Macquarie is a diversified financial services group providing clients with asset management, retail and business banking, wealth management, as well as advisory, and risk and capital solutions across debt, equity, financial markets and commodities.

Further information is also available at
macquarie.com/company

For more details on the operational performance of the Operating Groups, see slides 11 to 14 of the presentation to investors and analysts available at **macquarie.com/fy25-investor-presentation**

For internal reporting and risk management purposes, Macquarie is divided into four Operating Groups, which are supported by four Central Service Groups.

Central Service Groups

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

Risk Management Group (RMG)

An independent and centralised function responsible for independent and objective review and challenge, oversight, monitoring and reporting in relation to Macquarie’s material risks. RMG designs and oversees the implementation of the risk management framework.

Financial Management, People and Engagement (FPE)

Responsible for managing Macquarie Group’s financial, tax and treasury activities and strategic priorities, fostering our culture through people and community engagement, and engaging with stakeholders to protect and promote Macquarie Group's reputation globally.

Legal and Governance Group (LGG)

Provides a full range of legal and corporate governance services, including strategic legal and governance advice and risk assessment on corporate transactions, treasury and funding, insurance, regulatory enquiries and litigation.

Corporate Operations Group (COG)

Brings together specialist capabilities in technology, data, artificial intelligence, market operations, corporate real estate, business resilience, procurement and global security to support Macquarie’s growth.

Macquarie Asset Management

$A1,610m

↑ 33% on prior year

MAM is a global integrated asset manager, investing to deliver positive outcomes for our clients, portfolio companies and communities.

MAM provides a diverse range of investment solutions to clients including real assets, real estate, credit, equities and multi-asset, insurance solutions and secondaries.

FY2025 Highlights

MAM AUM of $A941.0 billion as at 31 March 2025 was broadly in line with 31 March 2024, driven by increased fund investments and net asset valuations, offset by asset divestments and outflows in equity strategies.

During the period, MAM raised $A18.0 billion in new equity from clients across a diverse range of strategies in real assets, real estate, private credit and secondaries. MAM invested $A25.4 billion of equity across 42 investments, including: 20 in real assets, 19 in private credit and 3 in real estate, with transactions including Aligned Data Centres, D. E. Shaw Renewable Investments, Rakuten Mobile and National Gas.

MAM continues to expand its Alternatives to Wealth capabilities with infrastructure and energy transition strategies launched through key partnerships.

Medium-term

MAM is well-positioned to respond to current market conditions and build on our leading global position in private markets and our leading position in Australian public markets, as we focus on providing solutions for our institutional, insurance and wealth clients.

Banking and Financial Services

$A1,380m

↑ 11% on prior year

BFS serves the Australian market and is organised into the following three business divisions:

- **Personal Banking:** Provides a diverse range of retail banking products to clients with home loans, transaction and savings accounts and credit cards
- **Wealth Management:** Provides clients with a wide range of wrap platform and cash management services, investment and superannuation products, financial advice and private banking
- **Business Banking:** Provides a full range of deposit, loan and payment solutions, as well as tailored services to business clients across a range of key industry segments.

FY2025 Highlights

For the full year ended 31 March 2025, the loan portfolio increased 15% to $A161.4 billion, BFS deposits increased 21% to $A172.4 billion and funds on platform increased 4% to $A154.0 billion.

The home loan portfolio increased 19% to $A141.7 billion driven by strong demand in lower loan-to-value ratio and owner-occupier lending tiers, while the Business Banking loan portfolio increased 6% to $A16.7 billion driven by an increase in client acquisition across core segments and a continued build into emerging segments.

Medium-term

BFS remains focused on growth opportunities through intermediary and direct retail client distribution, platforms and client service; opportunities to increase financial services engagement with existing Business Banking clients and extend into adjacent segments; and modernising technology to improve client experience and support scalable growth.

