of the transaction or when the inputs become observable.

The table below summarises the deferral and recognition of profit or loss where a valuation technique has been applied for which insignificant unobservable inputs are used:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	183	178	152	144
Deferral on new transactions	95	69	93	54
Amounts recognised in the income statement during the financial year	(110)	(64)	(91)	(46)
Balance at the end of the financial year	168	183	154	152

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

The table below shows the sensitivity to reasonably possible alternative assumptions, for Level 3 financial instruments whose fair values are determined in whole or in part using unobservable inputs, valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows based on assumptions by reference to historical company and industry experience. The impact of sensitivity of financial instruments which hedge the Level 3 positions but are classified as Level 1 or 2 is not included in the table below.

	FAVOURABLE CHANGES		UNFAVOURABLE CHANGES	
	Profit or loss \$m	OCI \$m	Profit or loss \$m	OCI \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	7	–	(20)	–
Commodities	162	–	(129)	–
Interest rate and other products	16	–	(19)	–
Total	185	–	(168)	–
CONSOLIDATED 2019				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	7	–	(11)	–
Commodities	99	–	(106)	–
Interest rate and other products	12	–	(11)	–
Total	118	–	(128)	–

The favourable and unfavourable changes of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of the product types have been calculated by recalibrating the valuation model using stressed significant unobservable inputs of the Consolidated Entity's range of possible estimates.

Note 35**Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued**

	FAVOURABLE CHANGES		UNFAVOURABLE CHANGES	
	Profit or loss \$m	OCI ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Profit or loss \$m	OCI \$m
COMPANY 2020				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	5	–	(18)	–
Commodities	101	–	(93)	–
Interest rate and other products	17	3	(19)	(3)
Total	123	3	(130)	(3)
COMPANY 2019				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	4	–	(8)	–
Commodities	47	–	(58)	–
Interest rate and other products	3	–	(3)	–
Total	54	–	(69)	–

(1) Excludes Level 3 intercompany balances presented as due to/due from subsidiaries as fair value changes to alternate assumptions are not significant.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 35

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities continued

Significant unobservable inputs

The following table contains information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 valuations, and the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The range of values represent the highest and lowest input used in the valuation techniques. Therefore, the range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input, but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant assets and liabilities.

					RANGE OF INPUTS	
	Assets \$m	Liabilities \$m	Valuation technique(s)	Significant unobservable inputs	Minimum value	Maximum value
CONSOLIDATED 2020						
Equity and equity-linked products	281	–	Market comparability	Price in %	5.0%	11.0%
Commodities	955	363	Pricing model	Commodity margin curves	(130.0)	325.0
			Pricing model	Correlation	(55%)	100.0%
			Pricing model	Volatility and related variables	0%	293.4%
Interest rate and other products	486	–	Pricing model	Correlation	(36%)	100.0%
			Pricing Model	Model parameter	0.0%	52.3%
Total	1,722	363				
CONSOLIDATED 2019						
Equity and equity-linked products	82	–	Market comparability	Price in %	5.0%	11.0%
Commodities	546	318	Pricing model	Volatility	0.0%	133.0%
			Pricing model	Margin curve	(75)	300.0
			Pricing model	Correlation	(45%)	300%
Interest rate and other products	719		Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	7.0%	10.0%
			Pricing model	Correlation	0.0%	100.0%
Total	1,347	318				

Correlation

Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of two variables (i.e. how the change in one variable influences a change in the other variable). Correlation is a key input of derivatives with more than one underlying and is generally used to value hybrid and exotic instruments.

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the variability or uncertainty in returns for a given derivative underlying. It represents an estimate of the amount a particular underlying instrument, parameter or index will change in value over time. Volatility is an input into the valuation of derivatives containing optionality. Volatility and skew are impacted by the underlying risk, term and strike price of a derivative.

Correlations and volatilities are derived through extrapolation of observable volatilities, recent transaction prices, quotes from other market participants, and data from consensus pricing.

Inputs for unlisted equity securities

Unlisted equity instruments are generally valued based on earning or revenue multiples, referencing market transactions for comparable companies adjusted as appropriate for current economic conditions. Other significant unobservable inputs may include discount rates, determined using inputs specific to the underlying investment, and forecast cash flows and earning or revenue of investee entities.

Inputs for interest rate products

Loans are generally valued using discount rates. Significant unobservable inputs may include interest rates and credit spreads of counterparties, and original issue discounts on primary debt issuances.

Note 36

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Consolidated Entity and the Company presented financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis in the statements of financial position when they meet the criteria described in Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments: Offsetting of financial instruments*. The following tables provide information on the impact of offsetting that has occurred in the statements of financial position, as well as amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements that do not meet all the criteria for offsetting and therefore are presented gross in the statements of financial position. Enforceable netting arrangements may allow for net settlement of specified contracts with a counterparty only in the event of default or other pre-determined events, such that their potential effects on the Consolidated Entity's and Company's financial position in that circumstance is to settle these contracts as one arrangement. The Consolidated Entity uses a variety of credit risk mitigation strategies in addition to netting and collateral arrangements, therefore amounts presented in this note are not intended to represent the credit risk exposure of the entity, refer to Note 33.1 *Credit risk* for information on credit risk management.

	AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO ENFORCEABLE NETTING ARRANGEMENTS							
	SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING IN THE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION			RELATED AMOUNTS NOT OFFSET ⁽¹⁾				
	Gross amount \$m	Amounts offset \$m	Net amount presented \$m	Other recognised financial instruments ⁽²⁾ \$m	Cash and other financial collateral ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net amount \$m	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements \$m	Statements of financial position total \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020								
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	37,309	(944)	36,365	(351)	(35,269)	745	1,343	37,708
Margin money and settlement assets	5,434	(4,282)	1,152	–	–	1,152	11,031	12,183
Derivative assets	59,263	(16,901)	42,362	(24,154)	(10,512)	7,696	2,483	44,845
Due from other related body corporate entities	780	(553)	227	(81)	–	146	5,051	5,278
Total assets	102,786	(22,680)	80,106	(24,586)	(45,781)	9,739	19,908	100,014
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	(2,851)	944	(1,907)	351	1,433	(123)	(415)	(2,322)
Margin money and settlement liabilities	(5,431)	4,282	(1,149)	–	–	(1,149)	(17,903)	(19,052)
Derivative liabilities	(53,274)	16,901	(36,373)	24,154	7,930	(4,289)	(1,450)	(37,823)
Due to other related body corporate entities	(10,736)	553	(10,183)	81	–	(10,102)	(11,932)	(22,115)
Total liabilities	(72,292)	22,680	(49,612)	24,586	9,363	(15,663)	(31,700)	(81,312)

In the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position netting of due from/to other related body corporate entities is governed by the MLA which establishes the standard terms and incorporates rights of set-off. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information* for further details.

