MBL Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

December 2025

Macquarie Bank Limited
ACN 008 583 542

Macquarie Bank Limited
ABN 46 008 583 542

1 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 4294
Sydney NSW 1164

Telephone (61 2) 8232 3333
Facsimile (61 2) 8232 7780
Telex 122246
DX 10287 SSE
SWIFT MACQAU2S

Money Market 8232 3600 Facsimile 8232 4227
Foreign Exchange 8232 3666 Facsimile 8232 3019
Metals and Mining 8232 3444 Facsimile 8232 3590
Futures 9231 1028 Telex 72263
Debt Markets 8232 3815 Facsimile 8232 4414

MACQUARIE BANK

ASX Release

MACQUARIE BANK RELEASES DECEMBER 2025 PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

19 February 2026 – The Macquarie Bank Limited December 2025 Pillar 3 disclosure document was released today. These disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) requirements of Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure.

Attestation

Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL), as an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution, presents the Pillar 3 report in compliance with the requirements under APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure.

MBL's prudential disclosures are prepared in accordance with the Prudential Disclosure Policy, which meets the requirements of APS 330 and has been approved by the MBL Board.

We, as the Accountable Persons of MBL, confirm that MBL's prudential disclosures, as set out in the MBL Pillar 3 report for the reporting period ended 31 December 2025, have been prepared in accordance with MBL's Prudential Disclosure Policy.

This report was approved on 19 February 2026.

Frank Kwok
Chief Financial Officer

Andrew Cassidy
Chief Risk Officer

Contents

1. Introduction

Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL) is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). MBL presents in this report, regulatory information mandated by the revised APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure (APS 330) which came into effect on 1 January 2025. The revised APS 330 integrates the Pillar 3 disclosure requirements from the Basel III Framework, with some national specific modifications.

The MBL Pillar 3 disclosures for the reporting quarter ended 31 December 2025 consist of key prudential metrics and information relating to MBL's credit risk, leverage ratio, and liquidity. These disclosures are prepared on a Level 2 basis, in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements and the Board-approved Prudential Disclosure Policy. Unless otherwise indicated, references to MBL in this report refer to the Level 2 regulatory group which includes MBL (the ADI). Further details on the regulatory structure are provided in Section 1.3 Scope of Application.

1.1 Overview of the Basel III Framework

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Basel III framework is designed to strengthen the regulation, supervision, and risk management within the banking sector. The key objectives are to enhance bank resilience, improve risk management, increase transparency and enhance regulatory standards. The APRA Capital framework adopted the Basel III framework, with stricter requirements implemented in specific areas relating to the calculation and measurement of capital (APRA super equivalence).

The Basel III framework is divided into three broad sections known as 'Pillars', outlined as follows:

Pillar 1

Pillar 1 of the Basel III framework covers the rules by which the capital requirements (risk-weighted assets or RWA) and capital adequacy are determined. The framework seeks to increase the sensitivity to risk in the capital calculations and to ensure that this is aligned with an ADI's internal processes for assessing risk. Consequently, there are a number of different approaches to risk calculation that allow the use of internal models to calculate regulatory capital. A bank may be accredited to use the advanced approaches when it can demonstrate the integrity and sophistication of its risk management framework. It must also ensure that its internal estimates of risk are fully integrated into corporate governance functions as well as internal calculations of capital. Further to this, the most advanced approaches are available if a bank has sufficient depth and history of default data to enable it to generate its own Loss Given Default (LGD) and Probability of Default (PD) estimates based on its own loss experience.

APRA has approved the use of the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (F-IRB) for wholesale exposures and the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (A-IRB) for retail exposures in the calculation of MBL's credit risk capital requirements. These approaches utilise the internal PD and internal rating assigned to the obligor. The internal LGD or APRA-assigned LGD is applied to the respective approaches accordingly. APRA-assigned Credit Conversion Factors (CCF) are applied to off-balance sheet exposures based on the nature of the exposure.

Capital requirements for market risk and Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) are calculated using the Internal Model Approach (IMA). Operational risk capital requirement is calculated using the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA).

The use of the internal approaches place a higher reliance on the internal capital measures and therefore require a sophisticated level of risk management and risk measurement practices.

Pillar 2

Pillar 2 (the Supervisory Review Process) of the Basel III framework requires ADIs to make their own assessments of capital adequacy considering their risk profile and to have a strategy in place for maintaining their capital levels. Macquarie's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) addresses the requirements of Pillar 2.

The ICAAP is part of Macquarie's overall risk management framework; its key features include:

- Comprehensive risk assessment process;
- Internal assessment of capital adequacy using Macquarie's economic capital adequacy model;
- Risk appetite setting;
- Capital management plans designed to ensure the appropriate level and mix of capital given Macquarie's risk profile; and
- Regular reporting of capital adequacy and monitoring of risk profile against risk appetite.

Macquarie's ICAAP is subject to Board and Senior Management oversight.

Pillar 3

Pillar 3 of the Basel III framework lays out the public disclosure requirements seeking to provide clear, comprehensive, meaningful, consistent and comparable information across market participants. In alignment with these principles, APRA has incorporated the BCBS's disclosure requirements into the revised APS 330, effective from 1 January 2025.

This report has been produced in compliance with the revised APS 330, containing disclosures that address the following requirements relevant to the reporting period:

- DIS20: Key prudential metrics and RWA
- DIS21: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA
- DIS40: Credit risk
- Credit valuation adjustment risk (APS 330)
- DIS80: Leverage ratio
- DIS85: Liquidity

Disclosures relating to Remuneration and Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) Indicators are published as standalone reports and are not included in this Pillar 3 report.

