



2025 Interim Financial Report

Macquarie Bank

Half year ended 30 September 2024



Macquarie Bank Limited
ACN 008 583 542

**Macquarie Bank offers transaction accounts,
home loans, credit cards, online banking,
business banking and more.**

Macquarie Bank Limited is a subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ACN 112 169 279 and is regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) as an authorised deposit-taking institution (ADI). Macquarie Group Limited is regulated by APRA as a Non-Operating Holding Company of an ADI.

Cover image

1 Elizabeth, Sydney

Macquarie's new global headquarters at 1 Elizabeth Street is a landmark, state-of-the-art office tower in the heart of the city's civic, cultural and financial district. Opened earlier this year and connected to our existing heritage 50 Martin Place building, it brings our Sydney teams together in one campus for the first time in 25 years.



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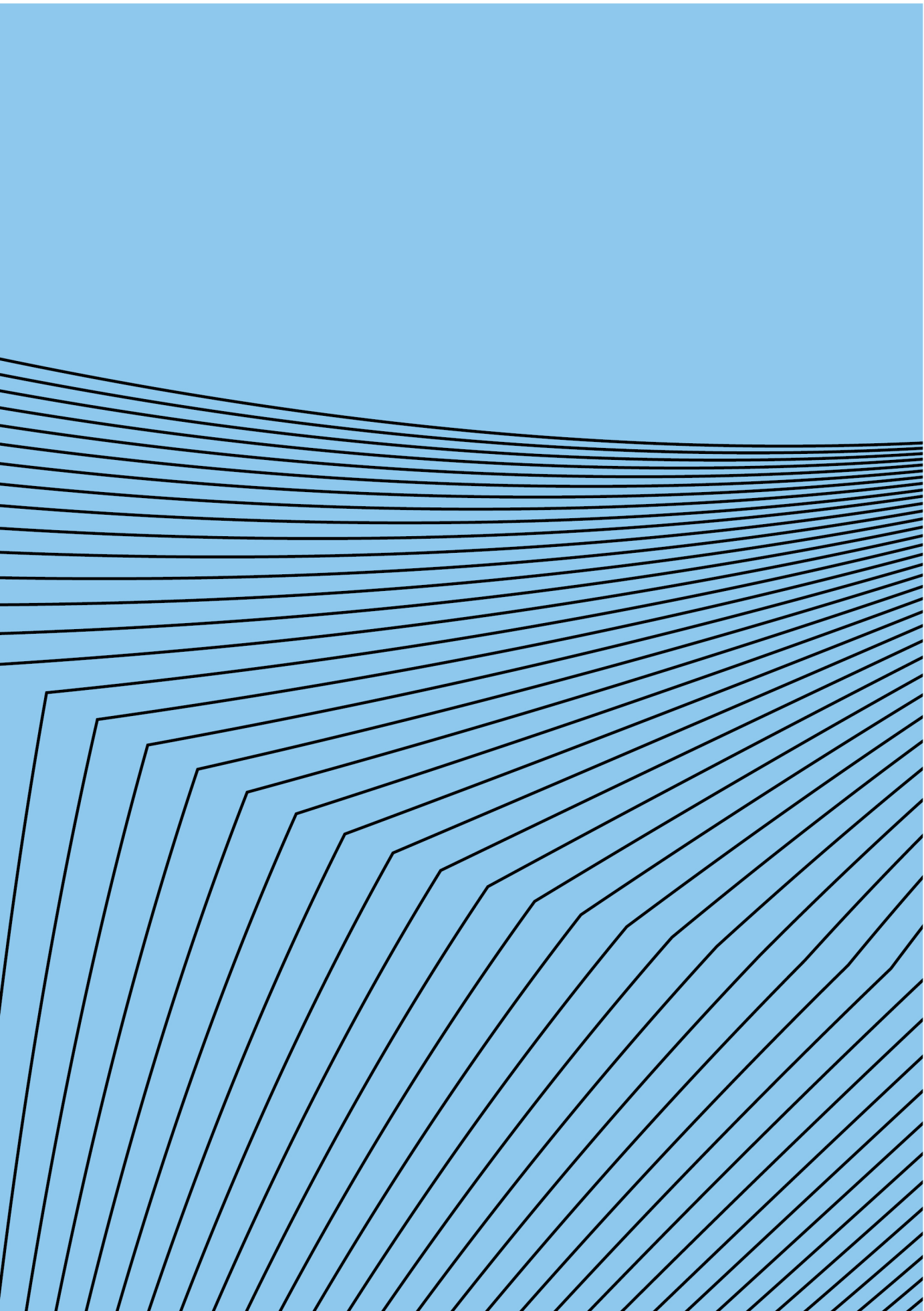
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01

Directors' Report



Directors' Report

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

The Directors of MBL submit their report with the financial report of the Consolidated Entity for the half year ended 30 September 2024.

Directors

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

Independent Directors

G.R. Stevens AC, Chair

J.R. Broadbent AC

W.S. Byres

P.M. Coffey

M.A. Hinchliffe

S.J. Lloyd-Hurwitz

R.J. McGrath

M. Roche

I.M. Saines

D.J.K. Whiteing

Executive Voting Directors

S.D. Green, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

S.R. Wikramanayake

The Directors listed above each held office as a Director of MBL throughout the period and until the date of this report. Mr M.J. Coleman retired from his role as an Independent Director of MBL effective 26 July 2024.

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

Result

The financial report for the half year ended 30 September 2024 has been prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

The consolidated profit after income tax attributable to the ordinary equity holder for the half year ended 30 September 2024 was \$A1,166 million (half year to 31 March 2024: \$A1,595 million; half year to 30 September 2023: \$A1,317 million).

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

Review of performance and financial position

Overview

Macquarie Bank's consolidated profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder of \$A1,166 million for the half year ended 30 September 2024 decreased 11% from \$A1,317 million in the prior corresponding period¹ and decreased 27% from \$A1,595 million in the prior period².

	HALF YEAR TO			MOVEMENT	
	Sep 24	Mar 24	Sep 23	Mar 24	Sep 23
	\$Am	\$Am	\$Am	%	%
Net operating income	5,489	5,989	5,577	(8)	(2)
Operating expenses	(3,783)	(3,741)	(3,750)	1	1
Income tax expense	(540)	(653)	(510)	(17)	6
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder	1,166	1,595	1,317	(27)	(11)

¹ Prior corresponding period (pcp) refers to the six months ended 30 September 2023.

² Prior period refers to the six months ended 31 March 2024.

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Net profit contribution¹ by Operating Group

Summary of the Operating Groups' performance for the half year ended 30 September 2024.

Banking and Financial Services (BFS)

\$A650m

↑ 2% on pcip due to

- lower operating expenses reflecting lower average headcount driven by digitalisation and operational improvements and the cessation of car loan originations
- higher fee and commission income mainly due to increased administration and adviser fees from higher average funds on platform.

Partially offset by:

- lower net interest income mainly driven by margin compression reflecting changes in portfolio mix and ongoing lending and deposit competition, partially offset by growth in the loan portfolio and BFS deposits.

Commodities and Global Markets (CGM)

\$A1,308m

↓ 4% on pcip due to

- decreased risk management income primarily in Global Gas, Power and Emissions driven by decreased client hedging activity due to subdued volatility across energy markets.

Partially offset by:

- higher inventory management and trading income driven by trading gains in North American Gas and Power, relative to a weak prior corresponding period, partially offset by the unfavourable impact of timing of income recognition primarily on North American Gas and Power contracts.

Corporate

Net expenses of \$A792m

↑ 15% on pcip due to

- the non-recurrence of credit impairment reversals in the prior corresponding period
- increased operating expenses driven by higher provision for uncertainties
- higher income tax expense mainly driven by the geographic composition and nature of earnings.

¹ Net profit contribution is management accounting profit before unallocated corporate items, profit share and income tax.

Net operating income

Net operating income of \$A5,489 million for the half year ended 30 September 2024 decreased 2% from \$A5,577 million in the prior corresponding period mainly driven by lower net interest and trading income.

Net interest and trading income

HALF YEAR TO			↓3% on pc
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23	
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am	
3,958	4,336	4,065	

This movement was largely driven by:

- decreased risk management income primarily in Global Gas, Power and Emissions driven by decreased client hedging activity, in CGM
- lower net interest income mainly driven by margin compression, partially offset by growth in the loan and deposit portfolios, in BFS.

Partially offset by:

- higher inventory management and trading income driven by trading gains in North American Gas and Power, relative to a weak prior corresponding period, partially offset by the unfavourable impact of timing of income recognition primarily on North American Gas and Power contracts, in CGM.

Fee and commission income

HALF YEAR TO			↑2% on pc
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23	
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am	
1,266	1,349	1,242	

This movement was largely driven by:

- higher administration and adviser fees from higher average funds on platform, in BFS
- increased client activity in equity markets, in CGM.

Credit and other impairment (charges)/reversals

HALF YEAR TO			↑ substantially on pc
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23	
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am	
(34)	56	(7)	

This movement was largely driven by:

- non-recurrence of credit impairment reversals in the prior corresponding period, in Corporate
- an impairment against a specific exposure in Asset Finance, in CGM.

Net other operating income

HALF YEAR TO			↑8% on pc
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23	
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am	
299	248	277	

This movement was largely driven by:

- increased Asset Finance inventory sales, in CGM.

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of \$A3,783 million for the half year ended 30 September 2024 broadly in line with \$A3,750 million in the prior corresponding period with increases in other operating expenses and brokerage, commission and fee expenses, broadly offset by lower employment expenses and non-salary technology expenses.

Employment expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am
2,451	2,423	2,488

↓1%

on pcg

This movement was largely driven by:

- lower salary and related expenses from the impact of lower average headcount.

Brokerage, commission and fee expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am
319	316	278

↑15%

on pcg

This movement was largely driven by:

- increased hedging and trading related expenses across equity and financial markets in CGM.

Non-salary technology expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am
459	467	475

↓3%

on pcg

This movement was largely driven by:

- lower project-based consultancy spend.

Partially offset by:

- technology investment with focus on data and digitalisation to support business activity.

Other operating expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	30 Sep 23
\$Am	\$Am	\$Am
554	535	509

↑9%

on pcg

This movement was largely driven by:

- higher occupancy expenses.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense of \$A540 million for the half year ended 30 September 2024 increased 6% from \$A510 million in the prior corresponding period. The effective tax rate for the half year ended 30 September 2024 was 31.7%, up from 27.9% in the prior corresponding period.

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

Statement of financial position

The movement during the half year ended 30 September 2024 in the Consolidated Entity's Statement of financial position was driven by changes resulting from a combination of business activities, Group Treasury management initiatives and macroeconomic factors.

Total assets

AS AT		↑2% on 31 Mar 24
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	
\$Am	\$Am	
345,321	340,163	

Total assets of \$A345.3 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 2% from \$A340.2 billion as at 31 March 2024.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements of \$A61.9 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 25% from \$A49.6 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by an increase in holdings of reverse repurchase agreements as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management and higher trading activity, in CGM
- loan assets of \$A166.2 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 6% from \$A156.7 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by volume growth in home loan and business lending portfolios, in BFS
- trading assets of \$A28.3 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 6% from \$A26.6 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by an increase in holdings of debt securities, in CGM.

These increases are partially offset by:

- cash and bank balances of \$A15.9 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 43% from \$A28.1 billion as at 31 March 2024 driven by a reduction in the overnight deposit held with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- financial investments of \$A15.0 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 21% from \$A19.0 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by a decrease in holdings of debt securities as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- other assets of \$A6.8 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 16% from \$A8.1 billion as at 31 March 2024, due to lower commodity-related receivables from settlements, in CGM.