(1) Related amounts not offset have been limited to the net amount presented in the statements of financial position so as not to include the effect of over-collateralisation.

(2) Financial Instruments recognised in the statements of financial position but not offset due to not meeting all the criteria for net presentation.

(3) Amounts received or pledged as collateral in relation to the gross amounts of assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 36

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO ENFORCEABLE NETTING ARRANGEMENTS

	SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING IN THE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION			RELATED AMOUNTS NOT OFFSET ⁽¹⁾		Net amount	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	Statements of financial position total
	Gross amount	Amounts offset	Net amount presented	Other recognised financial instruments ⁽²⁾	Cash and other financial collateral ⁽³⁾			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m			
CONSOLIDATED 2019								
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	29,831	(682)	29,149	(576)	(28,376)	197	522	29,671
Margin money and settlement assets	4,063	(3,130)	933	(14)	–	919	8,158	9,091
Derivative assets	20,512	(7,183)	13,329	(7,311)	(2,870)	3,148	693	14,022
Due from other related body corporate entities	10,182	(8,898)	1,284	–	–	1,284	264	1,548
Total assets	64,588	(19,893)	44,695	(7,901)	(31,246)	5,548	9,637	54,332
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	(4,458)	682	(3,776)	576	3,173	(27)	(440)	(4,216)
Margin money and settlement liabilities	(4,042)	3,130	(912)	14	–	(898)	(11,310)	(12,222)
Derivative liabilities	(19,514)	7,183	(12,331)	7,311	1,596	(3,424)	(192)	(12,523)
Due to other related body corporate entities	(25,476)	8,898	(16,578)	–	–	(16,578)	(216)	(16,794)
Total liabilities	(53,490)	19,893	(33,597)	7,901	4,769	(20,927)	(12,158)	(45,755)

(1) Related amounts not offset have been limited to the net amount presented in the statements of financial position so as not to include the effect of over-collateralisation.

(2) Financial Instruments recognised in the statements of financial position but not offset due to not meeting all the criteria for net presentation.

(3) Amounts received or pledged as collateral in relation to the gross amounts of assets and liabilities.

Note 36**Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities continued**

	AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO ENFORCEABLE NETTING ARRANGEMENTS							
	SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING IN THE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION				RELATED AMOUNTS NOT OFFSET ⁽¹⁾			
	Gross amount \$m	Amounts offset \$m	Net amount presented \$m	Other recognised financial instruments ⁽²⁾ \$m	Cash and other financial collateral ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net amount \$m	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements \$m	Statements of financial position total \$m
COMPANY 2020								
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	36,788	(944)	35,844	(351)	(34,748)	745	190	36,034
Margin money and settlement assets	4,334	–	4,334	–	–	4,334	5,681	10,015
Derivative assets	55,888	(15,919)	39,969	(23,464)	(9,994)	6,511	1,635	41,604
Due from subsidiaries	26,052	(8,073)	17,979	(994)	–	16,985	9,061	27,040
Due from other related body corporate entities	716	(553)	163	(81)	–	82	4,942	5,105
Total assets	123,778	(25,489)	98,289	(24,890)	(44,742)	28,657	21,509	119,798
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	(2,851)	944	(1,907)	351	1,433	(123)	(415)	(2,322)
Margin money and settlement liabilities	(4,414)	3,751	(663)	–	–	(663)	(15,999)	(16,662)
Derivative liabilities	(50,551)	15,919	(34,632)	23,464	7,541	(3,627)	(1,341)	(35,973)
Due to subsidiaries	(11,753)	8,073	(3,680)	994	–	(2,686)	(14,569)	(18,249)
Due to other related body corporate entities	(10,680)	553	(10,127)	81	–	(10,046)	(11,886)	(22,013)
Total liabilities	(80,249)	29,240	(51,009)	24,890	8,974	(17,145)	(44,210)	(95,219)

In the Consolidated Entity's statements of financial position netting of due from/to other related body corporate entities is governed by the MLA which establishes the standard terms and incorporates rights of set-off. Refer to Note 27 *Related party information* for further details.

(1) Related amounts not offset have been limited to the net amount presented in the statements of financial position so as not to include the effect of over-collateralisation.

(2) Financial Instruments recognised in the statements of financial position but not offset due to not meeting all the criteria for net presentation.

(3) Amounts received or pledged as collateral in relation to the gross amounts of assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 36

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

	AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO ENFORCEABLE NETTING ARRANGEMENTS						Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements \$m	Statements of financial position total \$m
	SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING IN THE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION			RELATED AMOUNTS NOT OFFSET ⁽¹⁾				
	Gross amount \$m	Amounts offset \$m	Net amount presented \$m	Other recognised financial instruments ⁽²⁾ \$m	Cash and other financial collateral ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net amount \$m		
COMPANY 2019								
Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements	29,439	(682)	28,757	(576)	(27,987)	194	–	28,757
Margin money and settlement assets	2,692	(1,945)	747	–	–	747	5,749	6,496
Derivative assets	17,868	(6,257)	11,611	(6,369)	(2,500)	2,742	570	12,181
Due from subsidiaries	46,564	(24,873)	21,691	–	–	21,691	388	22,079
Due from other related body corporate entities	8,827	(8,014)	813	–	–	813	209	1,022
Total assets	105,390	(41,771)	63,619	(6,945)	(30,487)	26,187	6,916	70,535
Cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements	(4,458)	682	(3,776)	576	3,173	(27)	(440)	(4,216)
Margin money and settlement liabilities	(2,622)	1,945	(677)	–	–	(677)	(10,033)	(10,710)
Derivative liabilities	(16,998)	6,257	(10,741)	6,369	1,390	(2,982)	(589)	(11,330)
Due to subsidiaries	(31,430)	24,873	(6,557)	–	–	(6,557)	(3,337)	(9,894)
Due to other related body corporate entities	(22,922)	8,014	(14,908)	–	–	(14,908)	(198)	(15,106)
Total liabilities	(78,430)	41,771	(36,659)	6,945	4,563	(25,151)	(14,597)	(51,256)

(1) Related amounts not offset have been limited to the net amount presented in the statements of financial position so as not to include the effect of over-collateralisation.