1.2 Pillar 3 Disclosure and Governance

MBL is committed to following a robust internal controls framework to ensure that market disclosures are complete, accurate, and comply with applicable standards and regulations. As set out in APS 330, MBL has implemented a Prudential Disclosure Policy which was approved by the MBL Board as the internal governance for the disclosures in this report. The key elements of the Prudential Disclosure Policy include:

Content of disclosures

MBL is required to assess the disclosure requirements. The level of detail and extent of the required disclosures must align with MBL's prudential obligations. Disclosures should be supported by relevant underlying data and information for the relevant period and reflect the key principles from APS 330.

Key controls for the disclosures

MBL has controls in place to ensure the appropriateness and accuracy of the Pillar 3 information. These controls are aligned with the verification process applied to MBL's preparation of financial reports. The Pillar 3 document also contains disclosures reported to APRA, which are reconciled with regulatory submissions to ensure consistency and are subject to the same internal controls as other regulatory reporting.

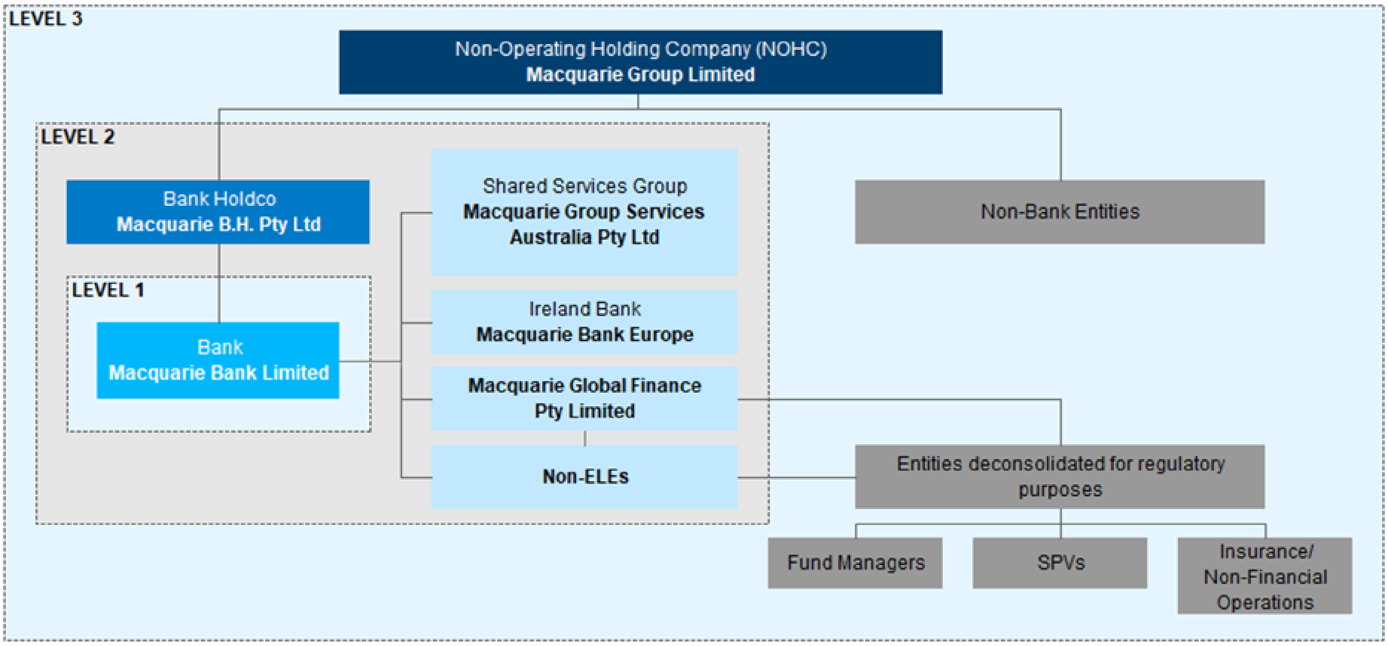
Review and approval process

The policy outlines the roles and responsibilities for the preparation and review, as well as the approval mechanism, of the Pillar 3 document. The governance in place allows for thorough review and Senior Management oversight prior to publication.

As an external publication, this document has been subject to internal verification and approval in line with the Prudential Disclosure Policy to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements outlined in APS 330. The disclosures in this report are not required to be audited by an external auditor; however, they have been prepared on a basis consistent with information submitted to APRA.

1.3 Scope of Application

APS 330 requires MBL, as a subsidiary of an authorised non-operating holding company (NOHC), to disclose Pillar 3 information for the Level 2 regulatory consolidated group. The regulatory consolidated group differs from the accounting consolidated group and identifies three different levels of consolidation. The overall regulatory reporting structure of Macquarie Group is illustrated below, and the reporting levels are in accordance with APRA definitions contained in CPS 001 Definitions (CPS 001).



The Level 2 regulatory group primarily consists of MBL (the ADI), its immediate parent (Macquarie B.H. Pty Ltd), and its subsidiaries. The group excludes specific subsidiaries which are required to be deconsolidated according to APRA reporting requirements. These subsidiaries include:

- Special purpose vehicles (SPVs) for which MBL has satisfied operational requirements per APS 120 Securitisation Attachment A for regulatory capital relief; and
- Entities conducting insurance, funds management and non-financial operations.