Commodities and Global Markets

$A2,829m

↓ 12% on prior year

CGM is a global business offering capital and financing, risk management, market access, physical execution and logistics solutions to its diverse client base across:

- **Commodities:** Provides risk management, capital and financing, and physical execution and logistics solutions across power, gas, emissions, agriculture, oil and resources sectors globally
- **Financial Markets:** Provides risk management, capital and financing solutions, and market access to corporate and institutional clients with exposure to foreign exchange, rates, fixed income, credit markets and listed derivatives markets
- **Asset Finance:** Global provider of specialist finance and asset management solutions across a variety of industries and asset classes.

FY2025 Highlights

CGM recorded a net profit contribution of $A2.8 billion, down 12% on the prior year.

Commodities contribution was down on the prior year due to decreased income from Commodities risk management due to subdued conditions in certain commodity markets on client hedging activity, particularly EMEA Gas, Power and Emissions and Global Oil. These reductions were partially offset by an increased contribution from Resources, primarily from the metals sector, and Agriculture. Commodities inventory management and trading was lower due to the timing of income recognition on North American Gas and Power contracts. Financial Markets contribution was up on the prior year, driven by continued strong client hedging activity in structured foreign exchange products, increased contribution from financing origination and increased client and trading activity in equities markets. Asset Finance contribution was slightly down on prior year, due to reduced contribution from end of lease income, partially offset by increased volumes in the shipping sector.

CGM continues to be recognised across the industries it operates in, with a number of awards earned during the period including House of the Year for Oil and Products, Natural Gas/LNG and Commodities Research at the Energy Risk Awards 2024 and House of the Year for Commodities Research, Base Metals, Commodity Trade Finance and Derivatives at the Energy Risk Asia Awards 2024. CGM is ranked as the No.1 Futures Broker on the ASX.

Medium-term

CGM remains focused on: opportunities to grow the commodities business, both organically and through adjacencies; the development of institutional and corporate coverage for specialised credit, rates and foreign exchange products; providing tailored financing solutions globally across a variety of industries and asset classes; continued investment in the asset finance portfolio; supporting the client franchise as markets evolve, particularly as it relates to the energy transition and growing the client base across all regions.

Macquarie Capital

$A1,043m

broadly in line with prior year

Macquarie Capital has global capability in advisory and capital raising services, providing clients with specialist expertise and flexible capital solutions across a range of sectors.

It also has global capability in specialist investing across private credit, private equity, real estate, growth equity, venture capital, and in infrastructure and energy projects and companies.

Macquarie Capital's Equities brokerage business provides clients with access to equity research, sales, execution capabilities and corporate access with a focus on Asia-Pacific.

FY2025 Highlights

Macquarie Capital continued to invest in both its private credit and equity portfolios in FY2025. As at 31 March 2025, the committed private credit portfolio was $A26.0 billion, with ~$A9 billion deployed in FY2025 through focused investment in credit markets and bespoke financing solutions. The committed equity portfolio of $6.0 billion as at 31 March 2025 was up 18% on 31 March 2024, with investments completed in strategies across infrastructure and development, growth equity, venture capital and private equity.

Examples of investments made during the fiscal year include refinancing of SimPRO (a field service software provider used by small to medium-sized businesses across the US, UK and ANZ) and supported ECI partners as main lender to Moneypenny (one of the UK's leading outsourced customer experience providers).

Highlights for Macquarie Capital's advisory business included maintaining No. 1 position in ANZ across M&A (by deal count) in FY2025; whilst notable deals included advising Bally's Corporation (a global casino-entertainment company with a growing omni-channel presence) on its $US4.6 billion sale to Standard General as well as advising BlackRock, Goldman Sachs and Mubadala on the sale of their majority stake in Calisen, the UK's leading provider of smart meters and small scale energy transition infrastructure.

Medium-term

Macquarie Capital continues to support clients globally across long-term trends including tech-enabled innovation, the need for infrastructure and resilience and the growth in private capital. It pursues opportunities for balance sheet investment alongside clients and management teams and infrastructure project development. It continues to tailor the business offering to current opportunities and market conditions including providing flexible capital solutions across advisory, capital markets, principal investing, development and equities. Macquarie Capital is well-positioned to respond to changes in market conditions.