Total liabilities

AS AT		↑2% on 31 Mar 24
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	
\$Am	\$Am	
324,232	318,782	

Total liabilities of \$A324.2 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 2% from \$A318.8 billion as at 31 March 2024.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- issued debt securities and other borrowings of \$A82.9 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 15% from \$A71.9 billion as at 31 March 2024 driven by the issuance of short-term commercial paper and long-term bonds by Group Treasury
- deposits of \$A158.4 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 7% from \$A148.3 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by volume growth in retail and business banking deposits, in BFS
- loan capital of \$A12.0 billion as at 30 September 2024 increased 11% from \$A10.8 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by net issuance of Tier 2 loan capital.

These increases are partially offset by:

- cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements of \$A3.1 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 75% from \$A12.6 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by maturity of the RBA Term Funding Facility
- derivative liabilities of \$A22.1 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 13% from \$A25.3 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by subdued volatility across energy markets, as well as the maturity of prior period positions
- other liabilities of \$A8.7 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 16% from \$A10.3 billion as at 31 March 2024 driven by lower commodity-related payables from settlements, in CGM.

Total equity

AS AT		↓1% on 31 Mar 24
30 Sep 24	31 Mar 24	
\$Am	\$Am	
21,089	21,381	

Total equity of \$A21.1 billion as at 30 September 2024 decreased 1% from \$A21.4 billion as at 31 March 2024.

The principal drivers for the decrease were as follows:

- \$A1.1 billion dividend payment
- \$A0.4 billion decrease in the foreign currency translation reserve, largely driven by appreciation of the Australian Dollar to the United States Dollar.

These decreases were partially offset by \$A1.2 billion of earnings generated during the current period.

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Funding

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

Macquarie Bank has diversity of funding across a range of tenors, currencies and products. The weighted average term to maturity of term funding maturing beyond one year (excluding customer deposits, equity and securitisations) was 3.4 years as at 30 September 2024.

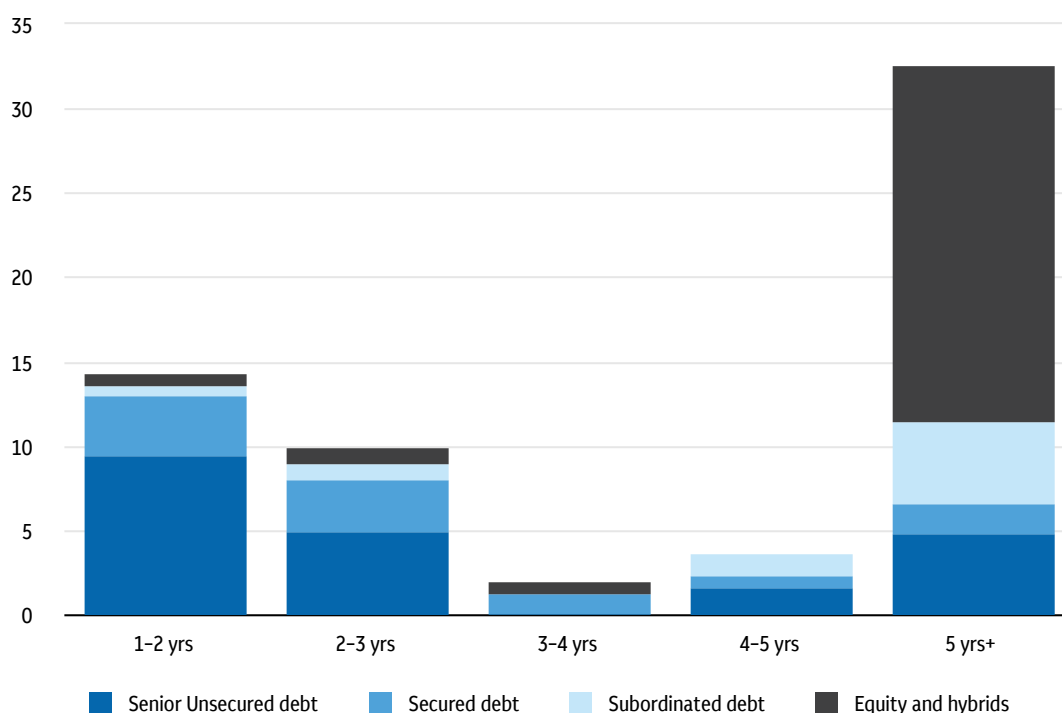
3.4
years

Weighted
average
maturity

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 2024, Macquarie Bank has continued to raise term wholesale funding across various products and currencies.

Details of term funding raised between 1 April 2024 and 30 September 2024:

		Total \$Ab
Issued paper	- Senior and subordinated	4.8
Secured funding	- Term securitisation and other secured finance	1.7
Loan facilities	- Unsecured loan facilities	4.4
Total ¹		10.9

Macquarie Bank has continued to develop its major funding markets and products during the half year ended 30 September 2024.

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

Capital

The Bank Group's Level 2 minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 110 *Capital Adequacy* is 9%. This includes the industry minimum CET1 requirement of 4.5%, capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 3.75% and a countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)¹ of 0.75%. The corresponding requirement for Tier 1 capital is 10.5%, inclusive of the CCB and CCyB¹. APRA also requires ADIs to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%. In addition, APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum ratios which may be higher than these levels.

The Bank Group remains well capitalised, with the following capital adequacy ratios as at 30 September 2024:

Bank Group Level 2 Basel III ratios as at 30 September 2024	APRA Basel III	Harmonised Basel III ²
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.8%	17.6%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	14.5%	19.6%
Leverage Ratio	5.0%	5.7%



For further information relating to the capital adequacy of Macquarie Bank, refer to section 6.0 Capital of the Management Discussion and Analysis available at [macquarie.com/results](https://www.macquarie.com/results)

¹ The CCyB of the Bank Group at 30 September 2024 is 0.76%, this is rounded to 0.75% for presentation purposes. The individual CCyB varies by jurisdiction and the Bank Group CCyB is calculated as a weighted average based on exposures in different jurisdictions at period end.

² Harmonised Basel III estimates are calculated in accordance with the updated BCBS Basel III framework, noting that MBL is not regulated by the BCBS therefore the ratios are indicative only.

Operating and financial review

Our strategy

Our business strategy

The growth of Macquarie's global operations over 55 years reflects our philosophy to expand selectively, focussing on specialist areas where we bring deep expertise to address areas of unmet need on behalf of clients and communities in line with our purpose and longstanding operating principles. We offer our teams significant operating freedom balanced by limits on risk. Alignment of interests is a longstanding feature, demonstrated by willingness to both invest alongside clients and closely align the interests of shareholders and staff.

This approach has helped us to grow into a diversified global business, conducting a broad range of activities and creating enduring franchises where we have differentiated perspectives. Our approach has not been to place big bets, but to expand adjacently, taking learnings from one market to another, or using expertise built in one part of a sector to grow into another.

This philosophy is reflected in our flexible approach to allocating capital. We rely on our teams who are close to their markets and clients to drive ideas, setting out both the opportunity they have identified but also the associated risks and how they plan to manage them, with the teams in the business remaining accountable for the long-term outcomes they deliver. Teams at the centre of the organisation assess the case being made, including second line review of risks, before allocating capital with a view to maintaining diversification across our activities while seeking an acceptable risk adjusted return for each project, based on its specific characteristics.

Our Purpose

Why we exist

Empowering people to innovate and invest for a better future

Our Principles

How we do business



Opportunity



Accountability



Integrity

Our Strategy

is developed from the bottom up

Annuity-style businesses

Markets-facing businesses

BFS

Banking and Financial Services

CGM

Commodities and Global Markets

Our core business involves
utilising our

human capital

to realise opportunities, backed
by a strong balance sheet

Evolution driven by:

- Addressing unmet **client** and **community needs**
- Building enduring franchises from positions of **deep expertise**
- Managing **diversified** businesses across regions and service offerings to deliver consistent returns through the cycle
- Pursuing evolutionary growth opportunities **adjacent** to existing businesses
- Ensuring **accountability** and entrepreneurial endeavour from staff
- Maintaining a **strong and conservative balance sheet** with diversified sources of funding
- Adopting a disciplined approach to **risk management**, underpinned by a sound risk culture and embedded across Operating and Central Service Groups

Supported from the
centre

COG

Corporate Operations
Group

FMG

Financial
Management Group

RMG

Risk Management
Group

LGG

Legal and Governance
Group



Our purpose and principles and what we expect of our staff are set out in our *Code of Conduct*.
[macquarie.com/what-we-stand-for](https://www.macquarie.com/what-we-stand-for)

Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to 30 September 2024 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, requiring a disclosure in the interim financial report, other than those that have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Interim dividend

On 28 June 2024, the Company paid a dividend of \$A1,097 million.

No other dividends or distributions were declared or paid during the current period.

Rounding of amounts

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

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



Glenn Stevens AC
Independent Director and Chair



Stuart Green
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney
1 November 2024

Auditor's independence declaration

As lead auditor for the review of Macquarie Bank Limited for the half year ended 30 September 2024, 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 review; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

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



Voula Papageorgiou
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

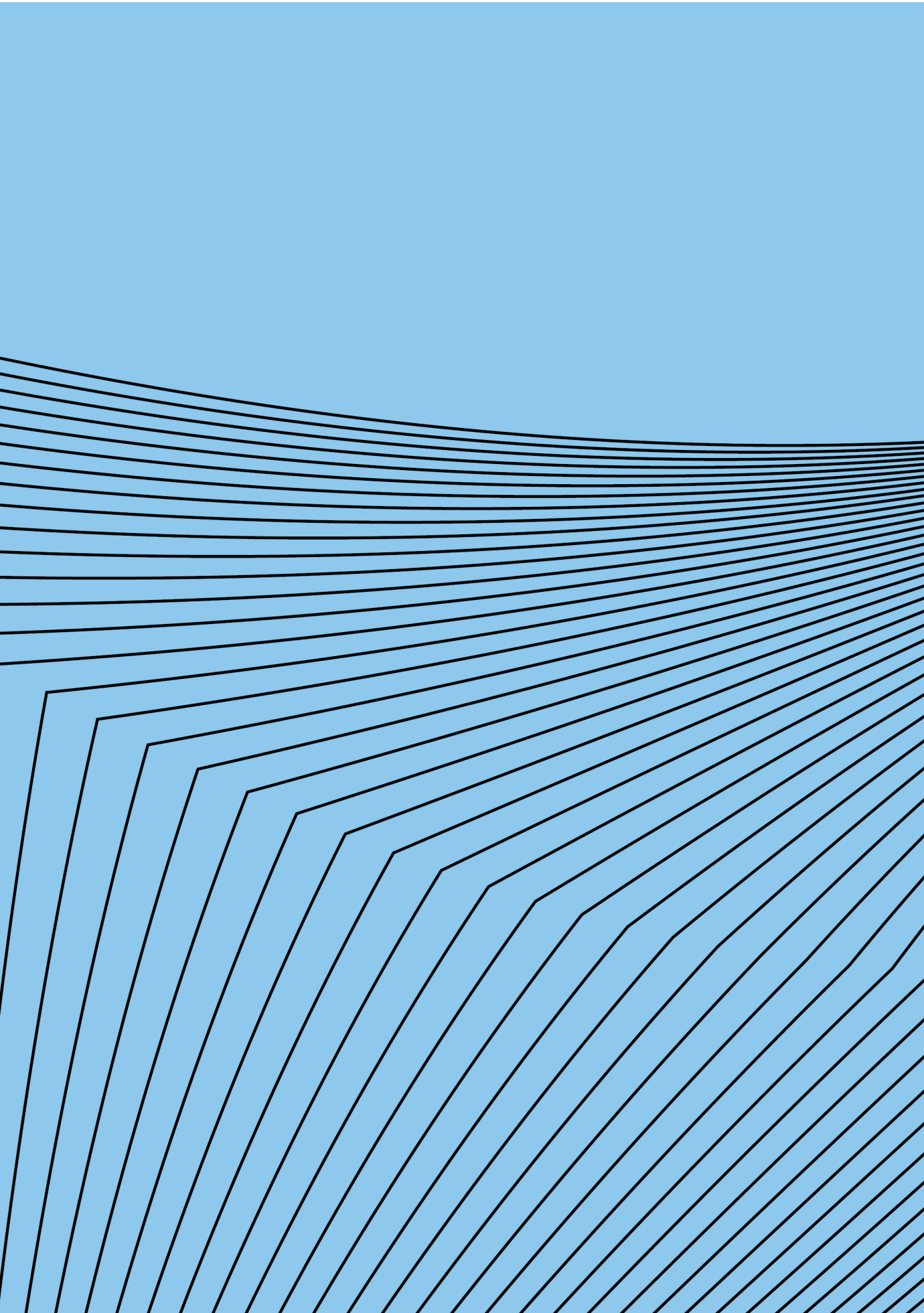
Sydney
1 November 2024

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02

Financial Report



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The Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 November 2024.