Consequently, the Level 2 regulatory group excludes a subset of entities which are in scope for the accounting consolidation of MBL and its subsidiaries. Equity investments into these deconsolidated subsidiaries by the Level 2 group are deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital under APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital (APS 111).

MBL (the ADI), also equivalent to the Level 1 regulatory group, is part of the larger consolidated group of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL) and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the Macquarie Group, the Level 3 regulatory group, or Macquarie. APS 330 does not require disclosures relating to the Level 3 group, however, some limited Level 3 disclosures are made in this report. Comments on policies in this report generally reflect policies adopted across Macquarie, unless it is stated that the policies are specific to any one part of the Group.

References to MBL in this report refer to the Level 2 regulatory group as described above. Unless otherwise stated, all disclosures in this report represent the Level 2 regulatory group prepared on an APRA Basel III basis.

1.4 Basis of Preparation

This Pillar 3 document has been prepared in accordance with reporting requirements from APS 330 and BCBS Disclosure Requirements. The report comprises both quantitative and qualitative information for the period ended 31 December 2025, together with comparatives where available and relevant for comparability purposes.

MBL's Pillar 3 disclosures are governed by the Prudential Disclosure Policy, which is approved by the MBL Board. The Pillar 3 disclosures issued at MBL's financial half-year at 30 September and full-year at 31 March provide comprehensive information on regulatory capital and risk exposures, and are published concurrently with MBL's interim and annual financial reports. The reports for the quarters ending 30 June and 31 December disclose a subset of this information.

Calculation of MBL's capital requirements follows the methods accredited by APRA. All amounts reported are in Australian Dollars and have been rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

1.5 Key Metrics

APRA's capital framework reforms (effective 2023) prescribe the capital adequacy requirements for IRB ADIs as follows:

- Minimum CET1 ratio of 9%, comprising the industry minimum CET1 requirement of 4.5%, a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 3.75% and a countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of 0.75%[1].
- Minimum Tier 1 and Total capital ratios of 10.5% and 15.5% respectively, inclusive of CCB and CCyB.
- Minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%.

The minimum requirement for liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is 100% per APS 210 Liquidity.

APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum ratios which may be higher than these requirements. At 31 December 2025, the MBL Level 2 regulatory group's key prudential metrics including the capital ratios, leverage ratio and liquidity ratios are above the APRA imposed regulatory minimum requirements, and the Board imposed internal minimum requirements.

Macquarie has been working with APRA on a remediation plan that strengthens MBL's governance, culture, structure and remuneration to ensure full and ongoing compliance with prudential standards and management of MBL-specific risks. These will continue to be delivered through 2026 and beyond, creating a positive impact through improved systems, frameworks, processes, and strengthening risk culture.

On 5 February 2026, APRA announced it had reduced liquidity add-on requirements imposed on MBL in 2021 and 2022. APRA has partially removed the add-on to the net cash outflow component of MBL's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), reducing the add-on from 25% to 15%. APRA has also removed MBL's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) add-on of 1% that was applied to the available stable funding component of the NSFR calculation. There has been no change to the operational capital overlay of $500 million[2] which MBL was required by APRA to hold from 2021. The changes are effective 5 February 2026.

At 31 December 2025, MBL's CET1 ratio was 12.4%, broadly unchanged from the prior quarter. This was driven by an overall increase in CET1 capital of $0.9 billion, reflecting earnings over the quarter, offset by an increase in RWA of $7.3 billion primarily due to portfolio growth and market movements.

Further details on the overall movement in RWA are provided in Table 2: OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts.

The leverage ratio was 4.6% at 31 December 2025, a reduction of 0.1% from the prior quarter. This was largely driven by higher exposures, mainly on account of portfolio growth, offset by increase in Tier 1 Capital.

The three month average LCR to 31 December 2025 was 178%, representing a 5% increase from the previous quarter. The higher average LCR was driven by an increase in high-quality liquid assets which was partly offset by an increase in net cash outflows over the same period.

The NSFR as at 31 December 2025 was 111%, which decreased 2% from 30 September 2025, driven by an increase in required stable funding, partly offset by an increase in available stable funding.

[1] The CCyB of the Level 2 regulatory group at 31 December 2025 is 0.76%. The individual CCyB varies by jurisdiction and the CCyB of the Level 2 regulatory group is calculated as a weighted average based on exposures in different jurisdictions at period end.

[2] Specific to the MBL Level 1 regulatory group, APRA has imposed an operational capital overlay of $500 million effective from 1 April 2021. This action pertains to historical issues relating to intra-group funding arrangements.

Table 1: KM1 - Key metrics

		a	b	c	d	e
		Dec 2025 $m	Sep 2025 $m	Jun 2025 $m	Mar 2025 $m	Dec 2024 $m
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	20,002	19,123	19,630	19,250	18,496
2	Tier 1	22,422	21,553	22,065	21,746	21,004
3	Total capital	33,401	32,575	31,600	31,242	30,550
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	161,880	154,566	154,946	150,958	146,778
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	161,880	154,566	154,946	150,958	146,778
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	12.4 %	12.4 %	12.7 %	12.8 %	12.6 %
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	12.4 %	12.4 %	12.7 %	12.8 %	12.6 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.9 %	13.9 %	14.2 %	14.4 %	14.3 %
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	13.9 %	13.9 %	14.2 %	14.4 %	14.3 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.6 %	21.1 %	20.4 %	20.7 %	20.8 %
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	20.6 %	21.1 %	20.4 %	20.7 %	20.8 %
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %	3.75 %
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.76 %	0.75 %	0.73 %	0.74 %	0.76 %
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)[1] (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	4.5 %	4.5 %	4.5 %	4.5 %	4.5 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)[2]	7.9 %	7.9 %	8.2 %	8.3 %	8.1 %
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	484,881	458,694	430,793	425,094	418,311
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.6 %	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.0 %
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14b	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.6 %	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.0 %
14c	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	4.6 %	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.0 %
14d	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	4.6 %	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	5.0 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	59,889	49,121	46,886	49,462	44,531
16	Total net cash outflow	33,719	28,373	25,521	28,333	22,734
17	LCR ratio(%)[3]	178 %	173 %	184 %	175 %	196 %
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	247,852	236,117	218,798	214,065	206,824
19	Total required stable funding	223,303	208,942	198,821	188,731	183,384
20	NSFR ratio[4]	111 %	113 %	110 %	113 %	113 %

