



MACQUARIE

Macquarie Group Limited

(ABN 94 122 169 279)

Disclosure Report (U.S. Version)
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013

Dated: May 14, 2013

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CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

In this Disclosure Report (U.S. Version) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 (this “*Report*”), unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires:

- “*AASB*” means the Australian Accounting Standards Board;
- “*ABN*” means Australian Business Number;
- “*ACCC*” means the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and its successors;
- “*ADP*” means an institution that is an authorised deposit-taking institution under the Australian Banking Act and regulated as such by APRA;
- “*AGAAP*” means Australian GAAP that also ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- “*alternative asset funds*” means specific asset class investor funds, which are listed or unlisted in different regions and span such sectors as: (i) infrastructure and related sectors (toll roads, airports, communications infrastructure, energy utilities and other asset classes); (ii) sector-specific real estate assets (retail, office, industrial and commercial); and (iii) private equity and development capital;
- “*AML-CTF Act*” means the Anti Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006 of Australia;
- “*APRA*” means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority and its successors;
- “*ASIC*” means the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and its successors;
- “*Asset and Liability Committee*” means the committee established by the Executive Committee with responsibility for oversight of asset and liability management, liquidity policy compliance, liquidity scenario analysis and contingency planning;
- “*Assets under Management*” is a non-GAAP financial measure we use that calculates the value of the proportional ownership interest in assets of funds managed by entities in MBL Group or the Non-Banking Group, as applicable, plus other assets managed on behalf of third parties, see “Financial information presentation — Non-GAAP financial measures”;
- “*ASX*” means the Australian Securities Exchange operated by ASX Limited and its successors;
- “*Australian Banking Act*” means the Banking Act 1959 of Australia;
- “*Australian Corporations Act*” means the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia;
- “*A\$*” or “*\$*” means the Australian dollar and “*US\$*” means the U.S. dollar;
- “*Bank*” and “*MBL*” each means Macquarie Bank Limited (ABN 46 008 583 542) (an ADI) and includes its predecessors and successors, and “*MBL Group*” means MBL and its controlled entities;
- “*Banking Group*” or “*Bank Group*” means Banking Holdco and the group of existing and future subsidiaries of that intermediate subsidiary, including the Bank, that constitutes the Banking Group as described herein;
- “*Banking Holdco*” means Macquarie B.H. Pty Ltd (ABN 86 124 071 432), the intermediate holding company established as a subsidiary of MGL and as the immediate parent of MBL as part of the Restructure;

- “*CMA*” means Cash Management Accounts;
- “*Commonwealth*” and “*Australia*” each means the Commonwealth of Australia;
- “*controlled entities*” means those entities (including special purpose entities) over which another party has the power to govern, directly or indirectly, decision making in relation to financial and operating policies, so as to require that entity to conform with such controlling party’s objectives;
- “*CPS*” means Macquarie Convertible Preference Securities;
- “*ECS*” means Exchangeable Capital Securities;
- “*ELE*” means an Extended Licensed Entity (as defined in APRA prudential regulation) which is an ADI, such as the Bank, and any subsidiaries considered by APRA to be operating as a division of the ADI itself. In order to be part of the ELE, a subsidiary must, among other things: (i) not have liabilities to entities outside the ELE, including to third parties, where those liabilities exceed 5% of the subsidiary’s assets; (ii) not undertake business that is not permitted by ADIs; (iii) be wholly-owned by the ADI itself or another ELE subsidiary; (iv) be entirely funded by the ADI; (v) face no regulatory or legal barriers to transferring assets back to the ADI; and (vi) have only the ADI’s directors or senior managers on its board of directors;
- “*Equity under Management*” is a non-GAAP financial measure we use that aggregates the market capitalization of listed funds managed by entities in the Non-Banking Group, committed capital from investors in unlisted funds, the face value of hybrid instruments and invested capital in managed assets, see “Financial information presentation — Non-GAAP financial measures”;
- “*Exchange Act*” means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “*Executive Committee*” means the committee established and chaired by the managing director of MGL focusing on a variety of business issues, including key risks faced across the organization;
- “*FCA*” means the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority;
- “*financial statements*” means our historical financial statements;
- “*FIRB*” means the foundation internal ratings-based approach under Basel III;
- “*GAAP*” means generally accepted accounting principles;
- “*historical financial statements*” means our 2013 annual financial statements, our 2012 annual financial statements and our 2011 annual financial statements;
- “*IASB*” means the International Accounting Standards Board;
- “*IFRS*” means International Financial Reporting Standards;
- “*international income*” is a non-GAAP financial measure we use that means net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) derived from our operations outside Australia, or in Australia for non-Australian clients and counterparties, see “Financial information presentation — Non-GAAP financial measures — International income”;
- “*Macquarie Capital*” means, following the reorganizations of operating groups within MGL Group described below under “Macquarie Group Limited — Operating groups — Macquarie Capital”, the Macquarie Capital Advisers division and certain activities of Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities that transferred to the Non-Banking Group as part of the Restructure;
- “*managed assets*” means third party equity invested in assets managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets where management fees may be payable to us and assets held directly by us acquired with a

view that they may be sold into new or existing funds managed by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets;

- “*MBIL*” means Macquarie Bank International Limited;
- “*MBL LB*” means the London branch of MBL;
- “*MCEL*” means Macquarie Capital (Europe) Limited;
- “*MEREP*” means Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan;
- “*MGL*” means Macquarie Group Limited (ABN 94 122 169 279), the authorised NOHC for the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group, and includes its predecessors and its successors, as more fully described herein;
- “*MGL Group*”, “we”, “our” and “us” means MGL and its controlled entities, including MBL Group;
- “*MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website*” means MGL’s U.S. investors’ website at <http://www.macquarie.com/mgl/com/us/usinvestors/mgl>;
- “*MIS*” means Macquarie Income Securities;
- “*MIPS*” means Macquarie Income Preferred Securities;
- “*net operating income*”, an Australian GAAP financial measure, includes net interest income (interest income less interest expense), trading income, fee and commission income, share of net profits of associates and joint ventures, net gains and losses from the sale of investments or the deconsolidation of controlled entities, dividends and distributions received/receivable, and other sundry income items, and is net of impairment charges and is reported in the income statement in our financial statements;
- “*NOHC*” means an authorized non-operating holding company of an ADI;
- “*NOHC Authority*” means the authority to be a non-operating holding company of an ADI granted to MGL by APRA on September 5, 2007;
- “*Non-Banking Group*” or “*Non-Bank Group*” means Non-Banking Holdco and the group of existing and future subsidiaries of that intermediate subsidiary that constitute the Non-Banking Group as described herein;
- “*Non-Banking Holdco*” means Macquarie Financial Holdings Limited (ABN 63 124 071 398), the intermediate holding company established as a subsidiary of MGL and the parent of the Non-Banking Group as part of the Restructure;
- “*OFAC*” means the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control;
- “*operating expenses*”, an Australian GAAP financial measure, include employment expenses (including staff profit sharing expense), brokerage and commission expense, occupancy expenses (including premises rental expense), non-salary technology expenses, professional fees, travel and communication expense, and other sundry expenses and are reported in the income statement in our financial statements;
- “*PRA*” means the United Kingdom Prudential Regulation Authority;
- “*RBA*” means the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- “*Restructure*” means the reorganization of MBL Group that was completed on November 19, 2007 that resulted in the establishment of MGL as the ultimate holding company of MBL and the transfer by MBL

Group of certain businesses, subsidiaries and assets, primarily the Macquarie Capital operating group, to the Non-Banking Group;

- “*Services Agreements*” means the Outsourcing Master Services Agreements between MBL and MGL dated November 15, 2007, and between the Non-Banking Holdco and MGL dated December 10, 2007, and any supplements or amendments thereto;
- “*shared services*” means the services to be performed by MGL or its subsidiaries for the Banking and Non-Banking Groups pursuant to the Services Agreements described under “Macquarie Group Limited — Organizational structure”;
- “*2011 annual financial statements*” means our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our 2011 Annual Report;
- “*2011 Annual Report*” means our 2011 annual report, extracts of which are incorporated by reference and which have been posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website;
- “*2012 annual financial statements*” means our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our 2012 Annual Report;
- “*2012 Annual Report*” means our 2012 annual report, extracts of which are incorporated by reference and which have been posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website;
- “*2013 annual financial statements*” means our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our 2013 Annual Report;
- “*2013 Annual Report*” means our 2013 annual report, extracts of which are incorporated by reference and which have been posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website; and
- “*2012 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report*” means our Management’s Discussion and Analysis report dated April 27, 2012, which includes a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011, along with other balance sheet disclosures as at or for the year ended March 31, 2012, has been posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website and of which sections 1.0 to 4.0 have been incorporated by reference herein.
- “*2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report*” means our Management’s Discussion and Analysis report dated May 3, 2013, which includes a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013 compared to the year ended March 31, 2012, along with other balance sheet, capital and liquidity disclosures as at or for the year ended March 31, 2013, has been posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website and has been incorporated by reference herein.

Our fiscal year ends on March 31, so references to years such as “2013” or “fiscal year” and like references in the discussion of our financial statements, results of operation and financial condition are to the twelve months ending on March 31 of the applicable year.

In this Report, prior financial period amounts that have been reported in financial statements for or contained in the discussion of a subsequent financial period may differ from the amounts reported in the financial statements for or contained in the discussion of the financial statements for that prior financial period as the prior financial period amounts may have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the subsequent financial period.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Examples of these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) statements regarding our future results of operations and financial condition; (ii) statements of plans, objectives or goals, including those related to our products or services; and (iii) statements of assumptions underlying those statements. Words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “probability”, “risk”, and other similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying those statements.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution readers that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include:

- macroeconomic conditions in the global debt and equity markets;
- the effect of, and changes in, laws, regulations, taxation or accounting standards or practices, and government policy, including as a result of regulatory proposals for reform of the banking, life insurance and funds management industries in Australia and the other countries in which we conduct our operations or which we may enter in the future;
- changes in market liquidity and investor confidence;
- inflation, and interest rate, exchange rate, market and monetary fluctuations;
- our ability to deal effectively with an economic slowdown or other economic or market difficulties;
- our ability to complete, integrate or process acquisitions, dispositions, mergers and other significant corporate transactions;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth;
- the performance of funds and other assets we manage;
- demographic changes and changes in political, social and economic conditions in any of the major markets in which we conduct our operations or which we may enter in the future;
- changes in consumer spending and saving and borrowing habits in Australia and the other countries in which we conduct our operations or which we may enter in the future;
- the effects of competition in the geographic and business areas in which we conduct our operations or which we may enter in the future;
- our ability to adequately fund the operations of MGL and the Non-Banking Group;
- our ability to return capital to, or borrow from, our subsidiaries;
- the impact of asset sales on our long-term business prospects;
- our ability to maintain or to increase market share and control expenses;

- the timely development of and acceptance of new products and services, the perceived overall value of these products and services by users, and the extent to which products and services previously sold by us require us to incur liabilities or absorb losses not contemplated at their initiation or origin;
- technological changes instituted by MGL, its counterparties or competitors;
- the ability of MGL to attract and retain employees;
- changes to the credit ratings assigned to each of MGL and MBL;
- adverse impact on our reputation; and
- various other factors beyond our control.

The foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. Statements that include forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this Report as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected or intended.

When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to MGL Group, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

We are under no obligation, and disclaim any obligation, to update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this Report.

Significant risk factors applicable to MGL Group are described under “Risk factors” and elsewhere in this Report, in our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report and our 2012 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

EXCHANGE RATES

MGL Group publishes its consolidated financial statements in Australian dollars and its fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year. For your convenience, the following table sets forth, for MGL Group's fiscal years and months indicated, the period-end, average (fiscal year only), high and low noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers of Australian dollars as certified for customs purposes for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, expressed in U.S. dollars per A\$1.00.

In providing these translations, we are not representing that the Australian dollar amounts actually represent these U.S. dollar amounts or that we could have converted those Australian dollars into U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise indicated, conversions of Australian dollars to U.S. dollars in this Report have been made at the noon buying rate on March 29, 2013, which was US\$1.0409 per A\$1.00. The noon buying rate on May 10, 2013 was US\$0.9987 per A\$1.00.

Fiscal year	Period End	Average Rate ¹	High	Low
2009	0.6925	0.7948	0.9797	0.6073
2010	0.9169	0.8507	0.9369	0.6941
2011	1.0358	0.9450	1.0358	0.8172
2012	1.0367	1.0456	1.1026	0.9453
2013	1.0409	1.0317	1.0591	0.9688
Month	Period End		High	Low
November 2012	1.0429		1.0470	1.0315
December 2012	1.0393		1.0555	1.0350
January 2013	1.0433		1.0579	1.0401
February 2013	1.0241		1.0422	1.0202
March 2013	1.0409		1.0484	1.0164
April 2013	1.0372		1.0564	1.0255
May 2013 (through May 10, 2013)	0.9987		1.0313	0.9987

¹ The average of the noon buying rates on the last day of each month during the period.

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE CONTROL RESTRICTIONS

The Australian dollar is convertible into U.S. dollars at freely floating rates, subject to the sanctions described below. The Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011 promulgated under the Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011, the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 of Australia, and other laws and regulations in Australia restrict or prohibit payments, transactions and dealings with assets having a prescribed connection with certain countries or named individuals or entities subject to international sanctions or associated with terrorism or money laundering.

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade maintains a list of all persons and entities having a prescribed connection with terrorism which is available to the public at the Department's website at http://www.dfat.gov.au/icat/UNSC_financial_sanctions.html and a list of all persons and entities that are subject to autonomous sanctions (which include economic sanctions) at http://www.dfat.gov.au/un/unsc_sanctions/autonomous_sanctions_measures.html.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION PRESENTATION

Investors should read the following discussion regarding the presentation of our financial information together with the financial information presented elsewhere in this Report, our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report, sections 1.0 to 4.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and our historical financial statements.

Our financial information

In addition to this section, investors should refer to the discussion of our historical financial information included elsewhere in this Report and in the additional information posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website, including:

- the section of this Report under the heading "Selected Financial Information", which presents summary audited consolidated balance sheet data as at March 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, income statement data for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and other historical financial data and metrics;
- the section of this Report under the heading "Macquarie Group Limited — Our business — Trading conditions and market update", which includes a discussion of operating conditions during the 2013 fiscal year and the impact of such operating conditions on MGL Group;
- the section of this Report under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operation and Financial Condition" in this Report, which incorporates by reference:
 - our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report, which includes a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013 compared to the year ended March 31, 2012, and which has been posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website; and
 - sections 1.0 to 4.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report, which includes a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011, and which has been posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website;
- MBL's Pillar 3 Disclosure Documents for the half year ended September 30, 2012 and the quarter ended December 31, 2012, which describe MBL's capital position, risk management policies and risk management framework and the measures adopted to monitor and report within the framework and which is posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website; and
- our historical financial statements, which are included in the extracts from our 2013 and 2012 Annual Reports posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website.

Our historical financial statements

Our 2013 annual financial statements include our audited financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. Our operating segments, as reported in accordance with AGAAP, reflect our current operating groups and divisions. See our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for further information.

MGL Group is divided into the following operating groups for internal reporting and risk management purposes: Macquarie Securities; Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities; Macquarie Funds; Banking & Financial Services; Macquarie Capital; and Corporate & Asset Finance. Transfers between segments are determined on an arm's-length basis and are eliminated on consolidation.

We report certain items in the Corporate segment, which includes the Group Treasury division, the Head Office and central support functions. During the 2013 fiscal year, the legacy assets of the former Real Estate Banking division were also transferred to the Corporate segment. Items of income and expense within the Corporate segment include the net impact of managing liquidity for MGL Group, earnings on capital, non-trading derivative volatility, unallocated head office costs and employment related costs of central support functions (service areas), income tax expense and distributions to holders of CPS, MIPS, MIS and ECS. The Corporate segment also includes the impact of changes in credit spreads on non-trading financial instruments that are classified as fair value through profit or loss. The items reported in the Corporate segment do not form part of the total profit contribution provided by our operating groups. The total contribution to profit by operating groups plus the contribution to profit included in the Corporate segment equate to our total profit attributable to ordinary equity holders.

Impact of acquisitions and disposals on the 2013, 2012 and 2011 fiscal years

During the 2013 fiscal year, MGL Group acquired a European rail leasing business.

During the 2012 fiscal year, MGL Group acquired Utility Metering Services (which trades as OnStream), a gas and electricity meter reading and installation business in the United Kingdom. In addition, Banking & Financial Services exited certain non-core activities and Macquarie Securities closed or scaled back a number of derivatives businesses, particularly in Europe. See our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for further information.

During the 2011 fiscal year, MGL Group acquired a number of asset portfolios, entities and businesses, including:

- *Sal. Oppenheim*. On April 7, 2010, MGL Group acquired the equity derivatives, cash equities sales and research businesses of Sal. Oppenheim jr & Cie ("*Sal. Oppenheim*"), a German private bank;
- *International Lease Finance Corporation*. On April 14, 2010, MGL Group acquired International Lease Finance Corporation's ("*ILFC*") aircraft operating lease portfolio;
- *GMAC Australia*. On April 30, 2010, MGL Group acquired GMAC Australia's retail auto leases and loans portfolio;
- *Presidio Partners*. On November 18, 2010, MGL Group acquired Presidio Partners, a U.S. based real estate private capital raising and advisory firm with operations in North America and Europe;
- *INNOVEST Kapitalanlage AG*. On March 8, 2011, MGL Group acquired INNOVEST Kapitalanlage AG, an Austrian asset manager; and
- *REGAL Capital Advisors*. On March 10, 2011, MGL Group acquired REGAL Capital Advisors, a U.S.-based advisory firm specializing in the gaming, lodging and leisure industries.

In accordance with AASB 3 "Business Combinations", provisional amounts for the initial accounting of acquisitions made during each fiscal year were reported in MGL Group's 2013, 2012 and 2011 annual financial statements, respectively.

For further information on how these businesses have been integrated into MGL Group, see "Macquarie Group Limited — Operating groups" below, and for information on their impact on our results of operation and financial condition for the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years, see our segment analysis in section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and in section 3.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

For further information on acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses during the 2013, 2012 and 2011 fiscal years, see Note 42 "Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses" to MGL Group's 2013

annual financial statements and Note 45 “Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses” to MGL Group’s 2012 annual financial statements, respectively.

Certain differences between AGAAP and US GAAP

Investors should be aware that the financial information contained or incorporated by reference in this Report and in the additional information posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website have been prepared and presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the recognition and measurement principles prescribed in the current interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards, or AGAAP. There are differences between AGAAP and US GAAP that may be material to the financial information contained or incorporated by reference in this Report and in the additional information posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website. MGL Group has not provided a quantitative reconciliation or narrative discussion of these differences in this Report. Investors should therefore consult their own professional advisors for an understanding of the differences between AGAAP and US GAAP and how those differences might affect the financial information included in this Report and, more generally, the financial results of MGL Group going forward.

The accounting policies adopted by entities within MGL Group are as reported in Note 1 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

Critical accounting policies and significant judgments

Note 1 to our 2013 annual financial statements provides a list of the significant accounting policies. While we regard all of our significant accounting policies as important to consider in evaluating our financial statements, we have identified the following policies as particularly involving critical accounting estimates and requiring management’s exercise of judgment.

Basis of preparation and selection of policies

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Consequently, the financial statements incorporated by reference herein and in the additional information posted on MGL’s U.S. Investors’ Website are also prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying its accounting policies. Those areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements are discussed in this section, as a guide to understanding how their application affects our reported results. A broader and more detailed description of the accounting policies we employ is shown in Note 1 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. Management believes the estimates used in preparing the financial statements are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities in our trading portfolio, those designated at fair value through profit and loss, and derivative instruments, are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Fair value reflects the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm’s-length transaction.

Key judgments affecting this accounting policy relate to how management determines fair value for such assets and liabilities. Market prices or rates are used to determine fair value where an active market exists.

Where no active market price or rate is available, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions prevailing at balance sheet dates. The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the choice of valuation model used and the underlying assumptions made regarding factors such as timing and amounts of future cash flows, discount rates, credit risk and volatility. The valuation techniques are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified by our Risk Management group before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure the outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent possible, models use only observable data (for example, for over the counter derivatives), however areas such as credit risk, volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Where 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, then any profit is recognized immediately.

Business combinations

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations (excepting business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control) which occurred before April 1, 2010. From April 1, 2010, business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Cost is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets acquired, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange plus, for business combinations occurring before April 1, 2010, any costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognized directly in equity, and those arising on borrowings are capitalized and included in interest expense using the effective interest method.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair value on the acquisition date. MGL Group can elect, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, to measure non-controlling interest (“NCI”) relating to ordinary shares either at fair value or at the NCI’s proportionate share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. The excess of the consideration over MGL Group’s share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the consideration is less than MGL Group’s share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired. For contingent consideration given in business combinations occurring from April 1, 2010, the amount is subsequently remeasured to its fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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

Distinguishing between whether assets or a business is acquired therefore involves more judgment. Some of the factors that MGL Group uses in identifying a business combination are:

- the nature of MGL Group’s industry and business model, which affects the nature of an input, process or output;
- whether the acquisition included at least a majority of the critical inputs (e.g., tangible or intangible assets, and intellectual property) and a majority of the critical processes (e.g., strategic processes, skilled and experienced workforce);
- the relative ease of replacing the critical processes not acquired by either integrating within MGL Group’s existing processes or sub-contracting them to third parties; and
- the presence of goodwill.

Impairment of loan assets

All loan assets are held at amortized cost and are subject to recurring review and assessment for possible impairment. All bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified. Provisions for loan losses are based on an incurred loss model, which recognizes a provision where there is objective evidence of impairment at each balance date, and is calculated based on the discounted values of expected future cash flows. Specific provisions are recognized where impairment of individual loans are identified. Where individual loans are found not to be impaired, they are placed into pools of assets with similar risk profiles and collectively assessed for losses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment losses decrease and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognized, the previously recognized impairment losses are reversed through the income statement to the extent of what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Impairment of equity accounted investments

Equity accounted investments are recorded at cost, adjusted for post acquisition profits or losses recognized in the income statement and its share of post acquisition reserves recognized within equity. Whenever there is an indication an equity accounted investment may be impaired, the investment's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized immediately in the income statement. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell or the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the investment. Subsequent impairment reversal is recognized in the income statement.

Impairment of investment securities available-for-sale

MGL performs an assessment at each balance date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that available-for-sale financial assets have been impaired. Impairment exists if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (loss event) which have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

For equity securities classified as available-for-sale, the main indicators of impairment are: significant changes in the market, economic or legal environment and a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost. In making this judgment, MGL evaluates, among other factors, the normal volatility in share price and the period of time for which fair value has been below cost.

In the case of debt securities classified as available-for-sale, observable data that relates to loss events are considered, including adverse changes in the payment status of the issuer and national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on those assets.

In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial condition of the investee, industry and sector performance, operational and financing cash flows or changes in technology.

When the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset is less than its initial carrying amount and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss recognized directly in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognized in the income statement for equity securities classified as available-for-sale are not subsequently reversed through the income statement. However impairment losses recognized for debt investment securities classified as available-for-sale are subsequently reversed through the income statement if the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement.