For more details on the financial performance of the Operating Groups, see section 3.0 Segment analysis of the Management Discussion and Analysis available at **macquarie.com/results**

Our business strategy

The growth of Macquarie's global operations over 56 years reflects our philosophy to expand selectively, focusing on specialist areas where we bring deep expertise to address areas of unmet need on behalf of clients and communities in line with our purpose and longstanding operating principles. We offer our teams significant operating freedom balanced by limits on risk. Alignment of interests is a longstanding feature, demonstrated by willingness to both invest alongside clients and closely align the interests of shareholders and staff.

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

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

Our Purpose

Why we exist

Empowering people to innovate and invest for a better future

Our Principles

How we do business

Opportunity

Accountability

Integrity

Our Strategy

is developed from the bottom up

MAM
Macquarie Asset Management

BFS
Banking and Financial Services

CGM
Commodities and Global Markets

Macquarie Capital

Our core business involves utilising our
human capital
to realise opportunities, backed by a strong balance sheet

Evolution driven by:

- Building enduring franchises from positions of deep expertise and pursuing adjacent growth opportunities
- Managing diversified businesses across regions and service offerings to deliver consistent returns through cycles
- Addressing unmet client and community needs, focusing on areas aligned to structural trends where there is growth
- Ensuring accountability and entrepreneurial endeavour from staff
- Continuously enhancing our operating platform
- Adopting a disciplined approach to risk management, underpinned by a sound risk culture and embedded across the organisation
- Maintaining a strong and conservative balance sheet with diversified sources of funding.

Supported from the
centre

COG
Corporate Operations Group

FPE
Financial Management, People and Engagement

RMG
Risk Management Group

LGG
Legal and Governance Group

Our purpose and principles and what we expect of our staff are set out in our *Code of Conduct*.
macquarie.com/what-we-stand-for

Risk management

Maintaining an appropriate and effective risk culture continues to be integral to Macquarie's risk management framework.

Risk culture

Macquarie's approach to maintaining an appropriate and effective risk culture is based on an integrated and iterative cycle of:

- setting behavioural expectations
- promoting risk culture
- monitoring and reflecting.

Risk management framework

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

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

- all staff have a role in managing risk
- ownership of risk at the business level
- understanding worst-case outcomes
- requirement for an independent sign-off by RMG.

Macquarie's approach to risk management adopts the 'three lines of defence' model, which sets risk ownership responsibilities functionally independent from oversight and assurance:

- primary responsibility for day-to-day risk management lies with the business
- RMG forms the second line of defence
- the Internal Audit Division, as the third line, provides independent and objective risk-based assurance.

In determining those risks that are material to Macquarie, we assess the potential for a risk to affect our earnings resilience and financial strength across market cycles, our ability to meet regulatory obligations, our stakeholders, and our reputation. Macquarie's material risks include asset, conduct, country, credit, environmental and social, equity, financial crime, legal, liquidity, market, operational, regulatory and compliance, tax, technology and cyber, and work health and safety risks.

More details on the management of these material risks are available at **macquarie.com/risk-management**

More details on Macquarie's risk management framework, risk culture and conduct risk management are in the **Risk Management** section of this Annual Report.

Macroeconomic factors

The key macroeconomic risks to Macquarie's short and medium term financial outlook noted on page 32 are:

Market conditions

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

The value of the Australian dollar

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

Potential regulatory changes

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

Funding and liquidity

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

Technology

Macquarie recognises that with the use of systems, technology, and platforms to support its business activities, it is exposed to risk of loss resulting from failure, inadequacy or misuse of technology and technology resources.

Review of Group performance and financial position

Overview

Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of $A3,715 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 increased 5% from $A3,522 million in the prior year.

	FULL YEAR TO		
	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24	*Movement*
	$Am	$Am	*%*
Net operating income	**17,208**	16,887	*2 %*
Total operating expenses	**(12,140)**	(12,061)	*1 %*
Income tax expense	**(1,326)**	(1,291)	*3 %*
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests[9]	**(27)**	(13)	*108 %*
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited	**3,715**	3,522	*5 %*

For more details on the financial performance of the Operating Groups, see section 3.0 Segment Analysis of the Management Discussion and Analysis available at **macquarie.com/fy25-mda**

[9] Non-controlling interests adjust reported consolidated profit or loss for the share that is attributable to non-controlling interests, such that the net profit contribution represents the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders.