[1] Total of 3.75% capital conservation buffer and 0.76% countercyclical capital buffer, rounded to 4.5% for presentation purposes.
[2] Calculated as the difference between MBL's CET1 ratio and the industry minimum CET1 requirement of 4.5% per APS 110.
[3] APRA imposed a 25% add-on to the Net Cash Outflow (NCO) component of the LCR calculation, effective from 1 May 2022. APRA has partially removed the add-on to the NCO component reducing it from 25% to 15%, effective from 5 February 2026. This does not impact the December 2025 reporting period.
[4] APRA imposed a 1% decrease to the Available Stable Funding (ASF) component of the NSFR calculation, effective from 1 April 2021. APRA has removed the add-on applied to the ASF component, effective from 5 February 2026. This does not impact the December 2025 reporting period.

2. Risk-Weighted Assets

2.1 Overview of total risk exposures

Table OV1 below presents an overview of MBL's RWAs and minimum capital requirements by risk categories and calculation approaches. The minimum capital requirement is calculated as 8% of RWA. Further details regarding the relevant reporting items are provided in Table 3: Overview of total risk exposures by asset classes.

Total RWA increased by $7.3 billion during the December 2025 quarter and the key movements are outlined below:

• Credit risk increased by $3.8 billion as a result of underlying book growth across the wholesale and retail portfolios, partially offset by the disposal of a portion of the car loans portfolio.

• CCR and CVA increased by $1.7 billion and $1.1 billion respectively, largely driven by higher volumes across derivatives and SFT portfolios.

• Market risk RWA increased by $1.1 billion largely due to increased commodity exposures.

Table 2: OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		a	b	c
		RWA $m		Minimum capital requirements $m
		Dec 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)[1]	86,816	82,991	6,945
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	5,022	4,722	402
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach[2]	38,704	36,425	3,096
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	5,480	4,895	438
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	37,610	36,949	3,009
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	33,547	31,879	2,684
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	27,338	27,139	2,187
9	Of which: other CCR	6,209	4,740	497
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	9,288	8,230	743
15	Settlement risk	1	1	-
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	1,171	1,083	94
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings - (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA) based approach	398	409	32
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	773	674	62
20	Market risk[3]	9,547	8,436	764
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	823	741	66
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)	8,724	7,695	698
20a	Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)[4,5]	2,784	3,220	223
24	Operational risk	18,726	18,726	1,498
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
26	Output floor applied	72.5 %	72.5 %	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	
29	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 20a + 24 + 25 + 28)**	**161,880**	**154,566**	**12,951**

[1] Includes $1.7 billion overlays related to PD model in Residential Mortgages and SME Corporates.
[2] Includes residual value of operating leases.
[3] Market risk RWA includes the Risks-Not-In-VaR (RNIV) overlay imposed by APRA, effective from 1 January 2024.
[4] In line with national specific modification.
[5] A Bank-determined overlay of $86 million for Risks Not In Model (RNIM) is included in IRRBB RWAs. APRA has removed the $100 million capital overlay, effective from 1 October 2025.

Table 3 below presents an overview of MBL's exposures and RWAs by asset classes

Table 3: Overview of total risk exposures by asset classes

31 December 2025

	EAD post CRM and post-CCF			RWA		
Portfolio Type	Credit Risk $m	Counterparty Credit Risk $m	Total $m	Credit Risk $m	Counterparty Credit Risk $m	Total $m
Subject to IRB approach						
Corporate	28,070	25,285	53,355	22,413	18,018	40,431
SME Corporate	6,302	20	6,322	7,024	23	7,047
Specialised lending- IPRE	6,243	3	6,246	3,889	2	3,891
Sovereign	14,937	2,299	17,236	249	28	277
Financial Institution	13,670	33,753	47,423	3,953	11,247	15,200
Residential Mortgages	194,990	-	194,990	37,605	-	37,605
Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail SME	25	-	25	5	-	5
Operating leases	1,176	-	1,176	1,176	-	1,176
Total IRB approach	**265,413**	**61,360**	**326,773**	**76,314**	**29,318**	**105,632**
Specialised lending subject to Slotting approach	**5,117**	**2,549**	**7,666**	**5,480**	**2,548**	**8,028**
Subject to Standardised approach						
Corporate	1,027	1,370	2,397	860	1,024	1,884
Residential Mortgages	496	-	496	443	-	443
Other Retail	915	-	915	769	-	769
Other Assets	2,945	-	2,945	2,951	-	2,951
Central Counterparties	-	11,012	11,012	-	657	657
Total Standardised approach	**5,383**	**12,382**	**17,765**	**5,023**	**1,681**	**6,704**
Securitisation			5,970			1,171
Credit Valuation Adjustment			-			9,288
Total Credit Risk	**275,913**	**76,291**	**358,174**	**86,817**	**33,547**	**130,823**
Market Risk						9,547
Operational Risk						18,726
IRRBB						2,784
Total	**275,913**	**76,291**	**358,174**	**86,817**	**33,547**	**161,880**