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

Consolidated income statement

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
Interest and similar income				
Effective interest rate method	2	7,035	6,819	6,127
Other	2	442	373	251
Interest and similar expense	2	(5,907)	(5,521)	(4,918)
Net interest income		1,570	1,671	1,460
Net trading income	2	2,388	2,665	2,605
Fee and commission income	2	1,266	1,349	1,242
Net credit impairment (charges)/reversals	2	(13)	40	(6)
Net other impairment (charges)/reversals	2	(21)	16	(1)
Net other operating income	2	299	248	277
Net operating income		5,489	5,989	5,577
Employment expenses	2	(2,451)	(2,423)	(2,488)
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	2	(319)	(316)	(278)
Non-salary technology expenses	2	(459)	(467)	(475)
Other operating expenses	2	(554)	(535)	(509)
Total operating expenses		(3,783)	(3,741)	(3,750)
Operating profit before income tax		1,706	2,248	1,827
Income tax expense	4	(540)	(653)	(510)
Profit after income tax		1,166	1,595	1,317
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		1,166	1,595	1,317

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

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
Profit after income tax		1,166	1,595	1,317
Other comprehensive income/(loss) ¹				
Movements in items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement				
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) reserve:				
Revaluation movement	18	(24)	(12)	(12)
Changes in expected credit losses (ECL) allowance	18	-	(1)	(1)
Cash flow hedges reserves:				
Revaluation movement	18	3	(32)	54
Transferred to income statement on realisation	18	(9)	(6)	(27)
Cost of hedging reserves:				
Revaluation movement	18	(11)	12	(47)
Transferred to income statement on realisation	18	8	4	9
Foreign exchange movement on translation and hedge accounting of foreign operations	18	(357)	(69)	266
Share of other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures and Other reserves	18	4	39	4
Movements in items that will not be subsequently reclassified to the income statement				
Fair value changes attributable to own credit risk on debt designated at fair value through profit or loss (DFVTPL)	18	(2)	(5)	(4)
Others		1	1	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		(387)	(69)	242
Total comprehensive income attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		779	1,526	1,559

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

¹ All items are net of tax, where applicable.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 September 2024

	Notes	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Assets				
Cash and bank balances		15,861	28,055	25,542
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements		61,932	49,575	57,811
Trading assets	6	28,348	26,628	19,205
Margin money and settlement assets	7	16,028	16,627	17,137
Derivative assets	8	23,479	23,766	28,909
Financial investments		15,003	18,974	17,440
Other assets	9	6,762	8,107	9,114
Loan assets	10	166,196	156,736	149,514
Due from other Macquarie Group entities		4,745	4,784	6,107
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		5,986	5,835	5,189
Deferred tax assets		981	1,076	1,002
Total assets		345,321	340,163	336,970
Liabilities				
Deposits		158,395	148,340	135,892
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements		3,146	12,599	13,507
Trading liabilities	12	5,013	4,937	8,145
Margin money and settlement liabilities	13	22,497	22,269	20,714
Derivative liabilities	14	22,089	25,283	29,344
Other liabilities	15	8,667	10,280	9,808
Due to other Macquarie Group entities		9,501	12,288	15,899
Issued debt securities and other borrowings	16	82,922	71,939	74,030
Deferred tax liabilities		14	22	14
Total liabilities excluding loan capital		312,244	307,957	307,353
Loan capital		11,988	10,825	9,461
Total liabilities		324,232	318,782	316,814
Net assets		21,089	21,381	20,156
Equity				
Contributed equity	17	10,210	10,184	10,148
Reserves	18	852	1,238	1,303
Retained earnings	18	10,027	9,959	8,705
Total capital and reserves attributable to the ordinary equity holder of Macquarie Bank Limited		21,089	21,381	20,156
Total equity		21,089	21,381	20,156

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$m	Reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total equity \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2023		10,161	1,057	9,134	20,352
Profit after income tax		-	-	1,317	1,317
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		-	246	(4)	242
Total comprehensive income		-	246	1,313	1,559
Dividends paid	5	-	-	(1,742)	(1,742)
Other equity movements	17	(13)	-	-	(13)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2023		10,148	1,303	8,705	20,156
Profit after income tax		-	-	1,595	1,595
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(65)	(4)	(69)
Total comprehensive income		-	(65)	1,591	1,526
Dividends paid	5	-	-	(337)	(337)
Other equity movements	17	36	-	-	36
Balance as at 31 Mar 2024		10,184	1,238	9,959	21,381
Profit after income tax		-	-	1,166	1,166
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(386)	(1)	(387)
Total comprehensive income		-	(386)	1,165	779
Dividends paid	5	-	-	(1,097)	(1,097)
Other equity movements	17	26	-	-	26
Balance as at 30 Sep 2024		10,210	852	10,027	21,089

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 ¹ \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 ¹ \$m
Cash flows (utilised in)/generated from operating activities				
Interest income and expense:				
Received		7,478	7,275	6,140
Paid		(6,019)	(5,491)	(4,589)
Fees, commissions and other income and charges:				
Received		1,273	1,359	1,351
Paid		(308)	(301)	(296)
Operating lease income received		396	377	366
Dividends and distributions received		16	25	12
Operating expenses paid:				
Employment expenses		(2,992)	(1,905)	(3,361)
Other operating expenses including commission and fee expenses		(773)	(849)	(963)
Income tax paid		(387)	(365)	(521)
Changes in operating assets:				
Loan assets and receivables from Macquarie Group entities		(11,965)	(9,264)	(8,357)
Assets under operating lease		(352)	(392)	(251)
Other assets (net of liabilities)		(224)	(54)	(9)
Liquid asset holdings		3,541	(23)	(1,206)
Trading and related assets, and collateralised lending balances, including trading balances with Macquarie Group entities (net of liabilities)		(5,886)	(10,897)	6,220
Changes in operating liabilities:				
Deposits		10,308	12,391	1,098
Issued debt securities, borrowings and other funding		4,328	(1,926)	4,314
Net cash flows utilised in operating activities		(1,566)	(10,040)	(52)
Cash flows (utilised in)/generated from investing activities				
Net proceeds/(payments) for financial investments		70	(8)	14
Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and businesses:				
Proceeds from distribution or disposal, net of cash deconsolidated		10	63	36
Payments for additional contribution or acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(44)	(28)	(22)
Payments for acquisitions of Property, plant and equipment		(229)	(587)	(392)
Net cash flows utilised in investing activities		(193)	(560)	(364)
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities				
Receipt from issuance of loan capital		1,246	1,246	-
Dividends and distributions paid		(1,097)	(337)	(1,742)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) financing activities		149	909	(1,742)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,610)	(9,691)	(2,158)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	19	46,293	56,546	57,868
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		(921)	(562)	836
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	19	43,762	46,293	56,546

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

¹ Comparative information has been re-presented to conform to changes in the current period. Refer to Note 19 Notes to the statement of cash flows.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

Note 1

Basis of preparation

This general purpose interim financial report for the half year reporting period ended 30 September 2024 has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* (AASB 134) and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

This interim financial report comprises the consolidated financial report of Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL or the Company) and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the half year ended 30 September 2024 (the Consolidated Entity).

This interim financial report does not include all the disclosures of the type that are normally included in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report. Accordingly, this report is to be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024 and any public announcements made by the Consolidated Entity during the reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements issued by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

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

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim financial report are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

(i) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of this interim financial report in conformity 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 Consolidated Entity's accounting policies.

Areas of estimation uncertainty and the basis of key judgements applied by management in preparing the interim financial report are consistent with those that were applied and disclosed in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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 and judgements used in preparing the interim financial report are reasonable. Notwithstanding, it is possible that outcomes differ from management's assumptions and estimates, which may result in an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

(ii) New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that are effective in the current period

(a) *AASB 2023-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules* (AASB 2023-2)

The Pillar Two Model Rules are part of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's inclusive framework designed to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy. The Pillar Two model rules:

- aim to ensure that large multinational groups pay a minimum amount of tax on income arising in each jurisdiction in which they operate; and
- would achieve that aim by applying a system of top-up taxes that results in the total amount of taxes payable on Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (GloBE) income in each jurisdiction representing at least the minimum rate of 15%.

The Consolidated Entity's Pillar Two Project

During 2022, the Consolidated Entity initiated a project to manage the impact of the Pillar Two rules globally. The project's scope is to ensure the Consolidated Entity and its subsidiaries can meet their Pillar Two compliance obligations.

As part of the project, the Consolidated Entity is monitoring the progress of the implementation of the model rules into domestic legislation. Certain jurisdictions in which the Consolidated Entity has operations have started to enact the rules generally with operational effect from the Consolidated Entity's 31 March 2025 financial year.

Impacts on financial reporting

In June 2023, the AASB issued AASB 2023-2, which makes amendments to AASB 112 *Income Taxes* with immediate effect. The standard provides a mandatory temporary exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising from the implementation of the Pillar Two Model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Consolidated Entity has applied this exception in preparing its interim financial report.

The Consolidated Entity is now subject to Pillar Two legislation in various jurisdictions. The Consolidated Entity has assessed its tax liability in these jurisdictions as at 30 September 2024 and concluded that no Pillar Two top-up tax is required to be accrued on the basis that the jurisdiction-based results are currently above the minimum threshold rate.

Australian legislation to implement the top-up tax was not enacted as at 30 September 2024. Consequently, Pillar Two tax has not been accrued for entities that only fall within the Australian Income Inclusion Rule legislation.

Note 1

Basis of preparation continued

Due to the complexities in applying the legislation and calculating GloBE income and covered taxes, the quantitative impact of the enacted or substantively enacted legislation has to date been estimated using historical data over a number of years. Based on this assessment it is not anticipated that there will be a material impact to current tax expense of the Consolidated Entity on implementation of the changes. The impact of the Pillar Two income taxes legislation on future financial performance will continue to be assessed.

(b) Other amendments made to existing standards

The amendments made to existing standards that were mandatorily effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 April 2024 did not result in a material impact on this interim financial report.

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

(i) AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In June 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) issued AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (AASB 18) which sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements.

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. AASB 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted.

The transition provisions of AASB 18 require retrospective application. The Consolidated Entity is continuing to assess the full impact of adopting AASB 18.

(ii) Amendments to AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*

In August 2024, the Australian Accounting Standards Board issued AASB 2024-2 to amend AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 in response to feedback from the International Accounting Standard Board's 2022 Post-implementation Review of the classification and measurement requirements in AASB 9 and the related requirements in AASB 7.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments retrospectively.

The Consolidated Entity is continuing to assess the full impact of the amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9.

(iii) Other amendments made to existing standards

Other amendments to existing standards that are not mandatorily effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 April 2024 and have not been early adopted, are not likely to result in a material impact to the Consolidated Entity's financial statements.