FY2025 net profit contribution[10]

Summary of the Operating Groups' performance for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Non-Banking Activities

Macquarie Asset Management (MAM)

$A1,610m

↑ 33% on prior year due to

- increased net income on equity, debt and other investments primarily driven by the gain on sale of Macquarie Rotorcraft
- increased performance fees from Private Markets-managed funds, managed accounts and co-investors
- increased share of net profits from associates and joint ventures primarily driven by higher net profits from the sale of underlying assets within equity accounted investments and funds.

Partially offset by:

- non-recurrence of an impairment reversal recognised on a green equity investment in the prior year
- increased other (expenses)/income primarily driven by higher net expenditure in green platforms on balance sheet.

Macquarie Capital

$A1,043m

broadly in line with the prior year due to

- lower credit and equity impairment reversals compared to the prior year, higher credit provisions due to deployment of the private credit portfolio and an increase in expected credit loss provisions driven by a deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook
- higher funding costs reflecting growth in the equity investment portfolio
- lower net gains on investments compared to the prior year.

Partially offset by:

- higher fee and commission income, driven by advisory fee income, particularly in Europe and ANZ and higher brokerage fee income mainly due to increased market activity in Asia and ANZ
- higher net interest income from the private credit portfolio, benefitting from $A3.6 billion of growth in average drawn loan assets.

Banking Activities

Banking and Financial Services (BFS)

$A1,380m

↑ 11% on prior year due to

- lower operating expenses reflecting lower average headcount driven by digitalisation and operational improvements and the cessation of car loan originations
- higher net interest income driven by growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios, partially offset by margin compression due to lending and deposit competition and changes in portfolio mix
- higher fee and commission income driven by growth in average funds on platform, as well as higher lending and transaction volumes.

Partially offset by:

- higher credit impairments driven by changes to recovery expectations for the residual car loan portfolio and deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by changes in the composition of portfolio growth.

Commodities and Global Markets (CGM)[11]

$A2,829m

↓ 12% on prior year due to

- decreased risk management income primarily driven by decreased client hedging activity due to subdued conditions in certain commodity markets, particularly EMEA Gas, Power and Emissions and Global Oil. These reductions were partially offset by increased contributions from Resources, primarily from the metals sector, and Agriculture
- decreased inventory management and trading income driven by timing of income recognition on North American Gas and Power contracts and a reduction in oil trading, partially offset by increased trading gains in North American Gas and Power markets
- higher operating expenses driven by increased brokerage, commission and fee expenses across equities, foreign exchange, interest rates and credit as well as increased investment on technology platform and infrastructure.

Partially offset by:

- increased equities income driven by increased client activity and trading opportunities
- increased foreign exchange, interest rate and credit products income driven by continued strong client hedging activity in structured foreign exchange products and increased contributions from financing origination.

Corporate

Net expenses of **$A3,147m**

↓ 1% on prior year due to

- higher net interest and trading income primarily driven by higher earnings on capital
- higher other operating income from a one-off sale of centrally held assets.

Partially offset by:

- higher credit and other impairment charges driven by a deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook and legacy goodwill impairment.

For more details on the financial performance of the Operating Groups, see section 3.0 Segment analysis of the Management Discussion and Analysis available at **macquarie.com/results**

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

11 Certain assets of the Financial Markets business, certain activities of the Commodity Markets and Finance business and some other less financially significant activities are undertaken from within the Non-Banking Group.

Net operating income

Net operating income of $A17,208 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 increased 2% from $A16,887 million in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher fee and commission income, higher net other operating income and share of net profits from associates and joint ventures. This was partially offset by credit and other impairment charges in the current year.