30 September 2025

Portfolio Type	EAD post CRM and post-CCF			RWA		
	Credit Risk $m	Counterparty Credit Risk $m	Total $m	Credit Risk $m	Counterparty Credit Risk $m	Total $m
Subject to IRB approach						
Corporate	26,263	23,437	49,700	20,709	17,245	37,954
SME Corporate	6,158	63	6,221	6,909	60	6,969
Specialised lending- IPRE	6,432	9	6,441	3,970	7	3,977
Sovereign	18,840	1,455	20,295	252	8	260
Financial Institution	11,343	30,781	42,124	3,471	9,948	13,419
Residential Mortgages	182,980	-	182,980	35,632	-	35,632
Other Retail	1,178	-	1,178	659	-	659
Retail SME	805	-	805	657	-	657
Operating leases	1,114	-	1,114	1,114	-	1,114
Total IRB approach	**255,113**	**55,745**	**310,858**	**73,373**	**27,268**	**100,641**
Specialised lending subject to Slotting approach	**4,592**	**2,609**	**7,201**	**4,895**	**2,785**	**7,680**
Subject to Standardised approach						
Corporate	1,067	1,442	2,509	838	1,058	1,896
Residential Mortgages	527	-	527	470	-	470
Other Retail	675	-	675	531	-	531
Other Assets	2,881	-	2,881	2,885	-	2,885
Central Counterparties	-	12,252	12,252	-	768	768
Total Standardised approach	**5,150**	**13,694**	**18,844**	**4,724**	**1,826**	**6,550**
Securitisation			5,581			1,083
Credit Valuation Adjustment			-			8,230
Total Credit Risk	**264,855**	**72,048**	**342,484**	**82,992**	**31,879**	**124,184**
Market Risk						8,436
Operational Risk						18,726
IRRBB						3,220
Total	**264,855**	**72,048**	**342,484**	**82,992**	**31,879**	**154,566**

2.2 Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA

Table CMS1 below presents a comparison between the RWA reported as the current requirements versus the equivalent RWA calculated using the full standardised approach for the respective risk categories.

The difference between IRB credit risk RWA and standardised RWA is primarily due to the Retail Residential Mortgages portfolio benefiting from modelled LGD and PD under IRB which considers a broader range of factors compared to the standardised approach.

Table 4: CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

31 December 2025

		a	b	c	d
		RWA $m			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	81,794	5,022	86,816	122,129
2	Counterparty credit risk	31,867	1,680	33,547	53,582
3	Credit valuation adjustment		9,288	9,288	9,288
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	1,171	1,171	1,171
5	Market risk	8,724	823	9,547	9,547
5a	Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	2,784	-	2,784	-
6	Operational risk		18,726	18,726	18,726
7	Residual RWA		1	1	1
8	**Total**	**125,169**	**36,711**	**161,880**	**214,444**

30 September 2025

		a	b	c	d
		RWA $m			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	78,269	4,722	82,991	116,318
2	Counterparty credit risk	30,052	1,827	31,879	49,331
3	Credit valuation adjustment		8,230	8,230	8,230
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	1,083	1,083	1,083
5	Market risk	7,695	741	8,436	8,436
5a	Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	3,220	-	3,220	-
6	Operational risk		18,726	18,726	18,726
7	Residual RWA		1	1	1
8	**Total**	**119,236**	**35,330**	**154,566**	**202,125**

2.3 IRB RWA

Table CR8 below presents the key factors contributing to the movements in IRB RWA between the current and prior reporting period. For the three months to 31 December 2025, the movements attributed to disposals and methodology were primarily due to the disposal of a portion of the car loans portfolio, with the residual balance reclassified from IRB to Standardised treatment.

Table 5: CR8 - RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

		3 months to 31 Dec 25 $m	3 months to 30 Sep 25 $m
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**78,269**	73,641
2	Asset size	6,520	5,441
3	Asset quality	(1,619)	(387)
4	Model updates	140	-
5	Methodology and policy	(201)	128
6	Acquisitions and disposals	(1,120)	(368)
7	Foreign exchange movements	(195)	(186)
8	Other	-	-
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**81,794**	**78,269**

3. Credit Valuation Adjustment

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) reduces the value of Macquarie's derivative assets and accounts for the possibility of counterparty default. The size of the adjustment is the difference between the value with and without the risk of counterparty default. Macquarie's CVA risk is monitored and governed by Macquarie's CGM XVA Committee. CVA risk may be hedged with CDS instruments.

Under Basel III and APS 180 Capital Adequacy: Counterparty Credit Risk, ADIs are subject to a CVA capital charge for potential mark-to-market losses on OTC derivatives associated with a deterioration in the creditworthiness of a counterparty. APS 180 also allows ADIs to include eligible CVA hedges in the calculation of the CVA risk capital charge.

The CVA RWA is shown in the table below.

Table 6: Total CVA risk capital charge

	Dec 2025 $m	Sep 2025 $m
CVA RWA	9,288	8,230
Capital Requirement	743	658

4. Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio is a non-risk-based ratio that is intended to restrict the build-up of excessive leverage in the banking system and acts as a supplementary measure to create a back stop for the risk-based capital requirements.

Prudential Standard APS 110 Capital Adequacy specifies the minimum leverage ratio requirement as 3.5%, calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital by the total leverage exposures.