Impairment of disposal groups classified as held-for-sale

Assets classified as held-for-sale are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Assets classified as held-for-sale, or included within a disposal group that is classified as held-for-sale, are not depreciated. An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent writedown of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain would be recognized for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell, limited by the previous cumulative impairment loss recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of sale would be recognized at the date of sale.

Acquisitions and disposals of controlled entities, joint ventures and associates, and held-for-sale investments

We acquire and dispose of investments regularly. Upon acquisition, the accounting treatment depends on the level of influence that we exert over the decision making in relation to the financial and operating policies of the investee:

- where control of an entity was obtained, its results have been included in the consolidated income statement from the date on which control commenced. Where control of an entity ceased, its results are included for that part of the fiscal year during which control existed;
- associates and joint ventures are entities over which we have significant influence or joint control, and are accounted for under the equity method except for those which are held-for-sale; and
- assets classified as held-for-sale include controlled entities and interests in associates or joint ventures whose carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. Assets classified as held-for-sale are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Management determines the dates of obtaining/losing control, significant influence or joint control, of another entity based on an assessment of all pertinent facts and circumstances that affect the ability to influence the decision making in relation to the financial and operating policies of that entity. Facts and circumstances that have the most impact include the contractual arrangements agreed with the counterparty, the manner in which those arrangements are expected to operate in practice, and whether regulatory approval is required to complete the transaction. The acquisition/disposal date does not necessarily occur when the transaction is closed or finalized at law.

Debt issued at amortized cost

MGL Group has on issue debt securities and instruments which are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes only those financial liabilities that have been designated by management as held at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. The policy of management is to designate a financial liability as such if: (i) the liability contains embedded derivatives which must otherwise be separated and carried at fair value; (ii) the liability is part of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities managed and evaluated on a fair value basis; or (iii) if by doing so eliminates (or significantly reduces) a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Interest expense on such items is recognized in the income statement in interest expense.

Loan capital

Loan capital is debt issued by MGL Group with terms and conditions that qualify for inclusion as capital under APRA Prudential Standards. Loan capital debt issues are initially recorded at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and thereafter at either amortized cost using the effective interest method (for convertible

preference securities and subordinated debt at amortized cost) or at fair value through profit or loss (for subordinated debt at fair value through profit and loss).

Special purpose entities and securitizations

Securitized positions are held through a number of special purpose entities, which are generally categorized as mortgage special purpose entities and other special purpose entities, and include certain managed funds and repackaging vehicles. Where we are exposed to the majority of the residual risk associated with these special purpose entities, their underlying assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position and income statement.

When assessing whether a special purpose entity is controlled (and therefore consolidated), judgment is required about risks and rewards as well as our ability to make operational decisions for the special purpose entity. The range of factors that are considered in assessing control are whether: (i) a majority of the benefits of a special purpose entity's activities are obtained; (ii) a majority of the residual ownership risks related to the special purpose entity's assets are obtained; (iii) the decision making powers of the special purpose entity vest with us; and (iv) the special purpose entity's activities are being conducted on behalf of us according to our specific business needs.

Income tax

The income tax expense for the year is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized when temporary differences arise between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts which give rise to a future tax benefit, or where a benefit arises due to unused tax losses, but are only recognized in both cases to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences or tax losses. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized when such temporary differences will give rise to taxable amounts being payable in future periods.

MGL and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities apply the tax consolidation regime in Australia. Under the terms and conditions of the tax funding agreement, MBL Group will be charged or reimbursed for current tax liabilities or assets incurred by MGL in connection with their activities. As a consequence, MBL Group will recognize amounts receivable or payable under a tax funding agreement with MGL.

Management exercises judgment in determining whether deferred tax assets, particularly in relation to tax losses, are probable of recovery. Factors considered include the ability to offset tax losses within the group in the relevant jurisdiction, the length of time that tax losses are eligible for carry forward to offset against future profits and whether future profits are expected to be sufficient to recoup losses.

Impairment of goodwill and other identifiable intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration over the fair value of MGL Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired entity at the date of acquisition. Goodwill arising from business combinations is included in intangible assets on the face of the balance sheet. Goodwill arising from acquisitions of associates is included in the carrying amount of investments in associates.

Other identifiable intangible assets

An intangible asset is considered to have an indefinite useful life where it is expected to contribute to MGL Group's net cash inflows indefinitely.

Licenses and trading rights are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. These assets are not amortized because they are considered to have an indefinite useful life.

Management rights have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of management rights over the estimated useful life, usually a period not exceeding 20 years.

Customer and servicing contracts acquired with a finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. Amortization is calculated based on the timing of projected cash flows of the relationships over their estimated useful lives.

Customer and servicing contracts with an indefinite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Software

Certain internal and external costs directly incurred in acquiring and developing certain software are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life, usually a period of three years. Costs incurred on software maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Impairment

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization but are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For intangible assets that have a finite useful life, an assessment is made at each reporting date for indications of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Intangible assets (other than goodwill) that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Revenue recognition of dividends and distributions

Dividends and distributions are recognized as income when MGL Group becomes entitled to the dividend or distribution. Dividends from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognized in the income statement when MGL Group's right to receive the dividend is established. When accounting for a dividend or distribution, judgment is required about whether it is recognized as income or a return of capital.

Management exercises judgment in determining whether a dividend or distribution is recognized as income or a return of capital. Factors considered include: whether the payment follows a legal process to reduce either the number of outstanding shares or the amount of share capital; whether evidence exists clearly demonstrating that the distribution is a return of capital originally invested by the investor; the substance of the payment; whether other transactions occur with the same counterparty at the same time as, or in contemplation of, the payment; whether the payment is from profits in proportion to the investor's particular class of capital; when a dividend is paid in the form of additional equity of the investee, whether all investors retain their same relative ownership interest in the investee; and whether the criteria for derecognizing part, or all, of an investment in a financial asset are met, among others.

Pending accounting standards changes

For a description of standards, interpretations and amendments to AGAAP that are not yet effective but could have a significant impact on our accounting policies, see Note 1 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

Non-GAAP financial measures

We report our financial results in accordance with AGAAP. However, we include certain financial measures and ratios that are not prepared in accordance with AGAAP that we believe provide useful information to investors

in measuring the financial performance and condition of our business for the reasons set out below. In addition, some of these non-GAAP financial measures are used by MGL Group in respect of our financial results. These non-GAAP financial measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by AGAAP and, therefore, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other entities, nor should they be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with AGAAP. You are cautioned, therefore, not to place undue reliance on any non-GAAP financial measures and ratios included or incorporated by reference into this Report and in the additional information posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website. These measures include:

Assets under Management

Assets under Management provides a consistent basis for measuring the scale of the funds management activities across our operating groups. Assets under Management is calculated as the proportional ownership interest in the underlying assets of funds and other assets managed by entities in MBL Group or the Non-Banking Group, as applicable, on behalf of third parties that are not funds managed by any MGL Group entity. This calculation is adjusted to exclude cross-holdings between funds managed by entities in MBL Group or the Non-Banking Group, as applicable, and is further adjusted to reflect the proportional ownership interest in the relevant fund manager.

Substantially all of MGL's Assets under Management is reported by Macquarie Funds with approximately 1% (as at March 31, 2013) reported by other operating groups.

Equity under Management

Equity under Management is a non-GAAP financial measure used by the Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets division, which is part of Macquarie Funds in the Non-Banking Group. Base management fees for that business, especially infrastructure and certain other alternative asset funds, are generally calculated with reference to Equity under Management. Equity under Management is considered an appropriate measure of the size of our funds as the calculation of Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets' base management fee income is based on a percentage of Equity under Management.

Equity under Management is the aggregate of listed funds (market capitalization at the measurement date plus underwritten or committed future capital raisings), unlisted funds (committed capital from investors at the measurement date less called capital subsequently returned to investors), hybrid instruments (face value of tickets and of exchangeable bonds), and managed assets (invested capital at measurement date).

Where a fund is managed through a joint venture with another party, the Equity under Management amount is then weighted based on our proportionate economic interest in the joint venture management entity.

International income

International income is a non-GAAP financial measure that we believe provides investors and analysts with a basis for determining the scale of our operations outside of Australia. Operating income is classified as "international" with reference to the geographic location in which the customer resides or services are provided. This may not be the same geographic location where the operating income is derived. For example, we classify operating income generated by work performed for clients based outside Australia and booked in Australia as "international". Income from funds management activities is allocated by reference to the location of the funds' assets.

International income as a percentage of net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items)

International income as a percentage of net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) is a non-GAAP financial measure. To calculate this percentage, international income is divided by net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items).

Earnings on capital and other corporate items

Earnings on capital and other corporate items is a non-GAAP financial measure. Net operating income, an AGAAP financial measure, includes the income generated by our operating groups, income from the investment of our capital, and other items of operating income not attributed to our operating groups. Earnings on capital and other corporate items is net operating income *less* the operating income generated by our operating groups.

Funded loan assets and funded statutory statement of financial position

Funded loan assets is a non-GAAP financial measure. Funded loan assets is determined based on the funded statements of financial position of MGL Group and not the statutory statement of financial position classification. MGL Group's statutory statement of financial position is prepared based on AGAAP and includes certain accounting gross-ups and non-recourse self funded assets that do not represent a funding requirement of MGL Group. A reconciliation between the reported assets and the net funded loan assets at March 31, 2013 is presented in section 4.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this Report and does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Report. You should read this entire Report carefully, including the risk factors and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes related thereto.

Overview

MGL is an ASX-listed diversified financial services holding company headquartered in Sydney, Australia and regulated as a NOHC by APRA. As a provider of banking, financial, advisory, investment and funds management services, MGL is primarily a client-driven business which generates income by providing a diversified range of products and services to clients. MGL Group acts on behalf of institutional, corporate, and retail clients and counterparties around the world. MGL's market capitalization as at the close of business on May 3, 2013 was A\$14.7 billion (approximately US\$15.2 billion based on the noon buying rate on May 3, 2013 of US\$1.0313 per A\$1.00).

At March 31, 2013, MGL employed over 13,600 staff, had total assets of A\$150.8 billion and total equity of A\$11.9 billion. For the 2013 fiscal year, our net operating income was A\$6.7 billion and profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders was A\$851 million. As at March 31, 2013, MGL conducted its operations in 28 countries, with 63% of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) being derived from international income. See "Macquarie Group Limited — Our business — Regional activity" below for further information. MGL was incorporated in the State of Victoria on October 12, 2006. Its principal place of business is Level 7, No. 1 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales 2000, Australia. The telephone number of its principal place of business is +612-8232-3333.

Board and management changes during the 2013 fiscal year

The following board and management changes occurred during the 2013 fiscal year:

- David Bennett was appointed to the role of Group Treasurer, effective October 8, 2012. Mr. Bennett joined MGL in 1999 following the acquisition of Bankers Trust and was appointed an Executive Director in 2001. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and has over 30 years of experience in debt markets;
- Michael Coleman was appointed to the Boards of MGL and MBL as a Non-Executive Director, effective November 9, 2012. Mr. Coleman is currently Deputy Chairman of the Financial Reporting Council, a member of the Audit Committee of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Chairman of the Reporting Committee of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a member of the Advisory Board of Norton Rose Australia. He is also Chairman of Planet Ark Environmental Foundation, Chair of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Accounting and Assurance Services Research at the University of New South Wales and a Director of Osteoporosis Australia, and was previously Chairman of ING Management Limited. Previously, he was an audit partner at KPMG for 30 years. Mr. Coleman holds a Master of Commerce from the University of New South Wales;
- Catherine Livingstone notified the Boards of MGL and MBL of her intention not to seek re-election at the upcoming Annual General Meeting and accordingly will be retiring as a director of MGL and MBL following the Annual General Meeting. Michael Coleman will succeed Ms. Livingstone as Chairman of the Board Audit Committee following the Annual General Meeting;
- On May 3, 2013, Peter Maher, Group Head of Banking & Financial Services, announced his intention to retire from MGL and MBL; and
- On May 3, 2013, MGL announced that Greg Ward was appointed Group Head of Banking & Financial Services, in addition to his current position as Deputy Managing Director of MGL and Chief Executive

Officer of MBL.

Recent developments

On May 3, 2013, MGL announced that MBL had launched a public tender offer to repurchase its outstanding U.S. dollar denominated 144A Commonwealth government guaranteed debt. On May 14, 2013, MGL launched an offer to replace its existing CPS through the offer of Macquarie Group Capital Notes (“MCN”). The MCNs will be issued by MGL and will be fully paid, subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that mandatorily convert into the ordinary shares of MGL in June 2021 (subject to certain conditions), unless earlier redeemed, exchanged or written off in accordance with its terms. The offer includes a reinvestment offer for existing CPS holders and a priority offer for MGL shareholders for the new security.

Our key strengths

We believe our profitability, the diversification of our businesses and our geographic spread has been supported by the following key strengths:

- *Leading Australian and strong international franchise.* We are a leading Australian financial services firm that provides diverse financial services in Australia, with particular strengths in funds management, M&A, infrastructure advisory and management, securities origination, project advisory work and securities, foreign exchange and energy and commodities trading. This has created a strong base for our domestic and international growth and diversification. Over the last 10 years, we have significantly increased the amount of business we conduct outside of Australia and have transformed from a leading Australian financial services firm growing internationally into a global provider of diversified financial services headquartered in Australia. See “Macquarie Group Limited — Our history and evolution” below for further information.
- *Strong brand and reputation.* We believe our business successes have resulted in us achieving a level of recognition for quality, integrity, and innovative products and services that has been an important element in our ability to maintain, grow and diversify our businesses.
- *Diversified earnings.* Our diversified earnings base has been an important factor in our successful growth. MGL Group’s diverse sources of income include the following:
 - *Fee and commission income*, including:
 - Brokerage and commission income from institutional cash equities services provided to retail and institutional clients by Macquarie Securities, brokerage fee income from Banking & Financial Services, as well as brokerage revenues in futures execution and clearing markets from Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities;
 - Funds management fee income (including base fees, which are ongoing fees generated from funds management activities, and performance fees, which are earned when the funds outperform predetermined benchmarks) from Macquarie Funds;
 - Fee income from M&A, advisory and underwriting services provided by Macquarie Capital and Macquarie Securities as well as fee income from mortgage securitization vehicles, lending activities and transaction fees;
 - Other fee and commission income from the Macquarie Wrap and other administration fee income from Banking & Financial Services, and structuring fee income from Macquarie Funds’ structured financial products; and
 - Income from life investment contracts and other unitholder investment assets from the provision of life insurance by Macquarie Life and True Index income earned on funds managed by Macquarie Funds.

- *Trading income* generated predominately through client trading activities and products issued by Macquarie Securities and Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities;
 - *Interest income* earned on residential mortgages, loans to Australian and Canadian businesses, loans on capital protected products and credit cards of Banking & Financial Services, interest income on trading assets from Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities and Macquarie Securities, and leasing, corporate lending and asset financing activities of Corporate & Asset Finance;
 - *Other income* from the sale of asset and equity investments, gains on the deconsolidation of controlled entities, operating lease income, dividends and distributions; and
 - *Equity accounted income* from principal investments in assets and businesses where significant influence is present.
- *Geographic diversity.* As at March 31, 2013, we employed over 13,600 people in 28 countries. Of those staff, approximately 55% were located in offshore markets. As MGL Group has expanded, we have applied the resources and experience of a global organization to our understanding of the local environment in the countries in which we operate.
 - *Ability to adapt to change.* Over time, we have demonstrated an ability to adapt to changing market conditions. We have sought to take advantage of new opportunities for acquisitions and organic growth in our areas of expertise and have also demonstrated a preparedness to exit businesses once profit opportunities have been exhausted. We believe our acquisitions have complemented our existing expertise in areas such as lending and leasing, energy, financial institutions and funds management and demonstrated our track record of successfully integrating new businesses. For further details of significant acquisitions, see “Macquarie Group Limited — Our history and evolution” below.
 - *Selective approach to growth and diversification.* In addition to adapting our existing businesses and expanding organically, we actively seek to diversify and grow our businesses in selective areas of expertise. We believe that our strategy of expanding selectively, seeking only to enter markets where our particular skills or expertise deliver added value to clients, maximizes our potential for success and is intended to minimize unexpected losses or reputational impacts as we seek to grow and diversify.
 - *Experience managing growth and diversity.* The experience of our management team in managing our growth and diversification has been important to our success in realizing the benefits and controlling the risks associated with undertaking varying businesses, developing scale, and growing in new and existing geographic regions.
 - *Business focus on fee income.* Our main business focus is on providing services to our clients rather than engaging in principal activities. While several of our businesses have and expect to continue to undertake principal investments as part of their M&A and funds management strategies, respectively, our main focus is on generating management and advisory fees, not assuming significant principal exposure.
 - *Strong capital position.* As at March 31, 2013, MGL had total regulatory capital of A\$12.9 billion, including A\$3.1 billion of capital in excess of MGL Group’s minimum APRA regulatory requirement on a Basel III basis. MGL Group continues to monitor regulatory and market developments in relation to liquidity and capital management, as discussed below under “Regulation and supervision”. For further information on our regulatory capital position as at March 31, 2013, see section 6.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.
 - *Risk management.* Managing risk is an integral part of our business, and we believe strong prudential management has been key to our success. Where we assume risk, we do so in what we believe to be a calculated and controlled framework. Our risk management framework is described in Note 37 to our

2013 annual financial statements and in the “Risk Management Report” in our 2013 Annual Report incorporated by reference herein. While our approach to risk is embedded across all business units, Risk Management manages the key risks applicable to the entire MGL Group along the following principles:

- *Independence.* Risk Management assesses and monitors risks for the entire MGL Group, is independent of the operating groups and is required to approve all major risk acceptance decisions.
- *Centralized risk management.* Risk Management’s MGL Group-wide responsibilities enable it to assess risks from the perspective of the entire MGL Group and allow it to apply a consistent approach across all operating areas.
- *Approval of new business activities.* Operating groups are required to consult with Risk Management before undertaking new businesses or activities, offering new products or entering new markets. Risk Management’s responsibility is to identify, quantify and assess the likely risks and establish prudential limits that, where appropriate, are approved by our Executive Committee and Board.
- *Continuous assessment.* Risk Management’s responsibilities include the ongoing review of the risks that our businesses are exposed to in order to account for changes in market circumstances and to our operating groups.
- *Frequent monitoring.* Risk Management uses centralized systems to monitor credit and market risks daily and liaise with operating groups and supporting divisions.

Our strategy

Our strategy is to focus on the medium term and is built on: providing services to clients; aligning the interests of shareholders, investors and staff; utilizing what we believe is a conservative approach to risk management; continuing to focus on growth and evolution; diversifying by business and geography; and adapting to change. This approach provides us with the flexibility to enter into new business sectors and regions as opportunities emerge and to expand our existing businesses in selective areas of expertise.

We seek to encourage growth and diversity by allowing strategy to be driven in the individual businesses at the operating level. However, equity, credit, market, liquidity, compliance and operational risks are centrally managed by our centralized Risk Management group, whose responsibility is to implement appropriate assessment and management policies in respect of these risks throughout MGL Group. MGL applies this existing strategy and risk management framework across MGL Group.

Our business has always evolved and changed to adapt to market conditions. We continually examine investment opportunities and have undertaken a number of strategic acquisitions in response to changing market conditions and opportunities that have been presented to us. See “Macquarie Group Limited — Our history and evolution” for further information about our acquisitions in the 2013 fiscal year. We expect to continue to assess strategic acquisition and merger opportunities and other corporate transactions as they arise, along with exploring opportunities for further organic growth in our existing and related businesses as an avenue of growth and diversification for MGL Group in the medium term.

Across our international operations, the strategy focuses on building a global platform in our key areas of expertise, through both acquisitions and organic growth, which we believe will enable us to offer a comprehensive range of MGL products to clients around the world. See “Macquarie Group Limited — Our business — Regional activity” below for further information on MGL’s performance across its key geographical regions.

Our business

Overview of MGL Group

At March 31, 2013, MGL had total assets of A\$150.8 billion and total equity of A\$11.9 billion. For the year ended March 31, 2013, our net operating income was A\$6.7 billion and profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders was A\$851 million, with 63% of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) derived from international income.

The tables below show the relative net operating income and profit contribution of each of our operating groups in the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Net operating income of MGL Group by operating group for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012¹

	Year ended		Movement
	Mar 13	Mar 12	
	A\$m	A\$m	%
Macquarie Capital.....	620	658	(6)
Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities.....	1,303	1,364	(4)
Macquarie Securities.....	752	893	(16)
Banking & Financial Services.....	1,383	1,371	1
Macquarie Funds.....	1,514	1,409	7
Corporate & Asset Finance.....	1,052	1,077	(2)
Total net operating income by operating group.....	6,624	6,772	(2)
Corporate ²	76	191	(60)
Total net operating income.....	6,700	6,963	(4)

Profit contribution of MGL Group by operating group for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012¹

	Year ended		Movement
	Mar 13	Mar 12	
	A\$m	A\$m	%
Macquarie Capital.....	150	85	76
Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities.....	563	539	4
Macquarie Securities.....	(50)	(194)	(74)
Banking & Financial Services.....	335	275	22
Macquarie Funds.....	755	645	17
Corporate & Asset Finance.....	694	698	(1)
Total contribution to profit by operating group.....	2,447	2,048	19
Corporate ²	(1,596)	(1,318)	21
Net profit after tax.....	851	730	76

¹ For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

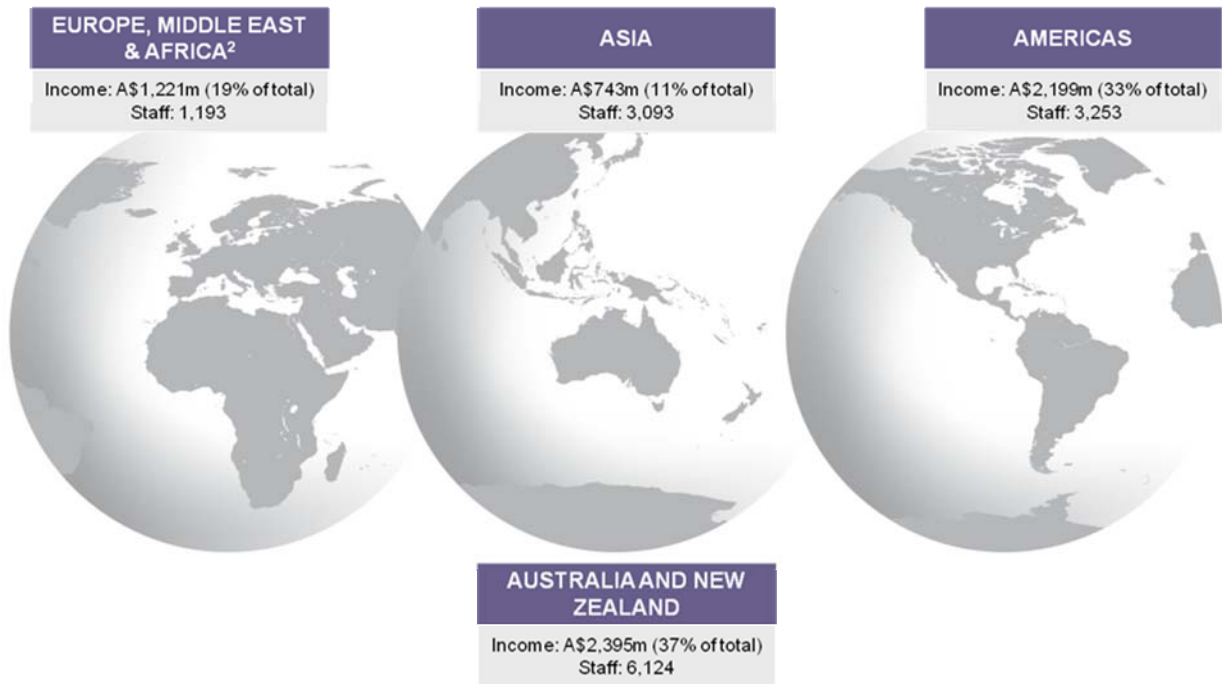
² The Corporate segment includes earnings on capital, group treasury operations, certain corporate costs not recharged to operating businesses, employment related costs, options expense, income tax expense, profit attributable to non-controlling interests and internal management accounting adjustments and charges. During the 2013 fiscal year, the legacy assets of the former Real Estate Banking division were also transferred to the Corporate segment. Net operating income and profit contribution reflected above for the Corporate segment represent net interest income on deposits held with external banks.