(iv) Other developments

(a) AASB sustainability reporting standards

The Australian climate-related financial disclosures legislation received Royal Assent in September 2024, the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Act 2024* ("Act").

Following the Act's enactment, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) introduced the first set of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

These standards include:

- AASB S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information*: A voluntary standard that provides entities with a framework for disclosing sustainability-related financial information in a consistent and comparable manner.
- AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*: A mandatory standard requiring entities to disclose detailed information about their governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets related to climate-related risks and opportunities.

In accordance with the Act, Macquarie Group Limited, the Consolidated Entity's ultimate parent company, will prepare a sustainability report for the financial year commencing 1 April 2025.

(b) IBOR reform: Transition from inter-bank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative reference rates (ARRs)

IBOR interest rate benchmarks that are used in a wide variety of financial instruments (such as derivatives and lending arrangements) are undergoing reform. The nature of such reforms varies by benchmark and jurisdiction.

IBOR including the GBP, JPY, EUR, CHF and USD London Inter-bank Offered Rate ('LIBOR'), as well as IBOR for certain other minor currencies, have ceased publication. The Consolidated Entity's IBOR reform project oversaw the transition of such exposures and the Consolidated Entity ceased the use of LIBOR in new products in accordance with industry and regulatory guidance.

The Consolidated Entity continues to have certain exposures referencing IBOR undergoing reform (including the Mexican Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate (TIIE)). The Consolidated Entity's exposure to IBOR transition risk has not changed materially during the period to 30 September 2024, with the exception of exposures to Canadian Dollar Offered Rates which transitioned to ARR during the period.

(v) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been re-presented to conform to changes in presentation in the current period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 2

Operating profit before income tax

	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
Net interest income			
Interest and similar income:			
Effective interest rate method - Amortised cost	5,913	5,745	5,092
Effective interest rate method - FVOCI	1,122	1,074	1,035
Other - FVTPL	442	373	251
Interest and similar expense:			
Effective interest rate method - Amortised cost	(5,888)	(5,486)	(4,878)
Other	(19)	(35)	(40)
Net interest income	1,570	1,671	1,460
Net trading income¹			
Commodities ²	1,478	2,048	1,813
Equities	564	307	289
Credit, interest rate and foreign exchange products	346	310	503
Net trading income	2,388	2,665	2,605
Fee and commission income			
Service fee from Macquarie Group entities	689	775	707
Brokerage and other trading-related fees	178	182	152
Portfolio administration fees	158	148	148
Lending fees	73	73	77
Other fee and commission income	168	171	158
Total fee and commission income	1,266	1,349	1,242

¹ Includes gains/losses for trading assets, derivatives and other financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value including any ineffectiveness recorded on hedging transactions.

² Includes \$277 million (half year to 31 March 2024: \$328 million; half year to 30 September 2023: \$312 million) of transportation, storage and certain other trading-related costs.

Note 2

Operating profit before income tax continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
Credit and other impairment (charges)/reversals			
Credit impairment (charges)/reversals			
Loan assets	(11)	15	14
Margin money and settlement assets	1	3	8
Financial investments, other assets and off balance sheet exposures	(3)	22	(28)
Net credit impairment (charges)/reversals	(13)	40	(6)
Other impairment (charges)/reversals			
Interests in associates and joint ventures	(3)	20	(1)
Intangible and other non-financial assets	(18)	(4)	-
Net other impairment (charges)/reversals	(21)	16	(1)
Net other operating income			
Investment income			
Net loss on financial investments and non-financial assets	(20)	(7)	(5)
Share of net profits from associates and joint ventures	6	27	14
Net gain from interests in associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries and businesses	8	-	31
Net investment (loss)/income	(6)	20	40
Operating lease income			
Rental income	427	440	416
Depreciation	(214)	(220)	(203)
Net operating lease income	213	220	213
Net other income	92	8	24
Total net other operating income	299	248	277
Net operating income	5,489	5,989	5,577

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 2

Operating profit before income tax continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
Employment expenses			
Salary and related costs including commissions, superannuation and performance-related profit share	(2,033)	(2,076)	(2,061)
Share-based payments	(253)	(200)	(246)
Provision for long service leave and annual leave	(27)	(5)	(29)
Total compensation expenses	(2,313)	(2,281)	(2,336)
Other employment expenses including on-costs, staff procurement and staff training	(138)	(142)	(152)
Total employment expenses	(2,451)	(2,423)	(2,488)
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses			
Brokerage and other trading-related fee expenses	(271)	(252)	(234)
Other fee and commission expenses	(48)	(64)	(44)
Total brokerage, commission and fee expenses	(319)	(316)	(278)
Non-salary technology expenses			
Information services	(71)	(67)	(67)
Depreciation on own use assets: equipment	(14)	(12)	(11)
Service provider and other non-salary technology expenses	(374)	(388)	(397)
Total non-salary technology expenses	(459)	(467)	(475)
Other operating expenses			
Occupancy expenses			
Lease and other occupancy expenses	(153)	(140)	(137)
Depreciation on own use assets: buildings, furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	(42)	(22)	(21)
Total occupancy expenses	(195)	(162)	(158)
Other expenses			
Professional fees	(91)	(120)	(104)
Indirect and other taxes	(40)	(54)	(67)
Travel and entertainment expenses	(35)	(33)	(40)
Advertising and promotional expenses	(24)	(24)	(20)
Fees for audit and other services	(17)	(19)	(17)
Other	(152)	(123)	(103)
Total other expenses	(359)	(373)	(351)
Total other operating expenses	(554)	(535)	(509)
Total operating expenses	(3,783)	(3,741)	(3,750)
Operating profit before income tax	1,706	2,248	1,827

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 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 (reportable segments).

The financial information disclosed relates to the Consolidated Entity's ordinary activities.

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

- **BFS** which provides a diverse range of personal banking, wealth management and business banking products and services to retail clients, advisers, brokers and business clients.
- **CGM** which is a global business offering capital and financing, risk management, market access, physical execution and logistics solutions to its diverse client base across Commodities, Financial Markets and Asset Finance.

The Corporate segment, which is not considered an Operating Group, comprises head office and Central Service Groups, and holds certain legacy and strategic investments, assets and businesses that are not allocated to any of the Operating Groups. Any individually immaterial balance not attributable to an Operating Segment is also reported as part of the Corporate segment.

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 expense within the Corporate segment include earnings from investments, changes in central overlays to credit and other impairments or valuation of assets, provisions for legacy matters, unallocated head office costs and costs of Central Service Groups. The Corporate segment also includes performance-related profit share and share-based payments expenses and income tax expense.

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

Internal funding arrangements

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

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

Transactions between Operating Segments

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

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

Accounting for derivatives that economically hedge interest rate risk

With respect to businesses that predominantly earn income from lending activities, derivatives that hedge interest rate risk are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Changes in the fair value are presented in net trading income and give rise to income statement volatility unless designated in hedge accounting relationships. If designated in fair value hedge accounting relationships, the carrying value of the hedged items are adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risks to reduce volatility in the income statement. If designated in cash flow hedge accounting relationships, the effective portion of the derivatives' fair value gains or losses are deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve as part of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and subsequently recognised in the income statement at the time at which the hedged items affect the income statement for the hedged risks. For segment reporting, derivatives are accounted for on an accrual basis in the results of the Operating Groups to the extent that the Corporate segment manages the derivative volatility, either through the application of hedge accounting or where the derivative volatility may offset the volatility of other positions managed within the Corporate segment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(i) Operating segments continued

Central Service Groups

The Central Service Groups provide a range of functions supporting MGL'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, 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 Group (LGG) and Central Executive.

Performance-related profit share and share-based payments expense

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

Income tax

The income tax expense and benefit is recognised in the Corporate segment and is not allocated to the Operating Groups. However, to recognise an Operating Group's contribution to permanent income tax differences, the internal management revenue/charge category is used.

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

Presentation of segment income statements

The income statements on the following pages for each of the reported segments are in some cases summarised by grouping non-material balances together. The financial information disclosed relates to the Consolidated Entity's ordinary activities.

Reportable segment assets

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

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(i) Operating segments continued

The following is an analysis of the Consolidated Entity's revenue and results by reportable segment:

	Banking and Financial Services \$m	Commodities and Global Markets \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 24				
Net interest and trading income	1,326	2,178	454	3,958
Fee and commission income	304	283	679	1,266
Other operating income and charges				
Net credit and other impairment charges	(21)	(12)	(1)	(34)
Net other operating income and charges	(19)	316	2	299
Internal management (charges)/revenue	(4)	5	(1)	-
Net operating income	1,586	2,770	1,133	5,489
Total operating expenses	(936)	(1,462)	(1,385)	(3,783)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	650	1,308	(252)	1,706
Income tax expense	-	-	(540)	(540)
Net profit/(loss) contribution	650	1,308	(792)	1,166
Reportable segment assets	152,089	135,222	58,010	345,321
HALF YEAR TO 31 MAR 24				
Net interest and trading income	1,285	2,602	449	4,336
Fee and commission income	281	302	766	1,349
Other operating income and charges				
Net credit and other impairment reversals	38	9	9	56
Net other operating income and charges	(4)	252	-	248
Internal management revenue/(charges)	-	23	(23)	-
Net operating income	1,600	3,188	1,201	5,989
Total operating expenses	(997)	(1,440)	(1,304)	(3,741)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	603	1,748	(103)	2,248
Income tax expense	-	-	(653)	(653)
Net profit/(loss) contribution	603	1,748	(756)	1,595
Reportable segment assets	141,982	134,458	63,723	340,163
HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 23				
Net interest and trading income	1,360	2,251	454	4,065
Fee and commission income	273	271	698	1,242
Other operating income and charges				
Net credit and other impairment (charges)/reversals	(23)	(1)	17	(7)
Net other operating income and charges	(2)	270	9	277
Internal management revenue/(charges)	1	-	(1)	-
Net operating income	1,609	2,791	1,177	5,577
Total operating expenses	(971)	(1,423)	(1,356)	(3,750)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	638	1,368	(179)	1,827
Income tax expense	-	-	(510)	(510)
Net profit/(loss) contribution	638	1,368	(689)	1,317
Reportable segment assets	135,821	138,287	62,862	336,970

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(ii) Fee and commission income/(expense) relating to contracts with customers

The following is an analysis of the Consolidated Entity's fee and commission income/(expense) by reportable segment:

	Banking and Financial Services \$m	Commodities and Global Markets \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
Fee and commission income	HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 24			
Service fee from Macquarie Group entities	-	-	689	689
Brokerage and other trading-related fees	25	153	-	178
Portfolio administration fees	158	-	-	158
Lending fees	71	2	-	73
Other fee and commission income	50	128	(10)	168
Total fee and commission income	304	283	679	1,266
Fee and commission income	HALF YEAR TO 31 MAR 24			
Service fee from Macquarie Group entities	-	-	775	775
Brokerage and other trading-related fees	20	162	-	182
Portfolio administration fees	148	-	-	148
Lending fees	72	1	-	73
Other fee and commission income	41	139	(9)	171
Total fee and commission income	281	302	766	1,349
Fee and commission income	HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 23			
Service fee from Macquarie Group entities	-	-	707	707
Brokerage and other trading-related fees	19	133	-	152
Portfolio administration fees	148	-	-	148
Lending fees	74	3	-	77
Other fee and commission income	32	135	(9)	158
Total fee and commission income	273	271	698	1,242

Note 4

Income tax expense

	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
(i) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax expense			
Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit @30% (31 March 2024: 30%; 30 September 2023: 30%)	(512)	(675)	(548)
Tax effect of amounts which are (non-deductible)/non-assessable in calculating taxable income:			
Rate differential on offshore income	29	33	51
Other items	(57)	(11)	(13)
Total income tax expense	(540)	(653)	(510)

(ii) Tax benefit/(expense) relating to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

FVOCI reserve	11	5	6
Own credit risk	1	3	1
Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging	1	2	13
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	1	(1)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	(2)	(13)	-
Total tax benefit/(expense) relating to OCI	11	(2)	19

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 provisions.