(2) Financial Instruments recognised in the statements of financial position but not offset due to not meeting all the criteria for net presentation.

(3) Amounts received or pledged as collateral in relation to the gross amounts of assets and liabilities.

Note 37**Pledged assets and transfers of financial assets****Pledged assets**

Assets pledged as security for liabilities include the following:

- securities included under trading assets and off balance sheet balances provided as collateral for repurchase transactions, stock lending and trading liabilities. These transactions are governed by standard industry agreements
- loan assets held by the consolidated SEs provided as collateral against debt issued
- financial investments, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, loan assets, financial investments, other assets and cash and bank balance provided as collateral for borrowings.

The table below represents assets that have been pledged as security for liabilities.

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
On balance sheet balances:				
Cash and bank balances	139	22	124	–
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	1,197	1,421	1,197	1,421
Financial investments	267	188	267	188
Other assets	27	17	–	–
Loan assets	16,669	11,039	16,402	10,753
Due from subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	–	–	531	531
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	86	79	6	32
Off balance sheet balances:				
Reverse repurchase and cash collateral transactions ⁽³⁾	8,508	7,448	8,738	7,448
Total pledged assets	26,893	20,214	27,265	20,373

(1) For trading securities, the transferee has the right to sell or re-pledge the entire value of securities received.

(2) Includes fair value of SE securitised bonds pledged against repurchase agreement liability.

(3) The Consolidated Entity and the Company re-pledged \$5,312 million (2019: \$7,448 million) to external clients and \$3,196 million (2019: \$Nil) to related body corporates out of total collaterals received against reverse repurchase and cash collateral agreements. Additionally, the Company re-pledged \$230 million (2019: \$Nil) to its subsidiaries.

The total collateral received by the Consolidated Entity and the Company amounts to \$38,070 million (2019: \$29,304 million) and \$36,511 million (2019: \$28,913 million) respectively (refer to Note 33.1 *Credit risk*).

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 37

Pledged assets and transfers of financial assets continued

Pledged assets continued

Transfers of financial assets

The Consolidated Entity or Company may enter into transactions in the normal course of business that transfer risks and rewards of financial assets recognised in the Consolidated Entity or Company's statements of financial position to other entities. Depending on the criteria discussed in Note 1(viii) *Financial instruments* the Consolidated Entity may be unable to derecognise the transferred asset, be able to derecognise the transferred assets in full or continue to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised

When financial assets are derecognised, some continuing involvement may be retained in the assets in the form of liquidity support, financial guarantees, certain derivatives or retention of part of the securitisation interest through interest rate or basis swaps. The Consolidated Entity does not have any material transfers of financial assets where the Consolidated Entity retained a continuing involvement in the transferred asset. The Company has continuing involvement in certain securitised mortgage assets transferred to SEs, being interest rate basis swaps that effectively transfer the mortgage interest back to the Company. The continuing involvement asset amounts to \$421 million (2019: \$Nil) with a corresponding liability of \$348 million (2019: \$Nil), of which the maximum exposure to loss is \$73 million (2019: \$Nil).

The Company also has continuing involvement through debt notes amounting to \$99 million (2019: \$132 million) with no corresponding liability in the books and maximum exposure to loss amounting to \$99 million (2019: \$132 million).

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised

The Consolidated Entity did not derecognise any financial assets to the extent of continuing involvement in the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019. The following transactions typically result in the transferred assets continuing to be recognised in full.

Repurchase and securities lending agreements

Securities sold under an agreement to repurchase and securities subject to lending agreements continue to be recognised in the statements of financial position and an associated liability is recognised for the consideration received. In certain arrangements, the securities transferred cannot otherwise be pledged or sold by the transferee, however the assets may be substituted if the collateral is maintained.

Asset swaps

Financial assets sold, while concurrently entering into an asset swap with the counterparty, continue to be recognised along with an associated liability for the consideration received. The Consolidated Entity and Company do not have legal rights to these assets but have full economic exposure to them. The transferred financial assets cannot otherwise be pledged or sold by the transferee.

Interests in securitisations

Financial assets (principally home loans and finance lease receivables) are packaged and securities issued to investors. Securitisation vehicles used to achieve this purpose are consolidated when the rights to the residual income of the vehicles, after all payments to investors and costs of the program have been met, is retained. When the Company is entitled to any residual income of a securitisation vehicle, the Company continues to recognise the financial assets. The transferred assets cannot otherwise be pledged or sold.

Other transfers

Includes loans and leases sold or lent to an external funder but the Consolidated Entity still has full economic exposure to them. In such instances the Consolidated Entity has an obligation to receive cash from the lessee and pay them to external funder.