Regional activity

At March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 13,600 staff globally and conducted its operations in 28 countries.

The chart below shows MGL Group's international income by region in the 2013 fiscal year.

International income of MGL Group¹ by region for the year ended March 31, 2013



¹ For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

² Staff seconded to joint venture not included in official headcount (South Africa: Macquarie First South, Moscow: Macquarie Renaissance).

Australia and New Zealand. MBL Group, the predecessor of MGL Group, has its origins as the merchant bank Hill Samuel Australia Limited, created in 1969 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, London, and began operations in Sydney in January 1970 with only three staff. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 6,100 staff across Australia and New Zealand. In the 2013 fiscal year, Australia and New Zealand contributed A\$2.4 billion (37%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$2.7 billion (40%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Americas. MGL Group has been active in the Americas for almost 20 years, when we established our first office in New York in 1994, and has grown rapidly over the last several years, principally through acquisitions of Delaware Investments, FPK, Tristone, Blackmont and Constellation Energy, and the growth of our Energy Trading and Credit Trading businesses. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 3,200 staff across the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil. In the 2013 fiscal year, the Americas contributed A\$2.2 billion (33%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$2.0 billion (31%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Asia. MGL Group has been active in Asia for more than 18 years, when we established our first office in Hong Kong in 1995. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 3,000 staff across China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. MGL has expanded the regional investment and product platforms of Macquarie Funds, Corporate & Asset Finance as well as Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities, which had established an Asian regional “hub” in Singapore in the 2011 fiscal year. In the 2013 fiscal year, Asia contributed A\$743 million (11%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$740 million (11%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Europe, Middle East & Africa. MGL Group has been active in Europe since the late 1980s, in Africa since 2000 and the Middle East since 2005. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 1,100 staff across the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, South Africa, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. In the 2013 fiscal year, Europe, Middle East & Africa contributed A\$1.2 billion (19%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$1.2 billion (18%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements. For further information on our international income for the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years, see section 3.9 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

RISK FACTORS

We are subject to a variety of risks that arise out of our financial services and other businesses. We manage our ongoing business risks in accordance with our risk management policies and procedures, some of which are described in Note 37 to our 2013 annual financial statements. The following are some of the more significant risk factors that could affect our businesses, results of operation or financial condition.

Our business and financial condition has been and may be negatively impacted by adverse credit and other market conditions. Economic conditions, particularly in Europe, may have a negative impact on MGL's financial condition and liquidity.

In recent years, global credit and equity markets have been characterized by uncertainty and volatility, with such markets continuing to demonstrate reduced liquidity, widened credit spreads and decreased price transparency. More recently, these challenging market conditions have resulted primarily from the ongoing sovereign debt concerns in Europe and concerns about U.S., Chinese and global growth, along with other developments, such as uncertainty regarding the U.S. federal debt ceiling and U.S. federal budget and systemic reviews of the banking sector by rating agencies and regulators, imposing additional capital and other regulatory requirements. Our businesses operate in or depend on the operation of global markets, either directly or indirectly, including through exposures in securities, loans, derivatives and other activities. In particular, uncertainty in global credit markets, increased funding costs, constrained access to funding, and the decline in equity and capital market activity impacted transaction flow in a range of industry sectors, all of which adversely impacted our financial performance.

MGL may continue to endure similar or heightened adverse impacts in the future, depending upon factors such as whether economies in the United States and Europe recover and the rate at which those recoveries occur. MGL may also face new costs and challenges as a result of general economic and geopolitical events and conditions. For instance, a European sovereign default, slowdown in the U.S. recovery, slowing growth in emerging economies or departure of a European country from the Euro zone or the market perception of such events would disrupt global funding markets and the global financial system more generally. MGL may also be impacted indirectly through its counterparties that may have direct exposure to European sovereigns and financial institutions. See “Macquarie Group Limited — Additional financial disclosures for the 2013 fiscal year — Euro-zone exposures” for a description of MGL’s exposure in certain European countries as of March 31, 2013.

Since 2008, governments, regulators and central banks globally have taken numerous steps to increase liquidity and to restore investor and public confidence. There can be no assurance that the relief measures implemented by governments and central banks around the globe to restore confidence in financial systems and bolster economic growth will result in a sustained long-term stabilization of financial markets, or what impact the withdrawal of such relief measures or the consequential impacts of substantial fiscal stimulus on the budgets of sovereigns will have on global economic conditions or MGL’s financial condition.

Our advisory, transaction execution, funds management and lending businesses have been and may be adversely affected by market uncertainty or lack of confidence due to general declines in economic activity and other unfavorable economic, geopolitical or market conditions.

Poor economic conditions and other adverse geopolitical conditions can adversely affect and have adversely affected investor and client confidence, resulting in significant industry-wide declines in the size and number of underwritings and of financial advisory transactions, which could have an adverse effect on our revenues and our profit margins. For example, our M&A advisory and underwriting fee income and our client facilitation fee income may be impacted by transaction volumes. In addition, in certain circumstances, market uncertainty or general declines in market or economic activity may affect our client execution businesses by decreasing levels of overall activity or by decreasing volatility, but at other times market uncertainty and even declining economic activity may result in higher trading volumes or higher spreads or both. Our trading income may be adversely impacted during times of subdued market conditions and client activity. Market conditions, as well as declines in asset values, may cause our clients to transfer their assets out of our funds or other products or their brokerage accounts and result in reduced net revenues, principally in our funds management business. Our funds management fee income, including base and performance fees, may be impacted by volatility in equity values and returns from our managed funds. Our loan portfolio may also be impacted by deteriorating economic conditions. We assess the credit quality of our loan

portfolio and the value of our proprietary investments, including our investments in managed funds, for impairment at each reporting date. Our returns from asset sales are also subject to the current economic climate. In addition, if financial markets decline, revenues from our variable annuity products are likely to decrease.

Our liquidity, profitability and businesses may be adversely affected by an inability to access international capital markets or by an increase in our cost of funding.

Liquidity is essential to our business, and we rely on credit and equity markets to fund our operations. Our liquidity may be impaired by an inability to access secured or unsecured debt markets, an inability to sell assets or unforeseen outflows of cash or collateral. Our liquidity may also be impaired due to circumstances that we may be unable to control, such as general market disruptions, which may occur suddenly and dramatically, an operational problem that affects our trading clients or ourselves, or changes in our credit spreads, which are continuous, market-driven, and subject at times to unpredictable and highly volatile movements. For a more detailed description of liquidity risk, refer to section 5.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

General business and economic conditions are key considerations in determining our access to capital markets, cost of funding and ability to meet our liquidity needs and include, but are not limited to, changes in short-term and long-term interest rates, inflation, monetary supply, commodities volatility and results, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, relative changes in foreign exchange rates, consumer confidence and the relative strength of the economies in which we operate. Renewed turbulence or a worsening general economic climate, such as in Europe, could adversely impact any or all of these factors. Should conditions remain uncertain for a prolonged period, or deteriorate further, our funding costs may increase and may limit our ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing liabilities, which could adversely affect our ability to fund and grow our business or otherwise have a material impact on us.

In the event that our current sources of funding prove to be insufficient, we may be forced to seek alternative financing, which could include selling liquid securities or other assets. The availability of alternative financing will depend on a variety of factors, including prevailing market conditions, the availability of credit, our credit ratings and credit capacity. The cost of these alternatives may be more expensive than our current sources of funding or include other unfavorable terms, or we may be unable to raise as much funding as we need to support our business activities. This could slow the growth rate of our businesses, cause us to reduce our term assets and increase our cost of funding, all of which could reduce our profitability. In the event that we are required to sell assets, there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain favorable prices on some or all of the assets we offer for sale or that we will be able to successfully complete asset sales at an acceptable price or in an acceptable timeframe. In addition, the sale of income earning assets may adversely impact our income in future periods.

Many of our businesses are highly regulated and we could be adversely affected by temporary and permanent changes in regulations and regulatory policy and increased compliance requirements, particularly for financial institutions, in the markets in which we operate.

Many of our businesses are highly regulated in most jurisdictions in which we do business. We have businesses in multiple sectors, including as licensed brokers, investment advisers or other regulated financial services providers. We operate similar kinds of businesses across multiple jurisdictions, and some of our businesses operate across more than one jurisdiction or sector and are regulated by more than one regulator. Additionally, some members of MGL Group own or manage assets and businesses that are regulated. Our businesses include regulated banks (in Australia and the United Kingdom) that operate branches in the United Kingdom, the Dubai International Finance Centre, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea and representative offices in the United States, New Zealand and Switzerland. The regulations vary from country to country but generally are designed to protect depositors and the banking system as a whole, not holders of MGL's securities or creditors. In addition, as a diversified financial institution, many of our businesses are subject to financial services regulation other than prudential banking regulation in most jurisdictions in which we operate, including in the United States in respect of our broker-dealer, over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives and funds management businesses. Certain regulatory developments will significantly alter the regulatory framework and may adversely affect our competitive position and profitability. Some of the key regulators and regulatory frameworks applicable to our businesses are described below under "Regulation and supervision".

Regulatory agencies and governments frequently review banking and financial services laws, regulations and policies, including fiscal policies, for possible changes. Changes to laws, regulations or policies, including changes in interpretation or implementation of laws, regulations or policies, could substantially affect us or our businesses, the products and services we offer or the value of our assets. These may include changing required levels of liquidity and capital adequacy, increasing tax burdens generally and on financial transactions, limiting the types of financial services and products that can be offered and/or increasing the ability of other providers to offer competing financial services and products, as well as changes to prudential regulatory requirements. Future changes in laws, regulations or policies as described above can be unpredictable, and beyond our control and could adversely affect our business.

MGL is regulated by APRA as a NOHC. APRA may introduce new prudential regulations or modify existing regulations, including those that apply to MGL as a NOHC. Any such event could result in changes to the organizational structure of MGL Group and adversely affect the business or financial performance of MGL Group.

Global economic conditions have led to increased supervision and regulation, as well as changes in regulation in markets in which we operate, particularly for financial institutions, and will lead to further significant changes of this kind. In addition, regulation is becoming increasingly extensive and complex and some areas of regulatory change involve multiple jurisdictions seeking to adopt a coordinated approach or certain jurisdictions seeking to expand the territorial reach of their regulation. Furthermore, the nature and impact of future changes are not predictable and beyond our control and there is operational and compliance risk associated with the implementation of any new laws and regulations that apply to us as a financial institution. In particular, changes in applicable laws, regulations or other governmental policies could adversely affect one or more of our businesses and could require us to incur substantial costs.

We are responsible for ensuring that we comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements (including accounting standards, where applicable, as well as rules and regulations relating to corrupt and illegal payments and money laundering) and industry codes of practice, as well as meeting our ethical standards. The failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in suspensions, restrictions of operating licenses, fines and penalties or limitations on our ability to do business. They could also have adverse reputational consequences. These costs, expenses and limitations could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial performance or financial condition. The legal and regulatory requirements described above could also adversely affect the profitability and prospects of us or our businesses to the extent that they limit our operations and flexibility of our businesses. The nature and impact of future changes in such policies are not predictable and are beyond our control.

Changes and increased volatility in currency exchange rates may adversely impact our financial results and our financial and regulatory capital positions.

While our financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, a significant portion of our operating income is derived, and operating expenses are incurred, from our offshore business activities, which are conducted in a broad range of currencies and with counterparties around the world. Changes in the rate at which the Australian dollar is exchangeable for other currencies can impact our financial statements and the economics of our business.

Although we believe that we carefully manage our exposure to foreign currencies through matching of assets and liabilities in local currencies and through the use of foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge our exposure, we are still exposed to exchange risk. Insofar as we are unable to hedge or have not completely hedged our exposure to non-Australian currencies, our reported profit or foreign currency translation reserve would be affected.

Investors should be aware that exchange rate movements may adversely impact our future financial results. MGL Group's regulatory capital position may be adversely impacted by a depreciating Australian dollar, which increases the capital requirement for assets denominated in currencies other than Australian dollars.

Our business may be adversely affected by our failure to adequately manage the risks associated with certain strategic opportunities and new businesses, including acquisitions, and the exiting or restructuring of existing businesses.

From time to time we may evaluate strategic opportunities and undertake acquisitions of businesses, some of which may be material. Certain acquisition opportunities may arise, for example, as competitors choose to exit what they consider non-core activities. Our completed and prospective acquisitions and growth initiatives may cause us to become subject to unknown liabilities of the acquired or new business and additional or different regulations.

We may not achieve expected synergies from the acquisition, we may achieve lower than expected cost savings or otherwise incur losses, we may lose customers and market share, we may face disruptions to our operations resulting from integrating the systems, processes and personnel (including in respect of risk management) of the acquired business into MGL Group, our management's time may be diverted to facilitate the integration of the acquired business into MGL Group, or the acquisition may have negative impacts on our results, financial condition or operations. We may also underestimate the costs associated with outsourcing, exiting or restructuring existing businesses.

In addition, there are current and prospective strategic risks associated with timely business decisions, proper implementation of decisions or responsiveness to changes in our current operating environment. From time to time, we may evaluate other strategic opportunities, the outcome of which is dependent upon the quality of our strategic planning process, the implications of the strategy on risk appetite and our ability to evaluate and, if determined to be worthwhile, successfully implement such strategic opportunities.

Our business is substantially dependent on our brand and reputation.

We believe our reputation in the financial services markets and the recognition of the Macquarie brand by our customers are important contributors to our business. Many companies in MGL Group and many of the funds managed by entities owned, in whole or in part, by MGL use the Macquarie name. Our reputation and, as a result, our business and business prospects could be adversely affected if any of the entities using the Macquarie name take actions that bring negative publicity on MGL Group.

The financial condition and results of operation of MGL Group may be indirectly adversely affected by the negative performance, or negative publicity in relation to, any Macquarie-managed fund or funds that Macquarie has promoted or is associated with, as investors and lenders may associate such funds with the name, brand and reputation of MGL Group and other Macquarie-managed funds. In addition, if funds that use the Macquarie name or are otherwise associated with Macquarie-managed infrastructure assets, such as roads, airports, utilities and water distribution facilities that people view as community assets, are perceived to be managed inappropriately, those managing entities could be subject to criticism and negative publicity, harming our reputation and the reputation of other entities that use the Macquarie name.

Competitive pressure, both in the financial services industry as well as in the other industries in which we operate, could adversely impact our business and results of operation.

We face significant competition from local and international competitors, which compete vigorously for participation in the various markets and sectors across which we operate, including the financial services industry. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including our products and services, innovation, reputation and price. We believe that we will continue to experience pricing pressures in the future as some of our competitors seek to increase market share. We compete, both in Australia and internationally, with asset managers, retail and commercial banks, private banking firms, investment banking firms, brokerage firms, internet based firms and other investment and service firms in connection with the various funds and assets we manage and services we provide. In addition, any trend toward consolidation in the global financial services industry may create stronger competitors with broader ranges of product and service offerings, increased access to capital, and greater efficiency and pricing power. In recent years, competition in the financial services industry has also increased as large insurance and banking industry participants have sought to establish themselves in markets that are perceived to offer higher growth potential and as local institutions have become more sophisticated and competitive and have sought

alliances, mergers or strategic relationships. Many of our competitors are larger than we are and may have significantly greater financial resources than we do.

Our ability to retain and attract qualified employees is critical to the success of our business and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance.

Our employees are our most important resource, and our performance is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. As such, our continued ability to compete effectively in our businesses and to expand into new business areas and geographic regions depends on our ability to retain and motivate our existing employees and attract new employees. Competition from within the financial services industry and from businesses outside the financial services industry, such as professional service firms, hedge funds, private equity funds and venture capital funds, for qualified employees has historically been intense and is expected to increase during periods of economic growth.

In order to attract and retain qualified employees, we must compensate such employees at or above market levels. Typically, those levels have caused employee remuneration to be our greatest expense as our performance-based remuneration has historically been cash based and highly variable. Recent market events have resulted in increased regulatory and public scrutiny of corporate remuneration policies and the establishment of criteria against which industry remuneration policies may be assessed. As discussed further under “Regulation and supervision — APRA — Remuneration – Extensions to governance requirements for APRA-regulated institutions”, we may be subject to limitations on remuneration practices (which may or may not affect our competitors). These limitations may require us to further alter our remuneration practices in ways that could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain qualified and talented employees. If we are unable to continue to attract and retain qualified employees, as a result of such changes or otherwise, or are required to pay higher remuneration in order to attract and retain qualified employees to maintain our competitive position, or if increased regulation requires us to further change our remuneration policies, our performance, including our competitive position, could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, current and future laws (including laws relating to immigration and outsourcing) may restrict our ability to move responsibilities or personnel from one jurisdiction to another. This may impact our ability to take advantage of business and growth opportunities or potential efficiencies, which could adversely affect our profitability.

Our business is subject to the risk of loss associated with falling prices in the equity and other markets in which we operate.

We are exposed to changes in the value of financial instruments and other financial assets that are carried at fair market value, as well as changes to the level of our advisory and other fees due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads and other market risks. These changes may result from changes in economic conditions, monetary and fiscal policies, market liquidity, availability and cost of capital, international and regional political events, acts of war or terrorism, corporate, political or other scandals that reduce investor confidence in capital markets, natural disasters or pandemics or a combination of these or other factors. We trade in foreign exchange, interest rate, commodity, bullion, energy, securities and other markets and are an active price maker in the derivatives market. Certain financial instruments that we hold and contracts to which we are a party are increasingly complex, as we employ structured products to benefit our clients and ourselves, and these complex structured products often do not have readily available markets to access in times of liquidity stress. We may incur losses as a result of decreased market prices for products we trade, which decreases the valuation of our trading and investment positions, including our interest rate and credit products, currency, commodity and equity positions. In addition, reductions in the level of prices in the equity markets or increases in interest rates may reduce the value of our clients’ portfolios, which in turn may reduce the fees we earn for managing assets in certain parts of our business. Increases in interest rates or attractive conditions in other investments could cause our clients to transfer their assets out of our funds or other products.

Defaults by one or more other large financial institutions or counterparties could adversely affect financial markets generally.

The commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely interrelated as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships among financial institutions. As a result of, and in light of, recent significant volatility in the financial sector and the capital markets, concerns about, or a default by, one or more institutions or by a sovereign could lead to market-wide liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other institutions globally that may further affect us. This is sometimes referred to as “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms, hedge funds and exchanges that we interact with on a daily basis.

An increase in the failure of third parties to honor their commitments in connection with our trading, lending and other activities, including funds that we manage, may adversely impact our business.

We are exposed to the potential for credit-related losses that can occur as a result of an individual, counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations. Like any financial services organization, we assume counterparty risk in connection with our lending, trading, derivatives and other businesses where we rely on the ability of a third party to satisfy its financial obligations to us on a timely basis. The resulting credit exposure will depend on a number of factors, including declines in the financial condition of the counterparty, the value of property we hold as collateral and the market value of the counterparty instruments and obligations we hold. See Note 37 to our 2013 annual financial statements for a description of the most significant regional, business segment and individual credit exposures where we believe there is a significant risk of loss. Credit losses can and have resulted in financial services organizations realizing significant losses and in some cases failing altogether. To the extent our credit exposure increases, it could have an adverse effect on our business and profitability if material unexpected credit losses occur. We are also subject to the risk that our rights against third parties may not be enforceable in all circumstances.

Credit constraints of purchasers of our investment assets or on our clients may impact our income.

Historically, a portion of our income has been generated from the sale of assets to third parties, including our funds. If buyers are unable to obtain financing to purchase assets that we currently hold or purchase with the intention to sell in the future, we may be required to hold investment assets for a longer period of time than we historically have or may sell these assets at lower prices than we historically would have expected to achieve, which may lower our rate of return on these investments and require funding for periods longer than we have anticipated.

In addition, we have historically derived a portion of our income from M&A advisory fees which are typically paid upon completion of a transaction. Our clients that engage in mergers and acquisitions often rely on access to the secured and unsecured credit markets to finance their transactions. The lack of available credit and the increased cost of credit may adversely affect the size, volume and timing of our clients’ merger and acquisition transactions – particularly large transactions – and may also adversely affect our financial advisory and underwriting businesses.

Our businesses have been and may continue to be affected by changes in the levels of market volatility.

Certain of our trading businesses benefit from the trading and arbitrage opportunities created by market volatility, and decreases in volatility may reduce these opportunities and adversely affect the results of these businesses. On the other hand, increased volatility, while potentially increasing trading volumes and spreads, also increases market risk. Market risk can lead to trading losses and may cause us to reduce the size of our trading businesses in order to limit our risk exposure. Limiting the size of our trading businesses can adversely affect our profitability.

In periods when volatility is increasing, but asset values are declining significantly, it may not be possible to sell assets or it may only be possible to do so at steep discounts. In such circumstances we may be forced to either take on additional risk or to incur losses in order to decrease our market risk. In addition, increases in volatility increase the level of our risk weighted assets and increase our capital requirements. Increased capital requirements may require us to raise additional capital.

Failure to maintain our credit ratings and those of our subsidiaries could adversely affect our cost of funds, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets.

The credit ratings assigned to us and our subsidiaries by rating agencies are based on an evaluation of a number of factors, including our ability to maintain a stable and diverse earnings stream, strong capital ratios, strong credit quality and risk management controls, diverse funding sources and disciplined liquidity monitoring procedures. In addition, a credit rating downgrade could be driven by the occurrence of one or more of the other risks identified in this section or by other events.

If we fail to maintain our current credit ratings, this could (i) adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position, the willingness of counterparties to transact with us and our ability to access capital markets or (ii) trigger our obligations under certain bilateral provisions in some of our trading and collateralized financing contracts. Under these provisions, counterparties could be permitted to terminate contracts with us or require us to post additional collateral. Termination of our trading and collateralized financing contracts could cause us to sustain losses and impair our liquidity by requiring us to find other sources of financing or to make significant cash payments or securities movements.

We may incur losses as a result of ineffective risk management processes and strategies.

While we employ a broad and diversified set of risk monitoring and risk mitigation techniques, those techniques and the judgments that accompany their application cannot anticipate every economic and financial outcome or the specifics and timing of such outcomes. As such, we may, in the course of our activities, incur losses. There can be no assurance that the risk management processes and strategies that we have developed will adequately anticipate or be effective in addressing market stress or unforeseen circumstances.