Note 5

Dividends

Dividends paid to the parent entity (Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited)			
28 June 2024	1,097	-	-
28 March 2024	-	337	-
29 September 2023	-	-	623
30 June 2023	-	-	1,119
Total dividend paid (Note 18)	1,097	337	1,742

Note 6

Trading assets

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Equity securities	17,639	18,831	10,889
Debt securities	5,408	2,853	2,720
Commodity inventories	3,061	1,964	2,057
Commodity contracts	2,240	2,980	3,539
Total trading assets	28,348	26,628	19,205

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 7

Margin money and settlement assets

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Margin money	12,469	12,711	14,013
Security settlement assets	2,394	2,527	1,389
Commodity settlement assets	1,165	1,389	1,735
Total margin money and settlement assets	16,028	16,627	17,137

Note 8

Derivative assets

Held for trading	22,780	22,982	27,820
Designated in hedge relationships	699	784	1,089
Total derivative assets	23,479	23,766	28,909

Derivative instruments include futures, forwards and forward rate agreements, swaps and options in the interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, credit and equity markets for client trading purposes and for hedging risks inherent in other recognised financial instruments as well as forecasted transactions. The Consolidated Entity's approach to financial risk management, as set out in its annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024 in Note 33 *Financial risk management*, remained unchanged during the period.

These derivative balances are presented in the Statement of financial position after offsetting balances where the Consolidated Entity has both a legally enforceable right to set off and the intention to settle on a net basis. After taking into account related financial instruments (primarily derivative liabilities) of \$13,130 million (31 March 2024: \$12,433 million; 30 September 2023: \$15,198 million), cash and other financial collateral of \$2,634 million (31 March 2024: \$4,104 million; 30 September 2023: \$6,421 million) the residual derivative asset exposure amounts to \$7,715 million (31 March 2024: \$7,229 million; 30 September 2023: \$7,290 million). The majority of the residual derivative asset exposure is short term in nature and managed within the Consolidated Entity's market and credit risk frameworks, with the majority of the exposure with investment grade counterparties.

Note 9

Other assets

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Other financial assets			
Commodity-related receivables	3,870	4,797	6,174
Trade debtors and other receivables	1,160	1,685	1,361
Fee and commission receivables	109	90	91
Total other financial assets	5,139	6,572	7,626
Other non-financial assets			
Interest in associates and joint ventures	509	505	451
Prepayments	482	391	329
Income tax receivables	293	298	367
Indirect tax receivables	146	117	110
Intangible assets	95	95	97
Other	98	129	134
Total other non-financial assets	1,623	1,535	1,488
Total other assets	6,762	8,107	9,114

Note 10

Loan assets

	AS AT 30 SEP 2024			AS AT 31 MAR 2024			AS AT 30 SEP 2023		
	Gross carrying value \$m	ECL allowance ¹ \$m	Net carrying value \$m	Gross carrying value \$m	ECL allowance ¹ \$m	Net carrying value \$m	Gross carrying value \$m	ECL allowance ¹ \$m	Net carrying value \$m
Home loans ²	131,121	(112)	131,009	120,521	(106)	120,415	115,326	(116)	115,210
Corporate, commercial and other lending ²	28,587	(313)	28,274	28,952	(340)	28,612	26,048	(343)	25,705
Asset financing ²	6,995	(82)	6,913	7,814	(105)	7,709	8,737	(138)	8,599
Total loan assets	166,703	(507)	166,196	157,287	(551)	156,736	150,111	(597)	149,514

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

² Prior corresponding period information has been re-presented to conform with re-presentation in Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses

The Consolidated Entity models the Expected Credit Losses (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 guarantee contracts and letters of credit.

Model inputs

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.

The Consolidated Entity has developed several models to predict the ECL. These models incorporate a range of components notably that of Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) ('credit inputs') as well as Forward-Looking Information (FLI).

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.
- **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. 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 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.

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. Qualitative factors include, but are not limited to material change in internal credit rating or whether an exposure has been identified and placed on CreditWatch, an internal credit monitoring mechanism supervised by management to closely monitor exposures showing signs of stress. 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 similar exposures that are classified as Stage I. Accordingly, while similar increases in the quantum of Stage II exposures will suggest a relative deterioration of credit quality, it should not necessarily be inferred that the assets are of a lower credit quality.

Retail exposures

Exposures are assigned a behavioural score which considers the exposures' lifetime PD on initial recognition. This behavioural score is periodically assessed and updated to reflect changes in the underlying exposures' credit behaviour. 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.

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.

Where an exposures' assigned credit rating deteriorates beyond pre-defined thresholds per credit rating at origination, the exposure is categorised as Stage II. 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.

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 actions such as realisation of available security; or the borrower is 90 days or more past due on an obligation to the Consolidated Entity.

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.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

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 predicted relationships between these key indicators and the key model components (EAD, PD and LGD) in measuring the ECL have been developed by analysing historical data as part of the development of internal models, and the calibration and validation process.

The Consolidated Entity applies its professional judgement in determining whether there are any inherent risks in the models' predictive outcomes. The overlays primarily reflect management's assessment of the current economic and credit environment relative to the FLI credit cycle model. These overlays account for the risk that underlying credit risk events have occurred, but observable modelled inputs are yet to reflect those events, as well as risks that are specific to regions, counterparties or industries which are difficult to account for within the modelled outcomes. Over time the credit models are recalibrated to enhance the predictive capability. At the reporting date this overlay was approximately \$160 million (31 March 2024: \$150 million, 30 September 2023: \$190 million). These judgements are reviewed by FMG and RMG at each reporting date.

RMG is responsible for the FLI including the development of scenarios and recommending the range of probability weights to apply to those scenarios. For this purpose, four possible economic scenarios have been developed for this period, being an upside, downside, more severe downside, and baseline scenario. In calculating the ECL, each of the scenarios is probability weighted and then applied to the exposures' PDs and LGDs.

The scenarios 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 alternative scenarios. For the current reporting period, the Consolidated Entity has generated three alternative scenarios in addition to the baseline scenario, where the alternative scenarios are anchored to the baseline on a relative basis.

Refinement of the scenarios includes benchmarking to external data from reputable sources. These sources include forecasts published from a range of market economists and official data sources, including major central banks, where available.

Where there are limited official data sources against which to benchmark key economic indicators on a forward-looking basis, management exercises 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. This judgement draws on internal risk and economics specialist input, 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 scenarios for each of the key regions where the Consolidated Entity's ECL is derived have been set out on the following pages. Noting the diversity of possible scenarios and macroeconomic outcomes, and the continuing uncertainty regarding implications of geopolitical events, continuing inflationary pressure and path of monetary policy, 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.

Future economic conditions may differ to the scenarios outlined, the impact of which will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Forward-looking information (FLI) continued

Scenario	Weighting	Expectation
Baseline A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in an estimated total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$650 million ¹	Probable	<p>Global: The baseline scenario forecasts a 3.0% year-on-year expansion in real global GDP in 2025, an increase from 2.6% full year 2024 growth with the global economy expected to be supported by interest rates cuts continuing from the second half of 2024 through into the first half of 2025.</p> <p>Australia: A full year real GDP growth rate of 2.1% is forecast for 2025 based on tax cuts and real wages growth supporting household consumption. Interest rate cuts by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) are expected to begin in the first quarter of 2025, which are anticipated to further support real GDP growth in 2025 accelerating from 1.1% in 2024. House prices are projected to rise by a cumulative 10.0% over 2024 and 2025.</p> <p>United States: Real GDP is forecast to expand by 1.9% in 2025, slower than the 2.6% expected full year GDP growth in 2024. The unemployment rate is expected to peak at 4.7% by mid 2025. Weaker labour market data, softer economic indicators, and continued disinflation anticipated in the second half of 2024 and early 2025 are expected to result in a further 25 basis points of rate cuts by the US Federal Reserve by end of 2024 and another 125 basis points of cuts in 2025.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects annual real GDP growth increasing to 1.8% in 2025 from 0.8% in 2024. The unemployment rate is forecasted to remain stable at 6.5% over the next 2 years.</p>
Downside A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in an estimated total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$800 million ¹	Possible	<p>Global: The downside scenario projects annual real GDP growth that is approximately 1 percentage point lower than the baseline until late 2025.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario forecasts full year GDP to grow by 1.2% in 2025. The unemployment rate is expected to rise over the course of 2024-25, reaching 5.4% by end-2025. Inflation is expected to remain above the RBA's target, averaging 3.6% and the RBA is expected to initially hike the cash rate 25 basis points in the last quarter of 2024 before a projected cumulative cut of 125 basis points in the second half of 2025. House prices are expected to fall by a cumulative 15.0% over 2025 and 2026.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects annual real GDP growth slowing from 2.4% in 2024 to 1.2% in 2025. Year-on-year inflation is projected to increase above 4.0% in the first quarter of 2025, and the US Federal Reserve is expected to respond by increasing interest rates by 25 basis points before holding rates steady until projected cuts recommence in Q4 2025 to support the slowing economy. The unemployment rate is projected to peak at 5.4% in Q2 2025.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects sluggish economic growth in 2024-25. Forecasted full-year annual real GDP growth of 1.0% in 2025 follows expected growth of 0.8% in 2024. The unemployment rate is projected to peak at 7.5% by mid-2026.</p>
Severe Downside A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in an estimated total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$1,100 million ¹	Unlikely	<p>Global: The scenario projects a sharp slowdown in annual real GDP growth, around 3 to 3.5 percentage points lower than the baseline.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario projects five consecutive quarters of contraction in real GDP beginning in Q4 2024. The unemployment rate is projected to peak at 7.2% by mid-2026. House prices are expected to fall for nine consecutive quarters throughout 2025 and 2026, a cumulative decline of 27.0%, before beginning to gradually rise at the start of 2027, with expected substantial cash rate cuts from the RBA.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects five consecutive quarters of economic contraction with an annual real GDP contraction of 0.2% is projected in 2025 following an anticipated growth of 2.4% in 2024. The unemployment rate is anticipated to rise to 7.3% by end-2025 and fall below 7% in Q4 2026. The interest rate is initially projected to be hiked to 6.0-6.3% amid a spike in inflation but the US Federal Reserve is expected to embark on a 375 basis points easing cycle between Q2 2025 and Q2 2026.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects an annual real GDP contraction of 0.7% in 2025 following anticipated growth of 0.7% in 2024. Positive quarter-on-quarter growth is not expected until Q1 2026 and the unemployment rate, which peaks at 8.6% in Q4 2025, remains above 8.0% until Q4 2027.</p>
Upside A 100% weighting to this scenario would result in an estimated total expected credit loss provision on balance sheet at the reporting date of ~\$550 million ¹	Possible	<p>Global: The upside scenario projects annual real GDP growth that is approximately 1 percentage point higher than the baseline in 2024 and 2025.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario projects annual real GDP growth accelerating to 3.1% in 2025 from 1.3% in 2024. Inflationary pressures are expected to ease, enabling the RBA to cut the cash rate by 75 basis points to 3.6% by Q1 2025 and hold rates steady through 2026. The unemployment rate is projected to remain steady at 4.1% while house prices are expected to rise 7.0% in 2025 and a further 5% in 2026.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects strong economic growth through 2024-25, with full-year real GDP growth of 3.0% in 2025. Inflation rate is expected to near the US Federal Reserve's 2.0% target, facilitating 125 basis point of rate cuts, bringing the benchmark interest rate target to 4.0%-4.3%. House prices and share prices are anticipated to rise 10.0% each by end-2026.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects an acceleration in growth that leads annual real GDP to expand by 0.9% and 2.8% in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The unemployment rate is expected to stabilise around 6% over the remainder of 2024 through to 2026.</p>

¹ This number provides comparative ECL provision information as at the reporting date assuming the scenarios outlined, but does not reflect changes in the credit rating of the counterparties 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 *Financial Instruments*.