Net interest and trading income

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
8,877	8,907

broadly in line with prior year

Largely driven by:

- lower risk management income primarily in EMEA Gas, Power and Emissions and Global Oil, partially offset by increased contributions from Resources and Agriculture, in CGM
- lower inventory management and trading income driven by timing of income recognition on North American Gas and Power contracts and a reduction in oil trading, partially offset by increased trading gains in North American Gas and Power markets, in CGM
- higher funding costs reflecting growth in the equity investment portfolio, in Macquarie Capital.

Partially offset by:

- higher net interest income due to growth in the average private credit portfolio, in Macquarie Capital
- higher equities income driven by increased client activity and trading opportunities, in CGM
- higher foreign exchange, interest rate and credit products income driven by continued strong client hedging activity and increased contributions from financing origination, in CGM
- higher net interest income due to growth in the average loan and deposit portfolios, partially offset by margin compression and changes in portfolio mix, in BFS.

Fee and commission income

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
6,790	6,249

↑ **9%** on prior year

Largely driven by:

- higher performance fees from Private Markets-managed funds, managed accounts and co-investors, in MAM
- higher advisory fee income, particularly in Europe and ANZ and higher brokerage fee income mainly due to increased market activity in Asia and ANZ, in Macquarie Capital
- higher base fees in Private Markets due to fundraising and investments made, partially offset by asset realisations in funds, in MAM.

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

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
167	(49)

↑ **substantially** on prior year

Largely driven by:

- higher net profits from the sale of underlying assets within equity accounted investments and funds and overall performance of the investment portfolio, in MAM.

Credit and other impairment (charges)/reversals

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
(361)	369

↑ **substantially** on prior year

Largely driven by:

- deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook
- non-recurrence of an impairment reversal recognised on a green equity investment in the prior year, in MAM
- lower credit and equity impairment reversals compared to the prior year and higher credit provisions due to deployment of the private credit portfolio, in Macquarie Capital.

Net other operating income

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
1,735	1,411

↑ **23%** on prior year

Largely driven by:

- the gain on sale of Macquarie Rotorcraft, in MAM
- a one-off sale of centrally held assets, in Corporate.

Partially offset by:

- higher net expenditure in green platforms on balance sheet, in MAM.

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of $A12,140 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 were broadly in line with the prior year.

Employment expenses

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
7,660	7,723

broadly in line with prior year

Largely driven by:
- lower salary and related expenses from lower average headcount.

Partially offset by:
- wage inflation
- higher profit share and share-based payments expenses mainly as a result of the performance of the Consolidated Entity.

Brokerage, commission and trading-related expenses

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
1,206	1,071

↑ 13% on prior year

Largely driven by:
- increased hedging and trading-related expenses across equities, foreign exchange, interest rates and credit, in CGM
- increased market activity, in Macquarie Capital.

Non-salary technology expenses

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
1,200	1,163

↑ 3% on prior year

Largely driven by:
- increased investment in technology initiatives, with a focus on data and digitalisation, to support business growth.

Partially offset by:
- lower project-based consultancy spend.

Other operating expenses

FULL YEAR TO	
31 Mar 25 $Am	31 Mar 24 $Am
2,074	2,104

broadly in line with prior year

Largely driven by:
- non-recurrence of expenses related to a specific legacy matter and other transaction-related charges
- lower indirect and other tax expenses.

Partially offset by:
- higher occupancy expenses.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense of $A1,326 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 increased 3% from $A1,291 million in the prior year. The effective tax rate[12] for the year ended 31 March 2025 was 26.3%, down from 26.8% in the prior year.

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

[12] Calculation of the effective tax rate is after adjusting for the impact of non-controlling interests.

Statement of Financial Position

Total assets

AS AT	
31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24
$Ab	$Ab
445.2	403.4

↑ 10% on 31 Mar 24

Total assets of $A445.2 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 10% from $A403.4 billion as at 31 March 2024.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- loan assets of $A205.6 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 17% from $A176.4 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by loan volume growth in BFS home loans and Macquarie Capital's private credit portfolio
- cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements of $A66.6 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 14% from $A58.4 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by higher trading activity in CGM and an increase in holdings of reverse repurchase agreements as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- trading assets of $A35.0 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 25% from $A27.9 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by an increase in holdings of physical commodities, in CGM
- held for sale assets of $A6.6 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased substantially from $A2.2 billion as at 31 March 2024, primarily driven by the reclassification of businesses and assets held for sale, in MAM
- margin money and settlement assets of $A26.6 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 10% from $A24.1 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by an increase in margin money in CGM and an increase in settlement assets in both CGM and Macquarie Capital.