For a further discussion of our risk management policies and procedures, see our “Risk Management Report” in our 2013 Annual Report and Note 37 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

Future growth, including through acquisitions, mergers and other corporate transactions, may place significant demands on our managerial, administrative, IT, risk management, operational and financial resources and may expose us to additional risks.

Future growth, including through acquisitions, mergers and other corporate transactions, may place significant demands on our legal, accounting, risk management and operational infrastructure and result in increased expenses. Our future growth will depend, among other things, on our ability to integrate new businesses, maintain an operating platform and management system sufficient to address our growth, attract employees and other factors described herein. If we do not manage our expanding operations effectively, our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses could be adversely affected.

A number of our recent and planned business initiatives and further expansions of existing businesses are likely to bring us into contact, directly or indirectly, with individuals and entities that are new clients, with new asset classes and other new products or new markets. These business activities expose us to new and enhanced risks, including reputational concerns arising from dealing with a range of new counterparties and investors, regulatory scrutiny of these activities, potential political pressure, increased credit-related and operational risks, including risks arising from accidents or acts of terrorism, and reputational concerns with the manner in which these businesses are being operated or conducted.

Poor performance of our funds would cause a decline in our revenue and results of operations and may adversely affect our ability to raise capital for future funds.

Our financial condition and results of operation are directly and indirectly affected by the results of the funds and the assets we manage, particularly our Macquarie-managed funds. Our revenue from Assets under Management is derived principally from three sources: (i) management fees, based on the size of our funds; (ii) incentive income, based on the performance of our funds; and (iii) investment income based on our investments in the funds, which we refer to as our “principal investments”. If the value of the funds we manage declines, our Assets under Management

would also decline, which would result in a decrease in our management fees from our funds. In the event that any of our funds perform poorly due to market conditions or our underperformance, our revenue and results of operations may decline. In addition, investors may withdraw their investments in our funds or may decline to invest in future funds we establish as a result of poor performance of our funds or otherwise.

Long-term underperformance can have negative implications for incentive income. If the return of a fund is negative in any period (quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the fund), then the amount of the performance deficit must be carried forward until eliminated.

The business model of MGL Group includes revenue it generates from management of alternative asset funds and transactions with the alternative asset funds it manages.

As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group had A\$347.4 billion in Assets under Management, and for the year ended March 31, 2013 derived A\$1.0 billion of base fee income from the funds that it managed. In addition to risks relating to fee income (as described above) and any credit exposure we may have to funds or assets owned by funds, MGL Group's funds model exposes it to such risks as:

- *Equity at risk:* MGL Group maintains an equity interest in a number of the funds that it manages. The market value of MGL Group's assets is directly affected by the value of the funds managed by MGL Group to the extent of its equity interest in those funds.
- *Reputation risk:* The Macquarie name is attached to many of the funds managed by MGL Group. Any adverse developments at any of the funds we manage or the assets managed by those funds could have an adverse impact on our reputation and public image which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.
- *Contingent liabilities:* In some instances entities in MGL Group have sold assets to funds managed by MGL Group mostly in circumstances when MGL Group is seeding a newly-formed fund with assets, or MGL Group has sold its interest in such assets to third parties. Under the terms of some of the agreements pursuant to which those assets have been sold we may have contingent liabilities as a result of the representations and warranties, covenants, indemnities or other provisions of those agreements.
- *Conflicts of interest:* MGL Group manages and advises a large number of funds, many of which compete for assets and investors. We have policies in place designed to manage conflicts of interest within MGL Group, but no assurance can be given that those policies will be adequate to prevent actual or perceived conflicts of interest.

If we are unable to effectively manage these risks, our funds management business and reputation could be materially harmed or we could be exposed to claims or other liabilities to investors in the funds.

We may experience further writedowns of our funds management assets, other investments, loan impairment provisions and other losses related to volatile market conditions.

MGL Group recorded A\$620 million of impairment charges for the year ended March 31, 2013, including A\$431 million of impairment charges on investment securities available-for-sale, investments in associates and joint ventures, and other non-financial assets, and A\$189 million of loan impairment provisions. Further impairments and provisions may be required in future periods if the market value of assets similar to those held were to decline.

In addition, market volatility has in recent years impacted the value of our funds. Future valuations, in light of factors then prevailing, may result in further impairments to our investments in our funds. In addition, at the time of any sale of our investments in our funds, the price we ultimately realize will depend on the demand in the market at the time and may be materially lower than their current market value. Any of these factors could require us to make further writedowns on our investments in our funds management assets and other investments and assets, which may be significant and may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition in future periods.

Our business operations expose us to potential tax liabilities that could have an adverse impact on our results of operation and our reputation.

We are exposed to risks arising from the manner in which the Australian and international tax regimes may be applied and enforced, both in terms of our own tax planning and compliance and the tax aspects of transactions on which we work with clients and other third parties. Our international, multi-jurisdictional platform increases our tax risks. In addition, as a result of increased funding needs by governments employing fiscal stimulus measures, revenue authorities in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate are known to have become more active in their tax collection activities. While we believe that we have in place controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that transactions involving third parties comply with applicable tax laws and regulations, any actual or alleged failure to comply with or any change in the interpretation, application or enforcement of applicable tax laws and regulations could adversely affect our reputation and affected business areas, significantly increase our own tax liability and expose us to legal, regulatory and other actions.

We may incur financial loss, adverse regulatory consequences or reputational damage due to inadequate or failed internal or external operational systems, processes, people or systems or external events.

Our businesses are highly dependent on our ability to process and monitor, on a daily basis, a very large number of transactions, many of which are highly complex, across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies. As our client base, business activities and geographical reach expands, developing and maintaining our operational systems and infrastructure becomes increasingly challenging. We must continuously update these systems to support our operations and growth, which may entail significant costs and risks of successful integration. Our financial, accounting, data processing or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, such as a spike in transaction volume or disruption in internet services provided by third parties, adversely affecting our ability to process these transactions or provide these services.

We are exposed to the risk of loss resulting from human error, the failure of internal or external processes and systems, or from external events. Such operational risks may include theft and fraud, cyber attacks, improper business practices, client suitability and servicing risks, product complexity and pricing, and valuation risk or improper recording, evaluating or accounting for transactions or breach of security and physical protection systems, or breaches of our internal policies and regulations. In addition, there have been a number of highly publicized cases around the world involving actual or alleged fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry in recent years, and we run the risk that employee misconduct could occur. It is not always possible to deter or prevent employee misconduct and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity have not been and may not be effective in all cases. In addition, we also face the risk of operational failure, termination or capacity constraints of any of the counterparties, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries we use to facilitate our securities or derivatives transactions, and as our interconnectivity with our clients and counterparties grows, we increasingly face the risk of operational failure with respect to our clients' and counterparties' systems. Any such failure, termination or constraint could adversely affect our ability to effect or settle transactions, service our clients, manage our exposure to risk, meet our obligations to counterparties or expand our businesses or result in financial loss or liability to our clients and counterparties, impairment of our liquidity, disruption of our businesses, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Our commodities activities, particularly our physical commodities trading businesses, subject us to the risk of unforeseen, hostile or potential catastrophic events, and environmental, reputational and other risks that may expose us to significant liabilities and costs.

Our physical oil and commodities-related activities are subject to the risk of unforeseen, hostile or catastrophic events, many of which are outside of our control, including natural disasters, leaks, spills, explosions, release of toxic substances, fires, accidents on land or at sea, terrorist attacks or other hostile or catastrophic events. In addition, we rely on third party suppliers or service providers to perform their contractual obligations, and any failure on their part could adversely affect our business. In addition, we may not be able to obtain insurance to cover some of these risks and the insurance that we have may be inadequate to cover our losses.

The occurrence of any such events may prevent us from performing under our agreements with clients, may impair our operations or financial results, and may result in litigation, regulatory action, negative publicity or other reputational harm.

Conflicts of interest could limit our current and future business opportunities.

As we expand our businesses and our client base, we increasingly have to address potential conflicts of interest, including situations where our services to a particular client conflict with, or are perceived to conflict with, our own proprietary investments or other interests or with the interests of another client, as well as situations where one or more of our businesses have access to material non-public information that may not be shared with other businesses within MGL Group. While we believe we have adequate procedures and controls in place to address conflicts of interest, including those designed to prevent the improper sharing of information among our businesses, appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult, and our reputation could be damaged and the willingness of clients to enter into transactions in which such a conflict might arise may be adversely affected if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with conflicts of interest. In addition, potential or perceived conflicts could give rise to claims by and liabilities to clients, litigation or enforcement actions.

Litigation, regulatory actions and contingent liabilities may adversely impact our results of operations.

We may, from time to time, be subject to material litigation, regulatory actions and contingent liabilities, for example, as a result of inappropriate documentation of contractual relationships, class actions or regulatory violations, which, if they crystallize, may adversely impact upon our results of operation and financial condition in future periods or our reputation. We regularly obtain legal advice and make provisions, as deemed necessary. There is a risk that any losses may be larger than anticipated or provided for or that additional litigation, regulatory actions or other contingent liabilities may arise. Furthermore, even where monetary damages may be relatively small, an adverse finding in a regulatory or litigation matter could harm our reputation or brand, thereby adversely affecting our business.

In conducting our businesses around the world, we are subject to political, economic, legal, operational and other risks.

In conducting our businesses and maintaining and supporting our global operations, we are subject to risks of possible nationalization, expropriation, price controls, capital controls, exchange controls and other restrictive governmental actions, as well as extreme weather events, natural disasters and acts of terrorism. We could also be affected by the occurrence of diseases. Geopolitical instability, such as threats of, potential for, or actual conflict, occurring around the world, including but not limited to the ongoing unrest and conflicts in the Middle East and escalating tensions in North Asia, may also adversely affect global financial markets, general economic and business conditions and MGL's ability to continue operating or trading in a country, which in turn may adversely affect MGL's business, operations and financial condition.

In addition, in some countries in which we do business or may in the future do business, in particular in emerging markets, the laws and regulations applicable to the financial services industry are uncertain and evolving, and it may be difficult for us to determine the exact requirements of local laws in every market. Our inability to remain in compliance with local laws in a particular market could have a significant and negative effect not only on our businesses in that market but also on our reputation generally. We are also subject to the enhanced risk that transactions we structure might not be legally enforceable in all cases.

We are also subject in our operations worldwide to rules and regulations relating to corrupt and illegal payments and money laundering, as well as laws, sanctions and economic trade restrictions relating to doing business with certain individuals, groups and countries. While we have invested and continue to invest in our anti-money laundering ("AML"), sanctions, and anti-bribery and anti-corruption compliance programs, the geographical diversity of our operations, employees, clients and customers, as well as the vendors and other third parties that we deal with, increases the risk that we may be found in violation of such rules or regulations and any such violation could subject us to significant penalties or adversely affect our reputation.

We are also subject to the risk that our agreements do not reflect the commercial intent of the parties, especially for complex transactions including those which involve derivatives.

There are restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries, such as MBL, to make payments to MGL.

MGL is a holding company and many of its subsidiaries, including its broker-dealer, bank and insurance subsidiaries, such as MBL, are subject to laws that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to MGL. Restrictions or regulatory action of that kind could impede access to funds that MGL needs to make payments on its obligations, including debt obligations, or dividend payments. In particular, the availability of MBL's funding to meet the obligations of MGL or the Non-Banking Group is subject to regulatory restrictions.

Failure of our insurance carriers or our failure to maintain adequate insurance cover could adversely impact our results of operations.

We maintain third party insurance and self-insurance that we consider to be prudent for the scope and scale of our activities. If our carriers fail to perform their obligations to us, our third party cover is insufficient or our self-insurance is too great for a particular matter or group of related matters, our net loss exposure could adversely impact our results of operations.

We are subject to risks in using custodians.

Certain funds we manage depend on the services of custodians to carry out certain securities transactions. In the event of the insolvency of a custodian, the funds might not be able to recover equivalent assets in full as they will rank among the custodian's unsecured creditors in relation to assets which the custodian borrows, lends or otherwise uses. In addition, the funds' cash held with a custodian will not be segregated from the custodian's own cash, and the funds will therefore rank as unsecured creditors in relation to the cash they have deposited.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth our capitalization as at March 31, 2013.

The information relating to MGL Group in the following table is based on our 2013 annual financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with AGAAP, and should be read in conjunction therewith.

	As at	
	Mar 13 US\$m ¹	Mar 13 A\$m
CAPITALIZATION		
Borrowings²		
Debt issued — due greater than 12 months	23,142	22,233
Subordinated debt — due greater than 12 months	2,651	2,547
Total borrowings³	25,793	24,780
Equity		
Contributed equity		
Ordinary share capital	7,164	6,882
Treasury shares	(1,060)	(1,018)
Exchangeable shares	37	36
Reserves	59	57
Retained earnings	5,662	5,439
Macquarie Income Preferred Securities	63	60
Macquarie Income Securities	407	391
Other non-controlling interests	105	101
Total equity	12,437	11,948
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION	38,230	36,728

¹ Conversions of Australian dollars to U.S. dollars have been made at the noon buying rate on March 29, 2013, which was US\$1.0409 per A\$1.00. See “Exchange rates” for further information on the historical rates of exchange between the Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

² At March 31, 2013, we had A\$5.9 billion of secured indebtedness due in greater than 12 months compared to A\$8.5 billion at March 31, 2012.

³ Total borrowings do not include our short-term debt securities, including the current portion of long-term debt, or securitizations. Short-term debt totaled A\$14.8 billion as at March 31, 2013 and securitizations totaled A\$10.7 billion as at March 31, 2013 compared to A\$12.5 billion and A\$13.0 billion, respectively, as at March 31, 2012.

For details on our short-term debt position as at March 31, 2013, see section 5.3 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The summary consolidated statement of financial position data as at March 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and income statement data for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 presented below have been derived from our audited financial statements for 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with AGAAP, which also complied with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. See “Financial information presentation” in this Report for further information. In addition, investors should read the following selected financial information together with the discussion in our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report and sections 1.0 to 4.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

The historical information in the following tables has been extracted from our historical financial statements.

Income statements

	Year ended					
	Mar 13 US\$m ¹	Mar 13 A\$m	Mar 12 A\$m	Mar 11 A\$m	Mar 10 A\$m	Mar 09 A\$m
Net interest income	1,423	1,367	1,333	1,275	1,080	938
Fee and commission income.....	3,562	3,422	3,364	3,891	3,721	4,045
Net trading income	1,284	1,234	1,035	1,389	1,299	1,157
Share of net profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	96	92	108	179	(230)	74
Other operating income and charges	609	585	1,123	931	768	(688)
Net operating income	6,974	6,700	6,963	7,665	6,638	5,526
Employment expenses	(3,407)	(3,273)	(3,560)	(3,890)	(3,101)	(2,359)
Brokerage, commission and trading- related expenses.....	(673)	(647)	(724)	(785)	(645)	(685)
Occupancy expenses.....	(406)	(390)	(456)	(483)	(482)	(393)
Non-salary technology expenses	(271)	(260)	(290)	(316)	(283)	(263)
Other operating expenses.....	(755)	(725)	(884)	(920)	(833)	(837)
Total operating expenses	(5,512)	(5,295)	(5,914)	(6,394)	(5,344)	(4,537)
Operating profit before income tax	1,462	1,405	1,049	1,271	1,294	989
Income tax expense	(554)	(533)	(287)	(282)	(201)	(15)
Profit after income tax	908	872	762	989	1,093	974
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests.....	(22)	(21)	(32)	(33)	(43)	(103)
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited	886	851	730	956	1,050	871

¹ Conversions of Australian dollars to U.S. dollars have been made at the noon buying rate on March 29, 2013, which was US\$1.0409 per A\$1.00. See “Exchange rates” for further information on the historical rates of exchange between the Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

Statement of financial position

	As at					
	Mar 13 US\$m	Mar 13 A\$m	Mar 12 A\$m	Mar 11 A\$m	Mar 10 A\$m	Mar 09 A\$m
ASSETS						
Receivables from financial institutions.....	17,192	16,516	18,510	18,607	15,400	17,508
Trading portfolio assets.....	20,585	19,776	12,689	14,898	12,138	9,260
Loan assets held at amortized cost.....	51,090	49,083	45,218	46,016	44,267	44,751
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.....	5,239	5,033	6,715	11,668	9,172	7,910
Derivative assets.....	15,305	14,704	22,078	21,185	21,561	27,428
Other assets.....	11,644	11,187	13,583	12,646	11,801	10,640
Investment securities available-for-sale.....	17,755	17,057	18,266	17,051	18,221	18,123
Intangible assets.....	1,271	1,221	1,351	1,317	1,456	759
Life investment contracts and other unit holder investment assets.....	7,536	7,240	5,904	5,059	4,846	4,314
Interest in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.....	2,132	2,048	2,664	2,790	3,927	6,123
Property, plant and equipment.....	5,874	5,643	5,235	5,007	1,900	605
Deferred income tax assets.....	1,322	1,270	1,279	1,245	1,124	1,186
Non-current assets and assets of disposal groups classified as held-for-sale.....	-	-	134	79	127	537
Total assets	156,945	150,778	153,626	157,568	145,940	149,144
LIABILITIES						
Payables to financial institutions.....	18,814	18,075	12,629	14,427	17,417	15,811
Trading portfolio liabilities.....	1,558	1,497	3,615	5,808	5,432	2,161
Derivative liabilities.....	15,460	14,853	21,022	21,572	21,706	27,371
Deposits.....	42,784	41,103	37,169	35,338	22,484	21,868
Debt issued at amortized cost.....	39,569	38,014	39,713	41,177	42,614	48,270
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.....	1,774	1,704	2,733	4,339	4,413	6,203
Other liabilities.....	12,898	12,391	15,096	14,524	12,798	10,529
Life investment contracts and other unit holder liabilities ..	7,513	7,218	5,897	5,055	4,864	4,312
Provisions.....	222	213	241	215	191	189
Deferred tax liabilities.....	564	542	436	287	235	4
Liabilities of disposal groups classified as held-for-sale.....	-	-	-	-	9	328
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	141,156	135,610	138,551	142,742	132,163	137,046
Loan capital						
Macquarie Convertible Preference Securities.....	641	616	614	595	593	591
Subordinated debt at amortized cost.....	2,711	2,604	2,579	1,832	916	1,496
Subordinated debt at fair value through profit or loss.....	-	-	150	467	499	451
Total loan capital	3,352	3,220	3,343	2,894	2,008	2,538
Total liabilities	144,508	138,830	141,894	145,636	134,171	139,584
Net assets	12,437	11,948	11,732	11,932	11,769	9,560
EQUITY						
Contributed equity						
Ordinary share capital.....	7,164	6,882	7,289	7,140	6,990	4,906
Treasury shares.....	(1,060)	(1,018)	(1,136)	(731)	(443)	(2)
Exchangeable securities.....	37	36	82	104	137	116
Reserves.....	59	57	44	310	280	17
Retained earnings.....	5,662	5,439	4,924	4,581	4,268	3,627
Total capital and reserves attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited.....	11,862	11,396	11,203	11,404	11,232	8,664
Non-controlling interests.....	575	552	529	528	537	896
Total equity	12,437	11,948	11,732	11,932	11,769	9,560

¹ Conversions of Australian dollars to U.S. dollars have been made at the noon buying rate on March 29, 2013, which was US\$1.0409 per A\$1.00. See "Exchange rates" for further information on the historical rates of exchange between the Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

Other financial data

	As at				
	Mar 13	Mar 12	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 09
Per share information					
<i>(Amounts in A\$)</i>					
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	251.2	210.1	282.5	320.2	309.6
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	246.1	202.3	275.9	317.4	308.6
<i>(Amounts in US\$)¹</i>					
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	261.5	217.8	292.6	293.6	163.1
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	256.2	209.7	285.8	291.0	162.6
Number of shares on issue (in millions)	339.5	348.6	346.8	344.2	283.4
Ratios					
Net loan losses as a percentage of loan assets (%) ²	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.9
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ³	1.4x	1.3x	1.3x	1.5x	1.2x
Expense/income ratio (%) ⁴	79.0	84.9	83.4	80.5	82.1
Return on equity (%) ⁵	7.8	6.8	8.8	10.1	9.9
Dividend payout ratio (%)	79.0	66.4	67.3	60.4	60.2

¹ Conversions of Australian dollars to U.S. dollars have been made at the noon buying rate on March 31 (or closest prior business day thereto) of the applicable year. See "Exchange rates" for further information on the historical rates of exchange between the Australian dollar and the U.S. dollar.

² Net loan losses as a percentage of loan assets excludes amounts relating to mortgage securitization special purpose entities. MGL's exposure in relation to these entities is largely mitigated by credit insurance. As a result, any loan losses in these vehicles do not have a material effect on our results.

³ For the purpose of computing ratios, earnings consist of net profit before interest costs, operating lease rental payments, income tax and non-controlling interests. Fixed charges consist of interest costs plus rental payments under operating leases.

⁴ Total operating expenses expressed as a percentage of net operating income.

⁵ The profit after income tax attributable to ordinary shareholders expressed as an annualized percentage of the average ordinary equity over the relevant period.

MACQUARIE GROUP LIMITED

Overview

MGL is an ASX-listed diversified financial services holding company headquartered in Sydney, Australia and regulated as a NOHC by APRA. As a provider of banking, financial, advisory, investment and funds management services, MGL is primarily a client-driven business which generates income by providing a diversified range of products and services to clients. MGL Group acts on behalf of institutional, corporate, and retail clients and counterparties around the world. MGL's market capitalization as at the close of business on May 3, 2013 was A\$14.7 billion (approximately US\$15.2 billion based on the noon buying rate on May 3, 2013 of US\$1.0313 per A\$1.00).

At March 31, 2013, MGL employed over 13,600 staff, had total assets of A\$150.8 billion and total equity of A\$11.9 billion. For the 2013 fiscal year, our net operating income was A\$6.7 billion and profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders was A\$851 million. As at March 31, 2013, MGL conducted its operations in 28 countries, with 63% of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) being derived from international income. See “— Our business — Regional activity” below for further information.

MGL was incorporated in the State of Victoria on October 12, 2006. Its principal place of business is Level 7, No. 1 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales 2000, Australia. The telephone number of its principal place of business is +612-8232-3333.

Board and management changes during the 2013 fiscal year

The following board and management changes occurred during the 2013 fiscal year:

- David Bennett was appointed to the role of Group Treasurer, effective October 8, 2012. Mr. Bennett joined MGL in 1999 following the acquisition of Bankers Trust and was appointed an Executive Director in 2001. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and has over 30 years of experience in debt markets;
- Michael Coleman was appointed to the Boards of MGL and MBL as a Non-Executive Director, effective November 9, 2012. Mr. Coleman is currently Deputy Chairman of the Financial Reporting Council, a member of the Audit Committee of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Chairman of the Reporting Committee of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a member of the Advisory Board of Norton Rose Australia. He is also Chairman of Planet Ark Environmental Foundation, Chair of the Advisory Board of the Centre for Accounting and Assurance Services Research at the University of New South Wales and a Director of Osteoporosis Australia, and was previously Chairman of ING Management Limited. Previously, he was an audit partner at KPMG for 30 years. Mr. Coleman holds a Master of Commerce from the University of New South Wales;
- Catherine Livingstone notified the Boards of MGL and MBL of her intention not to seek re-election at the upcoming Annual General Meeting and accordingly will be retiring as a director of MGL and MBL following the Annual General Meeting. Michael Coleman will succeed Ms. Livingstone as Chairman of the Board Audit Committee following the Annual General Meeting;
- On May 3, 2013, Peter Maher, Group Head of Banking & Financial Services, announced his intention to retire from MGL and MBL; and
- On May 3, 2013, MGL announced that Greg Ward was appointed Group Head of Banking & Financial Services in addition to his current position as Deputy Managing Director of MGL and Chief Executive Officer of MBL.