Note 37

Pledged assets and Transfers of financial assets continued

			FOR THOSE LIABILITIES THAT ONLY HAVE RECOURSE TO THE TRANSFERRED ASSETS		
	Carrying amount of transferred assets \$m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities \$m	Fair value of transferred assets \$m	Fair value of associated liabilities \$m	Net fair value \$m
CONSOLIDATED 2020					
Financial assets not derecognised due to repurchase and securities lending agreements:					
Trading assets	743	(773)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to total return/asset swaps:					
Financial investments	267	(245)	–	–	–
Other financial assets not derecognised:					
Cash and bank balances ⁽¹⁾	124	–	–	–	–
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	454	–	–	–	–
Loan assets	267	(266)	268	(266)	2
Total financial assets not derecognised	1,855	(1,284)	268	(266)	2
CONSOLIDATED 2019					
Financial assets not derecognised due to repurchase and securities lending agreements:					
Trading assets	1,397	(1,375)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to total return/asset swaps:					
Trading assets	24	(24)	–	–	–
Financial investments	188	(178)	–	–	–
Other financial assets not derecognised:					
Loan assets	286	(307)	290	(307)	(17)
Total financial assets not derecognised	1,895	(1,884)	290	(307)	(17)

(1) Includes gold placed as initial margin for trading activities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 37

Pledged assets and Transfers of financial assets continued

			FOR THOSE LIABILITIES THAT ONLY HAVE RECOURSE TO THE TRANSFERRED ASSETS		
	Carrying amount of transferred assets \$m	Carrying amount of associated liabilities \$m	Fair value of transferred assets \$m	Fair value of associated liabilities \$m	Net fair value \$m
COMPANY 2020					
Financial assets not derecognised due to repurchase and securities lending agreements:					
Trading assets	743	(773)	–	–	–
Due from subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	531	(411)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to total return/asset swaps:					
Financial investments	267	(245)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to securitisation:					
Loan assets ⁽²⁾	9,411	(9,411)	9,461	(9,270)	191
Other financial assets not derecognised					
Cash and bank balance ⁽³⁾	124	–	–	–	–
Trading assets ⁽³⁾	454	–	–	–	–
Total financial assets not derecognised	11,530	(10,840)	9,461	(9,270)	191
COMPANY 2019					
Financial assets not derecognised due to repurchase and securities lending agreements:					
Trading assets	1,397	(1,375)	–	–	–
Due from subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	531	(411)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to total return/asset swaps:					
Trading assets	24	(24)	–	–	–
Financial investments	188	(178)	–	–	–
Financial assets not derecognised due to securitisation:					
Loan assets ⁽²⁾	5,289	(5,289)	5,289	(5,290)	(1)
Total financial assets not derecognised	7,429	(7,277)	5,289	(5,290)	(1)

(1) Includes fair value of SE's securitised bonds pledged against repurchase agreement liabilities.

(2) Excludes \$23,506 million (2019: \$20,825 million) of securitised assets where the Company holds all of the instruments issued by the SEs.

(3) Includes gold placed as initial margin for trading activities.

Note 38**Audit and other services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)**

During the financial year, PwC and its network firms, the auditor of the Consolidated Entity and the Company, earned the following remuneration:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
PwC – Australia				
Audit of the Group and controlled entities	9,443	10,607	7,549	8,481
Other assurance services ⁽¹⁾	3,329	2,335	951	713
Advisory services	210	213	–	–
Taxation	274	125	–	–
Total non-audit services	3,813	2,673	951	713
Total remuneration paid to PwC Australia	13,256	13,280	8,500	9,194
Network firms of PwC Australia				
Audit of the Group and controlled entities	8,037	8,577	2,804	2,497
Other assurance services ⁽¹⁾	160	512	–	–
Advisory services	84	–	–	–
Taxation	511	1,434	–	–
Total non-audit services	755	1,946	–	–
Total remuneration paid to network firms of PwC Australia	8,792	10,523	2,804	2,497
Total audit services remuneration paid to PwC	17,480	19,184	10,353	10,978
Total non-audit services remuneration paid to PwC	4,568	4,619	951	713
Total remuneration paid to PwC (Note 2)	22,048	23,803	11,304	11,691

Use of PwC's services for engagements other than audit and assurance is restricted in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's *Auditor Independence Policy*. It is the Consolidated Entity's policy to seek competitive tenders for all major advisory projects and all non-audit services provided by PwC have been approved in accordance with its *Auditor Independence Policy*.

(1) Other assurance services consist of engagements in relation to an audit that are not the direct audit or review of financial reports. These services include regulatory compliance, accounting advice, comfort letters on debt issuance programs, certifications, due diligence and reviews of controls and other agreed upon procedures. These assurance services would typically be performed by the auditor of the Consolidated Entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 39

Discontinued operations

(i) Description

On 10 December 2018, the Consolidated Entity disposed of its CAF Principal Finance and Transportation Finance businesses (the businesses) to a related group entity, MFHPL, that is fully owned by MGL and its subsidiaries, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$507 million.

CAF Principal Finance provides flexible primary financing solutions and engages in secondary market investing across the capital structure. CAF Transportation Finance involves the financing of aircraft, rotorcraft and rail assets. Prior to the disposal date the businesses were reported as part of the CAF Operating Segment in the prior year.

The Consolidated Entity utilised the sale proceeds to repay capital of \$2,040 million and pay a dividend of \$264 million to its holding company – Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited during the year ended 31 March 2019.

The gain on disposal and the financial results of the businesses were disclosed as profit from discontinued operations in the income statement.

The agreement for the sale of the Transportation Finance business to MFHPL in the prior year required an adjustment to be paid to the Company, if:

- a binding third-party sale agreement of certain transferred assets was entered into within 18 months of 10 December 2018, being the original transfer effective date, and
- a premium to the amount paid by MFHPL under the original transfer is paid by the third-party to MFHPL.

The adjustment amount to be paid to the Company is determined based on the third-party sale price to the extent it reflects what reasonably would have been expected to have been paid by a third-party had it acquired the relevant assets on the original transfer effective date. In February 2020, a sale and purchase agreement was signed by MFHPL with a third party for the sale of certain assets and for which the Company has recognised a sales adjustment receivable from MFHPL at a fair value of \$102 million. This gain is presented as part of its discontinued operations. The actual adjustment will be determined and paid subsequent to the completion of the third-party sale transaction in accordance with the contractual provisions of the original sales agreement.

As part of the original sales agreement, MFHPL agreed to transfer to the Company any benefit that arose on the remeasurement of certain tax balances within 18 months of the original transfer date. Accordingly, the Company recorded a \$62 million tax benefit at 31 March 2020.