These increases were partially offset by:

- cash and bank balances of $A26.4 billion as at 31 March 2025 decreased 17% from $A31.9 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by a reduction in the overnight deposit held with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- financial investments of $A21.5 billion as at 31 March 2025 decreased 12% from $A24.4 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by an increase in holdings of debt securities as part of Group Treasury's liquid asset portfolio management
- intangible assets of $A1.7 billion as at 31 March 2025 decreased 61% from $A4.3 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by disposals and reclassification of businesses as held for sale, in MAM.

Total liabilities

AS AT	
31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24
$Ab	$Ab
409.4	369.4

↑ 11% on 31 Mar 24

Total liabilities of $A409.4 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 11% from $A369.4 billion as at 31 March 2024.

The principal drivers for the increase were as follows:

- deposits of $A177.7 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 20% from $A148.4 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by volume growth in deposits, in BFS
- issued debt securities and other borrowings of $A135.2 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 13% from $A119.9 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by the net issuance of commercial paper, certificates of deposit and borrowings, in Group Treasury
- loan capital of $A16.4 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 15% from $A14.2 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by the net issuance of Tier 1 and Tier 2 loan capital.

These increases were partially offset by:

- cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements of $A4.9 billion as at 31 March 2025 decreased 61% from $A12.6 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by the maturity of the RBA Term Funding Facility
- derivative liabilities of $A23.4 billion as at 31 March 2025 decreased 9% from $A25.6 billion as at 31 March 2024 driven by subdued volatility across energy markets, as well as the maturity of prior year positions.

Total equity

AS AT	
31 Mar 25	31 Mar 24
$Ab	$Ab
35.8	34.0

↑ 5% on 31 Mar 24

Total equity of $A35.8 billion as at 31 March 2025 increased 5% from $A34.0 billion as at 31 March 2024, driven by earnings generated during the current year and foreign currency translation reserves, largely due to the depreciation of the Australian Dollar against the United States Dollar. This was partially offset by dividend payments and ordinary shares acquired via the on-market share buyback.

Funding

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

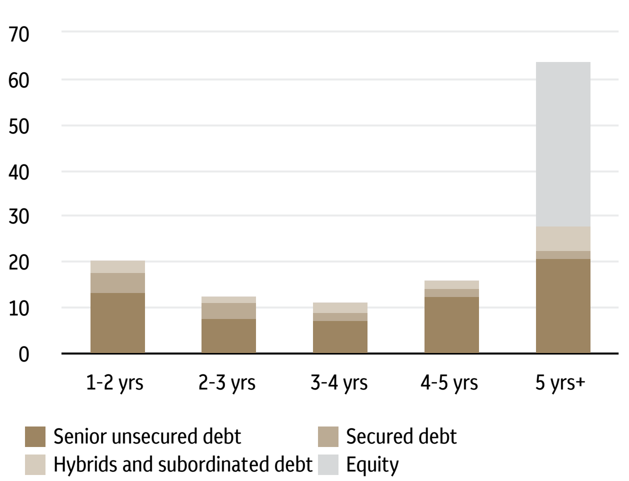
Macquarie has a funding base that is stable with short-term wholesale funding covered by cash, liquids and other short-term assets. As at 31 March 2025, Macquarie's term assets were covered by term funding maturing beyond one year, stable deposits, hybrids and subordinated debt and equity.

The weighted average term to maturity of term funding >1 year (excluding deposits, equity and securitisations) was 4.5 years as at 31 March 2025.