Recent developments

On May 3, 2013, MGL announced that MBL had launched a public tender offer to repurchase its outstanding U.S. dollar denominated 144A Commonwealth government guaranteed debt. On May 14, 2013, MGL launched an offer to replace its existing CPS through the offer of Macquarie Group Capital Notes (“MCN”). The MCNs will be issued by MGL and will be fully paid, subordinated, non-cumulative, unsecured notes that mandatorily convert into the ordinary shares of MGL in June 2021 (subject to certain conditions), unless earlier redeemed, exchanged or written off in accordance with its terms. The offer includes a reinvestment offer for existing CPS holders and a priority offer for MGL shareholders for the new security.

Organizational structure

MGL Group’s business operations are conducted primarily through two groups, within which our individual businesses operate: the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group.

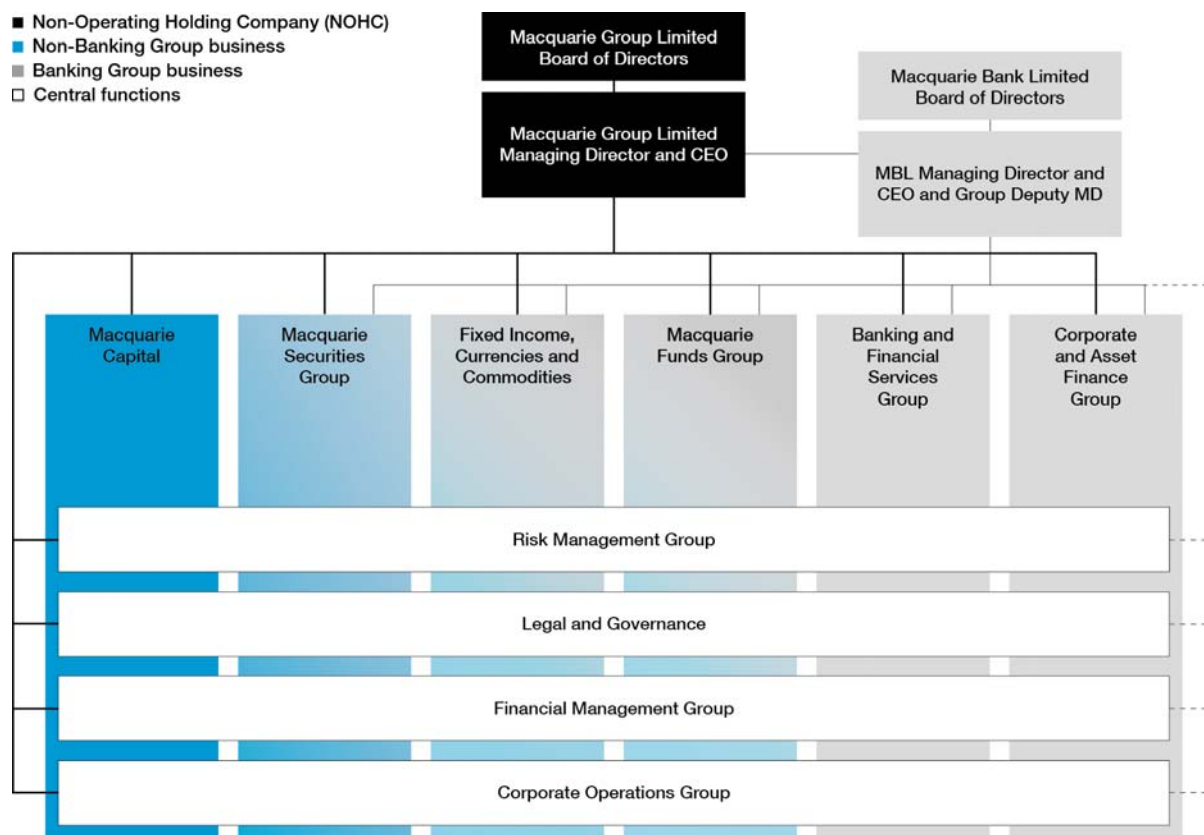
The Banking Group comprises MBL Group and has five operating groups: Corporate & Asset Finance; Banking & Financial Services; Macquarie Funds (excluding the Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets division); Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities (excluding certain assets of the Credit Trading business and some other less financially significant activities) and Macquarie Securities (excluding the Cash division and certain activities of the Derivatives division, in each case, in certain jurisdictions).

The Non-Banking Group consists of Macquarie Capital; the Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets division of Macquarie Funds; the Cash division and certain activities of the Derivatives division of Macquarie Securities in certain jurisdictions; and certain assets of the Credit Trading business and some other less financially significant activities of Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities.

MGL Group provides shared services to both the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group through the Corporate segment. The Corporate segment is not considered an operating group and comprises four central functions: Risk Management, Legal and Governance, Financial Management and Corporate Operations. Shared services include: Risk Management, Finance, Information Technology, Group Treasury, Settlement Services, Equity Markets Operations, Human Resources Services, Business Services, Company Secretarial, Media Relations, Corporate Communications and Investor Relations Services, Taxation Services, Business Improvement and Strategy Services, Central Executive Services, Other Group-wide Services, Business Shared Services, and other services as may be agreed from time to time. For the 2013 fiscal year, the Corporate segment also included the legacy assets of the former Real Estate Banking division and the income and cash flow from these assets.

MBL and MGL have corporate governance and policy frameworks that meet APRA’s requirements for ADIs and NOHCs, respectively. The Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group operate as separate sub-groups within MGL with clearly identifiable businesses, separate capital requirements and discrete funding programs. For further information on MGL and MBL’s liquidity and funding, see the discussion in section 5.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report. Although the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group operate as separate sub-groups, both are integral to MGL Group’s identity and strategy as they assist MGL Group in continuing to pursue value adding and diversified business opportunities while meeting its obligations under APRA rules.

The following diagram shows our current organizational structure of MGL Group and reflects the composition of the Banking and Non-Banking Groups.



MGL will continue to monitor and review the appropriateness of the MGL structure, including the provision of shared services. From time to time, the optimal allocation of our businesses between the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group and within the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group may be adjusted and we may make changes in light of relevant factors including business growth, regulatory considerations, market developments and counterparty considerations.

Our key strengths

We believe our profitability, the diversification of our businesses and our geographic spread has been supported by the following key strengths:

- Leading Australian and strong international franchise.** We are a leading Australian financial services firm that provides diverse financial services in Australia, with particular strengths in funds management, M&A, infrastructure advisory and management, securities origination, project advisory work and securities, foreign exchange and energy and commodities trading. This has created a strong base for our domestic and international growth and diversification. Over the last 10 years, we have significantly increased the amount of business we conduct outside of Australia and have transformed from a leading Australian financial services firm growing internationally into a global provider of diversified financial services headquartered in Australia. See “— Our history and evolution” below for further information.
- Strong brand and reputation.** We believe our business successes have resulted in us achieving a level of recognition for quality, integrity and innovative products and services that has been an important element in our ability to maintain, grow and diversify our businesses.
- Diversified earnings.** Our diversified earnings base has been an important factor in our successful growth. MGL Group’s diverse sources of income include the following:

- *Fee and commission income*, including:
 - Brokerage and commission income from institutional cash equities services provided to retail and institutional clients by Macquarie Securities, brokerage fee income from Banking & Financial Services, as well as brokerage revenues in futures execution and clearing markets from Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities;
 - Funds management fee income (including base fees, which are ongoing fees generated from funds management activities, and performance fees, which are earned when the funds outperform predetermined benchmarks) from Macquarie Funds;
 - Fee income from M&A, advisory and underwriting services provided by Macquarie Capital and Macquarie Securities as well as fee income from mortgage securitization vehicles, lending activities and transaction fees;
 - Other fee and commission income from the Macquarie Wrap and other administration fee income from Banking & Financial Services, and structuring fee income from Macquarie Funds' structured financial products; and
 - Income from life investment contracts and other unitholder investment assets from the provision of life insurance by Macquarie Life and True Index income earned on funds managed by Macquarie Funds.
- *Trading income* generated predominately through client trading activities and products issued by Macquarie Securities and Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities;
- *Interest income* earned on residential mortgages, loans to Australian and Canadian businesses, loans on capital protected products and credit cards of Banking & Financial Services, interest income on trading assets from Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities and Macquarie Securities, and leasing, corporate lending and asset financing activities of Corporate & Asset Finance;
- *Other income* from the sale of asset and equity investments, gains on the deconsolidation of controlled entities, operating lease income, dividends and distributions; and
- *Equity accounted income* from principal investments in assets and businesses where significant influence is present.
- *Geographic diversity*. As at March 31, 2013, we employed over 13,600 people in 28 countries. Of those staff, approximately 55% were located in offshore markets. As MGL Group has expanded, we have applied the resources and experience of a global organization to our understanding of the local environment in the countries in which we operate.
- *Ability to adapt to change*. Over time, we have demonstrated an ability to adapt to changing market conditions. We have sought to take advantage of new opportunities for acquisitions and organic growth in our areas of expertise and have also demonstrated a preparedness to exit businesses once profit opportunities have been exhausted. We believe our acquisitions have complemented our existing expertise in areas such as lending and leasing, energy, financial institutions and funds management and demonstrated our track record of successfully integrating new businesses. For further details of significant acquisitions, see “— Our history and evolution” below.
- *Selective approach to growth and diversification*. In addition to adapting our existing businesses and expanding organically, we actively seek to diversify and grow our businesses in selective areas of expertise. We believe that our strategy of expanding selectively, seeking only to enter markets where our particular skills or expertise deliver added value to clients, maximizes our potential for success and is intended to minimize unexpected losses or reputational impacts as we seek to grow and diversify.

- *Experience managing growth and diversity.* The experience of our management team in managing our growth and diversification has been important to our success in realizing the benefits and controlling the risks associated with undertaking varying businesses, developing scale and growing in new and existing geographic regions.
- *Business focus on fee income.* Our main business focus is on providing services to our clients rather than engaging in principal activities. While several of our businesses have and expect to continue to undertake principal investments as part of their M&A and funds management strategies, respectively, our main focus is on generating management and advisory fees, not assuming significant principal exposure.
- *Strong capital position.* As at March 31, 2013, MGL had total regulatory capital of A\$12.9 billion, including A\$3.1 billion of capital in excess of MGL Group’s minimum APRA regulatory requirement on a Basel III basis. MGL Group continues to monitor regulatory and market developments in relation to liquidity and capital management, as discussed below under “Regulation and supervision”. For further information on our regulatory capital position as at March 31, 2013, see section 6.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.
- *Risk management.* Managing risk is an integral part of our business, and we believe strong prudential management has been key to our success. Where we assume risk, we do so in what we believe to be a calculated and controlled framework. Our risk management framework is described in Note 37 to our 2013 annual financial statements and in the “Risk Management Report” in our 2013 Annual Report incorporated by reference herein. While our approach to risk is embedded across all business units, Risk Management manages the key risks applicable to the entire MGL Group along the following principles:
 - *Independence.* Risk Management assesses and monitors risks for the entire MGL Group, is independent of the operating groups and is required to approve all major risk acceptance decisions.
 - *Centralized risk management.* Risk Management’s MGL Group-wide responsibilities enable it to assess risks from the perspective of the entire MGL Group and allow it to apply a consistent approach across all operating areas.
 - *Approval of new business activities.* Operating groups are required to consult with Risk Management before undertaking new businesses or activities, offering new products or entering new markets. Risk Management’s responsibility is to identify, quantify and assess the likely risks and establish prudential limits that, where appropriate, are approved by our Executive Committee and Board.
 - *Continuous assessment.* Risk Management’s responsibilities include the ongoing review of the risks that our businesses are exposed to in order to account for changes in market circumstances and to our operating groups.
 - *Frequent monitoring.* Risk Management uses centralized systems to monitor credit and market risks daily and liaise with operating groups and supporting divisions.

Our strategy

Our strategy is to focus on the medium term and is built on: providing services to clients; aligning the interests of shareholders, investors and staff; utilizing what we believe is a conservative approach to risk management; continuing to focus on growth and evolution; diversifying by business and geography; and adapting to change. This approach provides us with the flexibility to enter into new business sectors and regions as opportunities emerge and to expand our existing businesses in selective areas of expertise.

We seek to encourage growth and diversity by allowing strategy to be driven in the individual businesses at the operating level. However, equity, credit, market, liquidity, compliance and operational risks are centrally managed by the centralized Risk Management group, whose responsibility is to implement appropriate assessment and

management policies in respect of these risks throughout MGL Group. MGL applies this existing strategy and risk management framework across MGL Group.

Our business has always evolved and changed to adapt to market conditions. We continually examine investment opportunities and have undertaken a number of strategic acquisitions in response to changing market conditions and opportunities that have been presented to us. See “— Our history and evolution” for further information about our acquisitions in the 2013 fiscal year. We expect to continue to assess strategic acquisition and merger opportunities and other corporate transactions as they arise, along with exploring opportunities for further organic growth in our existing and related businesses as an avenue of growth and diversification for MGL Group in the medium term.

Across our international operations, the strategy focuses on building a global platform in our key areas of expertise, through both acquisitions and organic growth, which we believe will enable us to offer a comprehensive range of MGL products to clients around the world. See “— Our business — Regional activity” below for further information on MGL’s performance across its key geographical regions.

Our history and evolution

MBL Group, the predecessor of MGL Group, has its origins as the merchant bank Hill Samuel Australia Limited, created in 1969 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, London. We obtained an Australian banking license as MBL in 1985 and in 1996, MBL was publicly listed on the ASX.

MBL’s ordinary shares were listed on ASX from July 29, 1996 until the Restructure in November 2007. Prior to the Restructure, MBL was a widely held ASX-listed public company and engaged in certain investment banking activities through Macquarie Capital. On November 19, 2007, when the Restructure was completed, MBL became an indirect subsidiary of MGL, a new ASX-listed company, and MBL Group transferred most of the assets and businesses of Macquarie Capital, and some less financially significant assets and businesses of the former Equity Markets group (now part of Macquarie Securities) and Treasury & Commodities (now part of Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities) to the Non-Banking Group. The activities not transferred to the Non-Banking Group upon the Restructure formed part of the Banking Group or MBL. As MGL is the successor to MBL Group’s businesses, the historical financial statements of MBL Group reflect the historical results of operation and financial condition of MGL Group’s businesses.

Since listing, MGL has diversified its operations by business line and geography through a mix of organic growth and strategic acquisitions, including but not limited to the acquisition of the Bankers’ Trust Australia Investment Banking business in the 1999 fiscal year and the acquisition of the cash equities business of ING Group (Asia) in the 2004 fiscal year.

In light of opportunities that emerged from the global financial crisis and ensuing market conditions, MGL made a number of strategic acquisitions which complemented existing operations and strengthened its global platform. These included, but were not limited to, the following:

- the acquisition of Constellation Energy in the 2009 fiscal year, which enhanced Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities’ position within the North American natural gas market;
- the acquisition of Tristone in the 2010 fiscal year, which enhanced Macquarie Securities’ and Macquarie Capital’s global energy offering;
- the acquisition of FPK in the 2010 fiscal year, which enhanced Macquarie Capital’s and Macquarie Securities’ global financial institutions expertise and further increased MGL’s presence in the United States;
- the acquisition of Blackmont in the 2010 fiscal year, which expanded Banking & Financial Services’ wealth management business in Canada and provided Canadian retail distribution capabilities for MGL’s existing equity markets business and other product offerings;

- the acquisition of Delaware Investments in the 2010 fiscal year, which enhanced Macquarie Funds' global asset management capability;
- the acquisition of the Ford Credit and GMAC portfolios in the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years, respectively, which enhanced Corporate & Asset Finance's motor vehicle leasing portfolio; and
- the acquisition of the ILFC aircraft operating lease portfolio in the 2011 fiscal year, which enhanced Corporate & Asset Finance's portfolio and the Macquarie Aviation Finance business.

For further information on the integration of these businesses into our existing operating groups, see the discussion below under “— Operating groups” and for further information on the impact of these acquisitions on our results of operation and financial performance in the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years, see “Financial information presentation — Impact of acquisitions and disposals on the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years” above.

In addition to these strategic acquisitions, organic growth initiatives, particularly in the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years, such as the hiring of individuals and teams with extensive experience in targeted industries, added greater regional depth to key businesses. This allowed many of our businesses to expand their product offerings internationally. For further information on regional growth, see “— Our business — Regional activity” below for further information.

Evolution has played an important role in the growth of MGL Group's businesses and the development of global expertise in key areas. MGL Group intends to continue to evolve its products and services to ensure that it has the appropriate business mix to suit prevailing market conditions and client needs.

Our business

Trading conditions and market update

Operating conditions and impact on MGL Group

The year ended March 31, 2013 was characterized by improved, but still challenging, market conditions that impacted the capital markets facing businesses of MGL. Macquarie Securities experienced reduced volumes in cash equities and ongoing market weakness in derivatives and equity capital markets, but saw improved results due to cost control initiatives. Macquarie Capital operated against a backdrop of continuing relatively low levels of corporate activity in mergers and acquisitions and equity capital markets. Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities saw a general improvement in market conditions across most of its businesses and improved client risk appetite in credit and interest rate markets, although market conditions deteriorated in resource equity markets.

MGL's annuity-style businesses, which comprises Macquarie Funds, Corporate & Asset Finance and Banking & Financial Services, continued to perform strongly providing a buffer during a period of market uncertainty and volatility and highlighting the benefits of MGL's diversified global platform.

Foreign exchange translations had a minimal impact on MGL's results in the 2013 fiscal year compared to the 2012 fiscal year.

MGL continued to maintain what it believes to be a conservative approach to funding and capital. During the year ended March 31, 2013, MGL issued A\$2.8 billion of U.S. dollar denominated senior unsecured debt, A\$2.5 billion of private placements and structured notes, A\$0.9 billion of senior unsecured debt in the Swiss market, A\$0.2 billion syndicated loan facility with 17 Taiwanese banks and A\$0.1 billion senior unsecured debt in the South African market. During the 2013 fiscal year, MGL also increased its total deposits by 7% from A\$33.9 billion at March 31, 2012 to A\$36.2 billion at March 31, 2013, largely due to an increase in retail deposits. As at March 31, 2013, MGL had A\$3.1 billion of capital in excess of its minimum regulatory requirement. MGL Group continues to monitor regulatory and market developments in relation to liquidity and capital management, as discussed under "Regulation and supervision".

For a discussion of the impact of trading and market conditions on our results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for further information.

Overview of MGL Group

At March 31, 2013, MGL had total assets of A\$150.8 billion and total equity of A\$11.9 billion. For the 2013 fiscal year, our net operating income was A\$6.7 billion and profit after tax attributable to ordinary equity holders was A\$851 million, with 63% of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) derived from international income.

The tables below show the relative net operating income and profit contribution of each of our operating groups in the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Net operating income of MGL Group by operating group for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012¹

	Year ended		Movement
	Mar 13	Mar 12	
	A\$m	A\$m	%
Macquarie Capital	620	658	(6)
Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities	1,303	1,364	(4)
Macquarie Securities	752	893	(16)
Banking & Financial Services	1,383	1,371	1
Macquarie Funds	1,514	1,409	7
Corporate & Asset Finance	1,052	1,077	(2)
Total net operating income by operating group	6,624	6,772	(2)
Corporate ²	76	191	(60)
Total net operating income	6,700	6,963	(4)

Profit contribution of MGL Group by operating group for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012¹

	Year ended		Movement
	Mar 13	Mar 12	
	A\$m	A\$m	%
Macquarie Capital	150	85	76
Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities	563	539	4
Macquarie Securities	(50)	(194)	(74)
Banking & Financial Services	335	275	22
Macquarie Funds	755	645	17
Corporate & Asset Finance	694	698	(1)
Total contribution to profit by operating group	2,447	2,048	19
Corporate ²	(1,596)	(1,318)	21
Net profit after tax	851	730	17

¹ For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

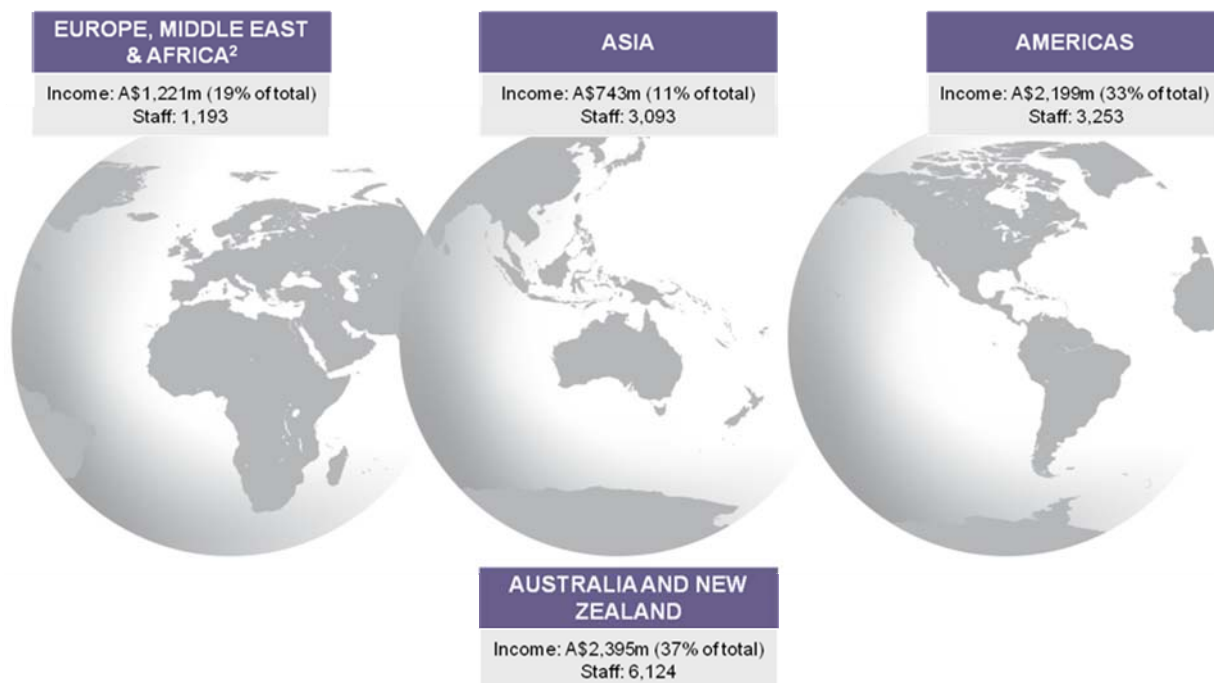
² The Corporate segment includes earnings on capital, group treasury operations, certain corporate costs not recharged to operating businesses, employment related costs, options expense, income tax expense, profit attributable to non-controlling interests and internal management accounting adjustments and charges. During the 2013 fiscal year, the legacy assets of the former Real Estate Banking division were also transferred to the Corporate segment. Net operating income and profit contribution reflected above for the Corporate segment represent net interest income on deposits held with external banks.

Regional activity

At March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 13,600 staff globally and conducted its operations in 28 countries.

The chart below shows MGL Group's international income by region in the 2013 fiscal year.