Note 39

Discontinued operations continued

(ii) Income statement

The financial results of the businesses including the impacts of the sale transaction are presented below:

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Operating profit from discontinued operations before income tax				
Net operating lease income ⁽¹⁾	–	459	–	–
Net interest (expense)/income ⁽²⁾	–	(3)	–	125
Fee and commission income ⁽³⁾	–	–	–	80
Net trading expense	–	(8)	–	(16)
Other operating income and charges ^{(4),(5)}	–	435	–	1,006
Gain on disposal	102	507	102	236
Net operating income	102	1,390	102	1,431
Operating expenses	–	(252)	–	(132)
Operating profit from discontinued operations before income tax	102	1,138	102	1,299
Income tax benefit/(expense)	62	(182)	62	(47)
Profit from discontinued operations after income tax	164	956	164	1,252
Other comprehensive loss:				
Net movement for period ⁽⁶⁾				
Exchange differences on translation and hedge of foreign operations (Note 39 (vi))	–	(73)	–	–
Cash flow hedges, net movements recognised in OCI (Note 39 (vi))	–	(47)	–	–
Other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	–	(120)	–	–
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations	164	836	164	1,252
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests	–	(1)	–	–
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations attributable to the equity holder of the Company	164	835	164	1,252

(1) Previous year includes \$820 million of rental income (of which \$40 million is net supplemental rent on aircraft) net of \$361 million of depreciation on operating lease assets.

(2) Previous year includes \$195 million of interest expenses in the Consolidated Entity and \$43 million in the Company paid by the businesses to Group Treasury. These amounts have been reported as interest income in the Consolidated Entity's continuing operations.

(3) Previous year includes income under fee sharing and other arrangements from subsidiaries.

(4) Previous year includes \$339 million of gain on disposal of assets and liabilities held for sale in the Consolidated Entity.

(5) Previous year includes \$715 million of dividend income and \$219 million of net gain on disposal of subsidiaries in the Company.

(6) 10 December 2018, being the disposal date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 continued

Note 39

Discontinued operations continued

(iii) Gain on disposal

	CONSOLIDATED		COMPANY	
	2020 \$m	2019 \$m	2020 \$m	2019 \$m
Consideration ⁽¹⁾	102	6,949	102	4,010
Carrying value of net assets and liabilities disposed of or deconsolidated (Note 39(iv))	–	6,649	–	3,774
Gain on disposal before transfer of OCI to the income statement	102	300	102	236
Items reclassified from OCI to the income statement:				
Exchange differences on translation and hedge of foreign operations (Note 39(v))	–	160	–	–
Cash flow hedges (Note 39(v))	–	47	–	–
Total gain on disposal	102	507	102	236

(iv) Carrying value of net assets and liabilities disposed of on 10 December 2018

	CONSOLIDATED	COMPANY
	2019 \$m	2019 \$m
Assets		
Cash and bank balances	422	11
Other assets	641	27
Loan assets ⁽²⁾	3,795	2,341
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	8,162	–
Investment in associates and joint ventures	629	351
Investment in subsidiaries	–	1,146
Deferred tax assets	185	–
Total assets	13,834	3,876
Liabilities		
Deposits	(192)	–
Other liabilities	(1,195)	(40)
Borrowings	(5,113)	–
Debt issued	(37)	–
Due to subsidiaries	–	(62)
Deferred tax liabilities	(648)	–
Total liabilities	(7,185)	(102)
Net assets	6,649	3,774

(1) Current year includes \$102 million deferred consideration receivable for the Consolidated Entity and the Company (refer to Note 39(i) for further details).

Previous year includes cash consideration of \$6,506 million for the Consolidated Entity and \$3,991 million for the Company.

(2) Net of ECL allowance of \$33 million for the Consolidated Entity and \$8 million for the Company.

Note 39**Discontinued operations continued****(v) Reserves**

	CONSOLIDATED
	2019 \$m
Foreign currency translation and net investment hedge reserve⁽¹⁾	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	73
Exchange differences on translation	87
Transferred to income statement on disposal of foreign operations	(160)
Balance at the end of the financial year	–
Cash flow hedging reserve⁽¹⁾	
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	47
Revaluation movement for the financial year	(1)
Transferred to income statement	(7)
Transferred to income statement on disposal of the businesses	(39)
Balance at the end of the financial year	–

(vi) Cash flow information

	CONSOLIDATED	COMPANY
	2019 \$m	2019 \$m
Net cash flow		
Cash (utilised in)/generated from operating activities	(183)	2
Cash generated from investing activities	384	–
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	201	2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	221	9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period ⁽²⁾	422	11

(1) All items are net of tax, where applicable.

(2) 10 December 2018, being the disposal date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 *continued*

Note 40

Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses

Significant entities or businesses acquired or consolidated due to acquisition of control

There were no individually significant entities or businesses where control was acquired during the current and previous financial year.

Significant disposal of entities or businesses

There were no individually significant entities or businesses disposed of or deconsolidated where control was lost during the current and previous financial year other than as disclosed in Note 39 *Discontinued operations*.

Note 41

Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to 31 March 2020 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Directors' declaration

Macquarie Bank Limited

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 55 to 200 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including;
 - (i) complying with the Australian accounting standards, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's financial positions as at 31 March 2020 and their performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Note 1(i) includes a statement that the Financial Report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the CEO and CFO required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Peter Warne

Independent Director and Chairman



Mary Reemst

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney

8 May 2020

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Macquarie Bank Limited



Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Macquarie Bank Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Consolidated Entity) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and Consolidated Entity's financial positions as at 31 March 2020 and of their financial performance for the year then ended
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth).