Table LR2 provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio exposures, and the actual leverage ratio.

Table 7: LR2 - Leverage ratio common disclosure template

		Dec 2025 $m	Sep 2025 $m
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	331,813	313,970
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(12,023)	(11,968)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	(2,188)	(2,788)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)	317,602	299,214
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	29,340	27,092
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	37,318	37,311
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	(3,224)	(4,337)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	333	397
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(264)	(285)
13	Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)	63,503	60,178
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	70,910	67,392
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(1,448)	(1,505)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	3,978	3,662
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
18	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)	73,439	69,549
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	33,481	33,434
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3,144)	(3,618)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	(63)
22	Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)	30,337	29,753
Capital and total exposures			
23	Tier 1 capital	22,422	21,553
24	Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)	484,881	458,694
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.6 %	4.7 %
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.6 %	4.7 %
26	National minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.5 %	3.5 %
27	Applicable leverage buffers	-	-

		Dec 2025 $m	Sep 2025 $m
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	69,462	65,886
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	70,857	67,550
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	484,881	458,694
30a	Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	484,881	458,694
31	Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.6 %	4.7 %
31a	Basel III leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.6 %	4.7 %

5. Liquidity Risk

5.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosures

The LCR requires unencumbered liquid assets be held to cover expected net cash outflows (NCOs) under a combined 'idiosyncratic' and market-wide stress scenario lasting 30 calendar days.

Macquarie sets internal management and Board approved minimum limits for the LCR above the regulatory minimum level and monitors its aggregate LCR position against these limits on a daily basis. Macquarie also monitors the LCR position on a standalone basis for major currencies in which it operates, with the high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) portfolio being denominated and held in both Australian dollars and a range of other currencies. In addition to Australian dollars, Macquarie monitors major currency mismatches in USD, EUR and GBP. This ensures that liquid assets are maintained consistent with the distribution of liquidity needs by currency, allowing for an acceptable level of currency mismatches.

Macquarie actively considers the impact of business decisions on the LCR, as well as internal liquidity metrics that form part of the broader liquidity risk management framework. Macquarie's LCR fluctuates on a daily basis as a result of normal business activities and, accordingly, ongoing fluctuations in the reported LCR are expected and are not necessarily indicative of a changing risk appetite. Some examples of factors that can influence the LCR include wholesale funding activities (such as upcoming maturities and prefunding expected future asset growth), the degree of activity in Macquarie's capital markets facing businesses, the composition and nature of liquid asset holdings, and a variety of other external market considerations that could impact day to day collateral requirements.

LCR Quarter Average Result:

Macquarie's three month average LCR to 31 December 2025 was 178% (based on 63 daily observations). This represents a 5% increase from the three month average LCR to 30 September 2025, which was 173%.

The higher average LCR was driven by an increase in HQLA relative to the September 2025 quarter which was partly offset by an increase in NCOs over the same period.

The increase in average HQLA over the December quarter was partly driven by growth in funding exceeding business asset growth, resulting in higher volumes of liquid assets.

The increase in average NCOs over the quarter was primarily driven by:

- higher average cash outflows from retail and wholesale deposits; and
- higher average cash outflows related to derivative exposures.

Liquid Assets

In addition to balances held with central banks, Macquarie's LCR liquid assets include Australian Dollar Commonwealth Government and semi-Government securities as well as certain HQLA-qualifying foreign currency securities.

Net Cash Outflows (NCOs)

NCOs in the LCR include contractual and assumed cash outflows, offset by certain allowable contractual cash inflows. Some of the key drivers of Macquarie's NCOs include:

Retail and SME deposits: assumed regulatory outflow relating to deposits from retail and SME customers that are at call or potentially callable within 30 days.

Unsecured wholesale funding: includes remaining deposits which are not received from retail or SME customers along with unsecured debt balances contractually maturing within 30 days.

Secured wholesale funding and lending: represent inflows and outflows from secured lending and borrowing activities contractually maturing within 30 days, such as repurchase, and reverse repurchase agreements.

Outflows relating to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements: includes gross contractual cash outflows relating to contractually maturing derivative contracts (with gross inflows on maturing derivative contracts profiled in 'other cash inflows'). Further, contingent liquidity outflows such as potential collateral requirements from market movements, a 3-notch credit ratings downgrade and withdrawal of excess collateral placed with Macquarie are also included in this category.

Inflows from fully performing exposures: In Macquarie's LCR, a large component of this balance relates to excess liquidity placed on an overnight or very short-term basis with third parties.

Other contractual funding obligations and other cash inflows: Includes other gross flows not profiled elsewhere in the LCR. The volumes in these categories are large relative to Macquarie's total cash outflows and inflows. In addition to derivative inflows noted above, key balances in these categories include:

- **Segregated client funds placed with Macquarie:** Macquarie acts as a clearing agent for clients on various futures exchanges. Clients place margin with Macquarie and Macquarie places this margin either directly with the exchange, holds it in other segregated external asset accounts or retains a portion on deposit with Macquarie. Some of the balances are recorded on a gross basis on Macquarie's balance sheet and APRA require these to be profiled as gross inflows and outflows in the LCR.

- **Security and broker settlement balances:** these represent securities that have been purchased or sold by Macquarie that have not yet settled and broker balances where stock has been bought or sold on behalf of clients, but payment has not been made to / received from the client. APRA require these balances to be reflected on a gross basis in the LCR as 100% weighted inflows and outflows. The net effect of these balances on Macquarie's average LCR is minimal.