4.5 years
Weighted average maturity

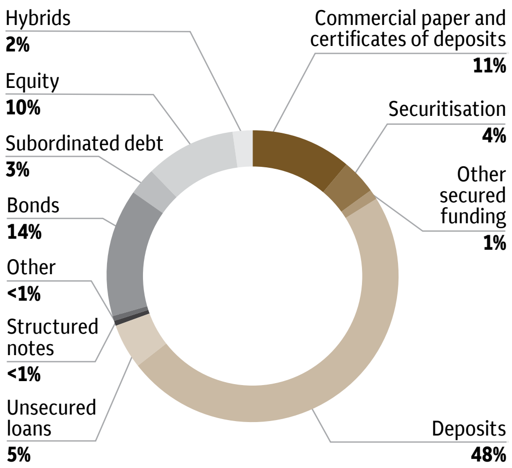
Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year



Diversity of funding sources

Details of drawn funding sources maturing across all tenors



Macquarie has a liability-driven approach to balance sheet management, where funding is raised prior to assets being taken on to the balance sheet. Since 1 April 2024, Macquarie has continued to raise term wholesale funding across various products and currencies.

Details of term funding raised between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025:

		Bank Group $Ab	Non-Bank Group $Ab	**Total $Ab**
Issued paper	– Senior unsecured	5.3	0.4	**5.7**
Secured funding	– Term securitisation, covered bond and other secured finance	3.9	3.9	**7.8**
Loan facilities	– Unsecured loan facilities	4.6	11.1	**15.7**
Loan capital	– Hybrid instruments and subordinated debt	1.3	1.5	**2.8**
Total[13]		**15.1**	**16.9**	**32.0**

Macquarie has continued to develop its major funding markets and products during the year ended 31 March 2025.

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

Capital

$A9.5b
Group capital surplus

As an Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) authorised and regulated Non-Operating Holding Company (NOHC), Macquarie's capital adequacy framework requires it to maintain minimum regulatory capital requirements calculated as the sum of:

- the Bank Group's minimum Tier 1 capital requirement, based on a percentage of risk-weighted assets plus Tier 1 deductions using prevailing APRA ADI Prudential Standards; and
- the Non-Bank Group's capital requirement, calculated using Macquarie's Board approved Economic Capital Adequacy Model (ECAM).

Transactions internal to Macquarie are eliminated.

The Bank Group's Level 2 minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio in accordance with Prudential Standard APS 110 Capital Adequacy is 9%. This includes the industry minimum CET1 requirement of 4.5%, capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 3.75% and a countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)[14] of 0.75%. The corresponding requirement for Tier 1 capital is 10.5%, inclusive of the CCB and CCyB.[14] APRA also requires ADIs to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%. In addition, APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum ratios which may be higher than these levels.

Macquarie is well capitalised, with the following capital adequacy ratios as at 31 March 2025:

Bank Group Level 2 Basel III ratios	APRA Basel III	Harmonised Basel III[15]
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.8%	17.6%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	14.4%	19.6%
Leverage Ratio	5.1%	5.8%

For further information relating to the capital adequacy of Macquarie, refer to section 6.0 Capital of the Management Discussion and Analysis at **macquarie.com/results** and to the Macquarie Bank Pillar 3 document available at **macquarie.com/investors/regulatory-disclosures**.

Outlook

We continue to maintain a cautious stance, with a conservative approach to capital, funding and liquidity that positions us well to respond to the current environment.

The range of factors that may influence our short-term outlook include:

- market conditions including: global economic conditions, inflation and interest rates, significant volatility events, and the impact of geopolitical events
- completion of period-end reviews and the completion of transactions
- the geographic composition of income and the impact of foreign exchange
- potential tax or regulatory changes and tax uncertainties.

[14] The CCyB of the Bank Group at 31 March 25 is 0.74%, this is rounded to 0.75% for presentation purposes. The individual CCyB varies by jurisdiction and the Bank Group CCyB is calculated as a weighted average based on exposures in different jurisdictions at period end.
[15] Harmonised Basel III estimates are calculated in accordance with the updated BCBS Basel III framework, noting that MBL is not regulated by the BCBS therefore the ratios are indicative only.