What we have audited

The Consolidated Entity and Company's financial report comprises:

- The Consolidated and Company statements of financial position as at 31 March 2020
- the Consolidated and Company income statements for the year then ended
- the Consolidated and Company statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the Consolidated and Company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the Consolidated and Company statements of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

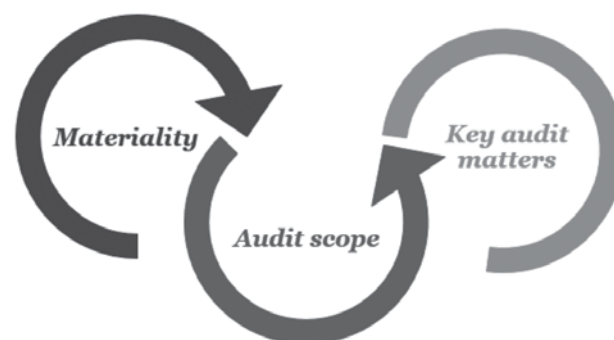
We are independent of the Company and the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Our audit approach for the Consolidated Entity

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Consolidated Entity, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.

The Consolidated Entity is structured into two operating groups and a corporate segment. The Consolidated Entity has operations in multiple overseas locations, including sites in Gurugram, Jacksonville and Manila which undertake operational activities that are important to the financial reporting processes. The Consolidated Entity's financial report includes the two operating groups and the corporate segment.



Consolidated Entity materiality

For the purpose of our audit we used overall Consolidated Entity materiality of \$83 million, which represents approximately 1% of the Consolidated Entity's net assets.

We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial report as a whole.

We chose Consolidated Entity net assets as the benchmark as the Consolidated Entity is a wholly owned subsidiary with listed debt and, in our view, net assets represent an important benchmark against which the performance of the Consolidated Entity is measured by relevant stakeholders.

We utilised a 1% threshold based on our professional judgement, noting it is within the range of commonly acceptable thresholds.

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Consolidated Entity audit scope

Our audit focused on where the Consolidated Entity made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. To conduct this risk assessment, we considered the inherent risks facing the Consolidated Entity, including those arising from its respective business operations, and how the Consolidated Entity manages these risks. We also considered a number of other factors including the design and implementation of the Consolidated Entity's control environment relevant to the audit, the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report and the risk of management override of controls.

We aligned our audit to the Consolidated Entity's structure by instructing a component audit team for each of the two operating groups and the corporate segment. These component audit teams established an audit strategy tailored for each operating group and the corporate segment, in consultation with the group audit team.

Given the extent of the overseas operations of the Consolidated Entity, the component audit teams instructed a number of other member firms of the PwC global network to perform audit procedures ranging from an audit of financial information to specified procedures. The group audit team determined the level of supervision and direction it needed to have over the audit work performed by the component audit teams, including over the component audit teams' review and supervision of the overseas audit teams they, in turn instructed. As part of the overall supervision of our audit and to develop our understanding of the Consolidated Entity's global operations, the group audit team or the component audit teams also visited overseas locations, including Gurugram, Houston, Jacksonville, London, Munich, Manila, New York and Singapore.

The work performed by the component audit teams and the overseas audit teams, together with additional audit procedures performed by the group audit team such as procedures over the Consolidated Entity's consolidation and the financial report disclosures, provided us with the information we needed for our opinion on the Consolidated Entity's financial report as a whole.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Macquarie Bank Limited continued



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any

commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. We communicated the key audit matters to the Board Audit Committee. The key audit matters identified below relate to the audit of both the Consolidated Entity and the Company, and references to the Consolidated Entity also apply to the Company.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Provision for expected credit losses on loan assets (Refer to Note 11)	
<p>Under the credit impairment model required by AASB 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i> (AASB 9), losses are recognised on an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) basis. ECLs are required to incorporate forward-looking information, reflecting the Consolidated Entity's view of potential future economic scenarios.</p> <p>Given the rapidly developing COVID-19 pandemic and uncertainty as to the economic and financial market impact, significant judgement was required to be exercised by the Consolidated Entity in calculating the ECL. Specifically this includes judgements around the impact of COVID-19 on forward-looking information, including developing macroeconomic scenarios and their associated weightings given the wide range of potential economic outcomes and impacts from COVID-19 that may impact future expected credit losses.</p> <p>In order to meet the ECL requirements of AASB 9, the Consolidated Entity has developed models that involve judgement including determining assumptions such as defining a significant increase in credit risk (SICR). The ECL models of the Consolidated Entity rely on numerous data elements and certain post model adjustments are applied based on the Consolidated Entity's judgement.</p> <p>Given the extent of judgement involved, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included assessing the design and testing the operating effectiveness of certain controls supporting the Consolidated Entity's estimate of the ECL including controls relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – review, challenge and approval of certain forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions and scenario weightings, including specifically the consideration of impacts from COVID-19 – the accuracy of certain critical data elements used in key ECL models, and – the review and challenge forums to assess the ECL output and post model adjustments. <p>In addition to controls testing, we also performed substantive procedures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – using PwC credit modelling experts to assess the reasonableness of conclusions reached by the Consolidated Entity from model monitoring performed on key models. This included reviewing key model components such as SICR and also involved independent reperformance of certain tests within the model monitoring performed – using PwC credit modelling experts to assess whether the list of critical data elements identified by the Consolidated Entity is reasonable for key models – engaging PwC economics experts to assess and challenge the reasonableness of macroeconomic scenarios developed and certain forward-looking economic data developed by the Consolidated Entity, with a particular focus on the impact of COVID-19 in light of certain available information and consensus views – assessing the reasonableness of individual credit ratings used in ECL models to determine whether these have incorporated the impact of COVID-19 at balance date – testing the completeness and accuracy of certain critical data elements used in key ECL models – assessing certain post model adjustments identified by the Consolidated Entity – considering the impacts on the ECL of events occurring subsequent to balance date. <p>For credit impaired loan (stage III) provisions, we examined a sample of individual loan exposures to consider the reasonableness of provisions adopted.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of the Consolidated Entity's disclosures in the financial report.</p>