International income of MGL Group¹ by region for the 2013 fiscal year



¹ For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements.

² Staff seconded to joint venture not included in official headcount (South Africa: Macquarie First South, Moscow: Macquarie Renaissance).

Australia and New Zealand. MBL Group, the predecessor of MGL Group, has its origins as the merchant bank Hill Samuel Australia Limited, created in 1969 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, London, and began operations in Sydney in January 1970 with only three staff. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 6,100 staff across Australia and New Zealand. In the 2013 fiscal year, Australia and New Zealand contributed A\$2.4 billion (37%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$2.7 billion (40%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Americas. MGL Group has been active in the Americas for almost 20 years, when we established our first office in New York in 1994, and has grown rapidly over the last several years, principally through acquisitions of Delaware Investments, FPK, Tristone, Blackmont and Constellation Energy, and the growth of our Energy Trading and Credit Trading businesses. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 3,200 staff across the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil. In the 2013 fiscal year, the Americas contributed A\$2.2 billion (33%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$2.0 billion (31%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Asia. MGL Group has been active in Asia for more than 18 years, when we established our first office in Hong Kong in 1995. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 3,000 staff across China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. MGL has expanded the regional investment and product platforms of Macquarie Funds, Corporate & Asset Finance as well as Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities, which had established an Asian regional “hub” in Singapore in the 2011 fiscal year. In the 2013 fiscal year, Asia contributed A\$743 million (11%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$740 million (11%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

Europe, Middle East & Africa. MGL Group has been active in Europe since the late 1980s, in Africa since 2000 and the Middle East since 2005. As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group employed over 1,100 staff across the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, South Africa, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. In the 2013 fiscal year, Europe, Middle East & Africa contributed A\$1.2 billion (19%) of our net operating income (excluding earnings on capital and other corporate items) as compared to A\$1.2 billion (18%) in the 2012 fiscal year.

For further information on our segment reporting, see section 3.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report and Note 3 to our 2013 annual financial statements. For further information on our international income for the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years, see section 3.9 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

Operating groups

Macquarie Capital

Macquarie Capital is the primary business in the Non-Banking Group.

Macquarie Capital contributed A\$150 million to MGL Group’s net profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 1,100 staff operating across 22 countries, including Australia, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and China. For further information on Macquarie Capital’s results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.6 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

Macquarie Capital initiates, structures and executes transactions for corporate, institutional and government clients. It provides advice in areas such as mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, corporate restructuring, equity capital markets, debt capital markets, equity and debt capital management, and raises capital for clients in private and public markets. It also undertakes principal investing activities. It operates in six core industry sectors:

- infrastructure, utilities and renewables;
- resources (mining and energy);
- industrials;
- real estate;
- financial institutions; and
- telecommunications, media, entertainment and technology.

Macquarie Capital sources deal flow and assets for both third-party clients and MGL’s funds management vehicles.

Macquarie Capital also undertakes principal investments, including a range of controlling and non-controlling equity stakes, and debt investments. These investments are often made in connection with advisory mandates or in pursuit of future advisory assignments. The Principal Investments team within Macquarie Capital works with Risk

Management to review the legal and commercial aspects of all principal transactions to ensure that the business' commercial and strategic objectives are satisfied. This team is also responsible for managing the ongoing performance of principal assets on Macquarie Capital's balance sheet.

In the 2013 fiscal year, Macquarie Capital was involved in 447 transactions with an aggregate deal value of A\$85 billion. Significant transactions that Macquarie Capital was involved in during the 2013 fiscal year are described in section 3.6 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities is primarily in the Banking Group, however, certain assets of the Credit Trading business and some other less financially significant activities are in the Non-Banking Group.

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities contributed A\$563 million to MGL Group's net profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 900 staff operating across 14 countries, with locations in Australia, Asia, the Middle East, North and South America, the United Kingdom and Europe. For further information on Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities' results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.7 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities is a client and counterparty driven business, offering risk management services, trading in select physical commodities, financing and access to markets through specialization in fixed income, currency and commodity markets. Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities' products and services range from exchange traded futures, over-the-counter derivatives and customized risk management solutions, physical supply and purchase agreements, equity and asset investments and other financing arrangements. Clients are typically large producers or consumers of commodities, or those exposed to price movement risks in interest rates, currencies and commodities, or funds and other financial institutions looking to invest in those markets.

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities services its clients via regional hubs located in New York, London, Houston and Singapore. As a primarily client and counterparty driven business, Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities undertakes market making activities and in doing so, acts as principal in accordance with predetermined limits.

Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities comprises the following divisions:

Credit Trading. Credit Trading operates primarily in the United States via its team based in New York, but has an additional presence in Sydney. Credit Trading facilitates client transactions with institutional investors and participates on a principal basis in markets for corporate debt securities, credit default swaps, syndicated bank loans, collateralized debt obligations, asset-backed and mortgage backed securities and derivatives of these products. Credit Trading focuses on the high-yield and distressed sectors and to compliment this focus, its activities include commercial mortgage finance and commercial mortgage backed securities. Other industry specialties include healthcare, consumer/retail, energy/utilities, gaming/leisure, commodities/metals, infrastructure/transport and media/telecommunications. In the 2013 fiscal year, Credit Trading announced the expansion of its New York Credit Sales and Trading team to provide additional products and services to clients including middle market loan trading and portfolio financing solutions.

Energy Markets. Energy Markets operates in London, Geneva, Sydney, Melbourne, Houston, Calgary, New York, Singapore, Seoul, Jakarta and Tokyo, providing products and solutions to a broad customer base across the energy sector. Traded energy products include natural gas, liquefied natural gas ("LNG"), natural gas liquids ("NGLs"), power, crude oil, coal, refined products and carbon emissions. In addition, the division is active across all physical energy products, including natural gas, power, LNG, oil, NGLs and coal. Energy Markets also provides storage and transportation services, and commodities based financing. The division provides services to clients and market participants including producers, large industrials, airlines, utilities, wholesale marketers and aggregators. Macquarie Energy maintained its ranking by Platts as the number four physical gas marketer in North America in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Fixed Income & Currencies. Fixed Income & Currencies provides currencies and fixed income trading and hedging services to a range of corporate and institutional clients globally, operating from Sydney, Melbourne, Singapore, Tokyo, Hong Kong, London and New York. The division offers 24-hour price making in all major currency pairs as well as offers structured solutions and risk management hedging services. Additionally, the division offers retail and wholesale currency delivery and technology platforms. In fixed income markets, Fixed Income & Currencies arranges and places primary debt for clients and provides secondary market liquidity in Australian government, semi-government fixed income and inflation linked bond markets, as well as issuance activities and interest rate risk management services via structured solutions and derivative based products.

Futures. Futures provides a full range of execution and clearing services to corporate and institutional clients, providing access to most major exchanges globally. Futures also provides futures services to other divisions within Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities and other affiliates within MGL. Futures offers trade execution (electronic and via desk based brokers) and clearing services and makes extensive use of proprietary technology to provide clients with customized solutions for global market access, order management, consolidated clearing and enhanced customer specific reporting. The division is a leading provider of these services in the Australian market and a growing participant in North America, Europe and Asia. Futures operates from offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, London, New York, Chicago, Montreal, Hong Kong, Singapore and Mumbai. In the 2013 fiscal year, the division expanded its Canadian futures platform to include clearing services and expanded its presence in Asia with the establishment of a sales office in Singapore.

Metals & Agriculture Sales and Trading. Metals & Agriculture Sales and Trading has staff in London, Geneva, New York, Des Moines, Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Sydney providing corporate and institutional clients with trading, risk management and selected physical supply solutions. Metals related risk management trading and hedging services are provided via 24-hour trading and price-making services in industrial metals, bulk metals and precious metals. The agricultural offering includes sugar, coffee, cocoa, grains and oilseeds, cotton, fertilizer, meat and livestock, dairy, pulp and paper, palm oil, rubber and ethanol. Dry freight services include bespoke risk management solutions to ship owners, charterers and operators across all major vessel sizes. The division also includes a Commodity Investor Products business which offers commodity-based index products to institutional investors globally. MGL is an Associate Broker Clearing Member of the London Metal Exchange and a Clearing Member of the London Clearing House.

Metals and Energy Capital. Metals and Energy Capital operates in Sydney, Perth, London, Houston, Calgary, Toronto and Vancouver providing debt financing, equity capital and price risk management to producers across the metals, industrial minerals, bulk commodities and upstream oil and gas sectors globally and, in addition, makes markets in precious metals. Metals and Energy Capital targets opportunities in the US\$5 million to US\$150 million range and provides a wide range of equity and debt facilities at the corporate and project level. The division includes in-house industry experts, such as geologists, petroleum and mining engineers. MGL is an Ordinary Member of the London Bullion Market Association.

Central. Central serves as an incubator for various non-division specific or early stage or cross-divisional initiatives as well as housing various Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities-wide services including:

- Structured Commodity Finance, which offers services across agriculture, energy and metals including revolving, working capital facilities secured by exchange traded commodities and also provides repurchase-style physical transactions. Additionally, Structured Commodity Finance provides mezzanine debt, structured facilities or transactions in conjunction with other Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities divisions;
- Cross-product sales teams, which cover Brazil and Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Middle East, North Africa and South Korea. The teams specialize in a particular country or region and support all Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities product lines in that specific geography;
- Structured Global Markets, which covers cross-border activity, local market structuring, repo financing and trade solutions;

- Private & Structured Finance in Asia and Australia;
- new jurisdictions and branch initiatives; and
- joint-venture and alliances.

Recent developments

During the 2013 fiscal year, the Metals & Agriculture Sales and Trading division of Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities established a Commodity Investor Products business offering commodity-based index products to institutional investors globally. In addition, Fixed Income, Currencies & Commodities increased coverage of Latin American commodity products, integrated its Latin American, Asian and G-10 foreign exchange and interest rate activities into a single platform within the Fixed Income & Currencies division, and transferred the Asian Markets division to the Central division.

Macquarie Securities

Macquarie Securities operates businesses both in the Banking Group and Non-Banking Group. The Cash division's activities, which include cash equities broking and equity capital markets services, operate in both the Banking Group (in respect of the Cash division's activities in Hong Kong) and the Non-Banking Group (in respect of the Cash division's activities in jurisdictions other than Hong Kong). Generally, the Derivatives division's activities, which include sales of retail derivatives, arbitrage trading, equity finance and capital management are in the Banking Group, however, certain of these activities form part of the Non-Banking Group in certain jurisdictions due to local regulation. Effective October 1, 2012, Macquarie Securities transferred its derivatives sales and cash equities sales activities in Hong Kong from the Non-Banking Group to the Banking Group.

Macquarie Securities contributed a net loss of A\$50 million to MGL Group's net profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 1,000 staff operating across 19 countries, including Australia, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. For further information on Macquarie Securities' results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.5 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Macquarie Securities comprises the following two divisions:

Cash. The Cash division is a full-service institutional cash equities broker in the Asia Pacific region, South Africa and Canada. In the rest of the world, it operates as a specialized institutional cash equities broker. It provides equity capital markets products and services through a joint venture with Macquarie Capital. The Cash division forms part of the Non-Banking Group (except in respect of the Cash division's activities in Hong Kong, which forms part of the Banking Group).

Derivatives. The Derivatives division combines MGL Group's retail derivatives and arbitrage trading activities, including sales of retail derivatives, arbitrage trading, equity finance and capital management. The Derivatives division predominantly forms part of the Banking Group.

Recent developments

During the 2013 fiscal year, Macquarie Securities ceased systematic trading activities in North America and announced the closure of its structured products and exotics business in Germany. The remaining positions will be managed through to expiry in order to meet obligations to clients and regulators.

Banking & Financial Services

Banking & Financial Services is in the Banking Group and is the primary relationship manager for MGL Group's retail client base. Banking & Financial Services brings together MGL Group's retail banking and financial

services businesses, providing a diverse range of wealth management products and services to financial advisers, stockbrokers, mortgage brokers, professional service industries and the end consumer.

Banking & Financial Services' business strategy is to offer an integrated suite of advice, wealth management and lending products and services and to build broader and more valuable client relationships.

Banking & Financial Services contributed A\$335 million to MGL Group's net profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 2,800 staff operating across 8 countries, including Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and South Africa.

Cash deposits continued to be a major focus of Banking & Financial Services, with retail cash deposits growing from A\$29.0 billion at March 31, 2012 to A\$31.0 billion at March 31, 2013. This was primarily due to continued volatility in global investment markets and retail investors continuing to require a level of security in cash deposits.

The division also offers the Macquarie Australian Wrap platform, which had A\$25.1 billion in funds under administration at March 31, 2013. See “— Funds management business”. For further information on Banking & Financial Services' results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.4 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Banking & Financial Services comprises the following four divisions:

Macquarie Adviser Services. Macquarie Adviser Services manages relationships with external financial, insurance and mortgage intermediaries and provides sales service and product management of in-house and external products including retail superannuation, mortgages, investment lending and Macquarie Life insurance. The division includes the A\$17.5 billion Macquarie CMA and the Macquarie Wrap platform.

Macquarie Private Wealth. Macquarie Private Wealth (which includes the former Macquarie Direct division) maintains direct relationships with clients, offering a range of services including full-service broking, strategic financial planning, executive wealth management and private banking. The stockbroking business is Australia's leading full-service retail stockbroker by market share and trading volumes. Macquarie Private Wealth currently has a 19.9% interest in online foreign exchange company OzForex, which also has subsidiary outlets UKForex and Canadian Forex. During the 2013 fiscal year, the division also entered into a two year enforceable undertaking with ASIC.

Macquarie Relationship Banking. Macquarie Relationship Banking provides innovative banking services to small to medium-sized businesses, professionals and high net worth individuals in Australia and the United Kingdom. Banking services include finance for business growth, business and property acquisition and succession planning. The business also provides deposit facilities and payment collection systems to the professional services sector. Other core activities include financing business insurance premiums and providing flexible lending facilities to active property investors.

BFS North America. BFS North America is responsible for expanding Macquarie Private Wealth Canada into the North American market.

Recent developments

During the 2013 fiscal year, Banking & Financial Services sold 100% of its share capital in the Coin Financial Planning Software institutional business to financial software company Rubik and also sold its Macquarie Premium Funding Canada business to WinTrust Financial Corporation. Both sales were made because those businesses were no longer considered core to Banking & Financial Services' offering. In addition, Banking & Financial Services acquired GE Capital's Pacific Premium Funding business, becoming the second largest premium funder in Australia, signed a distribution agreement with Yellow Brick Road, a financial services company, and launched a white label Perpetual Wrap platform, which transferred Perpetual's A\$7.6 billion platform business onto the Macquarie Wrap platform on April 1, 2013. Banking & Financial Services also signed an agreement with Insurance Brokers Network of Australia to provide the network with full banking and premium funding services.

During the 2013 fiscal year, the Macquarie Agricultural Funds Management and the Macquarie Professional Series businesses were migrated from Banking & Financial Services to Macquarie Funds as the funds businesses within MGL were further consolidated.

In April 2013, Banking & Financial Services entered into an agreement to acquire a 19.8% stake in listed company Home Loans Limited. The acquisition reinforced Banking & Financial Services' strategy of increasing its distribution footprint in the Australian mortgage market.

Macquarie Funds

Macquarie Funds operates businesses in both the Banking Group and the Non-Banking Group. In the Banking Group, Macquarie Funds offers a diverse range of capabilities and products including securities investment management and fund and equity-based solutions. In the Non-Banking Group, Macquarie Funds manages alternative assets, specializing in infrastructure, real estate, agriculture, energy and other real asset classes via public and private funds, co-investments, partnerships and separately managed accounts. With a strong client focus, disciplined investment processes and success in product innovation, Macquarie Funds has built a reputation as a leading provider of investment solutions.

Macquarie Funds contributed A\$755 million to MGL Group's profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 1,400 staff operating across 21 countries across Australia, the Americas, Europe and Asia.

As at March 31, 2013, Macquarie Funds had Assets under Management of A\$343.5 billion. For further information on Macquarie Funds' results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.2 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report. For further information on Macquarie Funds' Assets under Management, see "— Funds management business — Assets under Management" in this Report.

Macquarie Funds operates across the following three divisions: Macquarie Investment Management and Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions, which form part of the Banking Group, and Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets, which forms part of the Non-Banking Group. Further details of each division are contained below:

Macquarie Investment Management. Macquarie Investment Management offers securities investment management capabilities across a number of asset classes including fixed interest, currencies, equities, infrastructure securities, private equity markets and multi-asset allocation solutions. It delivers a full-service offering to both retail and institutional clients in Australia and the United States, with selective offerings in other regions. Macquarie Investment Management also partners with select specialist investment managers through its Macquarie Professional Series range of funds.

Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions. Macquarie Specialised Investment Solutions manufactures and distributes a range of fund and equity-based solutions including fund-linked products, capital protected investments, retirement and annuity solutions, agriculture investment solutions and infrastructure debt investment solutions.

Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets. Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets manages alternative assets, specializing in infrastructure, real estate, agriculture, energy and other real asset classes via public and private funds, co-investments, partnerships and separately managed accounts. Its client base is primarily institutional investors, including global pension and superannuation funds, other institutions and governments.

Recent developments

In the Non-Banking Group, Macquarie Funds continued its focus on investing capital strategically across the globe, with A\$4.6 billion of equity invested and over A\$6.6 billion of new equity commitments raised during the 2013 fiscal year. In the Banking Group, during the 2013 fiscal year, Macquarie Funds established an infrastructure debt management business and continued to expand its global distribution platform, particularly in Asia and the United States.

During the 2013 fiscal year, the Macquarie Agricultural Funds Management and the Macquarie Professional Series businesses were migrated from Banking & Financial Services to Macquarie Funds as the funds businesses within MGL were further consolidated.

Corporate & Asset Finance

Corporate & Asset Finance provides innovative and traditional capital, finance and related services to clients operating in selected international markets. Corporate & Asset Finance specializes in corporate debt and asset finance including aircraft, motor vehicles, technology, healthcare, manufacturing, industrial, energy, rail and mining equipment.

Corporate & Asset Finance contributed A\$694 million to MGL Group's profit in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 900 staff operating across 14 countries, including Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, the United States and the United Kingdom. For further information on Corporate & Asset Finance's results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.3 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

At March 31, 2013, Corporate & Asset Finance managed lease and loan assets of A\$22.4 billion, which represents an increase of 9% from A\$20.6 billion at March 31, 2012. The asset finance portfolio of A\$14.5 billion increased 15% from A\$12.6 billion at March 31, 2012, which was primarily driven by an 18% increase in the motor vehicle portfolio to A\$7.3 billion and the acquisition of the European rail leasing platform. The loan portfolio of A\$7.9 billion at March 31, 2013 was broadly in line with the prior period.

During the 2013 fiscal year, strong securitization activity continued with A\$2.4 billion of motor vehicle and equipment leases and loans secured. Approximately A\$14.9 billion of external funding from global securitization markets and warehouse facilities has been accessed since 2007.

Corporate & Asset Finance comprises the following seven businesses:

Macquarie AirFinance. Macquarie AirFinance provides operating leases and other financial products across multiple aviation asset types, including the aircraft portfolio that was acquired from ILFC during the 2011 fiscal year.

Macquarie Equipment Finance. Macquarie Equipment Finance is a global business providing specialist equipment finance and services solutions for a broad range of equipment types, including healthcare, technology, communications, materials handling, manufacturing and related equipment. Macquarie Equipment Finance provides these services directly to large customers through vendor finance solutions developed for equipment manufacturers and resellers, and with other financial services partners.

Macquarie Leasing. Macquarie Leasing provides finance leases to small to medium enterprises, corporate, government and retail clients in Australia. Macquarie Leasing offers products including finance leases, novated lease agreements and commercial hire purchases for motor vehicles and other income producing plant and equipment. The business provides floor plan finance to Australian motor vehicle manufacturers and has recently entered the UK independent contract hire market.

Macquarie Lending. MGL's corporate and real estate lending business provides primary financing to clients and invests in credit assets in secondary markets. It is a leading market participant in bespoke primary lending and a niche acquirer of secondary loans on an opportunistic basis. The Lending team operates out of Sydney, Singapore, London, New York and Chicago.

Macquarie Energy Leasing. Macquarie Energy Leasing owns an electricity and gas metering portfolio in the United Kingdom. The portfolio comprises traditional 'mechanical' meters and newer 'Smart' electronic meters, which are capable of communicating remotely via GSM and GPRS mobile technology. Clients are major United Kingdom energy providers.

Macquarie Rail. MGL's rail business offers operating lease financing for customers requiring passenger and freight assets in Europe and freight rail cars in North America.

Macquarie Mining Equipment Finance. MGL's mining equipment finance business provides finance for mining equipment through finance and operating leases and secured lending. This covers a range of surface and underground mobile mining equipment such as haul trucks, excavators and diggers. The team operates globally and its clients include miners, contract miners and rental companies. This business also complements MGL's existing capabilities in resources mergers and acquisitions and commodity hedging and trading.

Recent developments

During the 2013 fiscal year, Corporate & Asset Finance sold selected assets within its aircraft and rail portfolio, acquired a European rail leasing platform and extended its motor vehicle business into the United Kingdom by entering the independent contract hire market. In addition, Corporate & Asset Finance broadened its equipment finance white label programs to manufacturers and vendors.

Corporate

The Corporate segment includes earnings on capital, group treasury operations, certain corporate costs not recharged to operating businesses, employment related costs, share based payments expense, income tax expense, amounts attributable to non-controlling interests and internal management accounting adjustments and charges. In addition, during the 2013 fiscal year, the legacy assets of the former Real Estate Banking division were transferred to the Corporate segment.

Corporate contributed a net loss of A\$1.6 billion in the 2013 fiscal year and, as at March 31, 2013, had over 5,300 staff across all countries in which MGL operates.

For further information on Corporate's results of operation and financial condition for the year ended March 31, 2013, see section 3.8 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Funds management business

MGL Group's funds management businesses are conducted by both the Non-Banking Group and the Banking Group.

In the Non-Banking Group, Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets is a manager of listed and unlisted funds and managed accounts specializing in infrastructure, real estate, agriculture, energy and other real asset classes. Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets has listed funds in Australia, the United States, South Korea, Mexico and Singapore and unlisted funds in Australia, South Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong, China, India, the United States, Mexico, Europe, Russia, South Africa and the Middle East. See "— Operating groups — Macquarie Funds — Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets" for further information.

In the Banking Group, Macquarie Funds also manages a range of funds including traditional retail and wholesale funds and provides investment management services to funds and institutional investors. See "— Operating groups — Macquarie Funds" above for further information.

Assets under Management provides a consistent measure of the scale of MGL Group's funds management activities across our operating groups in the Banking Group and Non-Banking Group, which is discussed in "— Assets under Management" section below. The earning of base management fees is closely aligned with the Equity under Management measure for Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets, which is discussed in section 7.2 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report. For a further explanation of the distinction between Assets under Management and Equity under Management, see "Financial information presentation — Non-GAAP financial measures" in this Report.