Table 8: LIQ1 - Liquidity coverage ratio

		a	b	a	b
		For the 3 months to 31 Dec 25		For the 3 months to 30 Sep 25	
		Total unweighted value (average) $m	Total weighted value (average) $m	Total unweighted value (average) $m	Total weighted value (average) $m
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total HQLA		59,889		49,121
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	152,506	14,702	140,268	13,549
3	Stable deposits	54,542	2,727	49,958	2,498
4	Less stable deposits	97,964	11,975	90,310	11,051
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	50,088	25,145	46,686	23,957
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	16,341	2,569	16,272	2,583
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	27,984	16,813	24,989	15,950
8	Unsecured debt	5,763	5,763	5,424	5,424
9	Secured wholesale funding		888		841
10	Additional requirements, of which:	52,549	22,246	47,178	20,302
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	22,525	19,144	20,556	17,917
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	500	500	208	208
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	29,524	2,602	26,413	2,176
14	Other contractual funding obligations	15,131	15,109	13,419	13,417
15	Other contingent funding obligations	9,039	514	9,533	528
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		78,604		72,594
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	55,201	25,993	51,880	24,625
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	3,341	2,638	3,521	2,709
19	Other cash inflows	22,998	22,998	22,562	22,562
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	81,540	51,629	77,963	49,896
			Total adjusted value		Total adjusted value
21	Total HQLA		59,889		49,121
22	Total net cash outflows[1]		33,719		28,373
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)[2]		178 %		173 %

[1] APRA imposed a 25% add-on to the Net Cash Outflow (NCO) component of the LCR calculation, effective from 1 May 2022. For the 3 months to 31 December 2025 an average NCO overlay of $6,744 million is included in the disclosed balance of $33,719 million (3 months to 30 September 2025 overlay of $5,675 million is included in the disclosed balance of $28,373 million). APRA has partially removed the add-on to the NCO component reducing it from 25% to 15%, effective from 5 February 2026. This does not impact the December 2025 reporting period.
[2] The LCR for the 3 months to 31 December 2025 is calculated from 63 daily LCR observations (3 months to 30 September 2025 is calculated from 65 daily LCR observations).

6. Glossary of Terms

ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institution.
Additional Tier 1 Capital	A capital measure defined by APRA comprising high quality components of capital that satisfy the following essential characteristics: • Provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds • Are freely available to absorb losses • Rank behind the claims of depositors and other more senior creditors in the event of winding up of the issuer; and • Provide for fully discretionary capital distributions.
Additional Tier 1 Capital deductions	An amount deducted in determining Additional Tier 1 Capital, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital.
ALA	Alternative Liquid Assets.
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.
ADI Prudential Standards (APS)	APRA's ADI Prudential Standards. For more information refer to APRA website.
ASF	Available Stable Funding.
Bank Group	MBL and its subsidiaries.
Basel III IRB Formula	A formula to calculate RWA, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 113 – Capital Adequacy: Internal Ratings-based Approach to Credit risk.
BAC	Board Audit Committee.
BBSW	Bank Bill Swap Rate.
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
BCN2	Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 2.
BCN3	Macquarie Bank Capital Notes 3.
BFS	Banking and Financial Services Group.
the Board, Macquarie Bank Board	The Board of Voting Directors of Macquarie Bank Limited.
BRC	Board Remuneration Committee.
BRiC	Board Risk Committee.
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk.
CEA	Credit Equivalent Amount. The on-balance sheet equivalent value of an off balance sheet transaction.
CEO	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.
Central counterparty	A clearing house or exchange that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer, and therefore ensuring the future performance or open contracts.
Central Service Group	The Central Service Groups consist of Risk Managment Group (RMG), Legal and Governance Group (LGG), Financial Managment, People and Engagement (FPE) and Corporate Operations Group (COG).
CF	Commodities finance. CF refers to short-term lending to finance reserves, inventories, or receivables of exchange-traded commodities, where the loan will be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the commodity and the borrower has no independent capacity to repay the loan.
CFO	Chief Financial Officer.
CGM	Commodities and Global Markets Group.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	A capital measure defined by APRA comprising the highest quality components of capital that fully satisfy all the following essential characteristics: • Provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds • Are freely available to absorb losses • Do not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings; and • Rank behind the claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of winding up. • Common equity tier 1 capital comprises Paid Up Capital, Retained Earnings, and certain reserves.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital deductions	An amount deducted in determining Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital net of Common Equity Tier 1 deductions expressed as a percentage of RWA.
CRO	Chief Risk Officer.
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment. The risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty risk to OTC derivatives.
EAD	Exposure at Default – the gross exposure under a facility (the amount that is legally owed to the ADI) upon default of an obligor.

ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution.
ECAM	Economic Capital Adequacy Model.
EL	Expected Loss, which is a function of EAD, Probability of Default and Loss given Default.
ELE	Extended Licensed Entity is an entity that is treated as part of the ADI ('Level 1') for the purpose of measuring the ADI's capital adequacy and exposures to related entities. The criterion for qualification as an ELE is detailed in the APRA Prudential Standards.
EMEA	Europe, the Middle East & Africa.
ERBA	External Rating Based Approach.
EVE	Economic Value of Equity.
F-IRB	Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach (for determining credit risk).
FPE	Financial Management, People and Engagement Group.
GARCH	Generalised AutoRegressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity.
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets.
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach.
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.
IRBA	Internal Rating Based Approach.
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book.
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio.
Level 1 Regulatory Group	MBL and certain subsidiaries which meet the APRA definition of Extended Licensed Entities.
Level 2 Regulatory Group	MBL, its parent Macquarie B.H. Pty Ltd and MBL's subsidiaries but excluding deconsolidated entities for APRA reporting purposes.
Level 3 Regulatory Group	MGL and its subsidiaries but excluding entities required to be deconsolidated for regulatory reporting purposes.
LGD	Loss given default is defined as the economic loss which arises upon default of the obligor.
LVR	Loan to Value Ratio.
Macquarie Group / Macquarie	MGL and its subsidiaries.
MACS	Macquarie Additional Capital Securities.
MBL	Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542.
MBL Consolidated Group	MBL and its subsidiaries.
MGL	Macquarie Group Limited ABN 94 122 169 279.
NCO	Net Cash Outflows.
NII	Net Interest Income.
Non-Bank Group	MGL and its subsidiaries, excluding the entities that comprise the Bank Group.
NPAT	Net Profit after Tax.
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio.
OF	Object finance. OF refers to the method of funding the acquisition of equipment where the repayment of the loan is dependent on the cash flows generated by the specific assets that have been financed and pledged or assigned to the lender.
Operating Group	The Operating Groups consist of Banking and Financial Services Group (BFS), Comodities and Global Markets Group (CGM), Macquarie Capital and Maquarie Asset Managment Group (MAM).
ORMF	Operational Risk Management Framework.
PCE, PFCE	Potential Credit Exposure (PCE) / Potential Future Credit Exposure (PFCE). The potential exposures arising on a transaction calculated as the notional principal amount multiplied by a credit conversion factor specified by APRA.
PD	Probability of Default. The likelihood of an obligor not satisfying its financial obligations.
PF	Project finance. PF refers to the method of funding in which the lender looks primarily to the revenues generated by a single project, both as the source of repayment and as security for the loan.
P&L	Profit and loss.
QCCP	Qualifying central counterparty.
RAS	Risk Appetite Statement.
Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)	Central bank of Australia with responsibility over monetary policy.
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities.
RMG	Risk Management Group.
ROE	Return on Ordinary Equity.
RSF	Required Stable Funding.
RWA	Risk-weighted asset. RWA is a risk-based measure of an entity's exposures, which is used in assessing its overall capital adequacy.
SA	Standardised Approach.
Senior Management	Members of Macquarie Group's Executive Committee and Executive Directors who have significant management or risk responsibility in the organisation.

SFT	Securities Financing Transactions (SFT). SFTs are transactions such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and security lending and borrowing, where the value of the transactions depends on market valuations and the transactions are often subject to margin agreements.
SME	Small – Medium Enterprises.
SPV	Special purpose vehicles or securitisation vehicles.
Subordinated debt	Debt issued by Macquarie for which agreements between Macquarie and the lenders provide, in the event of liquidation, that the entitlement of such lenders to repayment of the principal sum and interest thereon is and shall at all times be and remain subordinated to the rights of all other present and future creditors of Macquarie. Subordinated debt is classified as liabilities in the Macquarie financial report and may be included in Tier 2 Capital.
Tier 1 Capital	Tier 1 capital comprise (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 1 Capital Deductions	Tier 1 capital deductions comprise (i) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital deductions; and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Capital deductions.
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital net of Tier 1 Capital Deductions expressed as a percentage of RWA.
Tier 2 Capital	A capital measure defined by APRA, comprising other components of capital which contribute to the strength of the entity.
Tier 2 Capital Deductions	An amount deducted in Tier 2 Capital, as defined in Prudential Standard APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital.
Total Capital	Tier 1 Capital plus Tier 2 Capital less Tier 1 Capital Deductions and Tier 2 Capital Deductions.
Total Capital Ratio	Total Capital expressed as a percentage of RWA.
VaR	Value-at-Risk.
WAL	Weighted Average Life.

7. Disclaimer

The material in this document has been prepared by Macquarie Bank Limited ABN 46 008 583 542 (MBL) for the purpose of explaining the basis on which MBL has prepared and disclosed certain capital requirements and information about the management of risks relating to those requirements and for no other purpose. Information in this document should not be considered as advice or a recommendation to investors or potential investors in relation to holding, purchasing or selling securities or other financial products or instruments and does not take into account your particular investment objectives, financial situation or needs. Before acting on any information you should consider the appropriateness of information having regard to the matters, any relevant offer document and in particular, you should seek independent financial advice. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. All securities and financial product or instrument transactions involve risks, which include (among others) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial or political developments and, in international transactions, currency risk.

This document may contain forward looking statements that is, statements related to future, not past, events or other matters – including, without limitation, statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to MBL's businesses and operations, market conditions, results of operation and financial condition, capital adequacy, provisions for impairments and risk management practices. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements. Macquarie does not undertake any obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward looking statements or to otherwise update any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this document. Actual results may vary in a materially positive or negative manner. Forward looking statements and hypothetical examples are subject to uncertainty and contingencies outside MBL's control. Past performance is not a reliable indication of future performance.

Unless otherwise specified all information is at 31 December 2025.

Although Pillar 3 disclosures are intended to provide transparent disclosures on a common basis, the information contained in this document may not be directly comparable with other banks. This may be due to a number of factors such as:

- The mix of business exposures between banks.
- Pillar 2 capital requirements are excluded from this disclosure but play a major role in determining both the total capital requirements of the bank and any surplus capital available.
- Difference in implementation of Basel III framework i.e. APRA has introduced stricter requirements (APRA super equivalence).