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 financial instruments) (Refer to Note 35)</p> <p>The Consolidated Entity exercises judgement in valuing certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value where there are significant unobservable inputs for the valuation of these assets and liabilities. These assets and liabilities are known as Level 3 financial instruments.</p> <p>For the Consolidated Entity, these Level 3 financial instruments predominantly consist of trading assets, financial investments, loan assets, derivative financial instruments. Judgement is required in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments in determining appropriate models, assumptions and inputs.</p> <p>Given the extent of judgement involved in valuing these Level 3 financial instruments, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included assessing the design and testing the operating effectiveness of certain controls relating to Level 3 financial instruments, including controls over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – approval and validation of the models adopted – accuracy of data and inputs to models – the Consolidated Entity's process for testing valuations, and – governance and review. <p>For derivatives and trading assets, we assessed a sample of valuations by considering the modelling approaches and inputs, assisted by PwC valuation experts. We also considered a sample of collateral disputes, gains and losses on disposals and other events to help assess the appropriateness of the valuations.</p> <p>For a sample of financial investments and loan assets, we assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies applied, as well as the appropriateness of the inputs used. For a sample of financial investments, we assessed the sensitivity of the valuations to alternative assumptions where appropriate.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of the Consolidated Entity's disclosures in the financial report.</p>
<p>IT systems and controls over financial reporting</p> <p>The Consolidated Entity's operations and financial reporting systems are heavily dependent on IT systems, including automated accounting procedures and IT dependent manual controls. The Consolidated Entity's controls over IT systems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the framework of governance over IT systems – controls over program development and changes – controls over access to programs, data and IT operations, and – governance over generic and privileged user accounts. <p>Given the reliance on the IT systems in the financial reporting process, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of certain controls over the continued integrity of the IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting.</p> <p>We also carried out direct tests, on a sample basis, of system functionality that was key to our audit testing in order to assess the accuracy of certain system calculations, the generation of certain reports and the operation of certain system enforced access controls.</p> <p>Where we noted design or operating effectiveness matters relating to IT system or application controls relevant to our audit, we performed alternative audit procedures. We also considered mitigating controls in order to respond to the impact on our overall audit approach.</p>
<p>Provisions for tax payable (Refer to Note 20)</p> <p>The Consolidated Entity is subject to taxation in a number of jurisdictions. The assessment of the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities is considered initially by the Consolidated Entity at a local level and then reviewed centrally, with consideration given to particular tax positions in certain jurisdictions. In some cases, the treatment of tax positions requires judgement to estimate the ultimate amounts of tax that will be paid.</p> <p>Given the extent of judgement involved, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included evaluating the analysis conducted by the Consolidated Entity which sets out the basis for judgements made in respect of the ultimate amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.</p> <p>Assisted by PwC tax experts, we read a risk focused selection of correspondence with tax authorities and external advice obtained by the Consolidated Entity and used our understanding of the business to assess and challenge the completeness and quantum of the provisions for tax. We independently considered the likelihood of additional tax exposures occurring based on our knowledge of tax legislation, applicable precedent and industry developments, noting the level of judgement involved.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of the Consolidated Entity's disclosures in the financial report.</p>

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Macquarie Bank Limited continued



Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 31 March 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company and the Consolidated Entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or the Consolidated Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the remuneration report

Our opinion on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 33 to 50 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Macquarie Bank Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

K. Stubbins

Kristin Stubbins
Partner

Sydney
8 May 2020

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Further Information

CGM facilitates smart meter roll-out with challenger UK energy supplier

CGM has agreed to provide a £20 million facility to award-winning energy supplier So Energy Trading Limited, enabling its smart meter roll-out to UK customers over the next three years.

Additional investor information

Calendar

2020

Date	Event
30 September	Financial half-year end
6 November ⁽¹⁾	Half-year result announcement

2021

Date	Event
31 March	Financial year end

Stock exchange listing

Equity or hybrid security	Stock exchange listing	Trading code
Macquarie Additional Capital Securities (MACS)	SGX	6F6B

Macquarie Bank also has debt securities quoted on the ASX, London Stock Exchange, Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LuxSE), SIX Swiss Exchange (Switzerland), SGX, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and the Taipei Exchange (GreTai Securities Market). Macquarie Bank also has warrants quoted on the LuxSE, SGX, Hong Kong Stock Exchange and certificates listed on the LuxSE.

Securities on issue

The following information is correct as at 20 April 2020.

Fully paid ordinary shares

Voting Rights

At meetings of members or classes of members, each member may vote in person or by proxy, attorney or (if the member is a body corporate) corporate representative. On a show of hands, every person present who is a member or a proxy, attorney or corporate representative of a member has one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy, attorney or corporate representative has:

- one vote for each fully paid share held by the member, and
- that proportion of a vote for any partly paid ordinary share held that the amount paid on the partly paid share bears to the total issue price of the share.

Macquarie Income Preferred Securities (MIPS)

Voting rights

Unpaid preference shares were issued by MBL as part of the MIPS issue. MIPS have now been fully redeemed, although the unpaid preference shares remain on issue and are held by Macquarie B.H. Pty Ltd, the immediate parent of MBL. While these preference shares remain unpaid, they have no voting rights in respect of meetings of members of MBL. If paid up, these preference shares will have limited voting rights.

Register of holders

MBL issued convertible debentures and 350,000 unpaid preference shares as part of the MIPS. The convertible debentures were fully redeemed on 22 June 2015. The unpaid preference shares are held by Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited. The register in respect of the preference shares is kept at MBL's principal administrative office at 50 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000; telephone number +61 2 8232 3333.

Macquarie Additional Capital Securities (MACS)

Voting rights

MACS are unsecured subordinated notes issued by MBL, acting through its London Branch that may be exchanged for MGL ordinary shares in certain limited circumstances. MACS holders have no voting rights in respect of meetings of members of MBL and have no voting rights in respect of meetings of members of MGL in the absence of such an exchange.

Single Shareholder

As at 31 March 2020, the \$US250 million of MACS were held by one holder, Cede & Co, as authorised representative for the Depository Trust Company being the common depository for the MACS global security. The Bank of New York Mellon as Registrar keeps the register in respect of MACS.

Enquiries

Investor relations:

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Email: macquarie.shareholders@macquarie.com
Website: macquarie.com/investors

Macquarie Bank's Company Secretary, Dennis Leong, can be contacted on the above number and email address.

Website



Annual Reports, presentations and other investor information is available at macquarie.com/investors

(1) These dates are subject to change.