Assets under Management

For further information on MGL Group's Assets under Management for the 2013 fiscal year, see section 7.1 of our 2013 Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

MGL Group's income from funds management is mainly derived from funds management fees. Funds management fee income includes base fees, which are ongoing fees generated from funds management activities, and performance fees, which are earned when the funds outperform pre-determined benchmarks. For listed funds, incentive income is earned for outperformance of a benchmark rate of return. For Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets' funds, the incentive income is typically 20% of any outperformance. In general, if the return of a listed fund is less than the benchmark in any period, the amount of the deficit is carried forward in the calculation of the performance fee for subsequent periods. For unlisted funds, incentive income is earned for outperformance of a pre-determined internal rate of return. Unlisted performance fees are generally payable upon the occurrence of a "liquidity event", such as the conclusion of an unlisted fund's investment term where capital is returned to investors following completion of an asset sale or with a fund listing. The timing and quantum of these fees are therefore unpredictable.

For further detail on MGL Group's income from funds management, see section 2.2 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

For the Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets division, see section 7.2 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for further information.

Equity under Management

For further information on MGL Group's Equity under Management for the 2013 fiscal year, see section 7.2 of our 2013 Management's Discussion and Analysis Report.

Senior credit facility

During the 2012 fiscal year, the senior credit facility, which was initially entered into by MGL in 2007 to finance the Restructure, was refinanced to provide additional commitments totaling US\$2.5 billion for tenors between 3.5 and 5 years. As at March 31, 2013, the facility limit was fully drawn to US\$2.5 billion. The senior credit facility now comprises term facilities totaling US\$1.7 billion and revolving credit facilities totaling US\$0.8 billion with maturities in February 2015 and November 2016.

MGL is the guarantor of principal, interest and any other payments due under the senior credit facility in respect of its subsidiaries that are borrowers under the facility.

The senior credit facility includes a negative pledge that restricts MGL or any subsidiary from incurring, issuing or assuming any financial indebtedness if it is secured by a security interest over (i) any voting shares of Banking Holdco or Non-Banking Holdco or any other subsidiary that is a borrower, whether such voting shares are owned now or acquired in the future; or (ii) any right, entitlement or claim of MGL to be paid, repaid or reimbursed for any amount by a subsidiary in relation to any loan or other facility provided by MGL utilizing all or part of the proceeds of the senior credit facility; in each case, without providing that the lenders shall be secured equally and ratably with such financial indebtedness. The facility agreement also includes an undertaking that the consolidated net worth of MGL and its subsidiaries shall not at any time be less than A\$7.0 billion.

Interest on outstanding amounts drawn under the senior credit facility is payable at the base rate plus a margin. For drawings in Australian dollars, the base rate is BBSY; for drawings in Euro, the base rate is EURIBOR; and for drawings in U.S. dollars, pounds sterling or Japanese yen, the base rate is LIBOR in the relevant currency. Funds drawn under the senior credit facility are used for MGL's general corporate purposes.

Legal proceedings and regulatory matters

Legal proceedings

On December 22, 2010, ASIC commenced legal proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against a number of banking institutions, including MBL. In one set of proceedings (the "*First Proceeding*"), ASIC is seeking compensation for investors arising out of the collapse of Storm Financial Limited ("*Storm*") for an alleged breach of contract, contravention of the statutory prohibitions against unconscionable conduct and liability as linked credit providers of Storm under section 73 of the Trade Practices Act 1974 of Australia. In another set of proceedings (the "*Second Proceeding*"), ASIC alleges there was an unregistered managed investment scheme in which the banks were involved. As at the date of this Report, the First Proceeding is progressing through a pre-trial process, and the hearing is expected to occur in early June 2013. The hearing of the Second Proceeding has concluded, and a judgment is not expected until the end of 2013 or early 2014.

Representative legal action has also been brought through a private law firm in the same court claiming an unregistered managed investment scheme involving Storm on a similar basis as ASIC's action and claiming compensation for those investors (the "*Third Proceeding*"). As at the date of this Report, the Third Proceeding has settled. The settlement was approved by the Federal Court of Australia (the "*Court*"), on application by the members of the class action, on May 3, 2013. MBL and the investors agreed that the Third Proceeding will be dismissed with an acknowledgement by the class action that there was no wrongdoing by MBL and, when approving the settlement, the Court dismissed the Third Proceeding on that basis. The settlement amount to be paid will be A\$82.5 million, inclusive of costs. In relation to this settlement, after taking into account amounts expensed in prior years and other recoverable amounts, MBL does not expect that there will be any impact from this settlement on MBL's results for the 2013 fiscal year or for any subsequent periods.

Revenue authorities undertake risk reviews and audits as part of their normal activities. We have assessed those matters which have been identified in such reviews and audits as well as other taxation claims and litigation, including seeking advice where appropriate, and consider that MGL Group currently holds appropriate provisions.

We have contingent liabilities in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings that have not been determined. An assessment of likely losses is made on a case-by-case basis for the purposes of our financial statements and specific provisions that we consider appropriate are made, as described in Note 34 to our 2013 annual financial statements. We do not believe that the outcome of any such liabilities, either individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material effect on our operations or financial condition.

Competition

The financial services industry and all of our businesses are intensely competitive, and we expect them to remain so. See “Risk factors — Competitive pressure, both in the financial services industry as well as in the other industries in which we operate, could adversely impact our business and results of operation”. We compete, both in Australia and internationally, with asset managers, retail and commercial banks, non-bank mortgage brokers, private banking firms, investment banking firms and brokerage firms. The Non-Banking Group also competes with industry focused competitors in connection with its infrastructure and real estate businesses.

In Australia, we face significant competition from the four major Australian commercial banks, international banks, regional commercial banks, building societies, brokerage firms, private equity firms, mortgage repackagers and other financial intermediaries. In recent years, competition has increased as international banks have established an Australian presence, large insurance and banking industry participants have sought to establish themselves in markets that are perceived to offer higher growth potential, and as local institutions have become more sophisticated and competitive and have sought alliances, mergers or strategic relationships.

The international trend towards consolidation and strategic alliances, has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of some of our competitors. This trend has also hastened the globalization of the securities and financial services markets. To take advantage of some of our recent strategic acquisitions and organic growth opportunities, we will need to compete successfully with financial institutions that are larger and that may have a stronger local presence and longer operating history outside of Australia.

In North America, Europe and Asia, the principal markets in which we operate outside Australia, we compete with commercial banks, investment banking and brokerage firms, private equity firms, large fund managers, integrated energy companies and other broad-based financial services firms that have historically offered a broad range of products to enhance their competitive position. See “Risk factors — Competitive pressure, both in the financial services industry as well as in the other industries in which we operate, could adversely impact our business and results of operation”.

In other overseas markets where we offer limited products and services, we face the challenge of competing with firms that offer a broader range of services than we do, are better known or have a broader platform or more financial, capital, employee or other resources. In an attempt to overcome these barriers, MBL Group or MGL Group, where appropriate, has established alliances with local providers in a number of international markets in an attempt to benefit from the market strength of an existing player.

We also face intense competition in attracting and retaining qualified employees. Our ability to continue to compete effectively in our businesses will depend upon our ability to attract new employees and retain and motivate our existing employees and to continue to compensate employees competitively amid intense public and regulatory scrutiny on the employee remuneration practices of financial institutions. See “Risk factors — Our ability to retain and attract qualified employees is critical to the success of our business and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance” and “Regulation and supervision — Remuneration — Extensions to governance requirements for APRA-regulated institutions” for more information on the regulation of our remuneration practices.

Additional financial disclosures for the 2013 fiscal year

Euro-zone exposures

This table includes MGL Group's exposures to Euro-zone countries that are currently experiencing significant economic, fiscal and/or political strains, due to which the likelihood of default by sovereign governments and non-sovereign entities based in those countries is higher than would be anticipated in the absence of such factors. The exposures below are represented gross unless cash collateral has been pledged, which is the case for certain derivative exposures. The total exposure to these countries is predominantly fully funded with minimal unfunded committed exposures.

MGL continues to monitor these exposures but notes that due to their size and associated security, they are not considered to be material in relation to overall balance sheet size.

Financial instrument	As at Mar 31, 2013			Total exposure A\$m
	Sovereign exposure A\$m	Non sovereign exposure		
		Financial institutions A\$m	Corporate A\$m	
Italy				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	-	1.4	1.4
Derivative assets ²	-	-	0.2	0.2
Italy totals	-	-	1.6	1.6
Spain				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	11.6	86.9	98.5
Derivative assets ²	-	1.3	2.4	3.7
Spain totals	-	12.9	89.3	102.2
Portugal				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	-	82.0	82.0
Derivative assets ²	-	-	12.9	12.9
Portugal totals	-	-	94.9	94.9
Ireland				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	5.3	206.4	211.7
Derivative assets ²	-	-	1.6	1.6
Traded debt securities	-	-	4.7	4.7
Ireland totals	-	5.3	212.7	218.0
Greece				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	-	3.3	3.3
Derivative assets ²	-	-	-	-
Greece totals	-	-	3.3	3.3
Cyprus				
Loans, receivables & commitments ¹	-	-	11.9	11.9
Derivative assets ²	-	-	-	-
Cyprus totals	-	-	11.9	11.9
Total exposure	-	18.2	413.7	431.9

¹ Includes debt instruments held as loans, hold-to-maturity securities or available-for-sale securities, measured on an amortized cost basis. Includes finance lease receivables, but does not include assets which are on operating leases. Unfunded commitments are measured as the value of the commitment.

² Derivative asset exposures represent the sum of positive mark-to-market counterparty positions, net of any cash collateral held against such positions.

Lease commitments, contingent liabilities and assets

We do not expect our lease commitments to have a significant effect on our liquidity needs. See Note 35 “Lease commitments” to our 2013 annual financial statements for further information. Lease commitments are disclosed in our annual financial statements each year and are not required to be disclosed under Australian Accounting Standards in interim financial statements.

As at March 31, 2013, MGL Group had A\$4.9 billion of contingent liabilities and commitments, including A\$827 million of contingent liabilities and A\$3.3 billion of commitments under undrawn credit facilities. See Note 34 “Contingent liabilities and commitments” to our 2013 annual financial statements which shows MGL Group’s contingent liabilities and commitments at March 31, 2013.

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk

Each year we prepare a detailed analysis of market risk as it applies to MGL Group and a quantitative analysis of MGL Group’s value at risk for equities, interest rates, foreign exchange and bullion, and commodities, individually and in the aggregate thereof. See Note 37 “Financial risk management” to MGL Group’s 2013 annual financial statements for a quantitative and qualitative discussion of these risks.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

Australia

In Australia, the principal regulators that supervise and regulate our activities are the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (“APRA”), the Reserve Bank of Australia (“RBA”), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”), ASX Limited (as the operator of the Australian Securities Exchange (“ASX”) market), Australian Securities Exchange Limited (as the operator of the ASX24 (formerly known as the Sydney Futures Exchange) market) and the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (“ACCC”).

Set out below is a summary of certain key Australian legislative provisions that are applicable to our operations, and a summary of the functions of each of the principal regulators.

APRA

MBL and MGL have corporate governance and policy frameworks designed to meet APRA’s requirements for ADIs and NOHCs, respectively.

APRA is the prudential regulator of the Australian financial services industry. APRA establishes and enforces prudential standards and practices designed to ensure that, under all reasonable circumstances, financial promises made by institutions under APRA’s supervision are met within a stable, efficient and competitive financial system. In Australia, MBL is an ADI under the Australian Banking Act and, as such, is subject to prudential regulation and supervision by APRA. The Australian Banking Act confers wide powers on APRA which are to be exercised ultimately for the protection of depositors of ADIs in Australia.

In its supervision of ADIs, APRA focuses on capital adequacy, liquidity, market risk, credit risk, operational risk, associations with related entities, large exposures to unrelated entities and funds management and securitization activities. APRA discharges its responsibilities by requiring ADIs to regularly provide it with reports which set forth a broad range of information, including financial and statistical information relating to their financial position and information in respect of prudential and other matters. APRA may also exercise certain investigative powers if an ADI fails to provide information about its financial stability or becomes unable to meet its obligations.

Under its Prudential Standard APS 111: Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital (“APS 111”), APRA requires that an ADI maintains a certain amount of regulatory capital. An ADI’s regulatory capital is assessed by APRA in two tiers: (1) Tier 1 Capital (going concern capital), which comprises of the sum of an ADI’s Common Equity Tier 1 Capital and Additional Tier 1 Capital; and (2) Tier 2 Capital (gone concern capital), in each case, less any prescribed regulatory adjustments (where applicable). Common Equity Tier 1 Capital comprises of the highest quality components of capital that: (i) provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds; (ii) are freely available to absorb losses; (iii) do not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings; and (iv) rank behind the claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of a winding-up of the ADI. Additional Tier 1 Capital also comprises of the highest quality components of capital that meet requirements (i), (ii) and (iv) above, but must also provide for fully discretionary capital distributions. Tier 2 Capital includes other components of capital that, to varying degrees, fall short of the quality of Tier 1 Capital but nonetheless contribute to the overall strength of an ADI and its capacity to absorb losses. An ADI’s regulatory capital base (the numerator of the capital ratio) is defined for the purposes of APS 111 as the sum of eligible Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital (“total capital”). APRA requires all ADIs to, at all times, maintain the following minimum prudential capital ratios (as measured against total risk-weighted assets): (i) a Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio of 4.5%, (ii) a Tier 1 Capital ratio of 6.0%; and (iii) a Total Capital (being the sum of all Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital) ratio of 8.0%. APRA may also require an ADI to hold prudential capital above these levels if it so determines. As at March 31, 2013, MBL and MGL are fully compliant with all prudential capital requirements that are applicable to it.

APRA will also review and agree with an ADI the adequacy and appropriateness of the ADI’s liquidity management strategy, having regard to the ADI’s size and nature of its operations. Under APRA’s Prudential Standard APS 210: Liquidity (“APS 210”), an ADI’s liquidity management strategy is required to include (i) a liquidity management policy statement approved by the board of directors, or a board committee, of the ADI; (ii) a

system for measuring, assessing and reporting liquidity; (iii) procedures for managing liquidity; (iv) clearly defined managerial responsibilities and controls; and (v) a formal contingency plan for dealing with a liquidity crisis. Pursuant to APS 210, an ADI's liquidity management strategy must cover both the local and overseas operations of the ADI, as well as all related entities of the ADI which have impact on the ADI's liquidity. Where an ADI manages liquidity on a group basis, the strategy shall cover both the ADI and the group as a whole. The strategy shall address all on- and off-balance sheet activities of the ADI and, where relevant, the ADI group as a whole across all currencies. In carrying out its supervisory role, APRA supplements its analysis of statistical data collected from ADIs with selective "on site" visits and formal meetings with the ADIs' senior management and external auditors. The external auditors provide additional assurance to APRA that prudential standards applicable to ADIs are being observed, statistical and financial data provided by ADIs to APRA are reliable, and that statutory and other banking requirements are being met. External auditors are also required to undertake targeted reviews of specific risk management areas as requested by APRA. In addition, each ADI's chief executive officer attests to the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the ADI's risk management systems to control exposures and limit risks to prudent levels.

As well as MBL being subject to regulation by APRA as an ADI, MGL is subject to regulation by APRA as a NOHC.

APRA has stipulated a capital adequacy framework that applies to MBL as an ADI and MGL as a NOHC. In the case of MGL Group, this framework is set out in MGL's NOHC Authority. The APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 Capital Adequacy: Public Disclosure of Prudential Information ("*APS 330*") details the market disclosure requirements for Australian domiciled ADIs. APS 330 requires qualitative and quantitative disclosure of risk management practices and capital adequacy. These disclosures are required to be published by MBL Group within 40 business days of the reporting date and are posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website. Measurement of capital adequacy and our economic capital model is more fully described in Section 4 of the MBL Pillar 3 Disclosure Document for the half year ended September 30, 2012 and Section 2.0 of the MBL Pillar 3 Disclosure Document for the quarter ended December 31, 2012, each posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website. APRA has advised that it will monitor the overall MGL Group and may increase the prudential requirements it applies to MBL if the activities of MGL Group place financial strain on MBL.

MGL models twelve month liquidity scenarios for MGL Group, MBL Group and the Non-Banking Group to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available in each part of its business. See section 5.1 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for further information on our liquidity policies and principles.

In addition to ADIs and NOHCs, APRA is responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds ultimately for the benefit of policyholders and superannuation fund beneficiaries. MGL Group's life insurance and funds management businesses are subject to and impacted by those regulations which, among other things, regulate the operation and capital adequacy standards of statutory funds for the life insurance business and provide for the licensing of trustees of superannuation funds.

Release of the Basel III framework

On December 16, 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("*Basel Committee*") issued the text of the Basel III framework, which had been agreed to by the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee, and endorsed by the G20 Leaders at their November summit in Seoul.

The framework includes higher capital requirements and better quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-based requirement, measures to promote the build up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, which member countries were required to implement from January 1, 2013. Further, the Basel III framework introduces the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("*LCR*") requirement (to be phased-in from January 1, 2015), which aims to ensure that banks have sufficient high-quality liquid assets to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for one month and the Net Stable Funding Ratio ("*NSFR*"), as a separate liquidity metric (to be implemented by January 1, 2018). Although the Basel Committee has not asked for additional comment on the LCR and NSFR, both are subject to observation periods and transitional arrangements, with supervisory monitoring of these two new quantitative standards by the Basel Committee having commenced on January 1, 2011.

For a description of APRA's proposed approach to the Basel III liquidity framework, see "— APRA's approach to the Basel III liquidity framework" below.

Key implications for MGL of APRA's implementation of the Basel III framework are more conservative risk-weighting of assets and a stricter capital deduction regime, increased minimum capital ratios, additional capital conservation and countercyclical buffers and a revised definition of eligible capital. It is likely that MGL will operate with a reduced capital surplus over minimum requirements under Basel III. However, it is not possible to predict the final impact of the reforms that will be adopted by APRA and, in particular, their impact on the capital structure or businesses of MGL. For a description of APRA's proposed approach to capital frameworks, see "— APRA's approach to capital frameworks" below.

APRA's approach to the Basel III liquidity framework

Subject to industry consultation and ongoing international supervisory developments, APRA has indicated that it intends to issue final standards and reporting forms to implement the global liquidity standards issued by the Basel Committee in the text of the Basel III framework. Transition arrangements are also expected to apply as appropriate.

In line with the liquidity standards contained within the Basel III framework, APRA will introduce the LCR and NSFR as part of their liquidity framework. The LCR requires high-quality liquid assets to be held to cover net cash outflows and provide an adequate buffer under a combined 'idiosyncratic' and market-wide stress scenario lasting 30 calendar days and will be introduced as a minimum requirement from 2015. The NSFR is a 12 month structural funding metric, requiring that 'available stable funding' is sufficient to cover 'required stable funding', where 'stable' funding has an actual or assumed maturity of greater than 12 months, and will be introduced as a minimum requirement from 2018.

In November 2011, APRA announced that it intends to adopt the Basel III definitions for high-quality liquid assets. In addition, APRA also announced that it will adopt the Basel III net cashflow assumptions, subject to certain modifications or clarifications. The only modifications or clarifications that will be made by APRA relate to the treatment of self-managed superannuation funds, high run-off less stable retail and qualifying small and medium enterprise deposits, contingent funding obligations, recognition of head office liquidity to support Australian branches of foreign banks and recognition of New Zealand dollar liquid assets nominated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

APRA has publicly indicated that the only assets that would qualify as high-quality liquid assets for the purposes of satisfying the LCR requirement are cash balances held with the RBA and Australian Government and semi-government securities. APRA has acknowledged that the supply of Australian Commonwealth Government and semi-government securities in Australia is relatively limited. To assist ADIs with meeting their LCR requirements, APRA and the RBA have agreed an approach to allow ADIs, if approved by APRA, to establish a committed secured liquidity facility ("CLF") with the RBA to cover any shortfall of its holdings of high-quality liquid assets and the LCR requirement in return for a market based commitment fee of 0.15% and an interest rate that is in line with current arrangements for RBA's overnight repurchase facility. Qualifying collateral for the facility will comprise of all assets eligible for repurchase transactions with the RBA under normal market operations and other assets the RBA deems appropriate (including certain related-party assets issued by bankruptcy remote vehicles like self-securitized residential mortgage-backed securities). Before an ADI can rely on the CLF to meet the requirements of the LCR, it will be required to demonstrate to APRA that it has taken all reasonable steps towards meeting the LCR requirement through its own balance sheet management and, at a minimum, that it has increased the duration of its liabilities and maximized its reliance on stable sources of funding to the greatest reasonable extent. With the introduction of the CLF, MGL currently expects that it will meet the requirements of the LCR. However, final details of the CLF, including operational aspects, have not yet been released and as such may be subject to change.

In January 2013, the Basel Committee revised its LCR requirements to allow national authorities like APRA the discretion to, among other things, expand the list of assets that would qualify as high-quality liquid assets for the purposes of satisfying the LCR requirement. In May 2013, APRA announced that it does not propose to exercise this discretion and accordingly the only assets that would qualify as high-quality liquid assets for the purposes of the LCR requirement are cash balances held with the RBA and Australian Government and semi-government securities.

In November 2011, APRA announced its proposal to adopt the Basel III ‘available stable funding’ and ‘required stable funding’ factors in determining an ADI’s NSFR. In addition, APRA also announced its proposal to introduce a specific required stable funding factor for assets held by ADIs as collateral for their CLF. This will approximate the factor that would apply if adequate supplies of high-quality liquid assets were available in Australia. MGL currently expects that it will meet the requirements of the NSFR. However, final details of the NSFR have not yet been released.

Details of APRA’s prudential standard on liquidity risk management, which will give effect to the global liquidity framework in Australia, is currently subject to consultation. APRA intends to issue the final standards on liquidity risk management in the second half of 2013.

For a description of APRA’s current liquidity risk regulation, see “— APRA” above.

APRA’s approach to capital frameworks

On September 28, 2012, APRA released four final prudential standards implementing the Basel III capital reforms in Australia. This follows APRA’s release of five draft discussion papers for industry consultation in March 2012 and a further two in June 2012. These new standards came into effect on January 1, 2013. The final standards are consistent with the draft standards.

APRA has also announced that other prudential and reporting standards incorporating other elements of the Basel III capital reforms will be released in 2013.

APRA’s approach to Basel III requirements for counterparty credit risk

In September 2012, APRA released its final prudential standards on its implementation of the Basel III reforms to the capital framework for counterparty credit risk and other credit exposures which came into effect on January 1, 2013. Under its prudential standard, APRA extended its existing capital framework for counterparty credit risk in bilateral transactions to be the sum of the existing counterparty credit default component that applies under its existing prudential standards and a risk capital Credit Value Adjustment (“CVA”) risk capital charge introduced as part of the Basel III reforms. The CVA risk capital charge is intended to cover the risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty credit risk arising from bilateral OTC derivatives. APRA also adopted Basel III reforms on capital charges for exposure to central counterparties arising from over the counter derivatives, exchange traded derivatives and securities financing transactions. These prudential standards require MBL to hold more capital for its counterparty credit risk exposures and other credit exposures.