	GROSS EXPOSURE FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT				ECL ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT			
	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other	Gross exposure	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other	Total ECL allowance
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AS AT 30 SEP 24								
Cash and bank balances	15,861	-	-	15,861	-	-	-	-
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	17,400	35,300	-	52,700	3	-	-	3
Margin money and settlement assets	15,768	-	-	15,768	16	-	-	16
Financial investments	2,069	12,698	-	14,767	-	1	-	1
Other assets	1,925	255	-	2,180	112	-	-	112
Loan assets	165,479	-	-	165,479	507	-	-	507
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	1,852	-	-	1,852	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet exposures	-	-	24,711	24,711	-	-	39	39
Total	220,354	48,253	24,711	293,318	638	1	39	678
AS AT 31 MAR 24								
Cash and bank balances	28,056	-	-	28,056	1	-	-	1
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	11,727	26,076	-	37,803	1	-	-	1
Margin money and settlement assets	16,392	-	-	16,392	40	-	-	40
Financial investments	1,919	16,758	-	18,677	-	1	-	1
Other assets	2,550	255	-	2,805	114	-	-	114
Loan assets	156,081	-	-	156,081	551	-	-	551
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	562	-	-	562	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet exposures	-	-	25,157	25,157	-	-	46	46
Total	217,287	43,089	25,157	285,533	707	1	46	754
AS AT 30 SEP 23								
Cash and bank balances	25,544	-	-	25,544	2	-	-	2
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	12,673	38,734	-	51,407	4	-	-	4
Margin money and settlement assets	16,783	-	-	16,783	43	-	-	43
Financial investments	1,870	15,344	-	17,214	-	2	-	2
Other assets	2,234	193	-	2,427	108	-	-	108
Loan assets	149,836	1	-	149,837	596	-	-	596
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	684	-	-	684	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet exposures	-	-	24,364	24,364	-	-	79	79
Total	209,624	54,272	24,364	288,260	753	2	79	834

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

The table below provides a reconciliation between the opening and closing balance of the ECL allowances:

	Cash and bank balances	Cash collateralised lending and repurchase agreements	Margin money and settlement assets	Financial investments	Other assets	Loan assets	Off balance sheet exposures	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2023	1	7	51	3	94	624	65	845
Credit impairment charges/ (reversals) (Note 2)	1	(3)	(8)	(1)	21	(14)	10	6
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	-	-	(9)	(15)	-	(24)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7
Balance as at 30 Sep 2023	2	4	43	2	108	596	79	834
Credit impairment (reversals)/ charges (Note 2)	(1)	-	(3)	(2)	12	(15)	(31)	(40)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	-	-	(24)	(14)	-	(38)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	-	(3)	-	1	18	(16)	(2)	(2)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2024	1	1	40	1	114	551	46	754
Credit impairment charges/ (reversals) (Note 2)	1	2	(1)	-	7	11	(7)	13
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(22)	-	(7)	(49)	-	(78)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(2)	-	(1)	-	(2)	(6)	-	(11)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2024	-	3	16	1	112	507	39	678

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

ECL on loan assets

The table below provides a reconciliation of the ECL allowance on loan assets to which the impairment requirements under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* are applied.

	LIFETIME ECL			Total ECL Allowance \$m
	Stage I 12 month ECL \$m	Stage II Not credit impaired \$m	Stage III Credit impaired \$m	
Balance as at 1 Apr 2023	302	169	153	624
Transfer during the period	14	(5)	(9)	-
Credit impairment (reversals)/charges (Note 2)	(54)	(7)	47	(14)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(15)	(15)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	1	1
Balance as at 30 Sep 2023	262	157	177	596
Transfer during the period	12	(13)	1	-
Credit impairment (reversals)/charges (Note 2)	(71)	(26)	82	(15)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(14)	(14)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	(16)	(16)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2024	203	118	230	551
Transfer during the period	12	(10)	(2)	-
Credit impairment (reversals)/charges (Note 2)	(9)	1	19	11
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(49)	(49)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2024	205	107	195	507

Note 12

Trading liabilities

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Equity securities	4,824	4,884	8,077
Debt securities	101	53	68
Commodities	88	-	-
Total trading liabilities	5,013	4,937	8,145

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 13

Margin money and settlement liabilities

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Margin money	15,843	17,789	16,479
Commodity settlement liabilities	3,390	2,576	2,939
Security settlement liabilities	3,264	1,904	1,296
Total margin money and settlement liabilities	22,497	22,269	20,714

Note 14

Derivative liabilities

Held for trading	21,221	24,196	27,950
Designated in hedge relationships	868	1,087	1,394
Total derivative liabilities	22,089	25,283	29,344

Note 15

Other liabilities

Other financial liabilities			
Commodity-related payables	2,887	3,678	4,057
Trade and other payables	1,338	1,130	975
Lease liabilities	663	734	747
Total other financial liabilities	4,888	5,542	5,779
Other non-financial liabilities			
Provisions ¹	1,456	1,456	1,405
Employment-related liabilities	1,035	1,595	1,078
Accrued charges and other payables	677	692	727
Income tax provision ²	282	440	393
Indirect taxes payables	59	199	101
Other	270	356	325
Total other non-financial liabilities	3,779	4,738	4,029
Total other liabilities	8,667	10,280	9,808

¹ In the ordinary course of its business, the Consolidated Entity may be subject to actual and potential civil claims and regulatory enforcement actions. During the current period, these include matters in the Commonwealth of Australia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The civil claims may result in settlements or damages awards. The regulatory enforcement actions may result in outcomes such as penalties, fines, disgorgement of profits and non-monetary sanctions. This amount includes provisions for such outcomes. The amount and timing of the outcomes are uncertain and may differ from the provisions recognised. Based on existing information, the range of likely outcomes, the matters did not have and are not currently expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity considers the risk of there being a material adverse effect in respect of claims and actions that have not been provided for to be remote.

² 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 provisions.

Note 16

Issued debt securities and other borrowings

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Commercial paper	35,284	26,025	31,070
Bonds	22,978	21,585	19,318
Securitised notes	11,038	11,621	10,925
Structured notes ^{1,2}	1,196	1,081	995
Certificates of deposits	2,083	1,333	3,207
Total issued debt securities	72,579	61,645	65,515
Borrowings	10,343	10,294	8,515
Total issued debt securities and other borrowings	82,922	71,939	74,030

Reconciliation of issued debt securities and other borrowings by major currency

(In Australian dollar equivalent)

United States dollar	50,685	41,628	45,877
Australian dollar	17,778	19,446	20,033
Euro	9,109	7,094	4,348
Pound sterling	3,415	2,669	2,395
Other	1,935	1,102	1,377
Total issued debt securities and other borrowings	82,922	71,939	74,030

¹ The amount that would be contractually required to be paid at maturity to the holders of issued debt securities which are measured at DFVTPL is \$1,649 million (31 March 2024: \$1,399 million; 30 September 2023: \$1,350 million). This amount is based on the final notional amount rather than the fair value. Refer to Note 21 *Measurement categories of financial instruments* for the carrying value of issued debt securities measured at DFVTPL.

² Includes a cumulative fair value gain recognised in OCI of \$1 million (31 March 2024; loss of \$1 million; 30 September 2023: \$10 million) due to changes in own credit risk on issued debt securities measured at DFVTPL.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 17

Contributed equity

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Ordinary share capital	9,879	9,879	9,879
Other equity	331	305	269
Total contributed equity	10,210	10,184	10,148
	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m

(i) Ordinary share capital¹

Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares			
696,603,664 of shares issued to parent entity (Macquarie B.H. Pty Limited)	9,879	9,879	9,879
Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares	9,879	9,879	9,879

(ii) Other equity²

Equity contribution from ultimate parent entity

Balance at the beginning of the period	305	269	282
Change attributable to share-based payment expense including deferred tax	26	36	(13)
Balance at the end of the period	331	305	269

¹ Ordinary shares have no par value.

² Capital contribution by ultimate parent MGL towards MEREP awards issued to employees of the Consolidated Entity, where MGL is not subsequently reimbursed by the Consolidated Entity.

Note 18

Reserves and retained earnings

	Half year to 30 Sep 24 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 24 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 23 \$m
(i) Reserves			
Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,197	1,266	1,000
Foreign exchange movement on translation and hedge accounting of foreign operations, net of tax	(357)	(69)	266
Balance at the end of the period	840	1,197	1,266
FVOCI reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	(26)	(13)	-
Revaluation movement, net of tax	(24)	(12)	(12)
Changes in ECL allowance, net of tax	-	(1)	(1)
Balance at the end of the period	(50)	(26)	(13)
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	81	119	92
Revaluation movement, net of tax	3	(32)	54
Transferred to income statement on realisation, net of tax	(9)	(6)	(27)
Balance at the end of the period	75	81	119
Cost of hedging reserves			
Balance at the beginning of the period	(59)	(75)	(37)
Revaluation movement, net of tax	(11)	12	(47)
Transferred to income statement on realisation, net of tax	8	4	9
Balance at the end of the period	(62)	(59)	(75)
Share of reserves in associates and joint ventures and other reserves			
Balance at the beginning of the period	45	6	2
Share of other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures, net of tax	4	39	4
Balance at the end of the period	49	45	6
Total reserves at the end of the period	852	1,238	1,303
(ii) Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the period	9,959	8,705	9,134
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of MBL	1,166	1,595	1,317
Dividends paid on ordinary share capital (Note 5)	(1,097)	(337)	(1,742)
Fair value changes attributable to own credit risk on debt classified as DFVTPL, net of tax	(2)	(5)	(4)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1	1	-
Balance at the end of the period	10,027	9,959	8,705

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 19

Notes to the statement of cash flows

	As at 30 Sep 24 \$m	As at 31 Mar 24 \$m	As at 30 Sep 23 \$m
Cash and bank balances ^{1,2}	8,389	19,929	19,839
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	34,265	24,452	35,485
Financial investments ³	1,108	1,912	1,222
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	43,762	46,293	56,546

Note 20

Contingent liabilities and commitments

Credit risk related exposures:			
Undrawn credit facilities and debt commitment ⁴	22,567	23,137	22,142
Letter of credit and guarantees ⁵	2,144	2,020	2,222
Total credit risk related exposures	24,711	25,157	24,364
Other contingencies and commitments:			
Performance-related contingencies	316	318	444
Asset development and purchase commitments	145	527	1,010
Total other contingencies and commitments	461	845	1,454
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	25,172	26,002	25,818

¹ Amounts excluded from cash and cash equivalents but presented in the Statements of financial position as Cash and bank balances primarily relates to \$7,183 million (31 March 2024: \$8,015 million, 30 September 2023: \$5,434 million) of funds received from clients which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds and other balances of \$289 million (31 March 2024: \$111 million, 30 September 2023: \$269 million), not readily available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short-term cash commitments.

² Includes \$1,171 million (31 March 2024: \$918 million, 30 September 2023: \$642 million) of balances held by consolidated SEs 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 subject to certain restrictions.

³ The Consolidated Entity maintains a portfolio of highly liquid unencumbered assets, including financial investments across various contractual maturities, for liquidity purposes. Financial investments that qualify as cash and cash equivalent have been adjusted to exclude investments with a residual maturity of three months or less at the balance date but whose maturity exceeded three months at the date of acquisition. Comparative information has been represented to conform to changes in the current period. The half year ended 31 March 2024, Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning and at the end of the period decreased \$4,708 million and \$7,311 million, respectively, and cash flows from the operating activities under liquid asset holdings decreased by \$2,603 million. For the half year ended 30 September 2023, Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning and at the end of the period decreased by \$3,314 million and \$4,708 million, respectively, and cash flows from the operating activities under liquid asset holdings decreased by \$1,394 million.