Glossary

Defined term	Definition
A	
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
the Act	<i>Corporations Act 2001</i> (Cth)
ADI	authorised deposit-taking institution
AICD	Australian Institute of Company Directors
ALA	alternative liquid assets
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach
Annual Report	MBL's 2020 Annual Report
ANZ	Australia and New Zealand
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ARRs	alternative reference rates
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange or ASX Limited ABN 98 008 624 691 and the market operated by ASX Limited
B	
BAC	Board Audit Committee
Bank Group	MBL and its subsidiaries
BBSW	Australian Financial Markets Association's bank-bill rate published daily on AAP Reuters website. The Australian equivalent of LIBOR, SIBOR, etc.
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCN	Macquarie Bank Capital Notes
BCN 2	Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 2
BFS	Banking and Financial Services Group
the Board, Macquarie Bank Board	The Board of Voting Directors of Macquarie Bank Limited
BRC	MGL's Board Remuneration Committee
BRiC	MGL's Board Risk Committee
Businesses	the areas within the Operating Groups carrying out various operations
C	
CAF	Corporate and Asset Finance Group
CAGR	compound annual growth rate
Central Service Groups	the Central Service Groups consist of RMG, LGL, FMG and COG
CEO	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
CGM	Commodities and Global Markets Group

Defined term	Definition
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLF	committed liquidity facility
COG	Corporate Operations Group
the Company, MBL	Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542
Comparable Key Management Personnel (Comparable KMP)	Executive KMP who were members of the Executive Committee for the full-year in both FY2020 and FY2019
the Consolidated Entity, Macquarie Bank	MBL and its subsidiaries
Corporate	head office and central Central Support Groups including Group Treasury
CVA	credit valuation adjustments
D	
Deed	Deed of Access, Indemnity, Insurance and Disclosure
Deed Poll	Indemnity and Insurance Deed Poll dated 12 September 2007
DFTPL	designated as FVTPL
Directors	the Voting Directors of MBL (unless the context indicates otherwise)
Divisions	named divisions within the Macquarie Group
DPS Plan	Directors' Profit Share Plan
DSU	Deferred Share Unit issued under the MEREP
DVA	debit valuation adjustments
E	
EAD	exposure at default
ECAM	Economic Capital Adequacy Model
ECL	expected credit loss
EIR	effective interest rate
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
EPS	earnings per share
ESP	Macquarie Group Employee Share Plan
Executive Director	Macquarie Group's most senior employees including Group Heads, Division Heads and senior business unit managers
Executive Key Management Personnel (Executive KMP)	Members of the Executive Committee of MBL
Executive Voting Director	an executive Board member

Glossary

Continued

Defined term	Definition
F–H	
FCTR	foreign currency translation rate
FIRB	Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach
FLI	forward looking information
FMG	Financial Management Group
FRN	floating rate notes
FVA	funding valuation adjustment
FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income
FVTPL	fair value through profit or loss
GDP	Goods and Service Tax
HFT	held for active trading
HQLA	high quality liquid assets
I–J	
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IBOR	Interbank-offered rates
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IRRBB	interest rate risk in the banking book
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
K	
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	all Voting Directors and members of the Executive Committee of MBL
L	
LGD	loss given default
LMI	lender mortgage insurance
LuxSE	Luxembourg Stock Exchange
LVRs	loan to value ratios
M	
Macquarie Bank, the Consolidated Entity	MBL and its subsidiaries
MBL, the Company	Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542
Macquarie Board	the Board of Voting Directors of MGL
MBHPL	Macquarie B.H. Pty Ltd
MFHPL	Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Limited
MGL ordinary shares, MQG	MGL fully paid ordinary shares

Defined term	Definition
Macquarie Group	MGL and its subsidiaries
MACS	Macquarie Additional Capital Securities
Malus	The discretion of the MGL Board (from 2012) to reduce or eliminate unvested profit share amounts where it determines that an employee's action or inaction has caused the Macquarie Group significant reputational harm, caused a significant or unexpected financial loss or caused the Macquarie Group to make a material financial restatement
MAM	Macquarie Asset Management Group
Management	Division Directors and Executive Directors who have management or risk responsibility for a Division or business area
MCN2	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 2
MCN3	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 3
MCN4	Macquarie Group Capital Notes 4
MEREP	Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan
MFL	Macquarie Finance Limited
MFL Note	An unsecured debt obligation of MFL, issued to a trustee on behalf of the holders of the MIS
MGL	Macquarie Group Limited, ABN 94 122 169 279
MGSA	Macquarie Group Services Australia Pty Limited
MIM	Macquarie Investment Management
MIPS	Macquarie Income Preferred Securities
MIS	Macquarie Income Securities
N	
NCD	negotiable certificates of deposit
NCI	non-controlling interests
NED	Non-Executive Director
NIFO	net investment in foreign operations
Non-Bank Group	MGL, MFHPL and its subsidiaries
NPAT	net profit after tax
O	
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Operating Groups	The Operating Groups consist of BFS, CGM, MAM and Macquarie Capital
OTC	over-the-counter

Defined term	Definition
P–Q	
PD	probability of default
POCI	purchased or originated credit-impaired
PSU	Performance Share Unit issued under the MEREP
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
R	
RAS	Risk Appetite Statement
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RMG	Risk Management Group
ROE	return on ordinary equity
ROU	right-of-use
RSU	Restricted Share Unit issued under the MEREP
RWA	risk-weighted assets
S	
Senior Executive	Macquarie Group's combined Division Director and Executive Director population
Senior Management	Members of Macquarie Group's Executive Committee and Executive Directors who have a significant management or risk responsibility in the organisation
SEs	structured entities
SFE	Sydney Futures Exchange
SGX	Singapore Stock Exchange
SICR	significant increase in credit risk
SPEs	special purpose entities
SPPI	solely payment of principal and interest
Statutory Remuneration	statutory remuneration disclosures are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and as disclosed throughout the Remuneration Report
T–U	
TSR	total shareholder return
V–Z	
VaR	Value-at-Risk
Voting Directors	the Voting Directors of MBL as defined in the MBL Constitution

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