APRA’s approach to Basel III capital requirements for the supervision of conglomerates

On December 14, 2012, APRA released a consultation paper and draft prudential standards on its proposed requirements for the supervision of conglomerate groups (“*Level 3 groups*”) (“*December Consultation Package*”). On May 9, 2013, APRA released a further consultation package and draft prudential standards on its proposed requirements for the supervision of Level 3 groups (“*May Consultation Package*”). These packages apply to conglomerate groups, such as MGL. APRA has indicated that its proposed Level 3 group framework is intended to meet the principles set out in the Joint Forum’s Principles for the Supervision of Financial Conglomerates published in September 2012 and comprise of four components: group governance, risk exposures, risk management and capital adequacy. The proposed overarching requirements of the framework are as follows: (i) a Level 3 group must have a robust governance framework that is applied appropriately throughout the group; (ii) the intra-group exposures and external aggregate exposures of a Level 3 group must be transparent and prudently managed; (iii) a Level 3 group must have an effective group-wide risk management framework in place; and (iv) a Level 3 group must have sufficient capital to support the risks of the entire group, including material risks that arise from non-APRA-regulated activities. The December Consultation Package focused on the requirements for group governance and risk exposures. The May Consultation Package is focused on risk management and capital adequacy. The framework is not final and may change, and is expected to take effect from January 1, 2014. The framework will, among other things, change the way MGL calculates and reports its capital surplus. MGL believes that it has sufficient capital to meet APRA’s minimum capital requirements under the current proposal.

Basel Committee requirements for loss absorbency

On January 13, 2011, the Basel Committee issued the minimum requirements to ensure loss absorbency at the point of non-viability. These requirements enhance the entry criteria of regulatory capital to ensure that all regulatory capital instruments issued by banks are capable of absorbing losses in the event that a bank is unable to support itself in the private market and are in addition to the criteria detailed in the text of the Basel III framework that were published in December 2010.

Under the requirements, all non-common Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments issued by a bank on or after January 1, 2013 must have a provision which allows a relevant authority to require the debt to be written off or converted into common equity upon the earlier of such authority determining that (1) a write-off is necessary; and (2) rescue funds from the public sector (or equivalent) are required, for the bank to continue to be viable. Instruments issued prior to January 1, 2013 that do not meet these criteria but otherwise met all of the criteria for Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital as set out in the text of the Basel III framework will be considered as an instrument that no longer qualifies as such and phased out from January 1, 2013.

APRA's implementation of these new minimum requirements were included in the March 2012 release of draft prudential standards and are currently under review by MGL Group. These new standards may result in MGL Group operating with a reduced capital surplus over minimum requirements to the extent any non-common Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments issued or on issue by MBL on or after January 1, 2013 fails to satisfy these new requirements.

Crisis management

On September 28, 2012, the Australian Government released a consultation paper titled "Strengthening APRA's Crisis Management Powers" seeking comments on a range of options to enhance Australia's financial sector, particularly prudential regulation. The options canvassed in the paper aim to strengthen APRA's crisis management powers in relation to NOHCs, ADIs, superannuation entities and general and life insurers. Implementation of these options is intended to bring Australia's regulatory framework more closely into line with the new G20 endorsed international standard for crisis management arrangements published by the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") in its paper "Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions" dated October 2011. If implemented, the key implications for MGL and MBL are likely to be an increase in APRA's powers to intervene in the affairs of MGL and MBL during periods of stress.

Central clearing of OTC derivatives

On December 6, 2012, the Australian Government passed legislation to introduce the framework required by the Australian Government to meet its G20 obligations on derivatives regulation. The legislation allows the Australian Government and its regulators to prescribe, when it determines that it becomes appropriate, one or more of the following as mandatory obligations: (1) the reporting of OTC derivatives to trade repositories, (2) the clearing of standardized OTC derivatives through central counterparties, and (3) the execution of standardized OTC derivatives on exchanges or electronic platforms. The legislation does not impose any of these obligations itself but rather introduces a framework under which they can be prescribed. In December 2012, the Australian Government stated that it will initially focus on the reporting of OTC derivatives, with ASIC releasing two consultation papers on trade repositories and derivative transaction reporting in March 2013. The consultation paper on derivative transaction reporting proposes a mandatory phase-in period from December 31, 2013 (with a voluntary opt-in from July 1, 2013).

Remuneration – Extensions to governance requirements for APRA-regulated institutions

Prudential requirements on remuneration for ADIs, NOHCs, general insurers and life insurers came into effect on April 1, 2010 imposing new governance standards on APRA-regulated institutions and aligning APRA's requirements with the Financial Stability Board's Principles for Sound Compensation Practices.

The prudential requirements require boards of regulated institutions to (i) unless otherwise approved in writing by APRA, establish a remuneration committee comprising only non-executive directors and a majority of

“independent” directors, as defined by the prudential requirements, and (ii) have in place a written remuneration policy that aligns remuneration arrangements with the long-term financial soundness of the institution and its risk management framework. The policy extends beyond senior executives to all persons who, because of their roles, have the capacity to put the institution’s financial soundness at risk. Where the remuneration arrangements of a regulated institution are likely to encourage excessive risk taking, APRA will have several supervisory options, including the power to impose additional capital requirements on that institution.

RBA

In exercising its powers, APRA works closely with the RBA. The RBA is Australia’s central bank and an active participant in the financial markets. It also manages Australia’s foreign reserves, issues Australian currency notes, serves as banker to the Australian Government and, through the Payment Systems Board, supervises the payments system.

ASIC

ASIC is Australia’s corporate, markets and financial services regulator, which regulates Australian companies, financial markets, financial services organizations and professionals who deal and advise in investments, superannuation, insurance, deposit taking and credit.

ASIC regulates each of the entities we operate in Australia as the corporate regulator and is responsible for enforcing appropriate standards of corporate governance and conduct by directors and officers. A number of MGL Group entities hold Australian financial services (“*AFS*”) licenses. ASIC licenses and monitors AFS licensees and requires AFS licensees to ensure the financial services covered by their license are provided efficiently, honestly and fairly. A number of MGL Group entities also hold Australian Credit Licenses (*ACL*). ASIC regulates ACL holders as the consumer credit regulator, licensing and regulating those entities to ensure they meet standards set out in the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009.

ASIC is Australia’s market regulator and is responsible for the supervision of trading on Australia’s domestic licensed equity, derivatives and future markets, including trading by MBL and other ASX and ASX24 market participants in the MGL Group.

ASX24

The ASX24 market provides exchange traded and over-the-counter services and regulates the cash and derivative trades that we execute through the ASX24 as a market participant in the ASX24. This business is conducted primarily within MBL Group.

As a licensed market operator, MBL Group is subject to the operating rules of ASX24 which contain comprehensive provisions for preventing conflicts and enforcing compliance with the operating rules. The rules cover all aspects of trading and of clearing and settling, including monitoring market conduct, disciplining of participants and suspension or termination of participation rights and market access.

ASX

ASX is Australia’s primary securities market. The MIS and MGL’s ordinary shares are listed on ASX. MBL and MGL each have a contractual obligation to comply with ASX’s listing rules, which have the statutory backing of the Australian Corporations Act. The ASX listing rules govern requirements for listing on ASX and include provisions in relation to issues of securities, disclosure to the market, executive remuneration and related-party transactions. ASX and ASIC oversee our compliance with ASX’s listing rules, including any funds we manage that are listed on the ASX.

ACCC

The ACCC is Australia's competition regulator. Its objectives are to ensure that corporations do not act in a way that may have the effect of eliminating or reducing competition, and to oversee product safety and liability issues, pricing practices and third-party access to facilities of national significance. The ACCC's consumer protection activities complement those of Australia state and territory consumer affairs agencies that administer the unfair trading legislation of those jurisdictions.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing

The AML-CTF Act places obligations on providers of financial services and gaming services, and on bullion dealers. The AML-CTF Act affects entities who offer specific services which may be exploited to launder money or finance terrorism, for example, those relating to electronic fund transfers, designated remittance arrangements and correspondent banking relationships. The AML-CTF Act also has broad extra territorial application to overseas entities of Australian companies.

A number of entities in MGL Group are considered to be "reporting entities" for the purposes of the AML-CTF Act and are required to undertake certain obligations, including enhanced customer due diligence, establishing an AML-CTF program to identify, mitigate and manage the risk of money laundering and terrorism financing, enhanced record-keeping and reporting on suspicious matters, transactions above a set threshold and international funds transfer instructions to the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC).

AUSTRAC is Australia's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulator and specialist financial intelligence unit. It works collaboratively with Australian industries and businesses (including certain entities of MGL Group) in their compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing legislation. As Australia's financial intelligence unit, AUSTRAC contributes to investigative and law enforcement work to combat financial crime and prosecute criminals in Australia and overseas.

Other

In addition to the foregoing regulators, MGL Group and the businesses and funds we manage are subject to supervision by various other regulators, including the Essential Services Commission and Economic Regulation Authority in connection with the management of utility and energy funds.

International

Our businesses and the funds we manage outside of Australia are subject to various regulatory regimes.

United States

As a result of the global economic crisis, the United States government has enacted legislation, and the applicable regulatory authorities have adopted or proposed regulations that would make significant changes in the regulation of the financial services industry including reforming the financial supervisory and regulatory framework in the United States, which could have a material impact on financial institutions and their activities, including the activities of MGL and its subsidiaries in the United States. Certain aspects of the reform process have been implemented, with the balance being implemented over a number of years. The final effects are not yet certain. See "Risk factors — Many of our businesses are highly regulated and we will be adversely affected by temporary and permanent changes in regulations and regulatory policy and increased compliance requirements, particularly for financial institutions, in the markets in which we operate" above for further information.

MGL Group is currently subject to regulation in the United States as a financial intermediary, which is described below.

Banking and derivatives regulations. In the United States, MBL operates solely through representative offices, which by law cannot engage in business or handle customer funds, and thus are not subject to the full regime of

banking regulation. These offices are limited to soliciting business on behalf of MBL, which must then be approved and booked offshore, and performing administrative tasks as directed by MBL. Our representative offices are licensed by individual states, in our case, the states of New York, Texas and Illinois, and are subject to periodic examination by the applicable state licensing authority and the Federal Reserve. These examinations primarily focus on whether the offices are compliant with the limits of representative office activities and on key areas of regulatory concern, such as anti-money laundering compliance.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “*Dodd-Frank Act*”). Many of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require rulemaking by the applicable U.S. regulatory agency, such as the Federal Reserve Board (“*FRB*”), the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“*CFTC*”) before the related provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act become effective. The Dodd-Frank Act has resulted in, and will continue to result in, significant changes in the regulation of the U.S. financial services industry, including reforming the financial supervisory and regulatory framework in the United States. MGL’s businesses will be affected by a variety of new regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act including, but not limited to: (i) greater regulation of over-the-counter derivatives, including stricter capital and margin requirements, the centralized execution and clearing of standardized over-the-counter derivatives, and registration and heightened supervision of all over-the-counter swap dealers and major swap participants; (ii) more stringent position limits on derivatives on physical commodities; and (iii) increased regulation of investment advisers. In addition, if MGL is determined by U.S. regulators to be a “systemically important” nonbank financial company, U.S. regulators may have increased regulatory authority over MGL and may impose stricter capital, leverage and risk management requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act will increase compliance and execution costs for derivative trading in the United States and have an impact on certain MGL Group businesses, such as on its U.S. derivatives business. For instance, two MGL affiliates have registered as swap dealers. Certain rules under the Dodd-Frank Act have already been issued and made effective, such as those relating to swap dealer registration, the first phase of mandatory swap clearing and business conduct standards, and to which we or our affiliates are subject. However, it is not possible at this point in time to determine the full extent of the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act because other important details will be formulated during the process of proposing and implementing rules and regulations, a process which is still expected to continue for several years.

Over the past year, the Commodity Futures Trading Commodity (“*CFTC*”) has issued final rules under Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act (i) defining such terms as “swap”, “swap dealer”, and “major swap participant”, (ii) requiring the registration of swap dealers and major swap participants, and (iii) implementing certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements and rules on internal and external business conduct standards for swap dealers and major swap participants. On December 21, 2012, the CFTC issued a final exemptive order (the “*Order*”) that granted time-limited relief and a phase-in period for certain requirements applicable to swap dealers and major swap participants, requiring any swap counterparty that is not a swap dealer or major swap participant to be in compliance with the swap data reporting rules by April 10, 2013. On April 9, 2013, the CFTC issued no-action relief extending the April 10, 2013 deadline for reporting certain swaps to a registered swap repository under Part 43 (real-time reporting), Part 45 (dealing with swaps entered into on or after April 10) and Part 46 (dealing with so-called “historical swaps”) of the CFTC’s rules, subject to certain conditions.

Anti-money laundering regulations. The MBL representative offices as well as MGL Group’s U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries and mutual funds managed or sponsored by MGL Group’s subsidiaries are subject to anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department to implement various anti-money laundering requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act (the “*Bank Secrecy Act*”) and Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “*USA PATRIOT Act*”).

The Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act, requires U.S. representative offices of foreign banks and U.S. broker-dealers and mutual funds to establish and maintain written anti-money laundering compliance programs that include the following components: (i) a system of internal controls to assure ongoing compliance with applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations; (ii) independent testing of compliance by the institution’s personnel or by a qualified outside party; (iii) the designation of an individual or individuals responsible for coordinating and monitoring day-to-day compliance; and (iv) training for appropriate personnel. The compliance program must be approved by the board of directors, board of trustees or senior management depending on the institution. United States representative offices of foreign banks and U.S. broker-dealers and mutual funds are also

required to establish and maintain a customer identification program and, as necessary, to file suspicious activity reports with appropriate federal law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Treasury Department.

The MBL representative offices and MGL Group's other operations within the United States must also comply with the regulations and economic sanctions programs administered by OFAC, which enforces economic sanctions against targeted foreign countries, individuals and entities.

The MBL representative offices and MGL's U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries and other subsidiaries in the United States have adopted written anti-money laundering compliance programs designed to comply with the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act, and have implemented procedures to comply with OFAC.

Securities and commodities regulations. In the United States, certain members of MGL Group are regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("*SEC*") and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("*FINRA*") with respect to certain securities and corporate finance related activities conducted through broker-dealers, or through investment advisors or investment companies registered under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "*ICA*"). We will be subject to greater oversight and regulation by the SEC and FINRA as our business grows in the United States.

In addition, certain members of MGL Group are regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("*CFTC*") and the CME Group with respect to the trading of futures and commodity options for customers and clearing activities. On July 12, 2012, the CFTC published proposed interpretive guidance regarding the cross-border application of certain entity-level and transaction-level requirements which would apply to non-U.S. swap dealers and major swap participants and to swap transactions with "U.S. persons". The Order issued on December 21, 2012 revised and updated this guidance and also suggested further changes in the definition of the term "U.S. persons." The Order is currently applicable to MBL but further changes to the definition of "U.S. person" are possible. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("*FERC*") also regulates our energy trading activities and our downstream natural gas business. As we continue to expand our U.S. energy trading business, our compliance with energy trading regulations will become increasingly important.

Other regulations. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("*FATCA*") was enacted in 2010 as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the "*HIRE Act*"). FATCA is intended to assist the U.S. government in its efforts to improve compliance with U.S. tax laws, and requires foreign financial institutions ("*FFIs*"), such as MGL, to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "*IRS*") and agree to provide the IRS with certain information on accounts held by U.S. persons and U.S.-owned foreign entities, or otherwise face a 30% withholding tax on certain payments made to the FFI from U.S. sources. The term FFI is broadly defined and includes such entities as banks, brokers, hedge funds, private equity funds and foreign investment entities. FATCA generally requires substantial investment in a compliance and reporting framework in order to meet the HIRE Act standards.

In response to the impact of the FATCA obligations of the HIRE Act, the Australian Government has been exploring the feasibility of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States as an alternative means for financial institutions such as MGL and MBL to comply with FATCA while reducing compliance burdens. On July 26, 2012, the U.S. Department of the Treasury published a model form for such an intergovernmental agreement.

Other regulators that impact the funds and companies we manage include, but are not limited to, the Federal Communications Commission with respect to certain media-related investments, and various other applicable federal, state and local agencies. In addition, our entry into the physical commodities trading business has subjected us to further U.S. regulations, including, but not limited to, federal, state and local environmental laws.

United Kingdom

On April 1, 2013, the UK Financial Services Authority was abolished and the majority of its functions were transferred to two new regulatory bodies, the FCA and the PRA. The FCA and PRA are responsible for the regulation of financial business in the United Kingdom, including banking, investment business and insurance. Deposit-taking institutions, insurers and significant investment firms are dual-regulated under the new regime, with

the PRA responsible for the authorization, prudential regulation and day-to-day supervision of such firms, and the FCA responsible for regulating conduct of business requirements.

MBL operates a branch, MBL LB, and a subsidiary, Macquarie Bank International Ltd (“*MBIL*”), in the United Kingdom. APRA remains the lead prudential regulator for MBL LB, with regulatory oversight by the FCA and PRA in the United Kingdom. MBIL, a United Kingdom incorporated subsidiary is authorized and regulated by the FCA and PRA as a bank. MGL also has two subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (Europe) Limited (“*MIRAEL*”) and Macquarie Capital (Europe) Limited (“*MCEL*”), authorized and regulated solely by the FCA. MIRAEL is authorized and regulated by the FCA as a limited license firm, while MCEL is authorized and regulated by the FCA as a full scope investment firm. As regulated entities, MBIL, MIRAEL, MCEL and MBL LB are required to comply with the rules set forth by the FCA and PRA (collectively, the “*Rules*”), as applicable. The Rules include requirements as to capital adequacy, liquidity adequacy, systems and controls, corporate governance, conduct of business and the treatment of customers, the application of which varies depending on whether it is a subsidiary or a branch of MBL.

In many cases, the Rules implement applicable European Union Directives (such as the Capital Requirements Directive, which relates to regulatory capital and the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, which relates to the carrying on of investment business). Under the Rules, regulated banks and certain investment firms, including MBIL, MIRAEL, MCEL and MBL LB, are required to have an adequate liquidity contingency plan in place to deal with a liquidity crisis. See section 5.1 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management’s Discussion and Analysis Report.

Effective January 1, 2011, the United Kingdom has introduced a bank levy which provides for an annual charge on certain equity and liabilities of banks and certain other financial institutions in respect of periods of account ending on or after January 1, 2011. In respect of foreign banking groups with banking operations in the United Kingdom, the bank levy is calculated by reference to the aggregated equity and liabilities of the group’s relevant UK sub-groups, UK subsidiaries, non-UK resident subsidiaries with a UK parent and UK branches (in each case as shown in appropriate balance sheets). The bank levy is charged at different rates for short-term chargeable liabilities on the one hand and long-term chargeable equity and liabilities on the other hand. From January 1, 2013, the applicable bank levy rates are 0.13% for short-term chargeable liabilities and 0.065% for long-term chargeable equity and liabilities. From January 1, 2014, the rates will be increased to 0.142% for short-term chargeable liabilities and 0.071% for long-term chargeable equity and liabilities. The bank levy is not applicable to the first £20 billion of chargeable equity and liabilities. Based on the March 31, 2013 balance sheet position, it is not anticipated that MGL Group will be impacted by the bank levy on the basis that its chargeable equity and liabilities are expected to be below £20 billion for the full period of account. MGL Group will continue to monitor its position on a regular basis.

Other United Kingdom regulators that impact our business include the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (Ofgem), which regulates the United Kingdom gas and electricity industry. The Office of Fair Trading is the United Kingdom’s consumer and competition authority. The Information Commissioner’s Office is responsible for regulating compliance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing data protection, electronic communications, freedom of information and environmental information.

European Union

On February 14, 2013, the European Commission published a proposal for a Council Directive (the “*Draft Directive*”) on a common financial transaction tax (the “*FTT*”), to be implemented in eleven Member States (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia and Slovenia, together the “*Participating Member States*”) from January 1, 2014.

Pursuant to the Draft Directive, the FTT would be payable on “financial transactions” within its scope. Those transactions would broadly include derivatives and the purchase and sale of financial assets (bonds, equities, repos and stock lending), but would exclude spot transactions in currency, commodities, etc, and insurance contracts, loan originations, credit cards, cash payments and the issuance of debt and equity instruments.

The Draft Directive provides that the FTT would be payable by each “financial institution” established in a Participating Member State which is party to a “financial transaction”. A “financial institution” is widely defined to include entities that carry on various specified financial activities. A “financial institution” would be deemed to be established in a Participating Member State in a wide variety of circumstances, including merely as a result of the other party to the “financial transaction” being established in a Participating Member State. The Draft Directive does not provide for any form of intermediary exemption.

The rate of the FTT would be determined by each Participating Member State, but in the case of transferable securities would be at least 0.1% of the taxable amount (determined by reference to the consideration paid or owed for the transfer).

The Draft Directive is still subject to negotiations among the Participating Member States, and could be modified as a result. The final form of any directive would need to be implemented in the domestic legislation of the Participating Member States.

On April 19, 2013, the United Kingdom government announced that it had launched a legal challenge to the proposed FTT. The Luxembourg government subsequently announced that it would support this challenge.

Implementation of the Draft Directive in its present form in any of the Participating Member States could result in increased transaction costs for:

- (a) MGL in relation to certain transactions entered into by it (as principal or agent) in certain circumstances; and
- (b) investors in the secondary market who in certain circumstances sell or purchase notes issued by MGL.

Other regulators

Outside Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom, MBL has branches in the Dubai International Finance Centre, Hong Kong, Seoul and Singapore that are regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Financial Supervisory Service and the Monetary Authority of Singapore, respectively. MBL also has a representative office in Auckland, regulated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, and in Zürich, regulated by the Swiss Financial Markets Supervisory Authority, which gives MBL limited authorization to conduct marketing of its products and services to institutions (and, in Switzerland, high net worth individuals), subject to local license limitations. Bank regulation varies from country to country, but generally is designed to protect depositors and the banking system as a whole, not holders of a bank’s securities. Bank regulations may cover areas such as capital adequacy, minimum levels of liquidity, and the conduct and marketing of banking services.

Outside Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom, some of the other key financial regulators of our businesses include but are not limited to:

- the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited;
- the Investment Industry Regulation Organization of Canada, the TMX and the various provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities in Canada;
- in South Korea, the Financial Services Commission, the Financial Supervisory Service, the Bank of Korea, the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, the Korea Exchange, the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, and the Fair Trade Commission;
- the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and the Competition Commission of Singapore;

- the Financial Services Agency of Japan and the Japanese Fair Trade Commission;
- the Financial Services Board of South Africa; and
- the Reserve Bank of India and the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

During the 2012 fiscal year, MBL was granted a banking license by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and in March 2012, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority confirmed MBL Hong Kong Branch's "Registered Institution" status. The branch became operational on October 1, 2012 and is regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

Financial regulation varies from country to country and may include the regulation of securities offerings, mergers and acquisitions activity, commodities and futures activities, anti-trust issues, investment advice, trading and brokerage, sales practices, and the offering of investment products and services.

In addition to the foregoing, certain businesses and assets owned or managed by MGL Group in international jurisdictions are subject to additional laws, regulations and oversight that are specific to the industries applicable to those businesses and assets.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATION AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

In addition to the information included in this Report, investors should refer to our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the 2013 fiscal year compared to the 2012 fiscal year, along with other balance sheet, capital and liquidity disclosures as at and for the year ended March 31, 2013, and sections 1.0 to 4.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for a comparative discussion and analysis of our results of operation and financial condition for the 2012 fiscal year compared to the 2011 fiscal year, each of which is posted on MGL's U.S. Investors' Website.

Year ended March 31, 2013 compared to year ended March 31, 2012

See sections 1.0 – 6.0 of our 2013 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for a discussion of our results of operation and financial condition for the 2013 fiscal year, which has been incorporated by reference herein.

Year ended March 31, 2012 compared to year ended March 31, 2011

See sections 1.0 – 4.0 of our 2012 Fiscal Year Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for a discussion of our results of operation and financial condition for the 2012 fiscal year, which has been incorporated by reference herein.



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