⁴ Undrawn credit facilities include fully or partially undrawn commitments against which clients can borrow money under defined terms and conditions. Balance includes revocable undrawn commitments for certain retail banking products \$16,455 million (31 March 2024: \$14,839 million; 30 September 2023: \$14,973 million) which are considered to be exposed to credit risk.

⁵ It is not practicable to ascertain the timing of any outflow and the possibility of any reimbursement related to these contingent liabilities. Certain contingent liabilities are collateralised and any cash collateral (and related liability to return the collateral) is recognised in the Statement of financial position.

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments

The following table contains information relating to the measurement categories (i.e. Held for Trading (HFT), FVTPL, DFVTPL, FVOCI or Amortised cost) of assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Entity. The descriptions of measurement categories are included in Note 41(vii) *Financial Instruments* in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The methods and significant assumptions that have been applied in determining the fair values of assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 22 *Fair values of assets and liabilities*.

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT					Non-financial instruments	Statement of financial position total	FAIR VALUE OF ITEMS CARRIED AT	
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised Cost			Fair Value	Amortised Cost
	HFT	DFVTPL	FVTPL	FVOCI					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets	AS AT 30 SEP 2024								
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	15,861	-	15,861	-	15,861
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	226	9,009	35,300	17,397	-	61,932	44,535	17,397
Trading assets ¹	25,287	-	-	-	-	3,061	28,348	28,348	-
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	276	-	15,752	-	16,028	276	15,752
Derivative assets	22,780	-	699	-	-	-	23,479	23,479	-
Financial investments:									
Equity	-	-	216	-	-	-	216	216	-
Debt ²	-	-	87	12,631	2,069	-	14,787	12,718	2,069
Other assets	-	-	3,068	255	1,816	1,623	6,762	3,323	1,816
Loan assets ²	-	-	346	-	165,850	-	166,196	346	165,782
Due from other Macquarie Group entities ³	2,410	-	-	-	1,852	483	4,745	2,410	1,852
Property, plant and equipment and right-of use assets ²	-	-	-	-	-	5,986	5,986	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	981	981	-	-
Total assets	50,477	226	13,701	48,186	220,597	12,134	345,321	115,651	220,529
Liabilities									
Deposits	-	-	-	-	158,395	-	158,395	-	158,392
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	5	-	-	3,141	-	3,146	5	3,141
Trading liabilities	5,013	-	-	-	-	-	5,013	5,013	-
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	22,497	-	22,497	-	22,497
Derivative liabilities	21,221	-	868	-	-	-	22,089	22,089	-
Other liabilities ⁴	-	2,881	6	-	2,001	3,779	8,667	2,887	1,341
Due to other Macquarie Group entities ³	633	-	-	-	8,692	176	9,501	633	8,692
Issued debt securities and other borrowings ²	-	1,560	-	-	81,362	-	82,922	1,560	81,561
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-
Loan capital ²	-	-	-	-	11,988	-	11,988	-	12,183
Total liabilities	26,867	4,446	874	-	288,076	3,969	324,232	32,187	287,807

¹ Non-financial assets under 'Trading assets' represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

² Items measured at amortised cost or cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for designated hedged risks.

³ Due from other Macquarie Group entities and Due to other Macquarie Group entities includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT. All other intercompany receivables or payables are carried at amortised cost except for non-financial instruments.

⁴ The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities. Carrying value of other liabilities at DFVTPL approximates the contractual payables at maturity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT					Non-financial instruments	Statement of financial position total	FAIR VALUE OF ITEMS CARRIED AT	
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised Cost			Fair Value	Amortised Cost
	HFT	DFVTPL	FVTPL	FVOCI					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m					
Assets								AS AT 31 MAR 2024	
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	28,055	-	28,055	-	28,055
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	11,773	26,076	11,726	-	49,575	37,848	11,726
Trading assets ⁵	24,664	-	-	-	-	1,964	26,628	26,628	-
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	275	-	16,352	-	16,627	275	16,352
Derivative assets	22,982	-	784	-	-	-	23,766	23,766	-
Financial investments:									
Equity	-	-	238	-	-	-	238	238	-
Debt ⁶	-	-	114	16,703	1,919	-	18,736	16,817	1,919
Other assets	-	-	3,881	255	2,436	1,535	8,107	4,135	2,436
Loan assets ⁶	-	-	450	-	156,286	-	156,736	450	156,112
Due from other Macquarie Group entities ⁷	3,543	-	-	-	562	679	4,784	3,543	562
Property, plant and equipment and right-of use assets ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	5,835	5,835	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,076	1,076	-	-
Total assets	51,189	-	17,515	43,034	217,336	11,089	340,163	113,700	217,162
Liabilities									
Deposits	-	-	-	-	148,340	-	148,340	-	148,299
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	83	-	-	12,516	-	12,599	83	12,516
Trading liabilities	4,937	-	-	-	-	-	4,937	4,937	-
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	22,269	-	22,269	-	22,269
Derivative liabilities	24,196	-	1,087	-	-	-	25,283	25,283	-
Other liabilities ⁸	-	3,669	-	-	1,873	4,738	10,280	3,669	1,444
Due to other Macquarie Group entities ⁷	425	-	-	-	11,625	238	12,288	425	11,625
Issued debt securities and other borrowings ⁶	-	1,416	-	-	70,523	-	71,939	1,416	70,603
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-
Loan capital ⁶	-	-	-	-	10,825	-	10,825	-	11,158
Total liabilities	29,558	5,168	1,087	-	277,971	4,998	318,782	35,813	277,914

⁵ Non-financial assets under 'Trading assets' represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

⁶ Items measured at amortised cost or cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for designated hedged risks.

⁷ Due from other Macquarie Group entities and Due to other Macquarie Group entities includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT. All other intercompany receivables or payables are carried at amortised cost except for non-financial instruments.

⁸ The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities. Carrying value of other liabilities at DFVTPL approximates the contractual payables at maturity.

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT					Non-financial instruments	Statement of financial position total	FAIR VALUE OF ITEMS CARRIED AT	
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised Cost			Fair Value	Amortised Cost
	HFT	DFVTPL	FVTPL	FVOCI					
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m					
					\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								AS AT 30 SEP 2023	
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	25,542	-	25,542	-	25,542
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	6,408	38,734	12,669	-	57,811	45,142	12,669
Trading assets ⁹	17,148	-	-	-	-	2,057	19,205	19,205	-
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	397	-	16,740	-	17,137	397	16,740
Derivative assets	27,820	-	1,089	-	-	-	28,909	28,909	-
Financial investments:									
Equity	-	-	250	-	-	-	250	250	-
Debt ¹⁰	-	-	99	15,221	1,870	-	17,190	15,320	1,870
Other assets	-	-	5,306	193	2,126	1,489	9,114	5,499	2,126
Loan assets ¹⁰	-	-	341	1	149,172	-	149,514	342	148,633
Due from other Macquarie Group entities ¹¹	4,562	-	-	-	684	861	6,107	4,562	684
Property, plant and equipment and right-of use assets ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	5,189	5,189	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,002	1,002	-	-
Total assets	49,530	-	13,890	54,149	208,803	10,598	336,970	119,626	208,264
Liabilities									
Deposits	-	-	-	-	135,892	-	135,892	-	135,831
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	144	-	-	13,363	-	13,507	144	13,363
Trading liabilities	8,145	-	-	-	-	-	8,145	8,145	-
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,714	-	20,714	-	20,714
Derivative liabilities	27,950	-	1,394	-	-	-	29,344	29,344	-
Other liabilities ¹²	-	3,787	-	-	1,992	4,029	9,808	3,787	1,065
Due to other Macquarie Group entities ¹¹	394	-	-	-	15,315	190	15,899	394	15,315
Issued debt securities and other borrowings ¹⁰	-	1,338	-	-	72,692	-	74,030	1,338	72,686
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-
Loan capital ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	9,461	-	9,461	-	9,554
Total liabilities	36,489	5,269	1,394	-	269,429	4,233	316,814	43,152	268,528

⁹ Non-financial assets under 'Trading assets' represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

¹⁰ Items measured at amortised cost or cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for designated hedged risks.

¹¹ Due from other Macquarie Group entities and Due to other Macquarie Group entities includes derivatives and trading positions classified as HFT. All other intercompany receivables or payables are carried at amortised cost except for non-financial instruments.

¹² The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities. Carrying value of other liabilities at DFVTPL approximates the contractual payables at maturity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 22

Fair value of assets and 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 and non-financial instrument is not active, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions prevailing at 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 such inputs.

Items 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 fair value hierarchy level for an item 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 a portfolio basis, using available hedging instruments.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of the following items carried at amortised cost in the Statement of financial position (as disclosed in Note 21 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*).

Asset or liability	Valuation techniques, inputs and other significant assumptions
Cash and bank balances, Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements, Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	The fair values of cash and bank balances, cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements, cash collateral borrowing and repurchase agreements approximates their carrying amounts as these are highly liquid and short-term in nature.
Loan assets and Deposits	<p>The fair values of fixed rate loan assets and term deposits is determined with reference to changes in interest rates and credit spreads.</p> <p>The fair values of variable rate loan assets and deposits approximates their carrying amounts, subject to any adjustment for changes in the credits spreads.</p> <p>The fair values of demand deposits with no fixed maturity approximates their carrying amount as they are short-term in nature or are payable on demand.</p>
Financial investments	<p>The fair values of liquid assets and other instruments maturing within three months are approximate to their carrying amounts.</p> <p>The fair values of fixed rate debt investments is estimated by reference to current market rates offered on similar securities and the creditworthiness of the borrower.</p> <p>The fair values of variable rate investments approximate their carrying amounts.</p>
Issued debt securities, other borrowings and Loan capital	The fair values of issued debt securities, borrowings and loan capital 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.
Margin money, settlement assets and liabilities, Other financial assets and liabilities	The fair values of margin money, settlement assets, settlement liabilities, other financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts, subject to any adjustment for changes in credit spreads.

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of the following items carried at fair value in the Statements of financial position.

Asset or liability	Valuation techniques, inputs and other significant assumptions
Trading assets, Trading liabilities and Derivatives	<p>Trading assets, including commodities and commodity contracts, trading 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 other recognised valuation techniques.</p> <p>The Consolidated Entity has incorporated the 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 the Consolidated Entity's internal Treasury lending rates as an input into the calculation.</p>
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, being collateralised financing arrangements, are measured at fair value with reference to current market rates and giving considerations to the fair value of securities held or provided as the collateral.
Financial investments	Financial investments classified as 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 other recognised valuation techniques that maximise the use of quoted prices and observable market inputs.
Loan assets and Issued debt securities and other borrowings	Fair values of loans and issued debt securities are measured by reference to quoted prices in active markets, where available. If quoted prices are not available in active markets, the fair values are estimated with reference to current market rates.
Margin money, settlement assets and liabilities, Other financial assets and liabilities	Fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are based upon data or valuation techniques, appropriate to the nature and type of the underlying instruments.

For financial assets carried at fair value, in order to measure counterparty credit risk, an adjustment is incorporated into the valuation. Where exposures are managed on a portfolio basis, the adjustment is calculated on a counterparty basis for those exposures. For financial liabilities carried at fair value, in order to measure the Consolidated Entity's own credit risk, an adjustment is incorporated into the valuations.

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. The output of a valuation technique is always an estimate of a fair value that cannot be measured with complete certainty. Models are reviewed and calibrated periodically to test the outputs and reflect the prices from observable current market transactions in same instrument or other available observable market data.

To the extent possible, models use only observable market data, 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 consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table summarises the levels of the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements:

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
AS AT 30 SEP 2024				
Assets				
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	44,535	-	44,535
Trading assets	19,419	7,953	976	28,348
Margin money and settlement assets	-	276	-	276
Derivative assets	12	23,182	285	23,479
Financial investments	473	12,256	205	12,934
Other assets	-	3,302	21	3,323
Loan assets	-	341	5	346
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	-	2,410	-	2,410
Total assets	19,904	94,255	1,492	115,651
Liabilities				
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	5	-	5
Trading liabilities	4,747	266	-	5,013
Derivative liabilities	-	21,640	449	22,089
Other liabilities	-	2,873	14	2,887
Due to other Macquarie Group entities	-	633	-	633
Issued debt securities and other borrowings	-	1,560	-	1,560
Total liabilities	4,747	26,977	463	32,187
AS AT 31 MAR 2024				
Assets				
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	37,848	-	37,848
Trading assets	19,583	6,226	819	26,628
Margin money and settlement assets	-	275	-	275
Derivative assets	-	23,403	363	23,766
Financial investments	159	16,649	247	17,055
Other assets	-	4,078	57	4,135
Loan assets	-	428	22	450
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	-	3,543	-	3,543
Total assets	19,742	92,450	1,508	113,700
Liabilities				
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	83	-	83
Trading liabilities	4,787	150	-	4,937
Derivative liabilities	-	24,728	555	25,283
Other liabilities	-	3,616	53	3,669
Due to other Macquarie Group entities	-	425	-	425
Issued debt securities and other borrowings	-	1,416	-	1,416
Total liabilities	4,787	30,418	608	35,813

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
Assets				AS AT 30 SEP 2023
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	45,142	-	45,142
Trading assets	11,806	6,242	1,157	19,205
Margin money and settlement assets	-	397	-	397
Derivative assets	11	28,197	701	28,909
Financial investments	2,206	12,990	374	15,570
Other assets	-	5,439	60	5,499
Loan assets	-	334	8	342
Due from other Macquarie Group entities	-	4,562	-	4,562
Total assets	14,023	103,303	2,300	119,626
Liabilities				
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	144	-	144
Trading liabilities	7,999	146	-	8,145
Derivative liabilities	2	28,430	912	29,344
Other liabilities	-	3,787	-	3,787
Due to other Macquarie Group entities	-	394	-	394
Issued debt securities and other borrowings	-	1,338	-	1,338
Total liabilities	8,001	34,239	912	43,152

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 22

Fair value of assets and 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 assets and liabilities, measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Trading assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Derivative financial instruments (net fair values) ¹ \$m	Other liabilities \$m	Total \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2023	758	273	48	3	5	-	1,087
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	645	45	52	4	47	-	793
Sales, settlements and repayments	(220)	(2)	(14)	-	9	-	(227)
Transfers into Level 3 ²	17	86	-	-	10	-	113
Transfers out of Level 3 ²	(68)	(47)	(32)	-	(111)	-	(258)
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement:							
Net trading income/(loss) ³	25	8	-	1	(171)	-	(137)
Other (loss)/income	-	(9)	6	-	-	-	(3)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Balance as at 30 Sep 2023	1,157	374	60	8	(211)	-	1,388
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ³	25	3	6	1	(172)	-	(137)
Balance as at 1 Oct 2023	1,157	374	60	8	(211)	-	1,388
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	67	(12)	6	21	(3)	(78)	1
Sales, settlements and repayments	(382)	-	(32)	(6)	(234)	21	(633)
Transfers into Level 3 ²	(7)	(53)	-	-	(2)	-	(62)
Transfers out of Level 3 ²	(82)	(34)	29	-	57	4	(26)
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement:							
Net trading income/(loss) ³	66	12	-	(1)	201	-	278
Other (loss)/income	-	(49)	(6)	-	-	-	(55)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Balance as at 31 Mar 2024	819	247	57	22	(192)	(53)	900
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period	66	(42)	(6)	(1)	200	-	217
Balance as at 1 Apr 2024	819	247	57	22	(192)	(53)	900
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	306	1	9	11	119	(28)	418
Sales, settlements and repayments	(180)	(38)	(1)	(28)	(1)	4	(244)
Reclassification	-	-	(50)	-	-	50	-
Transfers into Level 3	129	37	10	-	-	-	176
Transfers out of Level 3	(125)	(18)	-	-	(98)	-	(241)
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement:							
Net trading income/(loss)	27	(8)	-	-	8	-	27
Other (loss)/income	-	(21)	(4)	-	-	13	(12)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Balance as at 30 Sep 2024	976	205	21	5	(164)	(14)	1,029
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ³	(1)	(22)	(2)	-	8	5	(12)

¹ The derivative financial instruments in the table above are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative assets are \$285 million (31 March 2024: \$363 million; 30 September 2023: \$701 million) and derivative liabilities are \$449 million (31 March 2024: \$555 million; 30 September 2023: \$912 million).

² 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 period.

³ The Consolidated Entity employs various hedging techniques in order to manage risks including foreign exchange risks in Level 3 positions. The gains and losses relating to such hedging techniques, may include the purchase or sale of financial instruments measured at fair value that are classified as Level 1 or 2 positions or foreign currency financial instruments measured at amortised cost that are not presented in the table above.

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

Significant transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

During the period, the Consolidated Entity did not have significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

Transfers into Level 3 were due to the lack of observable valuation inputs for certain investments and trading balances. Transfers out of Level 3 were principally due to valuation inputs becoming observable during the period. Financial assets reclassified into/out of the fair value hierarchy disclosure due to recognition and measurement category changes, or where there have been changes in significant influence or control but some form of interests in assets are still retained, are also presented as transfers into/out of Level 3.

Unrecognised gains or losses

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 data from observable markets (or when inputs from unobservable markets are insignificant). Where such alternative evidence exists, the Consolidated Entity recognises profit or loss immediately after the asset or liability 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 significant unobservable inputs are used:

	Half year to 30 Sep 2024	Half year to 31 Mar 2024	Half year to 30 Sep 2023
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at the beginning of the period	270	242	247
Deferred gain on new transactions and other adjustments	61	145	46
Foreign exchange movements	(2)	(2)	-
Recognised in net trading income during the period	(94)	(115)	(51)
Balance at the end of the period	235	270	242

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 22

Fair value of assets and 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. 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
AS AT 30 SEP 2024						
Commodities	1,192	443	Pricing Model	Commodity margin curves	(542.5)	2,170.0
			Pricing Model	Correlation	(50.0%)	100.0%
			Pricing Model	Volatility and related variables	3.0%	97.3%
Interest rate and other products	155	20	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates - Credit spread	0.0%	10.0%
Equity and equity linked products	145	-	Comparable transactions	Price in % ⁴		
Total	1,492	463				
AS AT 31 MAR 2024						
Commodities	1,185	591	Pricing Model	Commodity margin curves	(230.9)	958.7
			Pricing Model	Correlation	(50.0%)	100.0%
			Pricing Model	Volatility and related variables	0.1%	212.1%
Interest rate and other products	151	15	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates - Credit spread	0.0%	10.0%
Equity and equity linked products	172	2	Comparable transactions	Price in % ⁴		
Total	1,508	608				
AS AT 30 SEP 2023						
Commodities	1,760	888	Pricing Model	Commodity margin curves	(372.2)	2,099.9
			Pricing Model	Correlation	(50.0%)	100.0%
			Pricing Model	Volatility and related variables	5.9%	415.0%
Interest rate and other products	344	24	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates - Credit spread	5.5%	20.0%
Equity and equity linked products	196	-	Comparable transactions	Price in % ⁴		
Total	2,300	912				

⁴ The range of inputs related to market comparability has not been disclosed as the diverse nature of the underlying investments results in a wide range of inputs.

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

The following information contains details around the significant unobservable inputs which are utilised to fair value the level 3 assets and liabilities.

Commodities

Commodity margin curves: Certain commodities are valued using related observable products from the market and a margin is applied to the observable market inputs to mitigate the impact of differences in the products. Judgement is involved in the calculation of these margin curves depending on the quality of commodity or delivery location and other economic conditions.

Correlation: Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of input variables (i.e. how the change in one variable influences a change in the other variable). It is expressed as a percentage between -100% and +100%, where 100% represents perfectly correlated variables and -100% represents inversely correlated variables. Correlation is a key input into the valuation of derivatives with more than one underlying (e.g., interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchanges rates, inflation rates or equity prices) 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 underlying input and is generally expressed as a percentage, which represents an estimate of the amount a particular underlying instrument, parameter or index will change in value over time. Volatility is an input in the valuation of derivatives containing optionality. Volatility is impacted by the underlying risk, term and strike price of a derivative.

Correlations and volatilities are derived through the extrapolation of observable volatilities, recent transaction prices, quotes from other market participants and historical data adjusted for current conditions.

Interest rates and other products

Discount rate - Credit spreads: 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. Credit spread is the premium over a benchmark interest rate required by the market to accept lower credit quality which increase the discount factor applied to future cashflows thereby reducing the value of asset. Credit spreads may be implied from the market prices and may not be observable in more illiquid markets.

Price in %: Comparable transactions are leveraged to price the fair value of the assets and liabilities and a percentage is applied to ascertain the proportion of the transaction price that is comparable with the specific asset/liability. This price percentage is unobservable input and judgemental depending on the characteristics of the asset/liability.

Equity and equity-linked products

Unlisted equity securities are generally valued based on earnings or revenue multiples, referencing market transactions which are not directly comparable or quantifiable and are adjusted as appropriate for current economic conditions. Other significant unobservable inputs may include net asset value and discount rates determined using inputs specific to the underlying investment and forecast cash flows and earnings/revenues of investee entities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2024 continued

Note 22

Fair value of assets and liabilities continued

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

The table below shows the sensitivity to reasonably possible alternative assumptions, for Level 3 assets and liabilities whose fair values are determined in whole, or in part, using unobservable inputs. The impact of the sensitivity of 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	Profit or loss
	\$m	\$m
Product type		AS AT 30 SEP 2024
Commodities	163	(134)
Interest rate and other products	13	(30)
Equity and equity-linked products	35	(10)
Total	211	(174)
Product type		AS AT 31 MAR 2024
Commodities	213	(180)
Interest rate and other products	13	(38)
Equity and equity-linked products	18	(19)
Total	244	(237)
Product type		AS AT 30 SEP 2023
Commodities	158	(91)
Interest rate and other products	16	(32)
Equity and equity-linked products	15	(15)
Total	189	(138)

The favourable and unfavourable changes from using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation of the above product types have been calculated by recalibrating the valuation model using stressed significant unobservable inputs within the Consolidated Entity's range of reasonably possible estimates.

Note 23

Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to 30 September 2024 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, requiring a disclosure in the interim financial report, other than those that have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Directors' declaration

For the half year ended 30 September 2024

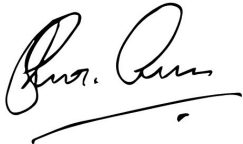
In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 19 to 58 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 Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2024 and performance for the half year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Macquarie Bank Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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.



Glenn Stevens AC
Independent Director and Chair



Stuart Green
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney
1 November 2024



Independent auditor's review report

To the member of Macquarie Bank Limited

Report on the half year financial report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the half year financial report of Macquarie Bank Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled during the half year (together the Consolidated Entity), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated income statement for the half year ended on that date, material accounting policy information and selected explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the accompanying half year financial report of Macquarie Bank Limited does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2024 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date
- complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* (ASRE 2410). Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half year financial report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to the audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Responsibilities of the directors for the half year financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half year financial report, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half year financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half year financial report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2024 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of a half year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.


PricewaterhouseCoopers



Voula Papageorgiou
Partner

Sydney
1 November 2024

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